Pronunciation

American English

This dictionary shows pronunciations used by the speakers of the most common American English dialects. Sometimes more than one pronunciation is shown. For example, many Americans say the first vowel in data as /deɪ/. While many others say this vowel as /ɛɪ/. We show data as /deɪɛ/, /deɪ/. This means that both pronunciations are possible and are commonly used by educated speakers. We have not, however, shown all American dialects and all possible pronunciations. For example, news is shown only as /nuɛz/ even though a few Americans might pronounce this word as /nuɛz/. In words like caught and dog we show the vowel /ə/ in place of /ɑ/. So that caught and cot are both said as /kæt/.

Use of the Hyphen

When more than one pronunciation is given for a word, we usually show only the part of the pronunciation that is different from the first pronunciation, replacing the parts that are the same with a hyphen: economics /ˌɛkoʊˈnæmiks/, -i-. The hyphen is also used for showing the division between syllables when this might not be clear: boyish /ˈboʊɨʃ/, drawing /ˈdrɔɪŋ/, clockwise /ˈklʌkwɔɪz/.

Symbols

The symbols used in this dictionary are based on the symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) with a few changes. The symbol /y/, which is closer to English spelling than the /j/ used in the IPA, is used for the first sound in you /ju/. Other changes are described in the paragraph American English Sounds.

Abbreviations

No pronunciations are shown for most abbreviations. This is either because they are not spoken (and are defined as “written abbreviations”), or because they are pronounced by saying the names of the letters, with main stress on the last letter and secondary stress on the first: VCR /ˈviːsˈɑːrɪ/; washing /ˈwæʃɪŋ/. Pronunciations have been shown where an abbreviation is spoken like an ordinary word: RAM /ræm/.

Words that are Forms of Main Words

A form of a main word that is a different part of speech may come at the end of the entry for that word. If the related word is pronounced by saying the main word and adding an ending (see list on page A43), no separate pronunciation is given. If the addition of the ending causes a change in the pronunciation of the main word, the pronunciation for the related word is given. For example: impossible /ɪmˈpɒsəbəl/, impossibility /ɪmˈpɒsəbɪlətɪ/. There are some pronunciation changes that we do not show at these entries, because they follow regular patterns: (1) When an -ly or -er ending is added to a main word ending in /baɪ/,-/kæl/, -/pæl/, -/gæl/, or -/dæl/, the /ə/ is usually omitted. For example: practical is shown as /ˈpræktɪkəl/. When -ly is added to it, it becomes practically /ˈpræktɪklɪ/. This difference is not shown. (2) When -ly or -ity is added to words ending in /ɛɪ/,-/əɪ/, the /ɪ/ becomes /ə/. For example: angry /ˈæŋɡrɪ/ becomes angrily /ˈæŋɡrɪli/. This is not shown.

Stress

In English words of two or more syllables, at least one syllable is said with more force than the others. The sign /′/ is put before the syllable with the most force. We say it has main stress: person /ˈpɜrson/, percent /ˈpɜrsənt/. Some words also have a stress on another syllable that is less strong than the main stress. We call this secondary stress, and the sign /ˌ/. is placed before such a syllable: personality /ˌpɜrsəˈneɪlɪtɪ/, personally /ˈpɜrsənəli/. Secondary stress is not usually shown in the second syllable of a two-syllable word, unless it is necessary to show that the second syllable must not be shortened, as in starlit /ˈstɑrlɪt/ compared to starlet /ˈstɑrlɛt/.

Unstressed Vowels

/a/ and /i/

Many unstressed syllables in American English are pronounced with a very short unclear vowel. This vowel is shown as /ə/ or /ɪ/; however, there is very little difference between them in normal connected speech. For example, the word effect /əˈfɛkt/ and effect /ɪˈfɛkt/ usually sound the same. The word rabbit is shown as /ˈræbɪt/, but it may also be pronounced /ˈræbɪt/.

These sounds are very similar. The symbol /ə/ is used in unstressed syllables, and /ɪ/, which is longer, is used in stressed and secondary stressed syllables. When people speak more quickly, secondary stressed syllables become unstressed so that /ɪ/ may be pronounced as /ə/. For example, difficult /ˈdɪfɪkəlt/ and coconut /ˈkʌkənɔt/ may be pronounced as /ˈdɪfɪkɔlt/ and /ˈkʌkənɔt/. Only the pronunciation with /ə/ is shown.

Compound Words with a Space or Hyphen

Many compounds are written with either a space or a hyphen between the parts. When all parts of the compound appear in the dictionary as separate main words, the full pronunciation of the compound is not shown. Only its stress pattern is given. For example: bus stop, town hall. Sometimes a compound contains a main word with an ending. If the main word is in the dictionary, and the ending is a common one, only a stress pattern is shown. For example: washing machine. Washing is not a main word in the Dictionary, but wash is; so only a stress pattern is shown. For example: artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence is a common ending. But if any part is not a main word, the full pronunciation is given: helter-skelter /ˈhɛltərˈskɛltər/.

Stress Shift

Some words may have a shift in stress. The secondary stress becomes the main stress when the word comes before a noun. The mark /ˌ/ shows this. For example: artificial intelligence /ˌɑrˈtɪfɪʃəl ɪntʃəˈlɪgnəns/.

Syllabic Consonants

The sounds /n/ and /d/ can be syllabic. That is, they can themselves form a syllable, especially when they are at the end of a word (and follow particular consonants, especially /t/ and /d/). For example, in sudden /ˈsʌdən/ the /n/ is syllabic; there is no vowel between the /d/ and the /n/, so no vowel is shown. In the middle of a word, a hyphen or stress mark after /n/ or /d/ shows that it is syllabic: botanist /ˈbɒtənɪst/ and catalog /ˈkæləɡ/ are three-syllable words. The sound r can be either a consonant, /r/, or a vowel, /ɹ/. When /r/ is followed by an unstressed vowel, it may be pronounced as a sequence of two vowels, /ɹ/ plus the following vowel, or as /ə/ followed by a syllable beginning with /ɹ/. For example, the word coloring may be pronounced as /ˈkɒlərɪŋ/ instead of /ˈkələrɪŋ/. Only the pronunciation, /ˈkələrɪŋ/, is shown.
Short Forms Used in the Dictionary

Parts of Speech
Some parts of speech have short forms:

- **adj.** adjective
- **prep.** preposition
- **adv.** adverb
- **pron.** pronoun
- **n.** noun
- **v.** verb
- **phr. v.** phrasal verb

Other Short Forms
- **etc.** et cetera (=and so on)
- **U.S.** United States
- **s/he** she or he
- **sb** somebody/someone
- **sth** something
- **sb/sth** someone or something

Grammar Patterns
Grammar patterns are shown in *dark letters* in the example sentences.

Grammar Codes Used in the Dictionary

**Nouns** – to learn more about the grammar of nouns, see the LEARNER'S HANDBOOK on pages A46–A47.

- **[C]** COUNTABLE nouns such as **chair** and **store** are the most common type of noun in English. Their plural is usually formed by adding -s, and they are used with a plural verb:
  
  *Most of the smaller stores in the area have closed down.*

- **[U]** an UNCOUNTABLE noun, such as **happiness** and **furniture**. Uncountable nouns cannot be used with *a* or *an*. They do not have plural forms, and are used with a singular verb:
  
  *The new furniture is being delivered on Friday.*

- **[C,U]** a noun that has both countable and uncountable uses, such as **wine**:
  
  *Our wines are specially chosen by our own buyer.*

  *This is great wine – where did you buy it?*

- **[singular]** a SINGULAR noun, such as **outcome**. Singular nouns can be used with *a*, *an*, or *the*, or without any determiner. They have no plural form, and they are used with a singular verb:
  
  *No one knew what the outcome of the discussion was.*

- **[plural]** a PLURAL noun, such as **pajamas**. Plural nouns do not have a singular form, and are used with a plural verb:
  
  *Your red pajamas are in the wash.*

- **[C usually singular]** a noun such as **setting** that is countable, but is not used in the plural very often:
  
  *It was a lovely setting for a wedding.*

- **[C usually plural]** a noun such as **resource** that is countable, and is usually used in the plural:
  
  *The country is rich in natural resources.*

- **[singular, U]** a noun that has both singular and uncountable uses, such as **calm**:
  
  *The Smiths preferred the calm of the country.*

  *Marta reacted with amazing calm.*

**Verbs** – to learn more about the grammar of verbs, see the LEARNER'S HANDBOOK on page A48.

- **[I]** an INTRANSITIVE verb, such as **exist**. Intransitive verbs are not followed by objects:
  
  *Only five railroads from the old network still exist.*

- **[T]** a TRANSITIVE verb, such as **take**. Transitive verbs are followed by objects:
  
  *Will you take my jacket to the dry cleaners for me?*

- **[I,T]** a verb that has both intransitive and transitive uses, such as **decide**:
  
  *It's so hard to decide.*

  *I can't decide what to wear.*

- **[linking verb]** a verb such as **be, become, seem**, etc.:
  
  *Jared's father is a teacher.*

  *Dana seems really sorry.*

**Adjectives**

- **[only before noun]** an adjective, such as **amateur**, that is only used before a noun:
  
  *This picture was taken by her husband Larry, a gifted amateur photographer.*

- **[not before noun]** an adjective, such as **afraid**, that is never used before a noun:
  
  *Small children are often afraid of the dark.*
### Labels Used in the Dictionary

**approving and disapproving**
Words and phrases are labeled *approving* or *disapproving* if people use them in order to show that they like or dislike someone or something. For example, both *childlike* and *childish* describe behavior that is typical of a child, but *childlike* shows approval and *childish* shows disapproval.

**formal**
Formal words and phrases, such as *await* and *moreover*, are used only in formal speech and writing, for example in essays or official announcements, not in normal conversation.

**humorous**
Humorous words and phrases, such as *on the warpath*, are intended to be funny.

**informal**
Informal words and phrases, such as *grungy* and *long shot*, are used in normal conversation and informal letters or emails to friends. Do not use these words and phrases in essays.

**literary**
Literary words and phrases, such as *foe* and *inferno*, are used mostly in poetry and other types of literature. They are not usually suitable for essays.

**nonstandard**
Nonstandard words and phrases do not follow the rules of grammar, but are still used a lot. For example, many people use *real* instead of *really*. Do not use nonstandard language in essays.

**offensive**
Offensive words and phrases are likely to make someone upset if you use them. People often use them when they intend to insult other people, but these can also be words and phrases that only particular people consider to be offensive.

**old-fashioned**
Old-fashioned words and phrases are ones that people still know, but that are not used very often in modern speech or writing.

**slang**
Slang words and phrases are used by a particular group of people, especially young people, but not by everyone. They are extremely informal and should not be used in essays.

**spoken**
Spoken words and phrases, such as *I mean* and *by the way*, are hardly ever used in writing. They are always informal, unless they have the label *spoken formal*. Do not use these words and phrases in essays.

**taboo**
Taboo words and phrases are extremely rude, offensive to everyone, and should be avoided.

**technical**
Technical words and phrases, such as *tautology* or *pro rata*, are used by experts in a particular subject, not by everyone.

**written**
Written words and phrases, such as *ablaize* or *exclaim*, are usually only used in written English.

### Subject Labels

- **BIOLOGY**  the study of all living things
- **CHEMISTRY**  the study of gases, liquids, and solids, what they are composed of and how they react with each other
- **EARTH SCIENCES**  the study of the Earth, its weather systems, and the environment
- **ECONOMICS**  finance and business, and the ways in which money and goods are produced and used
- **ENG. LANG. ARTS**  languages, literature, art, sculpture, music and the performing arts
- **HISTORY**  significant events and institutions from the past
- **IT**  computers, data storage and processing, and communications
- **LAW**  institutions and principles relating to the legal system
- **MATH**  arithmetic, algebra, and geometry
- **PHYSICS**  the study of the universe, what it consists of, and the forces that affect it
- **POLITICS**  political institutions and activity
- **SCIENCE**  the aspects of science that go across the boundaries of biology, chemistry, and physics
- **SOCIAL SCIENCE**  the study of society and how particular social groups think and behave
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Picture Dictionary  
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LONGMAN
Dictionary of American English
Key to the Dictionary

Words that are spelled the same but have different parts of speech have separate entries.

Definitions explain the meaning of the word in clear simple language, using the 2000-word Longman Defining Vocabulary whenever possible.

Subject labels before a definition show that this word has a specialized meaning in particular subject area.

The most common words in spoken and written English are shown in red letters. This shows you which are the most important words to know.

The meanings of each word are listed in order of frequency. The most common meaning is shown first.

Useful natural examples show how you can use the word.

Thesaurus boxes explain the differences between words with similar meanings, or between words related to a particular topic.

Synonyms (=words with the same meaning), antonyms (=words with the opposite meaning), and related words are shown after the definition.

Pronunciation is shown using the International Phonetic Alphabet.

Usage notes help you avoid making common errors.

Dots show how words are divided into syllables.

Derived words are show at the end of an entry when the meaning is clear from the definition of the main form.
Preface

The 4th edition of the *Longman Dictionary of American English* has been researched and revised to meet the real needs of learners of English. The up-dated text now includes thousands of words for content areas such as Science, Economics and Social Science, as well as Word Origins and updated thesaurus boxes that give extra help with vocabulary acquisition.

Real Language

All Longman dictionaries are based on the authentic language data in the Longman Corpus Network. This unique computerized language database now contains over 400 million words from all types of written texts, and from real conversations recorded across the US.

The Corpus tells us how frequently words and phrases are used, so there is no guesswork in deciding which ones students need to know most. The Corpus also shows which grammar patterns are the most important to illustrate, which important new words and idioms people use every day, and which words are frequently used together (collocations). We take our example sentences from the Corpus, and this makes the language come alive as never before.

Real Clarity

The definitions in Longman dictionaries are written using only the 2,000 most common English words – the Longman American Defining Vocabulary. Longman pioneered the use of a limited vocabulary as the best way to guarantee that definitions are clear and easy to understand. The meaning you want is easy to find. Words that have a large number of meanings have short, clear signposts to guide you to the right meaning quickly.

The comprehensive grammatical information is easy to understand and use. Important patterns are highlighted in the example sentences, so that you can see at a glance how to use a word in a sentence.

Real Help

The 4th edition of the *Longman Dictionary of American English* is the result of extensive research into learners needs and abilities. Thesaurus boxes explain thousands of synonyms and antonyms to help users expand their vocabulary, so that instead of using the same words all the time, such as the word angry, for example, they learn how to use related words such as annoyed, irritated, furious, etc. Additional Thesaurus boxes now also help learners expand their academic and content vocabulary.

The writers have also used their knowledge from years of teaching to analyze the Longman Learner’s Corpus, which is a computerized collection of over 8 million words of writing in English by learners. By studying the errors students make in essays and exams, the writers were able to give clear, helpful usage information throughout the dictionary – in the definitions, example sentences, and usage notes – to help students avoid common errors.

The grammar codes and labels are inside the front cover, and the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) pronunciation charts are inside the back cover, so they are always easy to find and use.

Whether you are writing an essay, sending an e-mail, or talking with friends, the *Longman Dictionary of American English* will help you choose the right words, understand them clearly, and use them correctly.
Aa

A, a /eɪ/ the first letter of the English alphabet
A /eɪ/ n. 1 [C] the best grade that a student can get in a class or on a test: I got an A on my math test! | Rick was an A student (always received the best grades in high school). 2 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the sixth note in the musical scale of C, or the musical key based on this note 3 [U] a common type of blood

a /ə/ strong /æ/ also an indefinite article 1 used before a noun to show that you are talking about a general type of thing, not a specific thing → THE: Do you have a car? | I’ll find you a pencil. 2 a) one: a thousand dollars | a dozen eggs  b) used before some words that show how much of something there is: a few weeks from now | a lot of people. 3 used before a noun that is one of many similar things, people, events, times, etc.: I’d like to be a teacher. | This is a very good wine. 4 each or every: A square has four sides. 5 once a week/ $100 a day etc. one time each week, $100 a day, etc. 6 used before two nouns that are frequently mentioned together: a cup and saucer | a knife and fork 7 a) used before the -ing form of some verbs when they are used as nouns: a loud screeching of brakes  b) used before some singular nouns that are actions: Take a look at that!

AB A common type of blood

Ab /æb/ adj. 1 an abased person or thing, especially one that you are responsible for, and not go back: How could she abandon her own child? | We had to abandon the car and walk the rest of the way. 2 to stop doing or using something because of problems: The policy had to be abandoned. 3 to stop having a particular idea, belief, or opinion about something: The U.N. seems to have abandoned all hope of finding a peaceful solution to the conflict. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French abandoner “surrendering,” from a bandon “into someone’s power” —abandonment n. [U]

ab·ban·don /əˈbaNDən/ (Ac) adj. 1 an abandoned building, car, boat, etc. has been left by the people who owned or used it: The mayor wants all the abandoned buildings in the downtown area to be demolished (=knocked down). 2 an abandoned person or animal has been left completely alone by the person that was looking after him, her, or it: He donates $20 a month to a home for abandoned children.

a·base /əˈberəs/ v. (formal) abase yourself to behave in a way that shows you accept that someone has complete power over you —abasement n. [U]

ab·ashed /əˈbeshd/ adj. embarrassed or ashamed: an abashed grin

a·ba·cuss /əˈbaˌkəs/ n. [C] a tool used for counting and calculating, consisting of a frame with small balls that can be slid along on thick wires [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin, Greek abax “flat piece of stone”]

a·ban·don /əˈbaNDən/ (Ac) v. [T] 1 to leave a person or thing, especially one that you are responsible for, and not go back: How could she abandon her own child? | We had to abandon the car and walk the rest of the way. 2 to stop doing or using something because of problems: The policy had to be abandoned. 3 to stop having a particular idea, belief, or opinion about something: The U.N. seems to have abandoned all hope of finding a peaceful solution to the conflict. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French abandoner “surrendering,” from a bandon “into someone’s power” —abandonment n. [U]

a·ba·cuss /əˈbaˌkəs/ n. [C] a tool used for counting and calculating, consisting of a frame with small balls that can be slid along on thick wires [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin, Greek abax “flat piece of stone”]
aberration

away by force [Origin: 1600–1700 Latin. past participle of *abducere*, from *ab-“away” + ducere “to lead”] —abduction

a·ber·ra·tion /əbəˈreɪʃən/ n. [C,U] something that is completely different from what usually happens or from what someone usually does: Duvall’s lawyer claimed that the crime was an aberration in his client’s otherwise blameless life.

a·bet /əˈbet/ v (abetted, abetting) [T] → aid and abet at hid.

a·bler /əˈbalər/ n. (formal) to hate something, especially because you think it is morally wrong: I abhor discrimination of any kind.

ab·hor·rent /əbˈhɔrənt/ n. (formal) behavior or beliefs that are abhorrent are unacceptable because they are morally wrong —abhorrence n. [U]

a·bide /əˈbaɪd/ v [T] can’t abide sb/sth to hate someone or something very much: I can’t abide his stupid jokes.

abide by sth phr. v to obey a law, agreement, etc.: If you’re going to live here, you will abide by my rules.

a·bid·ing /əˈbɪdɪŋ/ adj (literary) continuing for a long time and not likely to change: Our father had an abiding love for nature.

a·bil·i·ty /əˈbɪləti/ n. (plural abilities) [C,U] the state of being able to do something, or your level of skill at doing something: A manager must have the ability to communicate well. | a young girl with great musical/athletic/acting etc. ability | She worked to the best of her ability (=as well as she could) in school. [Origin: 1400–1500 Old French habilité, from Latin *habilis* “skillful”]

ab·in·di·ca·tion /əbˈɪndɪkəˈkeɪʃən/ n. [formal] to officially end a law, system, etc.: plans to abolish the death penalty [Origin: 1400–1500 Old French abolir, from Latin *abolire*]

a·bol·ish /əˈbəlɪʃ/ v [T] to officially end a law, system, etc.: plans to abolish the death penalty [Origin: 1400–1500 Old French abolir, from Latin *abolire*]

a·bom·i·na·ble /əˈbɒmənəbl/ adj (formal) extremely bad, or of very bad quality

a·bo·ri·nal /əˈbɒrɪnəl/ adj. 1 Aborigi

ab·o·ri·nal /əˈbɒrɪnəl/ adj. 1 Aborigi

a·bo·ri·mal /əˈbɒrɪməl/ adj different from usual in a way that is strange, worrying, or dangerous [ant] normal: Scientists found abnormal levels of chemicals in the water. | Mike’s parents began to worry about his increasingly abnormal behavior. [Origin: 1800–1900 ab- “away from, not” (from Latin ab- “away, off”) + normal] —abnormally adv: an abnormally high heart rate | It has been an abnormally hot summer. —abnormality /əˌbɒrɪməˈnalɪti/ n. [C,U]

a·board /əˈbɔːrd/ adj. prep on or onto a ship, airplane, or train: The plane crashed, killing all 200 people aboard. | They were prevented from going aboard.

a·bode /əˈbəʊd/ n. [C] (formal) the place where you live

a·bo·na·ny·mous /əˈboʊnəməʊs/ adj. 1 social science someone who wants to end a system of law. 2 history someone who took part in a series of actions intended to end the system and practice of owning, buying, and selling slaves in the U.S. during the 19th century

a·bo·na·ny·mous /əˈboʊnəməʊs/ adj. 1 social science someone who wants to end a system of law. 2 history someone who took part in a series of actions intended to end the system and practice of owning, buying, and selling slaves in the U.S. during the 19th century

a·blo·si·l·i·ty /əˈblaʊsiˈlɪti/ n. [formal] 1 the official end of a law, system, etc., especially one that has existed for a long time: He argued against the abolition of the death penalty. 2 also Abolition History the official ending of the system and practice of owning, buying, and selling slaves in the U.S. during the 19th century

a·blu·shion /əˈbləʃən/ n. [U] 1 the official end of a law, system, etc., especially one that has existed for a long time: He argued against the abolition of the death penalty. 2 also Abolition History the official ending of the system and practice of owning, buying, and selling slaves in the U.S. during the 19th century

a·bun·dant /əˈbʌndənt/ adj. 1a fact that you will give up a particular belief or way of behaving [ant] renounce —abjuration /əbˈdʒɔrəˈʃən/ n. [U]

a·by·de /əˈbaɪd/ v from Latin *habilis* "skillful" —habitable adj. relating to the Australian aborigines

a·by·de /əˈbaɪd/ v from Latin *habilis* "skillful" —habitable adj. relating to the Australian aborigines
about a·bound

ab·o·rig·i·ne /əˈbɔrdʒəni/ n. [C] a member of the people who have lived in Australia from the earliest times [Orig. 1500—1600 Latin aborigines (plural), from ab origine “from the beginning”]

a·bor·tion /əˈbɔrʃən/ n. [CU] the act of aborting a baby: She decided to have an abortion.

a·bor·live /əˈborlv/ adj. an abortive action is not successful or not finished: The Marines made an abortive attempt to seize the town.

a·bound /əˈbaʊnd/ v. [I] (literary) to exist in large numbers: Coffee shops abound in American small towns.

a·bout /əˈbaʊt/ prep. 1 relating to a particular subject: a book about horses | We were talking about the stock market. | I’ll tell you all about (every/thing) about it later. | About that CD, I need it back by tomorrow.

2 in the nature or character of a person or thing: There’s something weird about that guy. 3 what about/how about (spoken) a) used in order to make a suggestion: How about coming to my house after we’re done here? b) used to ask a question concerning another person or thing involved in a situation: What about Jack? Should we invite him?

ab·out /əˈbaʊt/ adv. 1 a little more or less than a number or amount approximately: I live about 10 miles from here. | We need to leave at about 7:30.

2 almost: Dinner’s just about ready.

about3 adj. 1 be about to do sth if someone is about to do something, or if something is about to happen, s/he will do it or it will happen very soon: I was about to step into the shower when the phone rang. | The parade is about to start. 2 not be about to do sth (informal) used to emphasize that you will not do something: I’m not about to give him any more money!

a·bove /əˈbeɪv/ adj. prep. 1 in or to a higher position than something else (and) below: Raise your arm above your head. | The sound came from the room above. 2 more than a number, amount, or level (and) below: Temperatures rose above freezing today. | Males aged 18 and above could be drafted. 3 louder than other sounds: He couldn’t hear her voice above the noise. 4 higher in rank, more powerful, or more important: He never rose above the rank of corporal. 5 above all (formal) most importantly; Above all, I would like to thank my parents. 6 be above suspicion/criticism etc. to be so honest or good that no one can doubt or criticize you (and) below: The agreement seems to be aboveboard.

a·bove·board /əˈbeɪvˌbɔrd/ adj. [not before noun] honest and legal: The agreement seems to be aboveboard.

a·bra·sion /əˈbreɪʒən/ n. 1 [C] an area on your skin that has been injured by rubbing against some- thing hard: She was treated for cuts and abrasions. 2 [U] the process of rubbing a surface very hard so that it becomes damaged

a·bra·sive /əˈbreɪsiv, -rɪv/ adj. 1 rude and annoying: an abrasive personality 2 having a rough surface that can be used to clean something or make it smooth —abrasively adv.

a·breast /əˈbrest/ adv. 1 keep abreast of sth to make sure that you know the most recent facts about a subject: We expect our sales staff to keep abreast of all the latest developments in computer technology. 2 next to someone or something, usually in a line, and facing the same direction: Patrol cars were lined up four abreast.

a·bridged /əˈbrɪdʒt/ adj. ENG. LANG. ARTS an abridged form of a book, play, etc. has been made shorter —unabridged: the abridged version of the dictionary

a·bro·ad /əˈbrɔd/ adv. in or to a foreign country: He suggested that his son go abroad for a year. | There are more than a million Americans living abroad.

2 almost: Dinner’s just about ready.
abrogate

ab·ro·gate /əˈbreɡə/ v. [T] (formal) to officially end a law, legal agreement, practice, etc.: The Sioux chief was forced to sign a document that abrogated the treaty. —ab·ro·ga·tion /əˈbreɡəˈʃon/ n. [C,U]

a·brupt /ˈaˈbrʌpt/ adj. 1 sudden and unexpected: An abrupt change in the weather forced many boats to pull out of the race. 2 not polite or friendly, especially because you do not want to waste time: She was very abrupt on the phone. [Origin: 1500–1600 Latin, past participle of abrumpere, from ab- “away” + rumpere “to break”] —abruptly adv.: The train stopped abruptly.

abs /æb/ n. [plural] (informal) the muscles on your abdomen (=stomach): exercises that strengthen your abs

ABS n. [U] anti-lock braking system a type of car brake that makes the car easier to control when you have to stop very suddenly

ab·scess /ˈæbseʃ/ n. [C] biology: a swollen place on your body that is infected and contains a yellow liquid

ab·scond /əˈb-skænd, əb-ˈl v [I] (formal) to leave a place without permission, or to leave somewhere after stealing something

ab·sense /əˈb-sns/ n. 1 [C,U] an occasion when you are not in a place where people expect you to be, or the time that you are away: The vice president will handle things in my absence. | His frequent absences from work did not go unnoticed. 2 [singular] the lack of something: a complete absence of physical evidence

ab·sent /əˈb-snt/ adj. 1 not at work, school, a meeting, etc. because you are sick or decide not to go (off) present: Ten children were absent from class today. 2 absent look/smile/expression a look, etc. that shows you are not thinking about what is happening [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French, Latin, present participle of abesse, from ab- “away” + esse “to be”]

ab·sen·tee·ism /əˈb-snənt-ˈi-zəm/ n. [U] regular absence from work or school without a good reason

ab·sent·ly /əˈb-snt-ˈli/ adv. in a way that shows you are not interested in or not thinking about what is happening: He gazed absently out of the window.

ab·sent·minded adj. often forgetting or not noticing things because you are thinking of something else —ab·sent·minded·ly adv

ab·so·lu·tely /əˈb-səˌlət-əl/ adj. 1 completely or totally: Are you absolutely sure? | We had absolutely nothing in common. —completely, totally, entirely

absolute /ˈæb-səl-ət/ n. 1 SCIENCE a process in which a material or object takes in liquid, gas, or heat: This chapter describes the body’s absorption of nutrients. 2 a process in which a country or organization makes a smaller
country, organization, or group of people become part of itself 3 the fact of being very interested in something
absent [‘æb’sent] adj [L] 1 to deliberately not vote for or against something: Three members of the committee abstained. 2 to not do something that you would normally enjoy: For two weeks, I abstained from alcohol. — abstention [‘æb.sti.nən] n [C,U]
abstemious [‘æb.sti.mju.s] adj [formal] careful not to have too much food, drink, etc. — abstemiously adv
abstain [‘æb.sten] v [T] 1 to do cruel or violent things to someone: He used to get drunk and abuse his wife. She was sexually abused as a child. 2 to use something too much or in the wrong way: He abused his position as mayor by giving jobs to his relatives. 3 to say cruel or unknown things to someone
abstention [‘æb.sten.ʃən] n 1 (literary) a very dangerous or frightening situation: The country might plunge into the abyss of economic ruin. 2 a very deep hole or space that seems to have no bottom
academic [‘æk.ə.də.mik] adj 1 relating to education, especially in a college or university: The academic year starts September 3rd. 2 students often look for jobs in academia. 3 applying for the job must show proof of their academic achievement
academic [‘æk.ə.də.me] n [C] a teacher in a college or university: The conference is attended by academics from many of the country’s leading universities
accelerate [‘æklər.ət] v [I] if a vehicle
abuse [‘æb.yuz] n [C,U] 1 the use of something in a way it should not be used: the government’s abuse of power [‘drʌg.əlkoʊal əb.juz] n [formal] the practice of taking illegal drugs or drinking too much. 3 [U] cruel or offensive things someone says when s/he is angry: People were shouting abuse at the soldiers.
abysmal [‘æb.i.zməl] adj very bad: the country’s abysmal record on human rights [Origins: 1600—1700 abyss “abyss” (14—20 centuries), from Old French abisme, from Late Latin abyssus]
abuse [‘æb.yuz] n [C] 1 (literary) a very dangerous or frightening situation: The country might plunge into the abyss of economic ruin. 2 a very deep hole or space that seems to have no bottom
A

B

or its driver accelerates, it moves faster \( \text{→ drive}^2 \) to happen at a faster rate than usual, or to make something do this: We tried to accelerate the process by heating the chemicals.

—**acceleration** /ækˈselərəˈʃən/ n. [U]

**accelerator** /ækˈselərətər/ n. [C] the part of a car that you press with your foot to make it go faster.

**accent** /ækˈsent/ n. 1 [C] a way of pronouncing words that someone has because of where she was born or lives: a strong southern accent | a German/Korean, etc. accent \( \text{→ language} \) 2 [C] the part of a word that you emphasize when you say it 3 [C] a mark, usually written above some letters, such as â or ê, that shows how to pronounce that letter 4 [singular] the extra importance or emphasis given to something: In this year’s guide, there is an accent on restaurants that offer value for money. [origin: 1500—1600 French, Latin accentus, from ad- “to” + cantus “song”]

**accelerate** /ækˈselərət/ v. [T] to emphasize in speech

**access** /ækˈsɛs/ v. 1 [T] to take something that someone offers you, or to agree to do something that someone asks you to do (ant) refuse: They offered him the job, and he accepted. | Mr. Ryan wouldn’t accept any money from us. | She accepted his offer to repair the damage on her car.

**access** v. [T] to admit that something bad or difficult is true, and continue with your normal life: He’s not going to change, and you just have to accept it. | I accept that we’ve made mistakes. | It took Ann months to accept her son’s death. | [T] to believe something, because someone has persuaded you to believe it: The jury accepted his story.

**access** v. [T] to let someone join an organization, university, etc. (ant) reject: I’ve been accepted at/a to Harvard. | [T] to let someone new become part of a group and to treat him/her in the same way as other members: At first, the kids at school didn’t accept him. | [T] to let customers pay for something in a particular way (ant) take: We don’t accept credit cards. | 7 accept responsibility/blame for sth (formal) to admit that you are responsible for something that has happened: Benson accepts full responsibility for his crimes. [origin: 1300—1400 French accepter, from Latin accipere “to receive,” from ad- “to” + capere “to take”]

**acceptable** /ækˈsepətəbəl/ adj. 1 good enough for a particular purpose: a deal that is acceptable to all sides | a cheap and acceptable substitute for rubber

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**access** n. 1 the right to enter a place, use something, see someone, etc.: Anyone with access to the Internet can visit our website. | Many people living in developing countries do not have access to clean drinking water. | 2 the way you enter a building or get to a place, or how easy this is: The only access to the building is through the parking lot. | The law requires businesses to improve access for disabled customers. | gain access at gain^2 [origin: 1300—1400 Old French acces “arrival,” from Latin accessus “approach”]

**access** v. [T] to find information, especially on a computer: You can even access the Internet from this cell phone.

**accessory** /ækˈsesərē/ n. (plural accessories) [C] 1 something such as a belt, jewelry, etc. that you wear or carry because it is attractive: a dress with matching accessories | 2 something that you can add to a machine, tool, car, etc. which is not necessary but is useful or attractive | 3 law someone who helps a criminal
ac-cli-mate /əˈklaɪmət/ 1 v. [T] to become used to the weather, way of living, etc. in a new place, or to make someone do this: It takes the astronauts a day to get acclimated to conditions in space. —acclimatization /ˌæklɪˈmeɪtɪzəʃən/ n. [U] 2 n. [U] "to embrace," from Vulgar Latin accolare, from Latin collum "neck"

ac-cli-ma-tize /əˈklaɪmətaɪz/ adj. 1 pron. someone who is accident-prone often has accidents 2 pron. someone who is accident-prone often has accidents

ac-claim1 /əˈkleɪm/ v. [T] to praise someone or something publicly: He was acclaimed as the best coach in football. 2 n. [U] strong praise for a person, idea, book, etc.: Morrison’s novels have won critical acclaim.

ac-claimed /əˈkleɪmd/ adj. praised by a lot of people: The film has been highly/widely acclaimed by critics.

ac-cli-mate /əˈklaɪmət/ also ac-cli-ma-tize /əˈklaɪmətaɪz/ v. [T] to become used to the weather, way of living, etc. in a new place, or to make someone do this: It takes the astronauts a day to get acclimated to conditions in space. —acclimatization /ˌæklɪˈmeɪtɪzəʃən/ n. [U]

ac-co-lade /əˈkəʊld/ n. [C] praise and approval given to someone, or a prize given to someone for his/her work [Origin: 1600—1700 French accoler “to embrace,” from Latin collum “neck”]

ac-com-modate /əˈkɒmədeɪt/ v. 1 [T] to have enough space for a particular number of people or things: The hall can accommodate 300 people. 2 [T] to give someone a place to stay, live, or work: The dorm was built in 1980 to accommodate new students. 3 [T] to get used to a new situation, place, etc.: It can take northerners a long time to accommodate to Florida’s hot climate. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of commodare, from ad- “to” + commodare “to make fit,” from commodus “suitable”]

ac-com-modation /əˈkɒmədeɪʃən/ n. 1 [C, U] ENG. LANG. ARTS music played while someone sings or plays another instrument: He sang the national anthem, while another student provided piano accompaniment. | an orchestral accompaniment. 2 [C] (formal) something that is good to eat or drink with another food: This wine makes a nice accompaniment to fish. 3 to the accompaniment of something while something else is happening, or while another sound can be heard: The soldiers marched to the accompaniment of drums and whistles.

ac-com-plish /əˈkɒmplɪʃ/ v. (accompanied, accomplished) [T] 1 (formal) to go somewhere with someone: Children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult. She needed someone to accompany her to the doctor. 2 to happen or exist at the same time: Tonight, heavy rains will be accompanied by high winds. 3 ENG. LANG. ARTS to play music while someone is playing or singing the main tune [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French accompagner, from compagne “companion”] 4 n. [C] someone who helps a criminal do something wrong 5 n. [C] something you can do well: We’ve accomplished our goal of raising $45,000. 6 adj. very skillful: an accomplished musician

ac-com-plish-ment /əˈkɒmplɪʃmənt/ n. 1 [C] the act of accomplishing something: the accomplishment of policy goals 2 [C] something you can do well: Playing the piano is one of her many accomplishments.

ac-cord1 /əˈkɔːrd/ n. 1 of sb’s own accord without being asked or forced to do something: I didn’t say anything. He left of his own accord. 2 [C] (formal) an official agreement
between countries in accord (with sth) (formal) in agreement with someone or something: These results are in accord with earlier research.

accord² [ɪ] (formal) to give someone or something special attention or a particular type of treatment: the wealth and privilege accorded to those in power

ac·cord·ance /əˈkɔrdəns/ n. in accordance with sth according to a system or rule: He placed pebbles on the grave, in accordance with Jewish tradition.

ac·cord·ing·ly /əˈkɔrdɪŋli/ adv. 1 in a way that is appropriate for a particular situation, or based on what someone has done or said: If you break the rules, you will be punished accordingly. 2 (formal) as a result of something: hence The law was ruled unconstitutional. Accordingly, Congress amended the bill in line with the court’s ruling.

THESAURUS therefore, so, as a result/consequently/as a consequence, thus, hence

ac·cording·to prep. 1 as shown by something or said by someone: According to our records, you still have six of our books. | The president is still very popular, according to recent public opinion polls. 2 in a way that is directly affected or determined by something: You will be paid according to the amount of work you do. | Everything went according to plan.

ac·cor·di·on /əˈkɔrdiən/ n. [C] a musical instrument that is played by pulling the sides and pushing buttons to produce different notes

ac·cost /əˈkɒst, əˈkɒst/ v. [T] (formal) to go up to someone you do not know and speak to him/her in an impolite or threatening way: I was accosted by a man asking for money.

ac·count¹ /əˈkaʊnt/ n. 1 [C] a written or spoken description of an event or situation: Can you give us an account of what happened? | a detailed account of the attack | By/from all accounts (according to what everyone says). | Frank was once a great player. 2 [C] also bank account an arrangement with a bank that allows you to keep your money there and take money out when you need it: I don’t have much money in my account. | I’d like to open an account, please. | checking account (=one that you can take money out of at any time) | savings account (=one in which you save money so that the amount increases)

THESAURUS therefore, so, as a result/consequently/as a consequence, thus, hence

ac·count² v. account for sth phr. v. to be the reason for something, or to explain the reason for something: How do you account for the $20 that’s missing?

ac·count·a·ble /əˈkaʊntəbəl/ adj. [not before noun] responsible for what you do, and willing to explain it: If anything happens to Max, I’ll hold you accountable (consider you responsible).

ac·count·a·bil·i·ty /əˈkaʊntəbɪlətɪ/ n. [U] ECONOMICS the job of being an accountant

ac·count·ing /əˈkaʊntɪŋ/ n. [U] ECONOMICS the job of being an accountant

ac·cred·i·ted /əˈkredɪtɪd/ adj. having official approval: an accredited college — accreditation /əˈkredɪteɪʃən/ n. [U]

ac·cre·tion /əˈkredɪʃən/ n. 1 [C,U] (formal) a layer that amount in your account. When the amount of money in your account is less than zero, you are overdrawn. Many banks have an online banking service, which allows you to check the balance in your account, make payments, etc. using a computer that is connected to the Internet.

THESAURUS checking account — one that you use regularly for making payments, etc. savings account — one where you leave money for longer periods of time, and which pays you a higher rate of interest than a checking account joint account — one that is used by two people, usually a husband and wife online account — one which allows you to check the balance in your account, make payments, etc. by using a computer that is connected to the Internet

3 take sth into account/take account of sth to consider particular facts when judging or deciding something: The price does not take taxes into account. 4 [C,U] an arrangement with a shop or company that allows you to buy goods and pay for them later: buying a dishwasher on account | Please settle your account | I’d like to charge this to my account (=pay using this arrangement). 5 accounts plural ECONOMICS a record of the money that a company has received and spent: The accounts for last year showed a profit of $2 million. 6 [C] ECONOMICS a company or organization that regularly buys goods or services from another company over a long period of time: Our sales manager won five new accounts this year. 7 not on my/your/etc. account (spoken) not for me or because of me: Don’t stay up late on my account. 8 on no account (formal) used in order to say that someone must not do something: On no account should anyone go near the building.

[origin: 1300—1400 Old French acompter, from compter “to count”]

ac·count·able /əˈkaʊntəbəl/ adj. [not before noun] responsible for what you do, and willing to explain it: If anything happens to Max, I’ll hold you accountable (consider you responsible).

ac·count·a·bil·i·ty /əˈkaʊntəbɪlətɪ/ n. [U] ECONOMICS the job of being an accountant

ac·cred·i·ted /əˈkredɪtɪd/ adj. having official approval: an accredited college — accreditation /əˈkredɪteɪʃən/ n. [U]

ac·cre·tion /əˈkredɪʃən/ n. 1 [C,U] (formal) a layer
of a substance which slowly forms on something: an accumulation of minerals 2 (formal) a gradual process by which new things are added and something gradually changes or gets bigger: an accumulation of knowledge

**ac-crued** /əˈkruːd/ v. [T] to increase over a period of time: tax benefits that accrue to investors

**ac-cumu-late** /əˈkjʊməˌleɪt/ Ac v. [I,T] to gradually increase in amount, or to make something do this: Drifting snow began to accumulate at the entrance to the tunnel. 3 He accumulated a large fortune from investments in real estate.

**accusation** /əˈkjuːzəʃən/ Ac a statement saying that someone has done something wrong or illegal: Serious accusations have been made against the Attorney General. 6 The boy’s parents face accusations (=are accused) of neglect and abuse.

**access** /əˈkɛs/ n. 1 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a form of a noun that shows that the noun is the direct object of a verb, in languages such as Latin or German ➔ DATIVE

**ac-cus-ation** /əˌkjuːˈzeɪʃən/ Ac n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a form of a noun that shows that the noun is the direct object of a verb, in languages such as Latin or German ➔ DATIVE

**ac-cus-ate** /əˈkyʊzət/ v. [T] to say that someone has done something wrong or illegal: Norton was accused of murder. 3 Are you accusing me of cheating? 5 accused n. [C]

**ac-cus-tom-ed** /əˈkjuːstəmd/ Adj. (formal) be accustomed to (doing) sth to be used to doing something and accept it as normal: Ed’s eyes quickly grew/became accustomed to the dark. 2 [only before noun] usual: We sat at our accustomed table.

**ac-cus-tom-er** /əˈkjuːstəmər/ Ac n. 1 a person or people who are accused of a crime in a court of law

**ac-cus-tom-ing** /əˈkjuːstəmɪŋ/ Ac adj. 1 be accustomed to doing sth to be used to doing something: He estimated the cost of achieving his goals. 5. The company failed to achieve the results its major shareholders had expected. 6. Many of our students are high achievers. 6 achievable adj.

**ac-cur-ate** /əˈkjuːrət/ adj. 1 correct in every detail: The bombs can be aimed accurately. 5 accurate adj. ➔ right, correct, true ➔ RIGHT

**ac-cur-acy** /əˈkjuːræsɪ/ Ac n. 1 Amazing accuracy was needed to hit the target. ➔ accuracy

**ac-cumu-la-tion** /əˈkjʊməˌleɪʃən/ Ac n. [C,U]: the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the upper atmosphere

**ac-crue** /əˈkruː/ v. 1 to increase over a period of time: tax benefits that accrue to investors

**accrued** /əˈkruːd/ n. the person or people who are accused of a crime in a court of law

**ac-quire** /əˈkwɪr/ v. 1 to make a formal statement saying that you think someone is guilty of a crime: She filed a complaint against her employers, accusing them of discrimination.

**ac-quaint** /əˈkwəint/ v. 1 to make formally aware of something: He read about his son’s achievement. 2 to make someone familiar with something: Norton was accused of murder. 3 Are you accusing me of cheating? 5 accused n. [C]
Jackson waved, acknowledging his fans. She never acknowledged (that) he was guilty of a crime: Simmons was acquitted of murder. He acquired a reputation for honesty.

ac·knowl·edg·ment /ˌæknoʊl’dʒmənt/ n. the act of admitting or accepting that something is true or official: The public may consider Berry’s acquittal of smuggling ac·quaint·ed /ˌækswànt/ adj. if you have gotten: He’s an old acquaintance of mine from school.

acid /ˈæsɪd/ n. [C,U] a liquid chemical substance. Some types of acid can burn holes in things or damage your skin: hydrochloric acid [Origin: 1600—1700 French acide, from Latin acere “to be sour”]

acid-ic /ˈæsɪdɪk/ adj. containing acid

ac·quaint·ed /ˌækswànt/ v. (formal) to acquire

ac·qui·sition /ˌækswɪˈzɪʃən/ n. [C,U] something that you have gotten: a recent acquisition

ac·qui·sition /ˌækswɪˈzɪʃən/ n. [C,U] the act of getting something: the acquisition of new companies

ac·qui·sition /ˌækswɪˈzɪʃən/ n. [C,U] acquisition

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ac·ro·bat·ics /əˈkrəˌbætɪks/ n. [plural] the skill or tricks of an acrobat

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ac·ro·nym /əˈkrənʌm/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a word that is made from the first letters of a group of words. For example, NATO is an acronym for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. [Origin: 1900—2000 acr- “beginning, end” (from Greek akro-) + -onym (as in homonym)]

a-cross /əˈkrɔs/ adv., prep. 1 from one side of something to the other side: The road’s too busy to walk across. | Vince stared across the canyon. | flying across the Atlantic 2 10 feet/5 miles etc. across used to show how wide something is: At its widest point, the river is 2 miles across. 3 on the opposite side of something: Ben lives across the street from us. | Andi sat across from me. | The school is all the way across town. 4 reaching or spreading from one side of an area to the other: There was only one bridge across the bay. | a deep crack across the ceiling 5 across the board affecting everyone or everything: Changes will have to be made across the board.

cry·lic /ˈkrɪlɪk/ adj. CHEMISTRY acrylic paints, cloth, etc. are made from a chemical substance rather than a natural substance

act 1 /ækt/ v. 1 [I] to do something: We must act now in order to protect American jobs. | The jury decided that Walker had acted in self-defense. | We’re acting on the advice of our lawyer (=doing what s/he says). 2 [I] to behave in a particular way: Nick’s been acting strangely recently. | Pam’s acting like a baby. | Gabe acted as if nothing was wrong. 3 [I,T] to perform as a character in a play or movie: I started acting in high school. 4 [I] to produce a particular effect: Salt acts as a preservative.

act sth ↔ out give v. to show how an event happened by performing it like a play: The children read the story and then acted it out.

act up give v. to behave badly, or not work correctly: The car’s acting up again.

act 2 n. 1 [C] something that you do: a criminal act | acts of cruelty | Police caught the suspect in the act of making a bomb.

act·ing /ˈæktɪŋ/ adj. acting manager/director etc. someone who replaces the manager, etc. for a short time

act·ion /ˈækʃən/ n. 1 [U] the job or skill of performing in plays or movies | action movie (=one with a lot of fast exciting scenes) 2 in action (=being used or doing something): The car’s in action. 3 out of action (informal) not working because of damage or injury: My car’s out of action. | Jim will be out of action for two weeks. 4 [U] (informal) exciting things that are happening: New York’s where the action is. | an action movie (=one with a lot of fast exciting scenes) 5 in action doing a particular job or activity; a chance to see ski jumpers in action 6 [C,U] fighting in a war: He was killed in action.

act·ive /ˈækтив/ adj. 1 always doing things, or moving around a lot: Grandpa’s very active for his age. | games for active young-sters 2 involved in an organization or activity by doing things for it: an active member of the American Civil Liberties Union | Mahle is active in the Republican Party. 3 working or operating in the expected way: The alarm is now active. 4 EARTH SCIENCES an active volcano is likely to explode and pour out fire and lava. | (hot, liquid rock) 5 ENG. LANG. ARTS an active verb or sentence has the person or thing doing the action as its subject. In “The boy kicked the ball,” the verb “kicked” is active. (PASSIVE) 6 the active (voice) ENG. LANG. ARTS the active form of a verb → PASSIVE

act·ive·ly adv. 1 in a particular way: I acted casually. | She is acting naturally. 2 in any way: He acted surprisingly.

ACT /ækt/ v. 1 act (voice) ENG. LANG. ARTS a verb that describes an action rather than as a state, for example “run” or “jump”

ac·tive·ment /ˌæktɪvˈmɛnt/ n. 1 [C] also active one of the main parts of a play, opera, etc. Hamlet kills the king in Act 5. 2 [C] a short piece of entertainment on television or stage: a comedy act 5 [singular] behavior that is not sincere: He doesn’t care. Laura — it’s just an act. 6 get your act together (informal) to start to do things in a more organized or effective way: If Julie doesn’t get her act together, she’ll never graduate. 7 get in on the act (informal) to become involved in a successful activity that someone else has started

act·ive·ness /ˌæktɪvˈnəs/ n. the quality or state of being active
actively

ac-tive-ly /akˈtɪvli/ adv. in a way that involves doing things or taking part in something: My parents are actively involved with the church.

ac-tiv-ist /ˌækəˈvɪst/ n [C] someone who works to achieve social or political change: human rights activists —activism n [U]

ac-tiv-i-ty /əkˈtɪvɪti/ n (plural activities) 1 [C] usually plural things that you do for pleasure: after-school activities | She loves nature and outdoor activities. 2 [U] things that you do because you want to achieve something: an increase in terrorist activity | anti-government political activity 3 [U] a situation in which a lot of things are happening or a lot of things are being done: the noise and activity of the city

ac-tor /ˈækta(r)/ n [C] someone who performs in a play or movie: a leading Hollywood actor

ac-tress /ˈæktris/ n [C] a woman who performs in a play or movie

ac-tual /ˈækʃʊəl/ adj. 1 actual: She has turned the lump at the front of her neck, that actually happened? | Actually, it was a lot of fun. 2 used in order to give more information, give your opinion, etc.: The watch actually belonged to my father. | Actually, I think I’ll stay home tonight.

ac-tual-ly /əkˈtʃʊəli/ adv. 1 to notice small differences in sound, taste, etc.: acute hearing 4 to notice small differences in sound, taste, etc.: acute hearing 2 to notice small differences in sound, taste, etc.: acute hearing 3 showing an ability to notice small differences in sound, taste, etc.: acute hearing 4 showing an ability to notice small differences in sound, taste, etc.: acute hearing

acute /ˈækʃuət/ adj. 1 very serious or severe: acute pain | acute shortages of food 2 quickly to notice and understand things: an acute observer 3 showing an ability to notice small differences in sound, taste, etc.: acute hearing 4 an acute accent (=a mark used to show how something is pronounced) is a small line written above a vowel. In the word “café,” the letter “é” has an acute accent. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin, past participle of acuerre “to sharpen,” from acus “needle”]

acute ‘angle n. [C] MATH an acute angle is less than 90°

ac-tu-al·ly /əˈkwɪtlɪ/ adv. feeling or noticing something very strongly: We are acutely aware of the problem.

ac-tu-ate /əˈkwɪteɪt/ v. to make (something) active: drug receptors become activated by a message

ad·a·mant /əˈdæmənt/ adj. 1 determined: adamantly opposed to the project. | They were adamant that the lump at the front of a man’s neck was not cancer. | The judge added that this case was one of the worst she had ever tried.

ad-a-mant·ly /əˈdæməntlɪ/ adv. determine: adamantly opposed to the project.

ad·a·ptive /əˈdaptɪv/ adj. 1 appropriate for a new purpose: The car has been adapted to take unleaded gas. | The house was adapted for wheelchair users.

ad·ap·ta·tion /ˌədəpˈteɪʃən/ n. the process of changing something so that it can be used in a different way or in different conditions

ad·ap·ter /ˌədəpˈta(r)/ n. a device that connects two pieces of electrical equipment, or to connect more than one piece of equipment to the same power supply
ad·di·tion /adˈdɪʃən/ n. [usually plural additions] the change of plans only added to our confusion.

add up phr. v. 1 add sth + up to put numbers or amounts together and then calculate the total: We’re now adding up the latest figures. 2 not add up to not seem true or reasonable: Her story (=explanation or account of what has happened) just doesn’t add up.

ad-den-dum /ˈædəndəm/ n. (plural addenda /ˈædəndə/) [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS something that is added to the end of a book, usually to give more information.

ad·dict /ˈdɪkst/ n. [C] someone who is unable to stop taking drugs: a heroin addict.

ad-dict·ed /ˈdɪkstid/ adj. unable to stop taking a drug: Marvin was addicted to sleeping pills.


ad-di·tion·al /ˈædɪʃənəl/ n. 1 in addition used in order to add another fact to what has already been mentioned: We installed a new security system. In addition, extra guards were hired. 2 in addition to his job, Harvey also coaches Little League.

add to sth phr. v. to make a feeling or quality stronger and more noticeable: The change of plans only added to our confusion.

ad·dress /ˈdres/ v. 1 to write a name and address on an envelope, package, etc.: There’s a letter here addressed to you. 2 (formal) to speak directly to a person or a group: A guest speaker then addressed the audience. | You should address your question to the chairman. 3 address a problem/question/issue etc. (formal) to start trying to solve a problem: Special meetings address the concerns of new members. 4 to use a particular name or title when speaking or writing to someone: The President should be addressed as “Mr. President.”

ad-e·quate /ˈædəkwət/ adj. 1 enough in quantity or of a good enough quality for a particular purpose (ANT) inadequate: We have not been given adequate information. | Her income is hardly adequate to pay the bills.

ad·e·quate adj. 2 fairly good, but not excellent: an adequate performance (ORIGIN: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of adequare “to make equal,” from ad-“to” + aequalis “to equal”)

ad·e·quate adj. 3 satisfactory, good enough, acceptable, passable, reasonable, respectable

—adequacy n. [U] —adequately adv.

ad·dres·sion /ədˈhɾiʒən/ n. [C] someone who agrees with and supports a particular idea, opinion, or political party.

ad-he-sion /ədˈhiʒən/ n. 1 [U] the state of one thing sticking to another thing 2 [C.U.] BIOLOGY a piece of body tissue (=flesh) that has grown around a small injury or damaged area and has joined it to other tissue, or the process of joining...
adhesive

two tissues together in this way 3 [U] PHYSICS a force that makes the atoms of different substances join tightly together when the substances touch each other

ad·he·sive /adˈhɪsɪv/ adj, n. [C] a substance such as glue, that can stick things together
—adhesive adj.: adhesive tape

ad hoc /ədˈhɒk/ adj, adv. done when necessary, rather than planned or regular: an ad hoc committee

ad·ja·cent /əˈdʒeɪənt/ adj (formal) next to something: The library is adjacent to the main campus. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin, present participle of adjacere “to lie near,” from ad- “to” + jacere “to lie”]

adjacent angles n. [plural] MATH two angles that are next to one another and share one side, formed when a straight line divides one angle into two parts

ad·junct /əˈdʒʌŋkt/ v (adjunct, adj.扩充的) to add something such as a competition, or to make additional calculations: The test was administered to all high school seniors. 3 (formal) to give someone a medicine or drug: Painkillers were administered to the boys. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French annístrer, from Latin administrare, from ad- “to” + ministrare “to serve”]

ad·min·is·tra·tion /ədˈmɪnɪsˌtreɪʃən/ n. 1 [U] the government of a country at a particular time: He was Secretary of State during the Bush administration. 2 [U] the activities that are involved in managing and organizing the affairs of a company, institution, etc.: We’re looking for someone with experience in administration. 3 the administration the people who manage a company, institution, etc.

ad·min·is·tra·tor /ədˈmɪnɪstər/ n. [C] someone who works in an office, typing letters, keeping records, answering telephone calls, arranging meetings, etc.

ad·min·is·tra·tive /ədˈmɪnɪstrətɪv/ adj relating to the work of managing a company or organization: Our administrative staff will deal with all the paperwork for you. The job is mainly administrative.

ad·min·istrative assistant n. [C] someone who works in an office, typing letters, keeping records, answering telephone calls, arranging meetings, etc.

ad·min·is·tra·tion /ədˈmɪnɪsˌtreɪʃən/ n. 1 [C] someone whose job is related to the management and organization of a company, institution, etc.: A decision will be made next week by the hospital administrators.

ad·mi·ral /ədˈmɪrəl/ adj having many good qualities that you respect and admire: an admirable achievement —admirably adv

ad·mi·ra·ble /ədˈmɪrəbəl/ adj admired by his colleagues. look up to sb — to admire and respect someone who is older and more experienced than you: The other kids looked up to him.
admit /ədˈmɪt/ v [T] (literary) to tell someone that s/he has done something wrong

admission /ədˈmɪʃən/ n [U, C] to enter as a member of a school, club, etc.

admissible /ədˈmɪsəbəl/ adj. LAW acceptable or allowed, especially in a court of law (ANT inadmissible)

admission charge n the price charged when you go to a movie, sports event, concert, etc.: Admission is $6.50.

The museum has admission of $6.50.

The city has adopted an new approach to fighting crime. —adopted adj. our adopted son

adolescent² adj. relating to or typical of a young person who is developing into an adult: adolescent behavior

adoptive /əˈdəptɪv/ adj. relating to or typical of a young person who is developing into an adult: adolescent behavior

adorable /əˈdɔrəbl/ adj. very attractive and easy to like: What an adorable little puppy!

adolescence /əˈdɔrəlsəns/ n. [U] the period of time, usually between the ages of 12 and 18, when a young person is developing into an adult

adolescent² n. [C] a young person who is developing into an adult

adoring /əˈdɔrɪŋ/ adj. (Informal) to like something very much [Origin: 1300–1400 French adorer, from Latin adorare, from ad- “to” + orare “to speak, pray”]

adoring adj. his adoring fans —adoration /əˈdɔrəʃən/ n. [U]

adorn /əˈdɔrn/ v be adorned with sth (formal) to be decorated with something: The church walls were adorned with religious paintings.

adolescent² n. [C,U]
adult

When you are an adult, Mathew reached adulthood. By the time he was an adult, 21, he weighed over 250 pounds. When you are an adult, you need to deal with your problems in an adult way. 3 adult movies/magazines/bookstores etc. movies, magazines, etc. that show sexual acts, etc.
ad-vec-tion /ad'vekʃən/ n. [U] 1 PHYSICS the horizontal movement of heat, cold, or humidity (=amount of water in the air) in the Earth's atmosphere, caused by wind 2 EARTH SCIENCES the horizontal movement of air or water

ad-vent /əd'vent/ n. the advent of sth the time when something first begins to be widely used: the advent of the computer

ad-ven-ture /əd'venʃər/ n. [C] an exciting experience in which dangerous or unusual things happen

ad-ven-tur-er /əd'ven'təriər/ n. [C] someone who enjoys traveling and doing exciting things

ad-ven-ture-some /əd'ven'təri'səm/ adj. enjoying exciting and slightly dangerous activities

ad-verse /əd'vers/ adj. wanting to do new, exciting, or dangerous things: adventurous travelers

ad-verb /əd'verb/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, a word or a group of words that describes or adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence. For example, “slowly” in “He walked slowly” and “very” in “It was a very nice day” are adverbs. [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 French adverbe, from Latin adverbum, from ad- “to” + verbum “word”] —adverbial /əd'vebʊəl/ adj.

ad-ver-sar-y /əd'verˌsəri/ n. (plural adversaries) [C] (formal) a country or person you are fighting or competing against [SYN] opponent

ad-verse /əd'vers/ adj., ad-ˌvers/ adj. (formal) not good or favorable: The recession will have an adverse effect on the building industry. —adversely adv

ad-ver-si-ty /əd'verˌsətɪ/ n. (plural adversities) [C] difficulties or problems that seem to be caused by bad luck: We remained hopeful in the face of adversity.

ad-ver-tise /əd'vertaiz/ v. 1 [I] to tell the public about a product or service in order to persuade them to buy it: The new perfume is being advertised in women's magazines. | companies who advertise on TV

advise /əd'veis/ n. [U] an opinion you give someone about what she should do: The book is full of advice on/about child care. | Can you give me some advice about buying a house? | If I were you, I'd seek (seek) some legal/medical/financial advice. | Did you follow/take your father's advice? | He offered them one piece of advice: Don't panic. [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French avis “opinion”]

THE SAURUS

commercial – an advertisement on TV or radio billboard – a very large sign at the side of a road or on a building, used as an advertisement poster – an advertisement on a wall, often with a picture on it

want ads/classified ads – short advertisements in a newspaper, in which people offer things for sale

flyer – a piece of paper with an advertisement on it, often given to you in the street

junk mail – unwanted letters that you receive in the mail, containing advertisements

spam – unwanted emails containing advertisements

ad-ver-tis-ing /əd'vertaizɪŋ/ n. [U] the business of advertising things on television, in newspapers, etc.

THE SAURUS

tip – a helpful piece of advice: useful tips on healthy eating

suggestion – an idea or plan that someone suggests: He made a few suggestions about how I could improve my essay

recommendation – advice given to someone, especially about what to do: Do you have any recommendations about hotels in the city?

guidance – helpful advice about work, education, etc.: His parents should provide more guidance

counseling – advice given by someone who is trained to help people with their personal problems or difficult decisions: Each student receives career counseling

warning – a piece of advice that tells you that something bad or dangerous might happen, so that you can avoid or prevent it: Cigarette packs must have health warnings printed on them.
advise

advise /adˈvɪz/ v. 1 [T] to tell someone what you think they should do: Doctors advised her to have the operation. 2 [T] (formal) to officially tell someone something: You will be advised when the shipment arrives.

adviser /adˈvɪzər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to give advice about a particular subject: a financial adviser

advisory /adˈvɪsəri/ adj. having the purpose of giving advice: an advisory committee

advocate /əˈvəʊt/ v. [T] to strongly support a particular way of doing things: Extremists were openly advocating violence. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French avocat, from Latin, past participle of advocare “to summon”] advocacy

aerodynamic /əˈdrəʊnəmɪk/ adj. involving the designing and building of aircraft and space vehicles: the aerospace industry

aerobic /eəˈbɒɪk/ adj. needing oxygen in order to live, as a contrast to anaerobic.

aerobics /eəˈbɒɪks/ n. [U] a very active type of physical exercise done to music, usually in a class → EXERCISE

aerosol /eəˈsɒl/ n. [C] a small metal container from which a liquid can be forced out using high pressure

aerospaces /eəˈspeɪs/ n. involving the designing and building of aircraft and space vehicles: the aerospace industry

aesthetic /æˈstɛtɪk/ adj. relating to beauty and the study of beauty → aesthetically adv. The building’s design is aesthetically pleasing.

aesthetics /æˈstɛtɪks, est`θɛtɪks, ɪs-/ n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the study of beauty, especially beauty in art

afar /əˈfɑːr/ adv. from afar (literary) from a long distance away

AFC n. American Football Conference a group of teams that is part of the NFL

affable /əˈfeɪbəl/ adj. friendly and easy to talk to: an affable guy [Origin: 1400—1500 French, Latin affabilis, from affari, from ad- “to” + fari “to speak”] affably adv.

affair /əˈfɛər/ n. [C] 1 affairs [plural] a) public or political events and activities: a foreign affairs correspondent for CNN b) things connected with your personal life, your financial situation, etc.: You need to get your financial affairs in order. 2 an event or a set of related events, especially unpleasant ones: the Watergate affair

affendant /əˈfɛndənt/ adj. having the purpose of being an attachment or accessory: an appendent.

affection /əˈfɛkʃən/ n. [U] 1 to do something that produces a change in someone or something → INFLUENCE. Thousands of homes were affected by the flooding. [We feel that we do not have control over decisions which affect our daily lives.]

affectionate /əˈfɛkʃənət/ adj. having the purpose of being affectionate or showing love and sympathy: an affectionate hug

affectionate /əˈfɛkʃənt/ adj. (formal) producing strong emotions such as sadness, pity, etc.: The movie is a genuinely affecting story of a child’s search for his missing mother.

affectionate /əˈfɛkt/ v. [T] 1 to do something that produces a change in someone or something → INFLUENCE. Thousands of homes were affected by the flooding. [We feel that we do not have control over decisions which affect our daily lives.]

affectionate /əˈfɛkt/ v. [T] 2 to make someone feel strong emotions: I was deeply affected by the news of Paul’s death. [Origin: (1–2) 1300—1400 Latin, past participle of afficere “to influence,” from ad- “to” + facere “to do”]

affectionate /əˈfɛkt/ adj. not natural or sincere: She seemed affected, and I wasn’t sure what to make of her.

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love and caring: Bart felt great affection for her. | He doesn’t show affection easily.

af·fes·tion·ate /əˈfesəˈneɪte/ adj. showing that you like or love someone: an affectionate child | an affectionate hug — affectionately adv.

af·fi·ci·on·ist /ˌafɪˈʃɪnəɪst/ n. [C] LAW a written statement about something that you swear is true, used in a court of law [Origin: 1500—1600 Medieval Latin “he or she has made a formal promise,” from affir¬ment].

af·fi·li·ate1 /əˈflɪət/ v. be affiliated with/to sth if a group or organization is affiliated to a larger one, it is related to it or controlled by it: a TV station affiliated to CBS [Origin: 1700—1800 Medieval Latin, past participle of affiliate “to take over as a son,” from Latin aff- “to” + filius “son”] — affiliation /əˈflɪəʃən/ n. [C,U]: What are Jean’s political affiliations?

af·fi·li·ate2 /əˈflɪət, -əˈfliˌeɪt/ n. [C] a small company or organization that is related to or controlled by a larger one

af·fin·i·ty /əˈfɪnəti/ n. (plural affinities) 1 [singular] the feeling you have when you like and understand someone or something: The poet has a deep affinity for nature. 2 [C,U] a close similarity or relationship between two things because of qualities or features that they both have [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French affinité “sharing a border, related by marriage”]

af·firm /əˈfɜrəm/ v. [T] (formal) to state publicly that something is true: The President affirmed his intention to reduce taxes. — affirmation /əˈfɜrəmənt/ n. [C,U]

af·firm·a·tive /əˈfɜrətɪv/ adj. (formal) a word, sign, etc. that is affirmative means “yes” (not) negative — affirmative n. [C]: She answered in the affirmative. — affirmatively adv.

af·firmative ‘action n. [U] the practice of choosing people for jobs, education, etc. who have been treated unfairly because of their race, sex, etc.

af·fix /əˈfiks/ n. [C] ENG, LANG, ARTS a group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word to change its meaning or use, such as “un-,” “mis-,” “-ness,” or “-ly”

af·flic·t /əˈflɪkt/ v. [T usually passive] (formal) to make someone have a serious illness or experience serious problems: a country afflicted by famine | people afflicted with AIDS — affliction /əˈflɪkʃən/ n. [C,U]

af·flu·ent /əˈfljuənt/ adj. having a lot of money, nice houses, expensive things, etc. — affluent, wealthy: an affluent suburb of Baltimore [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French, Latin, present participle of afflire “to flow in large quantities”] — affluence n. [U]

content word

af·for·d /əˈfɔrd/ v. [T] 1 can afford a) to have enough money to buy or pay for something: I can’t afford to buy a new car. | Do you think we can afford a computer now? b) to be able to do something without causing serious problems for yourself: We can’t afford to offend regular customers. c) to have enough time to do something: I really can’t afford any more time away from work. 2 (formal) to provide something or allow something to happen: The walls afforded some protection from the wind.

af·ford·a·ble /əˈfɔrdəbəl/ adj. not expensive: affordable housing

af·front /ˈfrʌnt/ n. [C usually singular] a remark or action that offends or insults someone

af·ten·cy /ˈfərtns/ n. [usually singular] 1 having enough money to operate or stay out of debt: They’re struggling to stay afloat. 2 floating on water

a·fresh /ˈɑːfrɪʃ/ adv. [not before noun] 1 fright¬ened because you think that you may get hurt or that something bad may happen [syn. scared]: There’s no need to be afraid. | Small children are often afraid of the dark. | Mary’s afraid to walk home alone.

THESaurus

frightened, scared, terrified, petrified, fearful — frightened

2 very worried that something bad will happen: A lot of people are afraid of losing their jobs. | He was afraid (that) the other kids would laugh at him. 3 I’m afraid (spoken) used in order to politely tell someone something that may annoy, upset, or disappoint him/her: I’m afraid (that) this is a “no smoking” area. | “Are we late?” “I’m afraid so (eyes).” | “Are there any tickets left?” “I’m afraid not (no).” [Origin: 1300—1400 Past participle of affray “to frighten” (14—19 centuries), from Old French affréer]

a·fresh /ˈɑːfrɪʃ/ adv. [not before noun] if you do something afresh, you do it again from the beginning: We decided to move to Texas and start afresh.

Af·ri·ca /ˈæfrɪkə/ n. one of the seven continents, that includes land south of Europe and west of the Indian Ocean

Af·ri·can /ˈæfrɪkən/ adj. relating to or coming from Africa

African (adj) n. someone from Africa

African American n. [C] an American with dark skin, whose family originally came from the part of Africa south of the Sahara Desert — African-American adj.

af·ter·ly /ˈæftərli/ adv. 1 when a particular time or event has happened: I go swimming every day after work. | A month/year after the fire, the house was rebuilt. 2 following someone or something else in a list or a piece of writing, or in order of importance: Whose name is after mine on the list? | After baseball, tennis is my favorite sport. 3 after 10 minutes/3 hours etc. when a particular amount of time has passed: After a while, the woman returned. 4 day after day/year after year etc.
after
continuing for a very long time: Day after day, we waited, hoping she’d call. 5 used when telling time to say how many minutes past the hour it is: It’s ten after five. 6 because of something that happened earlier: I’m not surprised he left her, after the way she treated him. 7 after all a) used in order to say that what you expected did not happen: It didn’t rain after all.  b) used in order to say that something should be remembered or considered because it helps to explain what you have just said: Don’t shout at him – he’s only a baby, after all. 8 one after the other also one after another if a series of events, actions, etc. happen one after another, each one happens soon after the previous one: Ever since we moved here, it’s been one problem after another. 9 be after sb to be looking for someone and trying to catch him/her: The FBI is after him for fraud. 10 be after sth (informal) to try to get something that belongs to someone else: You’re just after my money! 11 in spite of: After all the trouble I went to, Reese didn’t even say thank you. [Origin: Old English after]

afterward
afterward – after an event or time that has been mentioned: He said afterward that it had been the scariest experience of his life. next – immediately afterward: What should we do next? later – after the present time or a time you are talking about: We can clean up later. subsequently (formal) – after an event in the past: Subsequently, the company filed for bankruptcy.

different meanings of the word: af·ter·thought /æf'tərθɔ:θ/ n [C usually singular] something that you mention or add later because you did not think of it before: “Bring Claire too,” he added as an afterthought.
af·ter·ward /æf'tərwa:d/ also afterwards adv after an event or time that has been mentioned: We met at college but didn’t get married until two years afterward.

a·gain /i'gen/ adv 1 one more time: Could you say that again? I couldn’t hear you. 2= after all the cake burned, so we had to start all over again (=from the beginning). 3 back to the same condition, situation, or place as before: Thanks for coming! Please come again. 4 He’s home again, after studying in Europe. 3 again and again repeating many times: I’ve tried again and again to contact her. 4 then again (spoken) used in order to add a fact that is different from what you have just said, or makes it seem less likely to be true: She says she’s thirty, but then again she might be lying.

agreement
agreement with an idea, belief, etc.: John was against the idea of selling the house. You can’t do that! It’s against the law (=illegal). 2 in a way that has a bad or unfair effect: discrimination against racial minorities 3 fighting or competing with someone or something: He was injured in the game against the Cowboys. 4 touching a surface: The cat’s fur felt soft against her face. 5 in the opposite direction from something: At least my drive to work is against the traffic. 6 have sth against sb/sth to dislike or disapprove of someone or something: I have nothing against dogs, but I don’t want one myself.

age
the number of years that someone has lived or something has existed: Patrick is my age (=the same age as me). 1 Jamie won his first tournament at the age of 15. 2 Most kids start kindergarten at age 5. 3 girls who become mothers at an early age (=very young) 4 Stop messing around and act your age (=behave in a way that is suitable for how old you are!). 5 Judy’s very smart for her age (=compared to others of the same age). 6 [C,U] a period in someone’s life: Who will look after you in old age? 7 women of child-bearing age 8 [U] the age when you are legally old enough to do something: voting/drinking/reirement age (=when you can legally vote, drink alcohol, etc.) 9 You can’t buy alcohol – you’re under age. 4 [C usually singular] a particular period of history: the modern age 5 be/come of age to be or become old enough to be considered a responsible adult. 6 [U] the state of being old: a letter that was brown with age 7 ages [plural] (informal) a long time: I haven’t been there for ages.

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aggressive sales tactics 2 behaving in an angry or violent way toward someone: aggressive behavior

aggressiveness n [U]

ag-gres-sor /agˈrɛsər/ n [C] a person or country that starts a fight or war

ag-grieved /əˈɡriːvd/ adj. angry or unhappy because you think you have been treated unfairly

a-g-ny /aˈɡnədi/ v [T] to make someone think about an idea or plan

a-go /əˈgou/ adj. used in order to show how far back in the past something happened: Jeff left for work 10 minutes/2 hours ago. | We went to Maine once, but it was a long time ago. | I had the tickets a minute ago! | Scott's dad called a little while ago.

ag-gre-gate /ˈagɡrɪɡeɪt/ v [T] 1 to make a bad situation, illness, or injury worse: The doctors say her condition is aggravated by stress. 2 to annoy someone: What really aggravates me is the way she won't listen. — aggravating adj. — aggravation /ˈagɡrɪɡeɪʃən/ n. [C,U]

ag-gre-gate /ˈagɡrɪɡeɪt/ adj. [only before noun] ECONOMICS being the total amount of something, especially money: Aggregate production at the Detroit plant is being increased to handle the extra demand. — aggregate n [singular, U]: The twenty hotels in the chain have an aggregate of 1,952 rooms.

ag-gre-sion /ˈagɡrəʃən/ n. [U] angry or threatening behavior, especially in which you attack someone: an act of aggression [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin aggression, from aggerdī “to attack”]

ag-gres-sive /ˈaggresɪv/ adj. 1 very determined to succeed: aggressive sales tactics

ag-gres-sive-ness n [U]
farming: The country has a mainly agrarian economy. [Origin: 1600–1700 Latin agrarius, from a[ger] “field”]

ag·ri·cul·ture /əˈɡri kəl/ n. 1 [U] the science or practice of farming [Origin: 1400–1500 French, Latin agricultura, from a[ger] “field” + cultura “use of land for crops”] —ag·ri·cul·tu·ral /əˈɡri kəl tər/ adj.

ag·ree·ment /əˈɡri mənt/ n. 1 [U] to have the same opinion as someone else ant: disagree: I agree with Karen. It’s much too expensive. Don’t say “I am agree.” 2 [U] Most experts agree that global warming is a serious problem. Mike and I certainly don’t agree on/about everything.

ag·ree·able /əˈɡri ə bil/ adj. —ag·ree·a·ble·ly adv. 1 [U] something that is pleasant or nice: I was pleasantly surprised when we agreed to meet. 2 [adj] adj. agreeable to something: I agreeable to staying home with the baby. 3 [U] agreeable to people: Mike and I certainly don’t agree on/about everything.

ag·ree·al·ly /əˈɡri ə la l/ adv. 1 [U] agreeable to something: I found it agreeably surprising when we agreed to meet. 2 [adv] agreeably to something: I was agreeably surprised.

ag·ree·ment /əˈɡri mənt/ n. 1 [U] an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, organizations, etc.: a trade agreement [Lawyers on both sides finally reached an agreement. 2 [L] a situation in which two or more people have the same opinion as each other ant: disagreement: All of us were in agreement.

ag·ri·cul·tural revo·lu·tion /əˈɡri kəl tər əl rə vox/ n. 1 the Agricultural Revolution history a period a long time ago when people first began to grow crops and raise farm animals on farms 2 [C] history a period when there was great change in farming methods because, for example, chemicals were introduced to farming, or horses were replaced by machines

ag·ri·cul·ture /əˈɡri kəl tər/ n. [U] the science or practice of farming [Origin: 1400–1500 French, Latin agricultura, from a[ger] “field” + cultura “use of land for crops”] —ag·ri·cul·tu·ral /əˈɡri kəl tər/ adj.
aim /eɪm/ v 1 [I] to plan or intend to achieve something: We aim to finish by Friday. | a program aimed at creating more jobs 2 aim sth at sb to do or say something that is intended for a particular person or group: TV commercials aimed at children 3 [T] to point a weapon at a person or thing you want to hit: A gun was aimed at his head.

aim /eɪm/ n 1 [C] something that you are trying to achieve: What is the aim of their research? | Our main aim is to provide good service. | I moved to California with the aim of finding a job.

aim·less /eɪm·ləs/ adj without a clear purpose or reason —aimlessly adv: We wandered aimlessly around the city.

ain’t /ɛɪnt/ v. (spoken, nonstandard) a short form of “am not,” “is not,” “are not,” “has not,” or “have not”

air /eər/ n 1 [U] the gases around the Earth, which we breathe: There was a smell of burning in the air. | Let’s go outside and get some fresh air. | air pollution 2 [U] the space above the ground or around things: David threw the ball up into the air. | Are you shipping that box by air or by land? 4 air travel/safety etc. travel, safety, etc. involving or relating to airplanes: the worst air disaster in the state’s history. 5 be in the air if a feeling is in the air, a lot of people have it: There was tension in the air. 6 [singular] a quality that someone or something seems to have: There was an air of mystery about her. 7 be up in the air (spoken) used to say that something has not been decided yet: Our trip is still very much up in the air. 8 [U] (spoken) air conditioning 9 be on/off the air to be broadcasting, or to stop broadcasting 10 airs [plural] a way of behaving that shows someone thinks s/he is more important than s/he really is: You shouldn’t have to put on airs with your own friends. [Origin: (1–2) 1200—1300 Old French, Latin aer, from Greek] 11 [T] to broadcast a program on television or radio: Star Trek was first aired in 1966. 2 [T] to express your opinions publicly: You will all get a chance to air your views. 3 [T] also air out to let fresh air into a room

air·bag /eərbæg/ n [C] a bag in a car, that fills with air to protect people in an accident

air·bladder /eərbled/ n [C] biology an organ inside the body of most fish, that can fill with air and allows the fish to float in water (also swim bladder)

air·borne /eərˈbɔrn/ adj flying or carried through the air

air·brush /eərbraʃ/ n [C] a piece of equipment that uses air to put paint onto a surface

air·brush /eərbraʃ/ v [T] to use an airbrush to make a picture or photograph look better

air·bush /eəbʌʃ/ v * out adv v to remove someone or something from a picture or photograph using an airbrush

air·condition·er /eərˌkɑndəˈʃər/ n [C] a machine that makes the air in a room, car, etc. stay cool

air·con·di·tion·ing /eərˈkɑndəˈʃən/ n [U] a system of machines that makes the air in a room, building, etc. stay cool —air·condi·tioned adj

air·craft /eərˈkrɑft/ n (plural aircraft) [C] an airplane or other vehicle that can fly

air·craf·ter /eərˈkrɑfər/ n [C] a ship that airplanes can fly from and land on

air·fare /eərˈfɛr/ n [U] the price of an airplane trip

air·field /eərˈfild/ n [C] a place where military or small airplanes fly from

air·force /eərfɔrs/ also Air Force n [C] usually singular] the part of a country’s military organization that uses airplanes to fight

air·i·ly /eəˈrɛli/ adv (literary) in a way that shows you do not think something is important: “I know all that,” she said airily.

air·less /eərlis/ adj without fresh air

air·lift /eərlift/ n [C] an occasion when people or things are taken to a place by airplane because it is too difficult or dangerous to get there by road —airlift v [T]

air·line /eərˈlain/ n [C] a business that regularly flies passengers to different places by airplane

air·lin·er /eərˈlaɪnər/ n [C] a large airplane for passengers

air·mail /eərmeɪl/ n [U] letters, packages, etc. that are sent to another country by airplane, or the system of doing this —airmail adj, adv

air·mat·ter /eərˈmætər/ n [U] letters, packages, etc. that are sent to another country by airplane, or the system of doing this —airmail adj, adv

air·mar·shall /eərˈmæʃəl/ n [C] a sky marshall

air·plane /eərˈplɛn/ n [C] a vehicle that flies by using wings and one or more engines (also plane)

air·port /eərˈpɔrt/ n [C] a place where airplanes take off and land, that has buildings for passengers to wait in
**airspace** /ɛərˈspɛrs/ n. [U] the sky above a particular country, considered to be controlled by that country.

**air strike** n. [C] an attack on a place, in which military aircraft drop bombs on it.

**airstrip** /ˈɛərstrɪp/ n. [C] a long narrow piece of land, that airplanes can fly from and land on.

**air-tight** adj. 1 not allowing air to get in or out: **airtight containers** [planned or done carefully, so that there are no problems or mistakes: **Security at the airport is airtight.**] 2 **airtight sound** to warn everyone about something bad or dangerous that is happening: They first sounded the alarm about the problem of nuclear waste in 1955. [Origin: 1500—1600 French alarme, from Old Italian all’arme "to the weapon"]; **4 raise/sound the alarm** to warn everyone about something bad or dangerous that is happening: *I’ve set the alarm for six o’clock.*

**alarm clock** n. [C] a clock that will make a noise at a particular time to wake you up: **see picture at clock**.

**alarm-ing** adj. very frightening or worrying: an alarming increase in violent crime.

**alarm-ist** adj. making people feel worried about dangers that do not exist: **alarmist** [although: Many plants can grow at low temperatures, albeit slowly.]

**alarm** n. [U] something bad or dangerous that is happening: **alarmed** [although: Many plants can grow at low temperatures, albeit slowly.]

**a·larm·ist** n. [C] a person or animal with a habit of drinking too much: **alcoholic** [although: Many plants can grow at low temperatures, albeit slowly.]

**alcohol·ism** n. [U] a medical condition of being an alcoholic.

**alcohol·ics·an·on·ic** adj. containing alcohol, or relating to alcohol: **alcoholic** [although: Many plants can grow at low temperatures, albeit slowly.]

**alcohol·ism** n. [U] the medical condition of having an alcoholic

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**à la mode** /ˌaləˈmōd/ adj. served with ice cream.

**à la carte** /ˌaləˈkɑrt/ adj. in which you put photographs, stamps, etc. that you want to keep:

**album** n. [U] in which you put photographs, stamps, etc. that you want to keep:

**Al·be·ri·cian** adj. used when giving something's real name together with the name s/he is known by: **John Phillips, a.k.a. The Mississippi Mudier**

**a·kin** /ˈa·kɪn/ adj. skin to sth (formal) similar to something: **His music is much more akin to jazz than rock.**

**AL** the written abbreviation of ALABAMA.

**à la carte** /ˌaləˈkɑrt/ adj. in a restaurant that is à la carte has its own separate price for each dish: **à la carte**

**a·lac·ri·ty** /ˈa·ləkˈrɪtɪ/ n. [U] (formal) speed and eagerness: He agreed with alacrity.
al·cow (əlˈkəw) n. [C] a small place in a wall of a room, that is built further back than the rest of the wall [origin: 1500—1600 French alcôve, from Spanish alcoba, from Arabic al-qubbah “the arch”]

al·der·man (əldərˈmən) n. (plural aldermen) [C] politics a city or town government official who is elected

ale (əl) n. [U] a type of beer

a·lert (əˈlərt) adj. 1 always watching and ready to notice anything strange, unusual, dangerous, etc.: cyclists must always be alert to the dangers on a busy road. 2 able to think quickly and clearly: I didn’t feel alert enough to do any more work. [origin: 1400 Old French, Latin alertus “awake”]

al·go·rithm (ælˈgərithəm) n. [C] mathematics that uses letters and signs to represent operations that are performed on numbers.

al·gal bloom (ælˈgəl bloom) n. [C] biology a sudden and great increase in the amount of algae growing on or near the surface of a body of fresh water, which uses up important supplies of oxygen in the water

al·gæ (ælˈgæ) n. [U] biology a very simple plant without stems or leaves that lives in or near water [origin: 1500—1600 Latin algæ “seaweed”]

al·gal (ælˈgəl) adj. biology referring to algae or its members

al·li·mo·ny (əˈləmənē) n. [C] chemistry a yellow-white metal that appears in group 1 of the periodic table. it is a very reactive metal that reacts with water to form hydroxide and hydrogen gas.

al·li·ate (əˈlət) v. [T] to make someone stop feeling friendly or stop feeling like s/he belongs in a group; policies that will alienate some voters —al·li·a·tion (əˈləshən) n.

a·light (əˈlæt) adj. 1 burning: several cars were set alight by rioters. 2 someone whose face or eyes are alight is happy or excited

alight (əˈlæt) v. [T] to warn someone of a problem or of possible danger: as soon as we suspected it was a bomb, we alerted the police.

a·like (əˈlāk) adj. 1 almost exactly the same (especially when something is used as an example or illustration) —al·ike (əˈlāk) adv. 2 in a way that includes both the people, groups, or things you have mentioned: the rule was criticized by teachers and students alike.

al·li·as (əˈliəs) n. [C] biology a set of mathematical instructions that are done in a particular order

al·li·as (əˈliəs) prep. used when giving a criminal’s real name together with the name s/he uses: the spy margaret zelle, alias mata hari [origin: 1400—1500 Latin “otherwise”]

al·li·ate (əˈləshən) n. [C] law something that proves that someone was not where a crime happened and is therefore not guilty of the crime: he had a perfect alibi and the police let him go. [origin: 1600—1700 Latin “somewhere else”]

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al·li·ate (əˈləshən) n. [C] law something that proves that someone was not where a crime happened and is therefore not guilty of the crime: he had a perfect alibi and the police let him go. [origin: 1600—1700 Latin “somewhere else”]
**alkaline solution** n. [C] CHEMISTRY a liquid containing an alkali, which has a pH of more than 7 and will turn red LITMUS paper blue

**all** /'æl/ adv. 1 the whole of an amount, time, or thing: Have you done all your homework? We’ve spent it all. | I’ve been waiting all day/week. | Bill talks about work all the time (=very often or too much). | Professor Ito explained all of this. 2 every one of a group of things or people: Answer all twenty questions. 3 have or know a lot of information, too much) | It was all but impossible to contact him after a while. 4 in all (of) over a certain number of things or people: The students are reading all kinds of books. 5 for all... in spite of a particular fact or situation: For all his faults, he’s a good father. 6 at all (used in questions to mean “in any way”): Did the new drugs help her at all? 7 not at all not in any way. | The snow didn’t affect us at all. 8 in all (including everything or a person in a group): In all, there were 29 people there. 9 all in all (considering everything): All in all, it was a successful event.

**TREASURY** accusation, charge, complaint → ACCUSATION

**allege** /'ælIg/ v. [T] to say that something is true, though it has not been proved: Three students alleged that they had been expelled unfairly.

**TREASURY** accuse, charge → ACCUSE

al-le-ged /'ælIgId/ adj. supposed to be true, but not proven: the group’s alleged connections with organized crime

al-le-ged-ly /'ælIgIdli/ adv. used when reporting what other people say is true, although it has not been proved: Felix allegedly offered him a bribe.

al-le-giance /'ælIlIjans/ n. [C,U] loyalty to or support for a leader, country, belief, etc.: The class stood up and pledged allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

al-le-go-ry /'ælIlOri/ n. (plural allegories) [C,U] ENG. L ANG. ARTS a story, poem, painting, etc. in which the events and characters represent good and bad qualities → allegorical /'ælIlOrikl/ adj.

al-le-le /'æIli/ also al-le-lo-morph /'æIli,moIf/ n. [C] BIOLOGY one of a pair or series of GENES that have a specific position on a CHROMOSOME and control which features an animal or plant gets from its parents

al-le-ly /'æIlI/ interjection HALLELUJAH

al-le-gic /'æIliIk/ adj. 1 BIOLOGY having an allergy; Jess is allergic to milk. 2 BIOLOGY caused by an allergy: an allergic reaction to the bee sting

al-le-gy /'æIlI/ n. (plural allergies) [C] BIOLOGY a condition that makes you sick when you eat, touch, or breathe a particular thing: He has an allergy to cats.

al-leviate /'æIlivIet/ v. [T] to make something less bad or severe: Aspirin should alleviate the pain. | The road was built to alleviate traffic problems.

**TREASURY** reduce, relieve, ease, lessen → REDUCE

al-le-gy /'æIlI/ also al-le-way /'æIlI,wei/ n. [C] a narrow street between buildings

al-li-ance /'ællIans/ n. [C] a close agreement or connection between people, countries, etc.: the NATO alliance

al-li-ed /'ællId/ adj. (‘alIard) joined or closely related, especially by a political or military agreement: allied forces | The government was allied with oil companies.

al-li-ga-tor /'ællIgItor/ n. [C] a large REPTILE (=type of animal) with a long body, a long mouth, and sharp teeth that lives in hot wet areas of the
U.S. and China [origin: 1500–1600 Spanish el lagarto “the lizard,” from Latin lacerta]

**all-inclusive** adj. including everything: The firm will handle all your stock investments for an all-inclusive fee.

**alliteration** n. [U] arts the use of several words close together that begin with the same consonant, for example “wet and windy weather,” used in order to produce a special effect in writing or poetry [origin: 1660–1700 Latin litera “letter”]

**all-nighter** n. [C] (informal) an occasion when you spend the whole night studying or writing

**allocate** v. (allotted, allotting) [T] to decide to use a particular amount of money, time, etc. for a particular purpose: The state plans to increase the funding allocated to low-income housing. [origin: 1600–1700 Medieval Latin, past participle of allocare, from Latin ad- “to” + locare “to place”] —allocation n. [U]: the allocation of educational resources

**allot** v. (allotted, allotting) [T] to use a particular amount of time for something, or give a particular share of something to someone or something; Each person was allotted four tickets. [T] Two hours were allotted to each interview. —give allowance to

**allotment** n. [C,U]

**allotrope** n. [C] chemistry one of the several different physical forms or structures of the same element (=simple chemical substance with only one type of atom). For example, coal and diamonds are allotropes of carbon.

**allow** v. (allowed, allowing) [T] to give someone permission to do something, have something, or go somewhere: Smoking is not allowed. [T] Reporters were allowed access to the files. [T] Those over 18 are allowed to vote. [T] The cat’s not allowed in the bedroom.

**allude** v. (alluded, alluding) [T] to consider the possible effects of something and make plans to deal with it: Even allowing for delays, we should finish early.

**allowable** adj. acceptable according to particular rules: the recommended daily allowance of vitamin C

**allowance** n. [C,U] money you are given regularly or for a special reason: Do your kids get an allowance? [T] a travel allowance

**allow for** v. to consider the possible effects of something and make plans to deal with it: Allow ten days for delivery. [T] I allow myself $75 a week for groceries.

**all-time** adj. 1 all-time high/low/best etc. the highest, lowest, etc. level there has ever been: The stock reached an all-time high last week. 2 all-time record/classic etc. the best thing of its type ever known: the NHL's all-time leading goal scorer

**al-lude** v. (alluded, alluding) [t] (formal) to talk about something in a way that is not direct

**allow** is used in both formal and informal English: You’re not allowed to use a calculator during the test.

**let** is informal and is used a lot in spoken English: Will your Mom let you come to the party?

**permnit** is formal and is mainly used in written English: Smoking is not permitted in this building.

**authorize** (formal) – to give official permission for something: In the early 1990s, rangers were authorized to trap wolves in national forests.

**sanction (formal) – to officially accept or allow something: The U.N. refused to sanction the use of force.

**condone** (formal) – to accept or allow behavior that most people think is wrong: I cannot condone the use of violence.

**make allowance for** sb/sth to make it possible for something to happen or for someone to do something: The plan preserves the state’s wild areas while allowing economic growth. [T] The waiting period allows for a background check.

**all** is the usual way of spelling this phrase: Are you all right? The movie was all right.

**right** is very informal, and most teachers think that it is not correct.

**all-time** adj. 1 all-time high/low/best etc. the highest, lowest, etc. level there has ever been: The stock reached an all-time high last week. 2 all-time record/classic etc. the best thing of its type ever known: the NHL's all-time leading goal scorer

**al-lude** v. (alluded, alluding) [t] (formal) to talk about something in a way that is not direct

al·lure /ə′lər/ n. [singular, U] a pleasant or exciting quality that attracts people: the allure of travel
—alluring adj.
al·lus·ion /ə′ləsən/ n. [C,U] (formal) something said or written that mentions a subject, person, etc., in a way that is not direct: His poetry is full of allusions to the Bible. —allusive /ə′ləsəv/ adj.
al·lu·vi·um /ə′luvēəm/ n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES soil left by rivers, lakes, floods, etc.
al·ly /′lē/ n. 1. a·lal/ n. (plural allies) [C] a person or country that helps another, especially in war: the U.S. and its European allies [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French allier, from Latin alligare, from ad- “to” + ligare “to tie”]
ally /′lē/ n. (allied, allies) ally yourself to/with sb/sth to join with other people or countries to help each other
al·ma·mat·er /′alma′matər/, al·ma·nac [sing, U] (formal) 1. the school, college, or university where you used to study 2. the official song of a school, college, or university [ORIGIN: 1700—1800 a Latin phrase meaning “generous mother”]
al·ma·nac /′alma,nak/ n. [C] 1. a book giving a list of the days of a year, times the Sun rises and sets, changes in the moon, etc. 2. a book giving information about a particular subject or activity: the Almanac of American Politics
al·might·y /′almətē/ adj. 1. having the power to do anything: Almighty God 2. very important or powerful: the almighty dollar
al·mond /′almond/ n. a pale brown skin and a lightly sweet taste, or
—(said or written that mentions a subject, person, etc.
1600 Late Latin alligare, from Latin alligare, from ad- “to” + ligare “to tie”]
al·mul·a·tion /′almələ′shən/ n. [U] (chemistry) a liquid used for dissolving or for carrying substances
al·nur·sis /′alnərəs/ n. [C] a nurse

THE SA URUS

on your own — without anyone helping you:
 Firstly, the baby started breathing on her own (all) by yourself — without anyone helping you:
 She raised four children by herself
 single-handedly — done by one person, without help from anyone else: He almost single-handedly is responsible for the busi-ness's success.
solo — done alone, without anyone else helping you: Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean
 independently — without other people's help or control: The children are encouraged to work independently on the projects.
unaided (formal) — without help: She was no longer able to breathe unaided.

2 used in order to emphasize that only one person can do something, that something belongs to only one person, etc.: He alone can do the job, to leave sb alone to LEAVE, to leave sth alone at LEAVE, let alone at LET
a-long /′aləng/ prep. 1. from one place on something such as a line, road, or edge toward the other end of it: We took a walk along the river. | She looked anxiously along the line of faces. 2. in a line next to or on something: a fence along the road | photographs arranged along the wall 3. at a particular place on something, usually something long: The house is somewhere along this road. 4. along the way line during a process or experience, or during someone's life: The company has had more successes than failures along the way.
along adv. 1. going forward: I was driving along, listening to the radio. 2. go come/be along to go to, come to, or be in the place where something is happening: You're welcome to come along. 3. take/bring sb/sth along to take someone or something with you to a place: Why don't you bring your guitar along? 4. along with sb/sth in addition to and at the same time as someone or something else: Many heart patients now take aspirin, along with other drugs. ➔ all along at all, get along at GET, come along at COME
a-long-side /′aləng′sād/ adv. prep. 1. close to and in line with the edge of something: a boat tied up alongside the dock 2. used in order to say that people or things do something or exist together: The children were playing alongside each other.
a-loof /′alə夫/ adj. apart from other people and deliberately not doing things with them: He held himself somewhat aloof from the others.
a-loud /′ələud/ adv. in a voice that you can hear: Mama read aloud to us. | I was just thinking aloud (=saying what I was thinking). | The pain made him cry aloud.
a-phal·bet·i·cal /′eləft′bətikəl/ adj. arranged according to the letters of the alphabet: books in alphabetical order — alphabetically adv.
a-phal·bet·i·cal /′eləft′bətikəl/ adj. arranged according to the letters of the alphabet: books in alphabetical order — alphabetically adv.
a·lum·mi·num /′aləmən/ n. [C] PHYSICS a particle (=a very small piece of matter) with a positive charge, that consists of two protons and two neutrons and is sent out by some radioactive substances
a-pine /′əlpən/ adj. EARTH SCIENCES being in or related to the Alps or other high mountains: alpine flowers
a-read·y /′ərēd/ adv. 1. before a particular time: By the time he arrived, the room was already crowded. 2. before: You already told me that.
al·ter /ˈaltər/ v. [T] to change, or to make someone or something change: "The design of the aircraft’s wings had to be altered slightly." [Origin: 1300–1400 French altérer, from Medieval Latin alterare, from Latin alter “other”]

al·ter·na·tion /ˌaltərˈneɪʃən/ n. [C] a change in something or someone, that him, her, or it slightly different: "We’re planning to make a few alterations to the house." [The bacteria can cause alterations in the DNA.]

al·ter·ca·tion /ˌaltərˈkeɪʃən/ n. [C] (formal) a noisy argument

al·ter·na·tor /ˌaaltərnətər/ n. [C] in buildings for electrical equipment, used in cars, trucks, etc.

al·ter·na·tive /ˌaaltərnətɪv/ adj. 1 an alternative plan, idea, etc. can be used instead of another one: "We decided to take an alternative way home." 2 different from what is usual or accepted: "Alternative medicine may cure some things, but not diseases like cancer." [Before the oil runs out, we will have to find alternative sources of energy.]

al·ter·na·tive 2 n. [C] something you can choose to do or use instead of something else: "This costs less than the alternative." [There was no alternative to the use of force.

al·ter·na·tive 3 n. [C] PHYSICS a generator (=machine that produces electricity) that produces an alternating current, used in cars, trucks, etc.

al·though /əˈlaʊð/ conjunction 1 in spite of the fact that: "Although the car’s old, it runs well." 2 but: "No, I’ll do it, although I appreciate your offer."
al-ti-tude /a.l’tə.tu/ n. [C,U] the height of something above sea level: aircraft flying at high/low altitude

al-to /ə.al’tou/ n. (plural altos) [C,U] ENG. LANG. ARTS a female singer with a low voice, or the line of a piece of music that this person sings

al-to-geth-er /əl’tə.gətθər/ adv. 1 completely – used in order to emphasize what you are saying: He uses an altogether different method. 2 smoking in public buildings is banned altogether. 2 considering everything or the whole amount: There were five people altogether. 3 It did rain a lot, but altogether it was a good trip.

al-tru-ism /ə.al’tru.izm/ n. [U] the practice of caring about the needs of other people before dealing with your own needs —altruist n. [C] —altruistic adj /ə.al’tru.sti.kəl/ adj

a-lum·num /ə.ləm.nəm/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY a silver-white metal that is an ELEMENT, and that is light and easily bent

a-lum·ni /ə.ləm.nə/ n. (plural the former students of a school, college, or university —alumnus n. [C] —alumni adj /ə.ləm.nə.əli/ adj

a-le·vo·lus /ə.lə.və.ləs/ n. (plural alveoli) [C] BIOLOGY one of the very many small hollow spaces inside your lungs, through which oxygen enters and carbon dioxide leaves see picture at lung

al-ways /əl’weiz, -’wiz, -’wiiz/ adv. 1 at all times, or each time: Always lock the doors. 2 we always want to improve our service.

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al-ways /əl’weiz, -’wiz, -’wiiz/ adv. 1 at all times, or each time: Always lock the doors. 2 we always want to improve our service.

for good – used to say that a change is permanent: I’ve given up smoking for good.

3 happening often, especially in an annoying way: The stupid car is always breaking down! 4 as always as is usual or expected: Her singing, as always, was wonderful. 5 you can/could always... (spoken) said in order to make a polite suggestion: You could always try calling her. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old English ealne weg “all the way.”]

GRAMMAR

Use always before a verb, unless the verb is “be”: I always have my driver’s license with me. Use always after the verb “be”: She’s always very helpful.

If there are two or more verbs together, always comes after the first one: He had always dreamed of being a pilot.

Alz-heim-er’s Dis-ease /əl’tə.shəmər’z, di.zə, ’diltsər-, ’-l/ also Alzheimer’s n. [U] BIOLOGY a disease that gradually destroys parts of the brain, especially in older people, so that they forget things and lose their ability to take care of themselves

AM /æt/ ’em/ [U] AMplitude modulation a system of broadcasting radio programs, in which the strength of the radio waves changes ⇒ FM

am /əm, əm/ strong ðəm/ v. the first person singular and present tense of the verb BE

a.m./l’et/ ’em/ used when talking about times that are between MIDNIGHT and NOON ⇒ P.M. I start work at 9:00 a.m. [Origin: 1700—1800 Latin ante meridiem “before noon”]

a-mai-gam-ate /ə.migrə.ma’tet/ v. (formal) 1 [I,T] to join in order to form one larger organization 2 [T] to combine two or more things to make one thing —amalgamation /ə.migrə’mən.tən/ n.

a-mass /ə.mæs/ v. [T] to gather together or collect money or information in large amounts: He had amassed a fortune.

am-a-tur /ə.mə.tər/ n. [C] 1 someone who does something because s/he enjoys it, but not for money: an amateur musician [Origin: 1700—1800 French, Latin amator “lover,” from amare “to love”]

amateur /ə.mə.tər/ n. [C] 1 someone who does something because s/he enjoys it, but not for money: an amateur musician [Origin: 1700—1800 French, Latin amator “lover,” from amare “to love”]

a-maze /ə.məz/ v. [T] to surprise someone very much: He made a shot that amazed everyone. You never cease to amaze me (=always surprise me).

amazed /ə.məzd/ adj. very surprised: We were amazed at how quickly the kids learned. I’m amazed (that) you remember him. Many people were amazed to learn that he had grown up poor.
a-maze-ment /əˈmeɪzmənt/ n. [U] a feeling of great surprise: We watched in/wit/amazement.
a-maz-ing /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/ adj. making someone feel very surprised, often because something is very good or very unexpected: an amazing coincidence.
—amazing-ly adv.

ambig_u_ous /əmˈbɪɡjʊəs/ adj. something that is ambiguous or confusing or something that produces this effect: the ambiguity of her words [The report contains significant ambiguities.]
am-bi-tious /əmˈbiʃəs/ n. [C] an ambitious person.
am-bit_ion /əmˈbitʃən/ n. 1 [C] a strong desire to do or achieve something: Her ambition is to climb Mount Everest. She seems determined to achieve all her ambitions. 2 [U] the quality of being determined to succeed: Saul has no ambition at all.
am-bitious /əmˈbitʃəs/ adj. needing a lot of skill and effort to achieve something; an ambitious mission to Mars 2 having a strong desire to be successful or powerful a young and ambitious man —ambitiously adv.
am-biv_ail_e /əmˌbɪvəˈlənt/ adj. not sure whether you want or like something or not: His wife was ambivalent about having a child. [Origin: 1900—2000 amb- “both” + -valent “having a particular value”] —ambivalence n. [U]
am-bly /əmˈbli/ v. [T] to walk slowly in a relaxed way: We ambled along/down the beach.

American Indian

A
am-бу-lance /əmˈbʌləns/ n. [C] a special vehicle for taking sick or injured people to the hospital. Somebody should call an ambulance. [Origin: 1800—1900 French “place near a battle, where wounds are treated,” from ambulant “walking,” from Latin ambulare]
am-bush /əmˈbʌʃ/ n. [C] a sudden attack on someone by people who have been hiding and waiting to attack: Two soldiers were killed in an ambush. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French embuschier, from en “in” + busche “wood”] → attack
ambush2 v. [T] to attack someone from a place where you have been hiding
am-e-l_ior_ate /əmˈɪlɪreɪt/ v. [T] (formal) to make something better —am-e-l_ioration /əmˈɪlɪreɪʃən/ n. [U]
am-e-n_à_ble /əˈmɛnəbl/ n. [C] a willing listener or someone who listens to or does something: From what we see and read in the media, his views are not amenable to change. 2 appropriate for a particular type of treatment: jobs that are amenable to flexible scheduling.
am-end /əmˈend/ v. [T] to make small changes or improvements, especially in the words of a law: The act was amended to protect wildlife. [Origin: 1500—1600 Old French amener “to lead up,” from menére “to lead”]
am-e_mend /əˈmend/ n. [C] a change, especially in the words of a law: Congress proposed three amendments to the bill.
am-e_mends /əˈmendz/ n. [C] make amendments to do something that you are sorry for something: I tried to make amendments by paying for the new window.
am-e-ni_t_¡_ty /əˈmɛniətə, əˈmɪni-tə/ n. [C] a way that makes things better a change, alter, adapt, adjust, modify, revise → change
am-e_mend_ment /əmˈɛmendmənt/ n. [C, U] a change, especially in the words of a law: Congress proposed three amendments to the bill.
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am_e_mend_ment /əmˈɛmendmənt/ n. [C, U] a change, especially in the words of a law: Congress proposed three amendments to the bill.
Americanize

a·mer·i·can·ize /əˈmɛrɪkəˌnɑrɪz/ v. [T] to change something or someone to make him, her, or it more American: After ten years here, we’ve become very Americanized. —Americanization /əˌmɛrɪkəˌnɑrɪˈziːʃən/ n. [U]

a·mer·i·cas /əˈmɛrɪkəz/ n. the Americas [plural] North, Central, and South America considered together as a whole

a·mi·ca·ble /əˈmɪkəbl/ adj. friendly and pleasant: an amicable child —amiably adv.

a·mid /əˈmɪd/ also a·midst /əˈmɪdst/ prep. (formal) among or in the middle of: life amid the horrors of war [Origin: Old English omnidan “in the middle”]

a·mi·no ac·id /əˈmɪnə ˈæsɪd/ n. [C] CHEMISTRY one of the substances that combine to form proteins [Origin: 1800—1900 amine type of chemical compound, from ammonia]

a·mi·ss /əˈmɪs/ adj. be amiss (formal) to be a problem or to be wrong: She sensed something was amiss.

am·mo /əˈmɒʊ/ n. [U] (informal) ammunition

am·mo·ni·a /əˈmɒnɪə/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY a gas or liquid with a strong unpleasant smell, used in cleaning [Origin: 1700—1800 Modern Latin, Latin sal ammoniacus “salt of Ammon,” from Ammon ancient Egyptian god near one of whose temples the substance was obtained]

am·mu·ni·tion /əˈmʌnɪʃən/ n. [U] 1 things such as bullets, bombs, etc. that are fired from guns 2 information that can be used in order to criticize someone or win an argument against him/her. The scandai has given his opponents plenty of ammunition. 3 official order forgiving criminals or freeing prisoners, especially people who have opposed the government [Origin: 1500—1600 Greek amnesia “forgetfulness,” from mnasthai “to remember”]

am·no·si·a /əˈmɒnɪsɪə/ n. [U] the medical condition of not being able to remember anything [Origin: 1700—1800 Modern Latin, Greek, “forgetfulness”]

am·no·si·ac /əˈmɒnɪsɪək/ n., -icity /əˈmɒnɪsɪˈsɪti/ n. [C] someone with amnesia

am·nes·ty /əˈmænəstɪ/ n. (plural amnesties) [C,U] an official order forgiving criminals or freeing prisoners, especially people who have opposed the government [Origin: 1500—1600 Greek amnesia “forgetfulness,” from mnasthai “to remember”]

a·mo·ba /əˈmoʊbə/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a very small creature that has only one cell

a·mok /əˈmɒk, əˈmɑːk/ adv. run amok to behave or happen in an uncontrolled way [Origin: 1500—1600 Malay]

a·mong /əˈmɑŋ/ also a·mongst /əˈmɑŋst/ prep. 1 in a particular group of people or things: unemployment among men under 25 2 the university is among the top ten in the nation. | Relax, you’re among friends. | They were talking amongst themselves (a group of people were talking). 3 in the middle of, through, or between: We walked among the huge redwood trees. | He stood among the huge piles of papers, frowning. 4 used when mentioning one or two people or things from a larger group: Swimming and diving are among the most popular Olympic events. | We discussed, among other things, ways to raise money.

am·oral /əˈmɒrəl, -mor-əl/ adj. not moral: his amoral actions

am·o·rous /əˈmɒrəs/ adj. showing or relating to sexual love

a·mor·phous /əˈmɔrfəs/ adj. (formal) without a fixed form or shape, or without clear organization

a·mount /əˈmaʊnt/ n. [U] 1 amount of something there is, or how much is needed: a large amount of money | Please pay the full amount. 2 a huge amount of time | Add a small amount of water.

am·phib·i·ous /əˈmɪfɪəs/ adj. an amphibious vehicle can travel on land and water

am·phib·i·ous /əˈmɪfɪəs/ adj. 1 an amphibious vehicle can travel on land and water 2 an amphibious animal can live on land and in water

am·phi·the·a·ter /əˈmɪfɪθiˌeɪtə/ n. [C] a large structure with no roof, and rows of seats that curve partly around a central space, used for performances

am·ple /əˈmpl/ adj. 1 more than enough: There will be ample opportunity to ask questions. 2 ample belly/bosom etc., a big stomach, etc., in a way that is attractive or pleasant —amply adv.

am·pli·fi·er /əˈmplɪfɪər/ n. [C] a piece of electronic equipment that makes an electrical sound
signal stronger, so that it is loud enough to hear ➔ see picture at acoustics

am-pli-"fy /æmplɪˈfaɪ/ v (amplified, amplifies) [T] 1 to make something louder or stronger: an amplified guitar 2 (formal) to explain something in more detail —amplification /ˌamplɪˈfeɪʃən/ n. [singular, U]

am-pli-tude /ˌæmplɪˈtjuːd/ n. [U] physics the distance between the middle and the top or bottom of a wave of energy such as a sound wave

am-pu-tate /ˌæmpyʊˈteɪt/ v. [T] to cut off a part of someone's body for medical reasons: Doctors had to amputate his left leg. [Origins: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of amputare, from amb- "around" + putare "to cut"] —amputation /ˌæmpyʊˈteɪʃən/ n. [C, U]

am-pu-tée /ˌæmpyʊˈtɪ/ n. [C] someone who has had a part of his/her body cut off for medical reasons

an-mi /ænˈmi/ the abbreviation of atomic mass unit

a-muck /əˈmʌk/ adv. another spelling of amok

a-muse /əˈmiːz/ v. [T] 1 to make someone laugh or smile: The question seemed to amuse him. 2 to make the time pass in an enjoyable way for someone: the stories she tells to amuse her daughter. [Origins: 1400—1500 Old French amuser, from muse "mouth of an animal"]

a-mused /əˈmiːzd/ adj. 1 something thinking is funny: He looked amused by my embarrassment. 2 keep sb amused to entertain or interest someone for a long time: games to keep the kids amused

a-muse-ment /əˈmiːsəmənt/ n. 1 [U] the feeling you have when you think something is funny: She looked at him with an amused amusement. 2 [C, U] something you do to make the time pass in an enjoyable way: What do you do for amusement?

a-muse-ment park n. [C] a large park where people can play games of skill, go on rides, and see performances

a-mus-ing /əˈmiːzɪŋ/ adj. funny and entertaining: Luckily, Joe found it amusing (thought it was funny). a highly/mildly/fairly amusing movie

an /æn/ strong art./ indef. article a — used when the following word begins with a vowel sound: an orange | an X-ray | an hour

a-nal-ic -ism /əˈnælɪlik/ n. [C] a drug that makes muscles grow quickly, sometimes used illegally by people in sports

an-a-cho-ni-sm /ˌænəˈkɒnɪzəm/ n. [C] someone or something that is or seems to be in the wrong historical time: Today, small farmers are almost anachronism. —anachronistic /ˌænəkɒnɪˈstɪk/ adj.

an-a-ro-bic /ˌænəˈrɒbɪk/ adj. biology not needing oxygen in order to live ➔ aerobic

an-a-gram /ˌænəˈɡræm/ n. [C] Eng. Lang. Arts a word or phrase made by changing the order of the letters in another word or phrase: "silent" is an anagram of "listen."

a-nal /ˈænəl/ adj. 1 relating to the anus. 2 (disapproving) showing a lot of concern with small details: Don't be so anal.

a-nal-ge-sic /ˌænəlˈdʒɛsɪk/ n. [C] chemistry a drug that reduces pain

a-nal-o-gous /əˈnæləˈgəs/ (A) adj. (formal) similar to another situation or thing: The system of roads across the country is analogous to the veins and arteries in the human body.

a-nal-y-sis /ˌænəˈlaɪsɪs/ n. [C] Eng. Lang. Arts something that seems similar in two situations, processes, etc.: We can draw an analogy between the brain and a computer. [Origins: 1400—1500 Greek analogia, from analogos; from ana- "according to" + logos "reason, ratio"]

a-nal-yze /ˌænəˈlaɪz/ v. (analysed, analysing) 1 [C, U] the careful examination of something in order to understand it better or see what it consists of: Analysis of the data shows that skin cancer is on the increase. | The blood sample was sent to the lab for analysis. | The company did a variety of economic analyses to identify the likely cost of each option. 2 [U] a process in which a doctor helps someone to talk about his/her past experiences, relationships, etc. in order to help him/her with mental or emotional problems (psychoanalysis).

a-nal-yt-ic /ˌænəˈlaɪtɪk/ adj. 1 someone whose job is to analyze things: Most political analysts believe that Congress will make amendments to the bill. | a computer systems analyst 2 a doctor who helps people with mental or emotional problems by listening to them talk about their experiences, relationships, etc. (psychoanalyst)

a-nal-yt-ic-al /ˌænəˈlaɪtɪkəl/ adj. (analyses/-al) 1 [C] highly/mildly/fairly amusing a highly/mildly/fairly amusing movie

an-al-yze /ˌænəˈlaɪz/ v. (analysed, analysing) 1 to examine or think about something carefully in order to understand it: We gather the data so that we can analyze the evidence objectively. | The material was taken to a police laboratory to be analyzed.

an-an-aly-sis /əˈnænəˈlaɪsɪs/ n. 2 to examine someone’s mental or emotional problems using psychoanalysis: The therapists work
an·pest /əˈnæpɪst/ n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS an arrangement of words or syllables in poetry, that consists of two short sounds that are not stressed (=emphasized), followed by one long sound that is stressed. The word “immature” and the phrase “by myself” also have this pattern.

an·archy /əˈnærki/ n [U]. 1 a situation in which no one obeys rules or laws: Without the rule of law, we would live in a state of chaos and anarchy. 2 a situation in which there is no government in a country [Origin: 1500—1600 Medieval Latin anarchia, from Greek, from anarchos “having no ruler”] —anarchist n [C] —anarchic [əˈnærɪk/ adj.

a·nath·e·ma /əˈnæθəmə/ n [s, plural, U] (formal) something that is completely the opposite of what you believe in: The party’s liberal ideas that are conservative voters.

an·ces·tor /anˈsɛs.tər/ n [C] DESCENDANT: the traditions of their ancestors [Origin: 1300—1400 Late Latin ancestorm “to set up, dedicate”]

a·nec·do·tal /əˈnɛk.dəˈtel/ adj. used in order to say that one thing happens after another: Grant knocked and went in. 3 (spoken) used instead of “to” after “come,” “go,” “try,” and some other verbs: Try and finish your homework before dinner, okay? 4 used when adding numbers: Six and four make ten. 5 used in order to say that one thing is caused by something else: I missed supper and I’m starving! 6 used between repeated words to emphasize what you are saying: She spent more and more time alone.

a·nec·do·tal·ly /əˈnɛk.dəˈtel.lɪ/ adv. consisting of short stories based on someone’s personal experience: There is anecdotal evidence that this can help asthmatic sufferers.

a·nec·do·tal·ly /əˈnɛk.dəˈtel.lɪ/ adv. a robot that looks completely human

a·nec·to·al·ly /əˈnɛk.təˈlɛl/ adj.

a·nec·to·al·ly /əˈnɛk.təˈlɛl/ adj. a short interesting story about a particular person or event: [Origin: 1700—1800 Modern Latin, Greek anekdotēa “things not published,” from ekididōnai “to publish”]

a·nec·to·al·ly /əˈnɛk.təˈlɛl/ adj.

a·nec·to·al·ly /əˈnɛk.təˈlɛl/ adj. a medical condition in which there are not enough red cells in your blood [Origin: 1800—1900 Modern Latin, Greek anamia “bloodlessness,” from haima “blood”] —anemic /əˈnɛmɪk/ adj.

a·nez·k upholstery and reupholstering a chair or sofa.

a·nez·k upholstery and reupholstering a chair or sofa.

a·nez·k upholstery and reupholstering a chair or sofa.

a·nez·k upholstery and reupholstering a chair or sofa.
**a·new** /əˈnəu/ **adv.** (literary) in a new or different way: She started life anew in New York.

**an·gel** /ˈæŋɡəl/ **n.** [C] 1 a spirit who lives with God in heaven, usually represented as a person with wings and dressed in white. 2 (spoken) someone who is very kind or helpful: Oh, thanks! You’re an angel!  [Origin: Old English *angel*, from Late Latin *anglus*, from Greek *angelos* “bringer of messages, angel”] —**angel·ic** /ˈæŋɡəlɪk/ **adj.**

**an·ger** /ˈæŋgər/ **n.** [U] a strong feeling of wanting to hurt or criticize someone because s/he has done something bad to you or been unkind to you: his feelings of anger and frustration | Paul shouted at him in anger. | his anger at his mother

**an·ger** /ˈæŋgər/ **v.** [T] to make someone feel angry: The court’s decision angered environmentalists.

**an·gi·o·sperm** /ˌæŋˈgēəˌsperm/ **n.** [C] **BIOLOGY** a plant that produces fruit that contains the plant’s seeds.

**an·gle** /ˈæŋgəl/ **n.** [C] 1 **MATH** the space between two lines or surfaces that meet or cross each other, measured in degrees —**right angle**: an angle of 90 degrees | a 45-degree angle —**at an angle** not upright or straight: The case was leaning at an angle against the wall. 3 a way of considering a problem or situation: We need to look at this from a new angle.

**angry** /ˈæŋgrɪ/ **adj.** feeling or showing anger: I’m so angry with/at her? | My parents were really angry about my grades. | Lerner got angry and started shouting.  [Origin: 1200—1300 Old Norse *anger* “great sorrow”] —**angrily** **adv.**

**angst** /ˈæŋst/ **n.** [U] strong feelings of anxiety and sadness because you are worried about your life.

**anguish** /ˈæŋɡwɪʃ/ **n.** [U] suffering caused by extreme pain or worry: “Not!” cried her mother in anguish. —**anguished** **adj.** her anguished parents

**ang·u·lar** /ˌæŋˈɡyələr/ **adj.** 1 having sharp corners: an angular shape 2 very thin, and without much flesh on your bones: a tall, angular young man

**an·imal** /ˈænəməl/ **n.** [C] **BIOLOGY** a living
animal

Animals: Human beings are highly intelligent animals. Animals are the kingdom that consists of all living creatures with more than one cell who obtain the food they need in order to live and grow by eating other living things. The word "animal" comes from Latin "anima," which means "soul." "Soul" is a concept that is often used in philosophy, religion, and law to refer to the non-physical aspect of a living being. In some traditions, the soul is said to be the essence of a person or animal, and it is often associated with the idea of an immortal spirit or essence that survives after death. In scientific contexts, the concept of the soul is often contrasted with the concept of the body, which is the material and physical aspect of a living being. The study of animals is an important field of science, and it is often divided into different branches, such as zoology, which studies the diversity and classification of animals, and ethology, which studies the behavior of animals. In addition to their scientific importance, animals also play a role in human culture and society, and they are often associated with different meanings and symbols in different contexts. For example, in many cultures, animals are believed to have special powers or characteristics that can be used to predict the future, bring good luck, or ward off evil. In some cases, animals are also used as symbols of power or authority, and they may be revered as deities or gods. In other cases, animals are used as symbols of weakness or vulnerability, and they may be viewed as objects of pity or sympathy. In general, the study of animals is an important field of science that helps us to understand the diversity and complexity of the natural world, and it is also an important source of inspiration and wonder for people around the world.
an·noy·ance /əˈnɔɪəns/ n. 1 [U] the feeling of being slightly angry. *irritation: a look of annoyance | To her annoyance, he was late. 2 [C] something that makes you slightly angry: The constant noise was an annoyance.

an·noy·ed /əˈnɔɪd/ adj. slightly angry → IRRI-TATED: I was annoyed at myself for telling him. | Joel is really annoyed about the mess. | My sister’s annoyed (that) we didn’t call. | Her father was getting annoyed with her.

annual /ˈænjuəl/ n. 1 [C] a plant that lives for one year or season. 2 calculated over a period of one year: My annual income before taxes is $68,200. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French annuel, from Latin annuus “yearly” and annalis “yearly,” both from annus “year”] —annually adv. The jazz festival is held annually in July.

annual per·centage rate n. [C] ECONOMICS APR.

an·nu·i·ty /əˈnəniəti/ n. (plural annuities) [C] ECONOMICS an amount of money that is paid each year to someone from an INVESTMENT.

an·nu·l /əˈnuːl/ v. (annulled, annulling) [T] LAW to officially state that a marriage or legal agreement no longer exists: Their marriage was annulled last year. —annulment n. [C,U]

a·nous /əˈnoʊəs/ adj. [C] PHYSICS the part of a BATTERY that collects ELECTRONS, often a wire or piece of metal with the sign (+) → CATHODE.

a·no·int /əˈnɔɪnt/ v. [T] to put oil or water on someone’s head or body during a religious cer-e-mony —anointment n. [C,U]

a·no·mal·i·es /əˈnɔrəməlēz/ n. (plural anomalies) [C,U] (formal) something that is very noticeable because it is so different from what is usual: Women firefighters are still an anomaly in a largely male profession.

a·non·ny·mous /əˈnɔnəməs/ adj. 1 not known by name: an anonymous writer | an official who wished to remain anonymous 2 done, made, or given by someone whose name is not known: an anonymous letter 3 without interesting features or qualities: an anonymous black car [Origin: 1600—1700 Late Latin anonomus, from Greek, from an- “without” + onyma “name”] —anonymously adv.

a·no·rex·i·a /əˈnɔrɛksə/ n. [U] a mental illness that makes people, especially young women, stop eating [Origin: 1500—1600 Modern Latin, Greek, from an- “without” + olexis “desire to eat”]

a·no·rex·ic /əˈnɔrɛsik/ adj. having anorexia, or relating to anorexia —anorexic n. [C]

an·oth·er /əˈnʌðər/ determiner, pron. 1 one more person or thing of the same kind: Do you want another beer? | I’ll cancel that check and send you another.

a·no·rex·i·a /əˈnɔrɛksIk/ n. [U] ANOREXIA: A nervous eating disorder characterized by fear of gaining weight and loss of appetite. People with anorexia are often thin, but believe they are fat. —anorexic adj.

an·sw·er /əˈnɔrsər/ v. [T] 1 to reply to something that someone has asked or written: Why don’t you answer me? | She thought for a minute before answering. | The witness refused to answer the question. | He answered that he did not know.

2 to reply to a question in a test, competition, etc.: Please answer questions 1—20. 3 answer to sb phr. v. to be judged by someone or have to explain your actions to him/her, especially someone you work for: As chairman of the company, Douglas is directly responsible for answering to shareholders.
answer

answer² n. 1 [C,U] a reply to what someone asks or writes: the answer to my question | Can you give me an answer as soon as possible? | I get a different answer every time I ask him. | In answer to reporters’ questions, Wallace said they were looking into the matter. 2 [C] a reply to a question in a test, competition, etc.: What was the answer to question 7? 3 [C] something that you get as a result of thinking or calculating with numbers: The answer is 255. 4 [C] something that solves a problem: There are no easy/simple/right answers. | the answer to the illegal immigration problem

answer(a)ble adj. be answerable (to sb) for sth to have to explain your actions to someone

answering machine n. [C] a machine that records your telephone calls when you cannot answer them → PHONE

ant /ænt/ n. 1 [C] a common small black or red insect that lives in groups

an-tac-id /ænt'æsld/ n. [C] a drug that gets rid of the burning feeling in your stomach when you have eaten too much, drunk too much alcohol, etc.

an-tag-o-nist /ænt'ægnIstIk/ n. | plural | antagonists [C] a common small black or red insect that lives in groups

an-tag-o-nize /ænt'æg@nIZ@m/ v. [T] to make someone feel angry with you: The White House has been careful not to antagonize its NATO allies. [Origin: 1600—1700 Greek antagoneisthai, from anti- + agonisthai “to fight”]

Ant-arctic /ænt'ærkIk/ n. the Antarctic the very cold, most southern part of the world —antarctic adj.

Ant-arctic-a /ænt'ærkIkæ/ n. one of the seven continents that is the most southern area of land on Earth

Ant-arctic Circle n. the Antarctic Circle an imaginary line around the world at a particular distance from the most southern point, which is the South Pole → see picture at GLOBE

ante¹ v. ante up (sth) phr. v. to pay an amount of money in order to be able to do or be involved in something

ante-eater /ænt'ætIz/ n. [C] an animal that has a very long nose and eats small insects

ante-bel-lum /ænt'bi:løm/ adj. existing before a war, especially the American Civil War: an antebellum plantation

ante-dent /ænt'ædtInt/ n. 1 [C] (formal) an event, organization, or thing that is similar to the one you have mentioned, but that existed earlier: It was a highly unusual event, without any historical antecedents. 2 sb’s antecedents [plural] (formal) the people in someone’s family who lived a long time ago → THE SAURUS

ante-lope /ænt'lu:p/ n. [C] an animal that has long horns, can run very fast, and is very graceful

ante-man /ænt'mæn/ n. [C] 1 a piece of equipment on a television, car, roof, etc. for receiving or sending radio or television signals. 2 [plural] antennas [C] a piece of equipment on a television, car, roof, etc. for receiving or sending radio or television signals. 2 [plural] antennas [C] a piece of equipment on a television, car, roof, etc. for receiving or sending radio or television signals.

ante-lope /ænt'lu:p/ n. [C] an animal that has long horns, can run very fast, and is very graceful

ante-natal /ænt'nt@r@'lAdZIk@l/ adj. biological one of two long thin parts on the head of insects or on some sea animals such as lobsters, that they use to feel things → see picture on page A2

ante-natal /ænt'nt@r@'lAdZIk@l/ adj. biological one of two long thin parts on the head of insects or on some sea animals such as lobsters, that they use to feel things. → see picture on page A2

ante-penult /ænt'pEnp@lUt/ n. | plural | antepenults [U] a common small black or red insect that lives in groups

ante-penult /ænt'pEnp@lUt/ n. | plural | antepenults [U] a common small black or red insect that lives in groups

anti-bi-o-tic /æntI'BAItIk/ n. | plural | antibiotics [C] a common small black or red insect that lives in groups

anti-bi-o-tic /æntI'BAItIk/ n. | plural | antibiotics [C] a common small black or red insect that lives in groups

anti-christ /æntI'krist/ n. [C] usu. plural | a drug that is used in order to kill
Daniel was eagerly anticipating something good: not guilty. We did not anticipate that the suspect would drive his car into the building. 2 to think about something that is going to happen, especially something good: Daniel was eagerly anticipating her arrival.

The act of expecting something to happen: They cleaned the church in anticipation of the bishop’s visit.

an·ti·cu·ated [əntɪˈkuːətɪd] / adj. [U] something that seems disappointing because it happens after something that was much better. After all the advertising, the concert itself was kind of an anticlimax.

an·ti·freeze /əntɪˈfrɪz/ n. [C] a substance that prevents a wound from becoming infected: antiseptic lotion

an·ti·sep·tic /əntɪˈsɛptɪk/ adj. preventing one company from unfairly controlling prices: antitrust laws

an·ti·per·spi·rant /əntɪˈpɜːspərənt/ n. [U] a substance that you put under your arms to prevent you from sweating

an·ti·quat·ed /əntɪˈkwətɪd/ adj. old-fashioned and not appropriate for modern needs or conditions: antiquated laws

an·ti·quity /əntɪˈkwɪti/ n. (plural antiquities) 1 [U] ancient times: a tradition that stretches back into antiquity 2 [U] the state of being very old: a building of great antiquity 3 [C, usually plural] a building or object made in ancient times: a collection of Roman antiquities

an·ti·Sé·mi·tism /əntɪˈsɛmɪtɪzəm/ n. [U] hatred of Jewish people: anti-Semitic

an·ti·trus·trant /əntɪˈtrʌsənt/ adj. preventing lasting friendships.

anx·ious /ˈæŋkʃəs/ adj. very worried about something, or showing that you are worried: June’s anxious about the results of her blood test.

anti·body /ˈæntɪbɒdɪ/ n. (plural antibodies) [C] BIOLOGY a substance produced by your body to fight disease
any

2 feeling strongly that you want something to happen, especially in order to improve a bad situation: The Moores are anxious to adopt a child. | Company directors were anxious for a meeting.

any\(^1\) pron. 1 some – used in negative statements and questions: Is there any coffee left? | Do you want any? | I don’t think that will make any difference. | Are any of your relatives coming for Christmas? 2 used to say that it does not matter which person or thing you choose from a group, or that something is true of all people or things from that group: Any of the restaurants in Chinatown would be fine. | There are bad things about any job. ➔ in any case at CASE\(^2\), at any rate at RATE\(^1\)

USAGE
Do not say “Any country has its own special dishes.” Say “Every country has its own special dishes.”
Do not say “Any animals have ways of defending themselves from attack.” Say “All animals have ways of defending themselves from attack.”

GRAMMAR
any, a
Use any with uncountable nouns or plural noun forms: Do you have any money?
Use a with singular noun forms: Do you have a car? ➔ A

any\(^2\) adv. even a small amount or at all – used in negative statements or questions: Are you feeling any better? | Sandra couldn’t walk any further.

any\(-\)body\(^1\) pron. (informal) ANYONE

any\(-\)how\(^1\) adv. (informal) ANYHOW

any\(-\)more, any\(-\)more\(^1\) adv. not anymore used in order to say that something happened or was true before, but is not now: Frank doesn’t live here anymore.

any\(-\)one\(^1\) pron. 1 any person or any people – used when it does not matter exactly who: Anyone can learn to swim. | Why would anyone want to do that? | Have you told anyone else? 2 a person or someone – used in questions and negative statements: Is anyone home? | She’d just moved and didn’t know anyone.

any\(-\)place\(^1\) adv. (informal) ANYWHERE

any\(-\)thing\(^1\) pron. 1 something or nothing – used in questions and negative statements: Her dad didn’t know anything about it. | Do you need anything else from the store? 2 any thing, event, situation, etc., when it does not matter exactly which: That cat will eat anything. | I was so worried it was hard to think about anything else. 3 or anything (spoken) said when there are several things or ideas that are possible: Do you want a Coke or anything? 4 anything like sb/sth similar to someone or something: Carrie doesn’t look anything like her sister. 5 anything but used in order to emphasize that someone or something does not have a particular quality: The book is anything but boring. 6 anything goes used in order to say that anything is acceptable: Don’t worry about what to wear – anything goes at Ben’s parties.

an\(-\)y\(^1\) time\(^1\) adv. at any time: Call me anytime. | Are you going to see him anytime soon?

an\(-\)y\(^1\) way\(^1\) adv. 1 in spite of something: It was raining, but we went anyway.

SPOKEN PHRAS A ES
2 used in order to continue a story or change the subject of a conversation: I think she’s Lori’s age, but anyway, she just had a baby. | Anyway, where do you want to go for lunch? 3 used when you are ending a conversation: Anyway, I guess I’d better go. 4 used when you are saying something to support what you have just said: We decided to sell it because nobody uses it anyway. 5 used in order to add something that slightly changes what you have said: Think about it a while – a few days, anyway. 6 used in order to find out the real reason for something: What were you doing at his house anyway?

an\(-\)y\(^2\) where\(^1\) adv. 1 in or to any place, when it does not matter exactly where: Fly anywhere in the U.S. with this special offer. | I can’t imagine living anywhere else. 2 somewhere or nowhere – used in questions and negative statements: I can’t find my keys anywhere. | Are you going anywhere exciting? 3 not anywhere near not at all. She doesn’t consider her collection anywhere near complete. 4 anywhere from one to ten any age, number, amount, etc. between the two numbers: He may get anywhere from 12 to 15% of the vote. 5 not anywhere (spoken) not to be successful at something: I’m trying to set up a meeting, but I don’t seem to be getting anywhere.

a\(-\)or\(-\)ta\(^1\) n. [C] BIOLOGY the largest artery (=tube for carrying blood) in the body, that takes blood from the left side of the heart to all parts of the body except the lungs ➔ see picture at HEART

a\(-\)part\(^1\) adv. 1 separated by distance or time: The two towns are 15 miles apart. | Our birthdays are only two days apart. | The baby’s never been apart from his mother. 2 separated into many pieces: He had to take the camera apart to fix it. | The book just came apart in my hands. ➔ fall apart at FALL\(^1\) 3 apart from a) except for: Apart from a couple of spelling mistakes, your paper looks fine. b) in addition to: What do you do for fun? Apart from volleyball, I mean.

a\(-\)part\(-\)head\(^1\) n. [U] HISTORY a system in which the different races in a country are separated from each other [Origin: 1900—2000 Afrikaans “separateness”]

a\(-\)part\(-\)ment\(^1\) n. [C] a place to live that consists of a set of rooms in a large building: My apartment is really small. | She lives in a studio/one-bedroom/two-bedroom apartment. ➔ HOUSE\(^3\)
Apoplectic

[Origin: 1600—1700 French appartement, from Italian appartamento, from appartare “to put aside, separate”]

Apartment building also apartment house n. [C] a building that is divided into separate apartments

Apartment complex n. [C] a group of apartment buildings built at the same time in the same area

Apathetic /ˌapəˈθētɪk/ adj. not interested in something: students who are apathetic about learning

Apathy /ˌapəθi/ n. [U] the feeling of not being interested in something or not caring about life: public apathy about the coming election

Ape /əp/ n. [C] a large monkey without a tail or with a very short tail, such as a gorilla

Apéritif /ˌapəˈrif/ n. [C] a small alcoholic drink that you have before a meal

Aperture /ˌapəˈtʃuər/ n. [C] a small opening, especially one that lets light into a camera

Aphrodisiac /ˌæfroʊˈdɪsɪək/ n. [C] a food or drug that makes someone feel sexual excitement [Origin: 1700—1800 Greek aphrodisiakos, from Aphrodite the ancient Greek goddess of love] —aphrodisiac adj.

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A-Piece /əˈpiːs/ adv. each: Oranges are 20¢ a-piece (=for each one). We gave $10 a-piece for the gift (=each of us gave $10).

Aplomb /əˈplɔm, əˈplɔm/ n. (formal) with aplomb in a confident or skillful way, especially in a difficult situation: She answered all their questions with aplomb.

Apocalypse /ˈæpakəlps/ n. 1 [U] a dangerous situation that results in great destruction, death, or harm 2 the Apocalypse the religious idea of the destruction and end of the world —apocalyptic /ˌæpəˌkælɪptɪk/ adj.

Apoorphyal /ˌæpəˈrəfɪəl/ adj. an apocryphal story about a famous person or event is well known but probably not true

Ape /əp/ n. [C] a large monkey without a tail or with a very short tail, such as a gorilla

Apéritif /ˌapəˈrif/ n. [C] a small alcoholic drink that you have before a meal

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appalling /aˈpærəl/ adj. very shockingly bad: animals kept in appalling conditions

apparent /əˈpærənt/ adj. seeming to be true or real, although it may not actually be: Their apparent lack of interest.

apparatus /əˈpærətəs/ n.pl. a set of instruments, tools, machines, etc. used for a particular purpose: an apparatus for breathing underwater.

apparel /əˈpærəl/ n. (formal) clothes: men’s apparel

appeal /əˈpɛl/ n. 1 [C] an urgent public request for help, money, information, etc.: The water company appealed to everyone to save water. | charities appealing for money. 2 appeal to sb to seem attractive or interesting to someone: The program should appeal to older viewers. 3 [I,T] LAW to make a formal request to a higher court or to someone in authority to change a decision: We plan to appeal the verdict.

appealing /əˈpɛlɪŋ/ adj. attractive or interesting: an appealing smile. | These adventure stories are particularly appealing to young readers.

appear /əˈpɪər/ v. 1 [I] to begin to be seen: Dark clouds began to appear in the sky. | A face appeared at the window. 2 [linking verb] to seem: The man appeared to be dead. | He tried hard to appear calm. | Light colors make a room appear bigger than it is.

appearance /əˈpɜrəns/ n. 1 the way someone or something looks or seems to other people: He cared little about his appearance.

apostle /əˈpɑstl/ n. 1 one of the 12 men chosen by Christ to teach his message. | someone who believes strongly in a new idea and tries to persuade other people to believe it. [Origin: 900—1000 Late Latin apostolus, from Greek, “ bringer of messages, apostle.”] — apostolic /əˌpɑstəˈlɪk/ adj.
ap·pease /ə'piz/ v. [T] to make someone less angry, or stop him/her from attacking you by giving him/her what she wants: A goat was killed to appease the spirits.
ap·pea·se·ment /ə'pizmənt/ n. [C,U] HISTORY the act of trying to persuade people not to attack you, or to make them less angry by giving them what they want, especially in politics: People who opposed the war were accused of appeasement.
ap·pel·late /ə'pelət/ adj. LAW an appellate court, judge, etc. is able to change a decision that was made earlier in a court of law
ap·pend /ə'pend/ v. [T] (formal) to add something to a piece of writing: The results of the survey are appended to this document.
ap·pend·age /ə'pendidʒ/ n. something that is added or attached to something larger or more important
ap·pen·di·ci·sis /ə'pen'di-səs/ n. [U] an illness in which your appendix swells and becomes painful
ap·pen·dix /ə'pendiks/ n. [C] 1 BIOLOGY a small organ in your body that has little or no use 2 (plural appendixes or appendices) ENGL. LANG. ARTS a part at the end of a book that contains additional information: The text results are described in detail in the appendix. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin from appendere “to hang something from”].
ap·pe·ti·tive /ə'pə,ti:tiv/ n. [C] 1 a desire for food: I seem to have lost my appetite lately. | Don’t eat that cake now – you’ll ruin/spoil your appetite. 2 a desire or liking for a particular activity: his appetite for books
ap·pe·tiz·er /ə'pə,taizər/ n. [C] a small dish of food served at the beginning of a meal
ap·pe·tiz·ing /ə'pə,taizəŋ/ adj. food that is appetizing looks or smells very good
ap·plaud /ə'ploud/ v. [T] 1 to hit your open hands together to show that you have enjoyed a play, concert, speaker, etc. | Clap: As Maria walked onto the stage, the audience applauded. 2 (formal) to express strong approval of an idea, plan, etc.: We applauded the company’s efforts to improve safety.
ap·plau·some /ə'plouz/ n. [U] the sound of people hitting their hands together in order to show that they enjoy or approve of something: There was a burst of applause as the band came on stage. | Let’s give Rodney a big round of applause!
ap·ple /ə'plpol/ n. [C] a hard round red or green fruit that is white inside, or the tree this fruit grows on: apple pie [Origin: Old English appel] → see picture on page 414
ap·ple·cider n. [C,U] CIDER
ap·ple·sauce /ə'pplə'səʊ/ n. [U] a thick smooth food made from cooked apples
ap·plet /ə'plət/ n. [C] if a computer program that is a larger part of, and which performs a particular job, such as finding documents on the Internet
ap·pli·ance /ə'plərəns/ n. [C] a piece of electrical equipment such as a REFRIGERATOR or a DISHWASHER, used in people’s homes: kitchen appliances
ap·pli·ca·ble /ə'pləkəbəl/ adj. affecting or relating to a particular person, group, or situation: These tax laws are not applicable to foreigners.
ap·pli·can·cy /ə'pləkəntsi/ n. [C] someone who has formally asked for a job, place at a college, etc., especially by writing a letter: There were 30 applicants for the job.
ap·pli·ca·tion /ə'pləkəʃən/ n. [C] a formal, usually written, request for a job, place at a college, etc.: an application form | a job application | The counselor will help students fill out college applications. 2 [C] a piece of SOFTWARE: multimedia applications 3 [C] the use of a machine, idea, etc. for a practical purpose: the application of fair housing laws | The research has many practical applications. 4 [C,U] the act of putting something like paint, medicine, etc. onto a surface: the application of fertilizer to the crops
ap·pli·ca·tor /ə'pləkətər/ n. [C] a special brush or tool used for putting paint, glue, medicine, etc. on something
ap·plied /ə'plərd/ adj. a subject such as applied mathematics or applied science is studied for a practical purpose
ap·ply /ə'pləli/ v. (applied applies) 1 [I] to make a formal, especially written, request for a job, place at a college, permission to do something, etc.: Fifteen people applied for the job. | He has applied for U.S. citizenship. | Anna applied to several colleges in California. 2 [I,T] to have an effect on, involve, or concern a particular person, group, or situation: The nutrition labeling requirements apply to most foods. 3 [T] to use a method, idea, etc. in a particular situation, activity, or process: Internships give students a chance to apply their skills in real situations. 4 [T] to put something on a surface, or press on the surface of something: Apply the lotion evenly. | Apply pressure to the wound. 5 [T] apply yourself (to sth) to work very hard and very carefully, especially for a long time: He never really applied himself in school.
ap·point /ə'pəʊnt/ v. [T] 1 to choose someone for a job, position, etc.: Palmer was appointed to the Board of Trustees. | Dr. Gordon was appointed as the local representative. 2 (formal) to arrange or decide a time or place for something to happen: Judge Bailey appointed a new time for the trial. | They met at the appointed time.
ap·point·ee /ə'pəʊnti/ n. [C] someone who is chosen to do a particular job: A Presidential appointee
appointment

ap-point-ment əˈpɔrˌmənt/ n. 1 a meeting that has been arranged for a particular time and place: an appointment with a reporter | I’d like to make an appointment with Dr. Hanson. | Lisa has an appointment at two. | She called a client to cancel an appointment. 2 [C/U] the act of choosing someone for a job, position, etc.: the appointment of a new Supreme Court Justice 3 by appointment after arranging to meet at a particular time: Dr. Sutton will only see you by appointment.
ap-point-ment book n. [C] a book you keep at work with a calendar in it, in which you write meetings, events, and other things you plan to do.
ap-por-tion əˈpɔrˈʃən/ v. [T] (formal) to decide how something should be divided between various people.
ap-po-si-tion əˈpoʊzəʃən/ n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS when two or more noun phrases are in apposition, they describe the same thing or person, but do not have a word such as “and” or “or” between them. For example, in the sentence “His brother, a musician, lived in New York,” the two phrases “His brother” and “a musician” are in apposition.
ap-po-si-tive əˈpoʊzətiv/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a noun phrase that is used with another noun phrase, that gives information about the same person or thing.
ap-prai-sal əˈprierəsəl/ n. [C/U] an official judgment about how valuable, effective, or successful someone or something is: an appraisal of a watch (=finding out how much it is worth) | a performance appraisal (=a judgment how well someone does his/her job).
ap-praise əˈprizer/ v. [T] to make an appraisal of someone or something: The furniture was appraised at $14,000. | an appraising look.
ap-pre-ci-ble əˈpreʃəbəl/ adj. large enough to be noticed, felt, or considered important: There has been no appreciable change in the patient’s condition. | appreciably adv.: Real estate values increased appreciably in the last year.
ap-pre-ci-ate əˈpreʃət/ v. 1 [T] to be grateful for something: Mom really appreciated the flowers you sent. | Thanks for meeting with me. I appreciate it. | I’d really appreciate it if you’d turn the TV down. 2 [T] to understand and enjoy the good qualities or value of something: Dorm food made me appreciate Mom’s home cooking. 3 [T] to understand a difficult situation or problem: I appreciate that many parents struggle to afford college fees. | You don’t seem to appreciate how hard this is for us. 4 [I] to gradually increase in value: depreciate: The stock has appreciated steadily since the firm went public in 1996. [Origin: 1600—1700 Late Latin, past participle of appræciare, from Latin ad- “to” + prætium “price.”]
ap-pre-ci-a-tion əˈpreʃəʃən, əˈpreʃə- əˈpreʃən/ n. [singular, U] 1 the feeling of being grateful for something: I’d like to show/express my appreciation for everything you’ve done. 2 an understanding of the importance or meaning of something: The course helps children to develop an appreciation of poetry and literature. | I teach classes in music appreciation. 3 the enjoyment you feel when you recognize the good qualities of something: When Linda returned home, her appreciation for her family got deeper. 4 ECONOMICS a rise in the value of something: the appreciation of the dollar against the yen.
ap-pre-ci-a-tive əˈpreʃətiv/ adj. feeling or showing how much you enjoy, admire, or feel grateful for something or someone: Appreciative laughter broke out in the room. —appreciatively adv.
ap-pre-hend əˈprɛnənd/ v. [T] (formal) to find a criminal and take him/her to prison [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin apprehendere “to take hold of,” from ad- “to” + apprehendere “to seize”].
ap-pre-hen-sion əˈprɛnəʃən/ n. [C/U] 1 anxiety or fear, especially about the future: my sense of apprehension about flying 2 (formal) the act of catching a criminal.
ap-pre-hen-sive əˈprɛnəsiv/ adj. worried or anxious, especially about the future: She was apprehensive about the demands of the job. —apprehensively adv.
ap-pren-tice əˈprentis/ n. [C] someone who works for an employer for an agreed amount of time, usually for low pay, in order to learn a particular skill.
ap-pren-tice-ship əˈprentisʃip/ n. [C/U] the job of being an apprentice, or the time spent as one.
ap-prize əˈpriz/ v. [T] (formal) to formally or officially tell someone about something: Mrs. Bellamy has been apprised of the situation.
ap-proach əˈprəʊ/ v. 1 [I/T] to move closer to someone or something: The officer approached him and asked to see his license. | She heard the sound of a car approaching. 2 [T] to ask someone for something when you are not sure if she will do what you want: She was approached by two schools about teaching jobs. 3 [I,T] to almost be a particular time, age, amount, temperature, etc.: By mid-afternoon, the temperature was...
approving adj: an approving nod
approvingly adv
approx the written abbreviation of APPROXIMATELY
APR /'eprɪl/ n [C] ECONOMICS annual percentage rate the rate of interest that you must pay when you borrow money
apricot /ˈɑːprɪtʃ/ n [C] a small soft yellow-orange fruit with a single large seed
April /ˈeprɪl/ (written abbreviation Apr.) n [C,U] the fourth month of the year, between March and May; Sometimes it snows in April. | The twins were born on April 15th. | Mira will begin her training next April. | The president signed the treaty April 14th.
approach /əˈprəʊtʃ/ n [C] 1 [C] a way of doing something or dealing with a problem: The school takes a practical approach to teaching science.
approach-able /əˈprəʊtʃəbl/ adj friendly and easy to talk to: Dr. Grieg is very approachable.
approach-a-ble /əˈprəʊtʃəbl/ adj: a) correct or good for a particular time, situation, or purpose (correct) appropriate: The movie is appropriate for all ages. | books appropriate to elementary school children | There may come a time when it is appropriate to cut jobs. | an appropriate time to honor our veterans | appropriately adv: appropriately
approach-ment /əˈprəʊtʃmənt/ n [U] (formal) praise or approval
approve /əˈpruːv/ v [T] 1 [T] official permission or acceptance: The deal requires the approval of shareholders. | A two-thirds majority vote is required for approval. | The drug has won FDA approval. | The board never gave its approval. 2 the belief that someone or something is good or doing something right: a child trying to win/earn her father’s approval
approve of /əˈpruːv əv/ v [I] to believe that someone or something is good or acceptable: Her disapproval; 54% of voters approve of the president’s performance. | Her parents did not approve of her marriage. 2 [T] to officially agree to something: The Senate is expected to approve the bill next week.
approach-the-able /əˈprəʊtʃθəbl/ adj: a) correct or good for a particular time, situation, or purpose (correct) appropriate: The movie is appropriate for all ages. | books appropriate to elementary school children | There may come a time when it is appropriate to cut jobs. | an appropriate time to honor our veterans | appropriately adv: appropriately
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April Fool's Day  

April Fool's Day n. April 1, a day for playing funny tricks on people.

Aquifer /ˈækwaɪfər/ n. [C] a piece of clothing you wear to protect your clothes when you cook.

Aquarium /ˈækwaːriəm/ n. [C] an aquatic mixture of water and at least one other substance.

Apron /ˈærəpən/ n. (formal) apropos of something relating to something just mentioned. Appropriate (not relating to anything previously mentioned), he suddenly asked me if I liked cats!

April 1, a day for playing funny tricks on people.

Aqueduct /ˈækwaːdukt/ n. a water bridge, for carrying water across a valley.

Aptitude Test n. [C] a test used for finding out what someone's best skills are: the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

Aquatic /ˈækwətɪk/ adj. aquatic plants.

Arabic numeral /ˈærəbɪk ˈnjuːmərəl/ n. [C] Math the sign 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 0, or a combination of these signs, used as a number.

Arable land is good for growing crops. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin arabilis, from arare “to plow”]

Araneous solution n. [C] Chemistry a liquid mixture of water and at least one other substance.

Aquifer /ˈækwaɪfər/ n. Earth Sciences a layer of stone or earth, under the surface of the ground, that contains water.

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arch·way /ərˈki:əl/ n. [U] the study of ancient societies by examining what remains of their buildings, graves, tools, etc. [Origin: 1600–1700 French archéologie, from Late Latin archaeologia “history of ancient times,” from Greek arkhaios “ancient” + logos “study”]

—archaeologist n. [C]

—archaeological /ərˈki:ələdʒi/ adj.

ar·cha·ic /ərˈkɑːs/ adj. belonging to the past, or old-fashioned and no longer used

arch-bish·op /ərˈtʃɪp/ n. [C] a priest with a very high rank

ar·cher·y /ərˈtʃɜːri/ n. [U] the sport of shooting arrows from a bow

arch·type /ərˈtaɪp/ n. [C] 1 [usually singular] a perfect example of something, because it has all the most important qualities of things that belong to that type: For a bedtime snack, milk and cookies are still the archetype. 2 [ENG. LANG. ARTS] a character in a story, movie, etc. or a person who is very familiar to people and is considered a model for other characters —archetypical /ərˈtʃɪptɪk/ adj.: She grew up in an archetypal small Midwestern town. —archetypically /ərˈtʃɪptɪkli/ adv.

archipel·a·go /ərˈkiːpləˌɡoʊ/ n. (plural archipelagos) [C] EARTH SCIENCES a group of small islands [Origin: 1600–1700 Archipelago “Aegean Sea” (16–19 centuries), from Italian, “main sea,” from Greek arkhi “chief” + pelagos “sea”]

ar·chi·tec·ture /ərˈkɪtʃər/ n. [U] 1 the style and design of a building or buildings: medieval architecture | the architecture of Venice. 2 the art and practice of planning and designing buildings —architectural /ərˈkɪtʃərəl/ adj.

ar·chive /ərˈkɑːv/ n. [C] usually plural 1 a large number of records, reports, letters, etc. relating to the history of a country, organization, family, etc., or the place where these records are stored: an archive of the writer’s unpublished work. 2 copies of a computer’s files that are stored on a disk or in the computer’s memory in a way that uses less space than usual, so that the computer can keep them for a long time

arch·way /ərˈtʃweɪ/ n. [C] a passage or entrance under an arch or arches

Ar·tic /ərˈtɪk/ n. the Arctic the most northern part of the Earth, including parts of Alaska and Greenland, and the sea called the Arctic Ocean —arctic adj.

Ar·ctic Cir·cle /ərˈtɪk sərˈkəl/ n. the Arctic Circle an imaginary line around the world at a particular distance from the most northern point, which is the North Pole ➔ see picture at GLOBE

ar·dent /ərˈdɑːnt/ adj. having very strong feelings of admiration or determination about something: the team’s ardent fans [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French, Latin, present participle of ardere “to burn”] —ardently adv.

—are a /ərˈziə/ n. [C] 1 a particular part of a place, city, country, etc.: Mom grew up in the Portland area. | people who live in urban/rural areas (=in cities or the country) | The police have searched the farm and the surrounding area (=the area around a place).

—area code n. [C] the three numbers before a telephone number, that you use when you telephone someone outside your local area in the U.S. and Canada.
a·re·na /əˈrɛna/ n. [C] 1 a building with a large flat central area surrounded by raised seats, used for sports or entertainment: A new sports arena is under construction downtown. 2 the political/public/national arena all the people and activities relating to politics or public life: More women are entering the political arena.
aren’t /ərænt/ v. 1 the short form of “are not”: They aren’t here. 2 the short form of “am not,” used in questions: I’m in big trouble, aren’t I?
ar·gon /ərˈgɒn/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol Ar) a type of gas that is an ELEMENT and that is found in the air. It does not react chemically with other gases or substances, and it is sometimes used in electric lights.
argu·a·ble /ərˈɡyəəˈbəl adj. if something is arguable, people can argue about it, because it is not certain
argu·a·bly /ərˈɡyəəˈbli/ adv. used when giving your opinion that there are good reasons why something might be true: Wagner is arguably the best athlete in the school.
argue /ərgju/ v. 1 [I] to disagree with someone, usually by talking or shouting in an angry way: The kids were constantly arguing. | Two men at the bar were arguing over/against politics. | The catcher was arguing with the umpire.

THESAURUS
have an argument: They started arguing over money. | We’ve had serious arguments before but never split up.
fight or have a fight: My mom and dad were always fighting. | The neighbors had a huge fight.
quarrel or have a quarrel – to have an angry argument: Let’s not quarrel about money. | She had a quarrel with her boyfriend.
sequele/bicker – to argue about unimportant things: The kids were bickering over what program to watch.

2 [I.T] to clearly explain or prove why you think something is true or should be done: Democrats argued that the cuts would hurt the poor. | Some experts argue for/against sex education in schools. | [origin: 1300—1400 Old French arguer, from Latin arguerē “to make clear”]
argu·ment /ərˈɡyəmənt/ n. [C] 1 a disagreement, especially one in which people are angry and shout: an argument with my husband | Jodie and I had a big argument last night. | Congressional arguments about/over the budget deficit 2 a set of reasons you use to try to prove that something is right or wrong, true or false, etc.: the arguments for/against becoming a vegetarian | the argument that the policy discriminates against women
argu·men·ta·tive /ərˈɡyəmənˈtətiv/ adj. someone who is argumentative often argues or likes arguing
ar·i·a /ərɪə/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a song that is sung by only one person in an OPERA
ar·id /ərɪd/ adj. EARTH SCIENCES getting very little rain, and therefore very dry: arid land | an arid climate
Ar·ies /əˈrɪz/ n. 1 [U] the first sign of the ZODIAC, represented by a RAM 2 [C] someone born between March 21 and April 19
ar·ise /əˈrɪz/ v. (past tense arose /əˈrəuz/, past participle arisen /əˈrɪzn/) to happen or appear: the questions that arose during the discussion | the problems that arose from losing a job 2 (literary) to get up
ar·is·to·ra·cy /ərɪˈstɔrəsi/ n. (plural aristocracies) 1 [C] usually singular) the people in the highest social class, who traditionally have a lot of land, money, and power 2 [U] POLITICS the system in which a country is governed by the people of the highest social class 3 [singular] HISTORY the group of rich and powerful men from a high social class who ruled the city states and controlled the government of ancient Greece [origin: 1400—1500 French aristocratie, from Latin aristokratia, from aristos “best” + -kratia “-cracy”] aristocrat /əˈriːstər/ n. [C] aristocratic /əˈrɪstrəˈkrætɪk/ adj.
ar·ith·me·tic /əˈrɪθmətɪk/ n. [U] MATH the science of numbers involving adding, dividing, multiplying, etc.: → MATHEMATICS [origin: 1200—1300 Old French arismetique, from Latin, from arithmētin “to count”] arithmetic /əˌrɪθˈmɛtɪk/ adj.
ar·i·t·h·me·tic ‘se·quence also arithmetic pro·gres·sion n. [C] MATH a set of numbers in order of value, in which a particular number is added to each to produce the next number, for example 2, 4, 6, 8 → GEOMETRIC SEQUENCE, NONLINEAR PROGRESSION
arm /ɑrm/ n. [C] 1 one of the two long parts of your body between your shoulders and your hands: He put his arm around her. | Marie touched her arm. | He had a tattoo on his left/right arm. I had a pile of books in my arms. | She took him by the arm (holding his arm) and pushed him out the door. | see picture on page A3 2 arms [plural] weapons used for fighting wars → ARMED: sales of arms to the rebels | nuclear arms | the right to bear arms (keep weapons for protection) 3 the part of a chair, SOFA, etc. that you rest your arms on 4 a sleeve 5 a long part of an object, that moves as if it is an arm: the arm of the record player 6 a particular part of a group: the political arm of the terrorist organization | be up in arms (informal) to be very angry and ready to argue or fight: Parents should be up in arms about the quality of the schools. | [origin: (1) Old English ærm] [origin: (2) 1100—1200 Old French armes (plural), from Latin arma] arm·s v. [T] to give someone the weapons or information s/he needs → ARMED: The ship was armed with 130 missiles. | Armed with a court order, Gilley moved the squatters off his land.
ar·ma·dil·lo /ˌɑrmeɪˈdɪlo/ n. (plural armadillos) [C] a small animal with a pointed nose and a hard
shell that lives in hot dry parts of North and South America [Origin: 1500—1600 Spanish armado “armed person”]

ar-ma-ments /aˈrɑːmənts/ n. (plural) weapons and military equipment; nuclear armaments

arm-band /ˈarmbænd/ n. [C] a band of material that you wear around your arm, for example to show that someone you love has died

arm-chair /ˈɜrmʃər/ n. [C] a chair with sides that you can rest your arms on ➔ see picture at SEAT

armed /ˈaːrdmd/ adj. carrying one or more weapons: an armed guard | a charge of armed robbery (=stealing using guns) | The fort was heavily armed (=had a lot of weapons).

armed forces n. the armed forces [plural] a country’s military organizations

arm-ful /ˈɑːrmfl/ n. [C] the amount of something that you can hold in one or both arms: an armful of books

ar-mi-stice /ˈɑːrmiːstɪs/ n. [C] an agreement to stop fighting, usually for a specific period of time

ar-mor /ˈɑːmər/ n. [U] 1 metal or leather clothing worn in past times by men and horses in battle: a suit of armor 2 a strong layer of metal that protects vehicles, ships, and aircraft

armored /ˈɑːrmərd/ adj. protected against bullets or other weapons by a strong layer of metal: an armored car

ar-mory /ˈɑːmrəri/ n. (plural armories) [C] a place where weapons are stored

arm-pit /ˈɑːrmpɪt/ n. [C] the hollow place under your arm where it joins your body

arms control n. [U] HISTORY the attempts by powerful countries to limit the number and types of war weapons that exist

arms race n. 1 [C usually singular] POLITICS the competition between different countries to have a larger number of powerful weapons 2 the Arms Race HISTORY the competition between the U.S. and the Soviet Union to produce and have the greatest number of powerful weapons, especially nuclear weapons. The Arms Race began at the end of World War II and continued until the late 1980s.

ar-my /ˈɑːrmi/ n. (plural armies) [C] 1 also Army a military force that fights wars on land: The two armies advanced across Europe. | Our son is in the army. | He dropped out of school to join the army.

2 a large group of people or animals involved in the same activity: an army of ants [Origin: 1500—1400 Old French *arme* “army, group of warships”]

a-ro-ma /əˈrɒmə/ n. [C] a strong pleasant smell: the aroma of fresh coffee ➔ aromatic

a-ro-ma-ther-a-py /əˈrɒməˌθerəpi/ n. [U] the use of pleasant-smelling oils to help you feel well

a-round /əˈraʊnd/ adv. 1 surrounding something or someone: We put a fence around the yard. | Mario put his arms around her. 2 to or in many parts of a place: Stan showed me around the office. | An international company with offices all around (=in all parts of) the world 3 in or near a particular place: Is there a bank around here? 4 used when guessing a number, amount, time, etc., without being exact: Dodger Stadium seats around 50,000 people.

around measuring a particular distance on the outside of a round object: Redwood trees can measure 30 or 40 feet around. ➔ around the clock

a-round-the-clock adj. [only before noun] continuing or happening all the time, both day and night: a station where you can get around-the-clock news ➔ around the clock

a-rouse /əˈraʊz/ v. [T] 1 to make someone have a particular feeling: Her behavior aroused the suspicions of the police. 2 to make someone feel sexually excited ➔ arousal

ar-raign /əˈreɪn/ v. [T] LAW to make someone come to court to hear what his/her crime is ➔ arraignment

ar-range /əˈrendʒ/ v. [T] to make plans for something to happen: Jeff will arrange our flights. | We’ve arranged to go to the cabin this weekend. | I’ve arranged for Mark to join us. | We still have to arrange where to meet. 2 [T] to put a group of things or people in a particular order or position: The file is arranged alphabetically.

ar-range-ment /əˈrɛndʒmənt/ n. [C] usually plural the things that you must organize for something to happen: travel arrangements | We’ve been making arrangements for the wedding.
array

[1] something that has been organized or agreed on: We have a special arrangement with the bank. | I'm sure we can come to some arrangement.

array /ar′re/ n [C,U] a group of things in a particular order or position, or the activity of arranging things in this way: a flower arrangement

arrest /ə′rɛst/ v [T] 1 be in arrears to owe someone money because your regular payment to him/her is late: We're six weeks in arrears with the rent. 2 money that is owed and should already have been paid: The firm promised to pay all wage arrears promptly and in full.

arrest /ə′rɛst/ v [T] 1 if the police arrest someone, the person is taken away because the police think s/he has done something illegal: He was arrested and charged with murder. 2 think s/he has done something illegal: The police arrested Eric for shoplifting.

arrive /ə′rɪv/ v [I] 1 to get to a place: Your letter arrived last week. 2 to happen: At last the big day arrived!

arrive in, arrive at

Use arrive in with the name of a town, city, country, etc.: What time do you arrive in New York? When she first arrived in the U.S., she didn't speak any English.

arrive in at

Use arrive in at with a building such as an airport, a station, or a school: They arrived at the airport half an hour early. He was in a bad mood when he arrived at school.

arrogant /ə′rɒgənt/ adj behaving in a rude way because you think you are more important than other people: an arrogant, selfish man

arrogance /ə′rɒgəns/ n [U]: I couldn't believe her arrogance.

arrogantly adv.

arrogance

[2] to happen: At last the big day arrived!

arrive at a conclusion/decision

to finally decide what to do about something: 4 to begin to exist, or start being used: Our toy sales have doubled since computer games arrived.

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Several famous works of art were stolen from the museum.

**Artists**

- **painter** – someone who paints pictures
- **photographer** – someone who takes photographs
- **sculptor** – someone who makes sculptures
- **potter** – someone who makes objects out of clay

**Art**

- **painting** – the art or skill of making a picture using paint
- **drawing** – the art or skill of making a picture using a pen or pencil
- **photography** – the art or skill of producing photographs
- **sculpture** – the art or skill of making objects out of stone, wood, or clay
- **pottery** – the activity of making pots, plates, etc.
- **ceramics** – the art or skill of making pots, plates, etc.

**Artistic Activity**

- **artistic** – good at painting, drawing, etc.
- **artistic freedom** – the science of how to make computers do things that people can do, such as make decisions or see things
- **artistic selection** – the process of breeding only those plants and animals that have useful qualities or features, in order to develop plants and animals with only these good qualities or features

**Artifacts**

- **artifact** – a tool, weapon, etc. that was made in the past and is historically important
- **artificial** – made from artificial substances, not natural ones
- **artificial leg** – an artificial leg

**Artistry**

- **artistry** – someone who produces art, especially paintings: an exhibition of paintings by local artists

**Artificial**

- **artificial** – made to look or seem like something else in order to deceive people
- **artificially** – made by people, but similar to something natural
- **artificially colored** – false

**Artificial Intelligence**

- **artificial intelligence** – the science of how to make computers do things that people can do, such as make decisions or see things

**Artificial Respiration**

- **artificial respiration** – a way of making someone breathe again when s/he has stopped, by blowing air into his/her mouth

**Artificial Selection**

- **artificial selection** – the process of breeding only those plants and animals that have useful qualities or features, in order to develop plants and animals with only these good qualities or features

**Artificial Leg**

- **artificial leg** – an artificial leg
as·ce·dan·cy /əsˌsɛdəns/ n. (informal) interest in art, or seeming to know a lot about art: The movie has lots of artsy camera work.

art·work /ɑrtˈwɜrk/ n. 1 [U] pictures, photographs, etc. that are prepared for a book, magazine, etc. 2 [C,U] paintings and other pieces of art

as [əz; strong əz] adv., prep., conjunction 1 used to compare people or things: I can’t run nearly as fast as I used to. 2 used to say what someone’s job is or what purpose something has: In the past, women were mainly employed as secretaries or teachers. 3 in a particular way or state: Make sure you leave this room as you found it. 4 while something is happening: Be patient with your puppy as he adjusts to his new home. 5 in a particular time or season: The pay raise will come into effect as of January. 10 as to concerning: The President asked for opinions as to the likelihood of war. 11 as soon as: As soon as the President asked for opinions, the President asked for opinions as to the likelihood of war.

as·cent /əsˈsɛnt/ n. 1 moving or climbing to a higher position: the ascent of Everest. 2 [U] the process of becoming more important or successful: Jerry’s quick ascent into management surprised no one. 3 [C] a path or road that goes gradually up:

ant·des·cent /əntˈdɛsənt/ v. [T] (formal) to find out the truth about something: The police have ascertained that the killer did not act alone. [Origin: 1500—1600 Old French ascertainer, from certaîn]

as·cer·tain·ed /əsˈtɛrnɪt/ adj.

as·tro·nym·ic /əˈstrəʊˌnɪmɪk/ adj. living a simple life without any physical comforts or pleasures: ascetic n [C] —asceticism /əˈsɛtɪsɪzm/ n [U]

as·cri·be /əˈskraɪb/ v. to ascribe sth to sb/sth: v. (formal) to say that something is caused by a particular person or thing: Carter ascribed his problems to a lack of money.

a·sex·u·al /əˈsɛksjuəl/ adj. 1 not having sexual organs or not involving sexual activity. 2 not interested in sex.

a·sexual repro·duc·tion /əˌsɛksjuərəˌprʌdəˈʃən/ n. [U] biology a process by which some plants and some living creatures produce a new plant or creature without male and female sex cells joining together.

ash /æʃ/ n. 1 [C,U] the soft gray powder that remains after something has been burned; cigarette ash ➔ see picture at Volcano. 2 ashes [plural] the ash that remains after the body of a dead person has been cremated (=burned). 3 [C,U] a tree that is common in Britain and North America, or the wood from this tree.

a·shamed /əˈʃɪmd/ adj. 1 feeling embarrassed or guilty about something: I felt ashamed of the things I had said to him. 2 you should be ashamed of yourself, acting like that! Fred was ashamed to admit his mistake. 3 We have nothing to be ashamed of.

a·shore /əˈʃɔr/ adv. onto or toward the shore of a lake, river, sea, or ocean: The body washed ashore on a remote beach. ➔ We came ashore at Long Beach.

ash·tra·y /əˈstræɪ/ n. 1 a small dish for used cigarettes and cigarette ash.

A·sia /əˈziə/ n. [C] one of the seven continents that includes land between the Ural Mountains and the Pacific ocean.

A·sian /əˈziən/ n. [C] someone who comes from Asia, or whose family came from Asia. ➔ Asian adj.

Asian-American /əˈziənəˈmɛriːkən/ adj. an American whose family originally came from Asia.
a·side  /əˈsaɪd/ adv. 1 to the side or away from you: Jim stepped aside to let me pass. 2 He took/ put aside Kate aside so they could talk privately. 2 put/set sth aside a) to keep or not use something so that you can use it later: I try to put aside $30 a week for my vacation. b) to leave something to be dealt with at another time: We put aside our differences to fight a common enemy. 3 aside from sb/sth a) except for someone or something: Aside from coal, copper is the state’s largest natural resource. b) in addition to: Aside from providing maps of the downtown area, the book also contains a guide to the city’s best restaurants. (V) apart from

aside² n. [C] 1 a remark you make in a quiet voice so that only a few people can hear. 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS words spoken by an actor to the people watching a play, that the other characters in the play do not hear. ask /əsk/ v. [T] 1 to make a request for someone to tell you something: “What’s your name?” she asked. I asked him his phone number. 2 Can I ask a question? 3 He asked how this could have happened. 4 Ask Elaine if she knows what time it is. 5 Visitors often ask about the place. 6 You should ask around (mask a lot of people) before deciding. /əsk/ v. [T] 2 to make a request for help, advice, information, etc.: If you need anything, just ask. I asked Paula to mail the letters. 2 Some people don’t like to ask for help. 3 I had to ask my parents for money. 4 Ask your dad if we can borrow his car. 5 Karen asked to see the doctor.

aside³ n. [C] 1 a tall thin straight tree that grows in the western U.S.

as·pen  /əˈspæn/ n. [C] a tall thin straight tree that grows in the western U.S.

as·per·sion  /əˈspɜr·ʃən/ n. [C] cast aspirations on sb/sth to criticize someone or something, or make an unfair judgment. Latin aspiratio “throwing drops of water onto someone in a religious ceremony.” from aspergere, from ad- “to” + sperecre “to scatter.”

as·phalt  /əˈsfəlt/ n. [U] a hard black substance used on the surface of roads

as·phyx·i·ate  /əˈsfɪksi·eɪt/ v. [T] (formal) to stop someone breathing: suffocate —asphyxiation /əˈsfɪksi·eɪʃən/ n. [U]

as·pi·ra·tion  /əˈspɪrəˈʃən/ n. [C] usually plural, U a strong desire to have or achieve something: a young man with political aspirations

as·pire  /əˈspɜr/ v. [I] to have a strong desire to
achieve something: Milligan aspires to be Governor of the state. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French aspirer, from Latin aspireare “to breathe on.”] —aspiring adj: aspiring young actors

aspirin /æsˈpərɪn/ n. (plural aspirins or aspirin) [C,U] a drug that reduces pain and fever: I took an aspirin and went to bed. [Origin: 1800—1900 German acetylsäure type of acid from which aspirin is obtained, from Modern Latin spiraea type of bush from which this acid is obtained]

ass /æs/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) a donkey

as-sail /əˈsɛl/ v. [T] 1 [usually passive] (literary) if a thought or feeling assails you, it worries or upsets you: As soon as I'd finished the test, I was assailed by doubts. 2 to criticize someone or something severely: countries who are assailed for their human rights records. 3 (formal) to attack someone or something violently

as-sail-ant /əˈsɛlənt/ n. [C] (formal) someone who attacks someone else

as-sas-sin /əˈsæsən/ n. [C] someone who murders an important person

as-sas-si-nate /əˈsæsənət/ v. [T] to murder an important person: a plot to assassinate the President. —assassination /əˈsæsənətʃən/ n. [C,U]

ass-emb-ly /əˈsembli/ n. (plural assemblies) 1 [C] a group of people who are elected to make laws or decisions for a country, state, or organization: the New York State Assembly. 2 [C,U] a meeting of a group of people for a particular purpose: The mayor told an assembly of reporters that the fire was now under control. [The military government imposed strict controls on freedom of assembly (the right of people to gather as a group to discuss something).]

as-sem-bly, line /əˈsembli/ n. [C] a system for making things in a factory, in which the products move past a line of workers who each make or check one part

as-sem-bly-wom-an /əˈsembliwəmən/ n. (plural assemblywomen) [C] a woman who is a member of a state assembly

as-sent /əˈsɛnt/ n. [U] (formal) official agreement: The court gave its assent. —assent v. [I]

as-sert /əˈsɜrt/ v. [T] 1 to state firmly that something is true: Professor Ross asserts that American schools are not strict enough. 2 to behave in a determined and confident way to make people respect you: The president tried to assert his power over the military. [Don't be afraid to assert yourself in the interview.]

as-sess /əˈsɛs/ v. [T] 1 to make a judgment about a person or situation after thinking carefully about it: Psychologists will assess the child's behavior. [The research aims to assess the impact of advertising on children. We're trying to assess what went wrong.]

as-ses-sor /əˈsɛsər/ n. [C,U] the quality, amount, or value of something: They assessed the house at $90,000. [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French assesseur, from Latin, past participle of assessere “to sit beside, help in making judgments,” from ad- “to” + sedere “to sit.”] —assessment n. [C,U]: The Federal Reserve Bank’s assessment of the economy is gloomy. [A reading assessment test]

as-set /əˈset/ n. 1 assets [plural] something, such as a building, machine, or money, which a company owns and uses to produce goods or services: financial asset: a firm with $1.3 billion in assets. 2 [C usually singular] something that helps you to succeed: a sense of humor is a real asset. [You're an asset to the company, George. [Origin: 1800—1900 assets (singular) “enough money to pay debts,” from Old French asset “enough”]
assistance /əsˈsɪstəns/ n. [U] help; give sb a hand (with sth), lend a hand (with sth), aid, facilitate, aid and abet → HELP³

as-sist·ance /əsˈsistəns/ [Ac] n. [U] help or support: The company provides technical assistance for new computer users. | We offer financial assistance to students. | Can I be of any assistance (‘help you’)? | No one would come to her assistance (‘help her’).

as-sist·ant /əsˈsistənt/ [Ac] n. [C] 1 someone whose job is to help someone who has a higher rank: an administrative assistant 2 assistant manager/director/editor etc. someone whose job is just below the position of manager, director, etc.

THE THESAURUS position¹

as-so-ci·ate /əsəˈsɛɪt/ v. [T] 1 [transitive] if you associate two people or things, you see that they are connected in some way: I always associate summer with travel. 2 be associated with sb/sth a) to be related to a particular subject, activity, group, etc.: health problems associated with tobacco  b) also associate yourself with sb/sth to show support for someone or something: I refuse to be friends with anyone who associates himself with racists. 3 associate with sb to spend time with someone: I don’t like the people she associates with. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin, past participle of associare, from ad- “to” + sociare “to join”]

as-so-ci·a·tion /əsəˈsɛɪʃən/ n. 1 [C] an organization for people who do the same kind of work or have the same interests: the National Education Association 2 in association with sb/sth together with someone or something else: Community groups are working in association with the schools. 3 [C usually plural] a memory or feeling that is related to a particular place, event, etc.: Los Angeles has happy associations for me.

as·sim·i·late /əˈsɪməleɪt/ v. 1 [T] to accept someone completely as a member of a group, or to become an accepted member of a group: Many ethnic groups have been assimilated into American society. 2 [T] to learn and understand information: We need someone who can assimilate new ideas quickly. —assimilation /əˈsɪməleɪʃən/ n. [U]

as·sist /əˈsɪst/ v. [T] (formal) to help someone do something: Two nurses assisted Dr. Bernard in performing the operation. [Origin: 1400—1500 French assistir “to be present, help,” from Latin assistere, from ad- “to” + sistere “to cause to stand”]

THE THESAURUS help, give sb a hand (with sth), lend a hand (with sth), aid, facilitate, aid and abet → HELP³

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as·sign /əˈsaɪn/ v. [T] 1 to give someone a job to do: I’ve been assigned the task of looking after the new students. | Guards were assigned to the President. 2 to give something to someone: They assigned me a small room. 3 to give a particular time, value, place, etc. to something: To solve the equation, X and Y must be assigned a value. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French assigner, from Latin assignare, from ad- “to” + signare “to mark”]

as·sign·ment /əˈsaɪnmənt/ n. 1 [C,U] a job or piece of work that is given to someone: Have you all turned in your homework assignments? | The newspaper is sending her an assignment in Cambodia.

THE THESAURUS essay, composition, paper → ESSAY

2 [U] the act of giving people particular jobs to do: The resources manager is responsible for the assignment of funds to each project.

as·sid·u·ous /əˈsɪdʒəs/ adj. (formal) very careful to make sure that something is done correctly or completely: an assiduous examination of the paintings —assiduously adv. —assiduousness n. [U]

as·so·ci·ate /əˈsoʊʃət/ v. [T] (literary) to make a bad feeling less painful or severe: relieve: What could possibly assuage his guilt? [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French assouagier, from Latin ad- “to” + suavis “sweet”]

as·sume /əˈsəm/ v. [T] 1 to think that something is true, although you have no proof: Your light wasn’t on, so I assumed (that) you were out. | Assuming (that) Dad agrees, when do you want to shop for cars?

THE THESAURUS

be under the impression that ... — to wrongly believe that something is true: They were under the impression that he was an FBI agent.
assumed

presume – to think that something is true because it is likely, and you have no reason to doubt this: The defendant is presumed innocent until proved guilty.

take it for granted (that) – to be sure that something is true, without ever asking yourself whether you are right or not: I never asked if he was single—I just took it for granted.

2 (formal) to take control, power, or a particular position: Stalin assumed power/control in 1941. 3 assume an air/expression of sth (formal) to pretend to feel something or be something you are not: Andy assumed an air of innocence when the teacher walked by.

as-sumed /əˈsʌmd/ adj an assumed name/identity a false name: Davis applied for a loan under an assumed name.

as-sump-tion /əˈsʌmpʃən/ n. 1 [C] something that you think is true, although you have no proof: How can you make an assumption about her if you’ve never met her? The budget is based on the assumption that the economy will grow at 7%. 2 [U] (formal) the act of starting to have control or power: the general’s assumption of power after the revolution.

as-sur-ance /əˈsərəns/ (Ac) n. 1 [C] a promise that something is true or will happen: We need an assurance that you can pay off your loan. The doctors assured me (that) her life was not in danger. 2 [U] confidence in your own abilities or the truth of what you are saying: Cindy answered their questions with quiet assurance.

as-sur-ed /əˈsɜːrd/ (Ac) adj 1 showing confidence in your abilities: Despite her assured manner, Amy felt nervous. 2 certain to be achieved: Victory was assured.

as-sur-ed-ly /əˈsɜːrdli/ (Ac) adv (formal) definitely or certainly: The governor is most assuredly in favor of the reforms.

as-ta-tine /əˈsteɪtɪn/ -tin/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol At) a radioactive chemical element belonging to the halogen group.

as-ter-isk /əˈstɜːrɪsk/ n. [C] a mark like a star (*), used especially to show something interesting or important: [origin: 1300–1400 Latin asteriskus, from Greek, “little star”]

as-ter-oid /əˈstərəʊd/ n. [C] PHYSICS a large object made of rock, that moves around in space ➔ SPACE 1 [origin: 1800–1900 Greek asteroides “like a star,” from aster “star”]

as-then-o-sphere /əˈθɛnəsfoʊr/ n. the asthenosphere EARTH SCIENCES a weak area of the Earth’s mantle (part of the Earth around the central core) consisting of several hundred kilometers of rock that can change its usual shape under pressure.

as-thma /əˈzmə/ n. [U] an illness that makes it difficult to breathe: [origin: 1300–1400 Medieval Latin asma, from Greek asthma, from asthenein “to breathe hard”] ➔ asthmatic /əˈsthmætɪk/ adj

as-ton·ish·ment /əˈstɒnɪʃmənt/ n. ➔ despairs ➔ Whites ➔ astonishment ➔ astounded ➔ astounding ➔ surprisingly ➔ astonishingly

as·ton·ish /əˈstɒnɪʃ/ v. [T] to surprise someone very much: Einstein’s work still astonishes physicists. [origin: 1500–1600 astone “to astonish” (14–17 centuries) from Old French estoner, from Latin tonare “to thunder”]

as-ton·ing·ly /əˈstɒnɪŋli/ adv very surprising: astounding news ➔ astonishingly ➔ astonishing ➔ stupefying ➔ surprising ➔ surprisingly

as-ton·ish·ing /əˈstɒnɪʃɪŋ/ adj very surprising: thrilling news ➔ astonishingly ➔ astonishing ➔ stupefying ➔ surprisingly ➔ surprisingly

as-tound·ed /əˈstɔʊndɪd/ adj so surprising that it is difficult to believe: the band’s astounding success ➔ astonishingly

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a-stray /əˈstreɪ/ adv. 1 go astray (formal) to be lost: One of the documents we sent them has gone.
astray. 2 lead sb astray to encourage someone to do bad or immoral things

a-stride /ˈastrɪd/ adv. prep. having one leg on each side of something; a young girl sitting astride a horse

as-trin-gent /ˈastrɪnɡənt/ adj. 1 criticizing someone very severely: aristocratic remarks. 2 CHEMISTRY able to make your skin less oily or stop a wound from bleeding: an astringent cream


as-tro-naut /ˈæstrəˌnɔt/ n. ,naut n. [C] someone who travels in a spacecraft

as-tro-nom-i-cal /ˈæstrəˌnɒmikl/ adj. 1 extremely large in amount: astronomical prices. 2 relating to the study of the stars and PLANETES —astronomer n. [C]

as-tute /ˈæstət/ adv. quick to understand as itua-
tion or feeling is directed toward:

as-tynom-i-cal /ˈæstrəˌnɒmikl/ adj. —astromer n. [C]

a-toll /ˈætəl/ n. [U] sports in general

At-lan-tic O-cean /ˈætləntɪk ˈoʊʃən/ n. the Atlantic Ocean, the Atlantic. The large ocean between North and South America in the west, and Europe and Africa in the east

A-tlan-tic O-cean /ˈætələntɪk ˈoʊʃən/ n. [C] a book of maps: a world atlas [Origin: 1500—1600 Atlas giant in an ancient Greek story who had to hold up the sky; because his name was used as the title of a 16th-century book of maps]

a-tm /ˈætəm/ n. [C] Automated Teller Machine a machine that you use with a card to get money from your bank account —ACCOUNT

a-tmos-phere /ˈætməˌsfər/ n. 1 [singular, U] the feeling that an event, situation, or place gives you: The atmosphere in the bar was casual. | The restaurant has a nice friendly atmosphere. | an atmosphere of suspicion 2 [singular] PHYSICS the mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth or another PLANET —atmospheric /ˌætməˌsfərɪk/ adj. 1 atmospheric /ˈætməˌsfərɪk/ adj. see picture on page 58

a-tmospheric /ˈætməˌsfərɪk/ adj. the pressure caused by the weight of the gases in the Earth's atmosphere pressing down on the surface of the Earth

a-tom /ˈætəm/ n. -tal/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a CORAL ISLAND in the shape of a ring
atom /ˈætəm/ n. [C] PHYSICS the smallest part of an element that can exist alone [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin atomus, from Greek, from atomos “that cannot be divided”]

atomic /ˈætəmɪk/ adj. PHYSICS relating to atoms and the energy produced by splitting them; atomic energy

atomic bomb n. [C] a very powerful bomb that splits atoms to cause an extremely large explosion

atomic mass n. [U] PHYSICS the weight of an atom, usually given in atomic mass units

atomic mass number n. [C] PHYSICS the total number of protons in the nucleus (=central part) of an atom

atomic mass unit n. [U] PHYSICS (written abbreviation amu) an amount used as a standard for representing the mass (=weight) of an atom, based on the weight of a carbon-12 atom

atomic number n. [C] PHYSICS an atomic mass number

at-o-nal /ˌætəˈn(ə)l/ adj. ENG. LANG. ARTS atonal music is not based on a particular key (=seven musical notes with a particular base note) —atonally adv. —atonality /ˌætəˈnæləti/ n. [U]

a-tone /əˈtoun/ v. [I] (formal) to do something to show that you are sorry for doing something wrong: Reilly would like to atone for his mistakes. —atonement n. [U]

atrium /ˈætriəm/ n. (plural atriums or atria /ˈætriə/) [C] 1 a large open hall, usually in the middle of a large building, that reaches from the ground up several levels and often to a glass ceiling at the top of the building 2 BIOLOGY one of the two enclosed spaces in the top of your heart, from which blood is sent into the ventricles SYN auricle ➔ see picture at heart

a-tro-cious /əˈtroʊʃəs/ adj. extremely bad: atrocious weather | My spelling is atrocious. —atrociously adv.

atrocious weather n. a very cruel or violent action: the atrocities of war

atrophy /ˈætrofri/ n. (plural atrophies) [C,U] to become weak, or make something become weak, because of lack of use or lack of blood: His muscles had atrophied after the surgery.

attach /əˈtætʃ/ v. [T] 1 to fasten or join one thing to another: Please attach a photograph to your application.

attach /əˈtætʃ/ v. [T] 2 to attach to sb/sth to like someone or something very much, especially because you have known him/her or had it for a long time: As a doctor, I cannot get too attached to my patients. 3 to connect a document or file to an email so that you can send them together: I attach a copy of the spreadsheet with this email for your records. 4 attach importance/blame etc. to sth to believe that something is important, valuable, guilty, etc.: They seem to attach more importance to money than to happiness.

attach-ment /əˈtætʃmənt/ [C] n. 1 [C,U] a strong feeling of loyalty, love, or friendship: a mother’s deep attachment to her baby 2 [C] a piece of equipment that you attach to a machine to make it do a particular job: The vacuum cleaner has various attachments. 3 [C] n. a file that you send with an email message: I can’t open the attachment.

attack /əˈtæk/ n. [C] 1 a violent action that is intended to hurt a person or damage a place: There have been several attacks on foreigners recently. | a terrorist attack | a bomb/knife/missile etc. attack | The city is under attack (=being attacked).

attack /əˈtæk/ n. [C] a short surprise military attack on a place: assault — an attack by an army to take control of a place: ambush — a sudden attack by people who have been waiting and hiding: counterattack — an attack that you make against someone who has attacked you
attack /əˈtæk/ n [C,U] a short period of time when you are ill, worried, afraid, etc.; an attack of asthma
panic attacks
[ORIGIN: 1600—1700 French attaque, from stacca "sharp post"] → HEART ATTACK

at·tend [ˈtend] v [I,T] to try to hurt or kill someone: Dan was attacked as he got into his car. | He was arrested for attacking his brother with a knife. 2 [T] to criticize someone strongly: Newspapers attacked the President for failing to cut taxes.

at·ten·tion /ˈtɛnʃən/ n [U] 1 the state of carefully watching, listening, or thinking about someone or something: Sorry, what did you say? | My attention wasn’t really on the game. | He ended his sports career and turned his attention to politics. | This assignment requires your full/undivided/complete attention. | May/Can I have your attention, please (said when asking a group of people to listen carefully to you)? | Most children have a short attention span (=period of time that they are interested in watching, listening, etc. to something). | Her boss admired her attention to detail. 2 the interest that people show in something: Charlie tried to get attract/catch our attention. | The governor’s race has drawn the attention of the nation’s media. | Rob loves being the center of attention (=the person everyone notices). 3 special care or treatment: The back yard really needs some attention – it’s full of weeds. | Some of the children required urgent medical attention. | 4 stand at/to attention if soldiers stand to attention, they stand very straight, with their feet together

at·ten·tive /ˈtɛn-tɪv/ adj; listening or watching carefully: an attentive audience  → attentively adv → attentiveness n [U]

at·tem·plat·ed /əˈtem-plət/ adj 1 having or showing a plan: an attempt to be funny 2 an attempt to be nice to your sister? | His early attempts at writing were a dismal failure. | In an attempt to save money, I offered to do the work myself. 2 an attempt of trying to kill someone, especially someone important or famous, that fails: an assassination attempt on the President

at·tem·po·tar·y /əˈtem-pərē/ adj 1 to be present at an event, such as a meeting, concert, etc.: More than 1,000 people attended the conference. | Please let us know if you are unable to attend. 2 to go to a school, church, etc.: Neither of my parents attended college. attend to sb/sth pbr v (formal) to give attention to someone or something: I have some business to attend to.

at·ten·dance /əˈtendəns/ n [C,U] 1 the number of people who attend an event, such as a meeting, concert, etc.: an average attendance of 4,000 fans per game. | Be quiet while I take attendance (to count how many students are in class today). 2 the act of regularly going to a meeting, class, etc.: He continued his daily attendance at Mass.

at·ten·dant /əˈtendənt/ n [C] someone whose job is to take care of customers in a public place: a parking lot attendant

attitude /əˈtăt-ə/id/ n [C,U] 1 the way that you behave toward someone or something: attitudes about smoking have changed immensely.

at·tack /əˈtæk/ n [C] 1 a short period of time when you are ill, worried, afraid, etc.; an attack of asthma | panic attacks | 2 [C] a short period of time when you are sick, worried, afraid, etc.; an attack of asthma

attacKS /əˈtækz/ v [T] to try to hurt or kill someone: Dan was attacked as he got into his car. | He was arrested for attacking his brother with a knife. 2 [T] to criticize someone strongly: Newspapers attacked the President for failing to cut taxes.
in a particular situation: Their whole attitude changed once they found out Ron was rich. | Cathy has a real attitude problem (she is not helpful or pleasant to be with). 3 [U] (informal) the confidence to do unusual and exciting things without caring what other people think: a young singer with attitude

attorney /əˈtɔrni/ n. (plural attorneys) [C] LAW a lawyer [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French avocat, past participle of avocer “to give a particular job or position to”]

attorney general n. [C] the chief lawyer in a state, or of the government in the U.S.

attract /əˈtrak/ v. [T] 1 to make someone like something or feel interested in it: The story attracted a lot of attention from the media. | What attracted you to Atlanta? 2 to make someone come to a place: Disneyland attracts millions of tourists each year. 3 be attracted to sb to like someone in a sexual way: I was immediately attracted to him. 4 to make someone or something move toward another thing: Flowers attract bees.

attract-able /əˈtraktrəbl/ adj. 1 pretty or nice to look at: an attractive young woman | an attractive location for a wedding | Women seem to find him attractive.

attract-ive /əˈtraktiv/ adj. 1 interesting or exciting: an attractive salary/offer | Advertising campaigns make alcohol attractive to young people.

at-tri-bu-ted /əˈtribyaʊtɪd/ [Ac] adj. (formal) to be caused by something: The price increase is attributable to a rise in the cost of paper.

at-trib-u-ted /əˈtribyaʊtɪd/ [Ac] v. attribute sth to sb/sth phr. v. 1 to believe or say that someone or something is responsible for causing something: Many diseases can be attributed to stress. 2 to say that most people believe that someone said, wrote, or painted, etc. something: These paintings are generally attributed to Rembrandt.

at-tu-trib-ute /əˈtribjuət/ [LAW] v. 1 to give to the tribes, pay] — attribution

at-turi-bute /əˈtribjuət/ n. [U] a good or useful quality: Kindness is just one of her many attributes.

au-burn /əˈbɔrn/ adj. [C] informal =place that many tourists visit | at the county fair

cute – used about a baby or young child who is attractive

gorgeous/stunning – used about anyone who is very attractive

hot (informal) – used about someone you think is sexually attractive

au-burn /əˈbɔrn/ adj. auburn hair is a reddish brown color [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French auburn “blond,” from Medieval Latin alburnus “white”] —auburn n. [U]

auction /əˈkjuʃən/ n. [C] an event at which things are sold to the person who offers the most money [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin auction “increase,” from augere; because the money offered increases] — auction v. [T]

au-dience /əˈdɪns/ n. [C] someone who is in charge of an auction


au-da-cious /əˈdeʃəs/ adj. formal the quality of having enough courage to take risks or do things that are shocking or rude: I can’t believe he had the audacity to call your father at 3 a.m.

di-ble /ˌdiːbəl/ adj. loud enough to be heard [ANT] inaudible: Her voice was barely audible. | an audible sigh of relief — audibly adv.

di-ence /ˌdiːns/ n. [C] the people watching or listening to a performance: an audience of 300 people | Members of the audience were invited to ask questions. — THEATER 2 the people who watch a particular television program, read a particular book or magazine, etc.: The show attracts a regular audience of 20 million viewers.

au-dio /əˈdʒɪɔ/ adj. relating to recording and broadcasting sound — VIDEO: audio equipment
[Origin: 1900—2000 audio- “of hearing,” from Latin aundre “to listen”]

audi- /ɔːdɪ-/ v. [T] 1 ECONOMICS to officially examine a company’s financial records in order to check that they are correct. 2 to study a subject at college without getting a grade for it → audit n. [C] — auditor n. [C]
audition /əˈdɪʃən/ n. [C] a short performance by an actor, singer, etc. to test whether s/he is good enough to perform in a play, concert, etc.: The ballet company is holding auditions for “Swan Lake.”
audience /əˈdɪns/ n. [U] to perform in an audition, or judge someone in an audition: He plans to audition for a part in “Swan Lake.”
auditorium /əˈdɪtəriəm/ n. [C] a large building used for concerts or public meetings

August /ɔːˈgʌst/ adj. August 31st, a month in the year, between July and September: The winner will be announced on August 31st. | Last August, we traveled through Europe. | The changes will take effect next August. [Origin: 1000—1100 Latin Augustus, from Augustus Caesar (63 B.C. – 14 A.D.), Roman emperor]
aunt /ənt, aʊnt/ n. [C] the sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle: Aunt Jean → RELATIVE [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French aunte, from Latin auita]

au pair /əˈpɛːr/ n. [C] a young person who stays with a family in a foreign country and looks after their children [Origin: 1800—1900 French “on equal terms”]

aura /əˈrɔː/ n. [C] a quality or feeling that seems to come from a person or place: There’s an aura of mystery around the castle. [Origin: 1700—1800 Latin “air, light wind,” from Greek]
aural /əˈrɔːl/ adj. related to the sense of hearing

auricle /əˈrɪkl/ n. [C] BIOLOGY one of the two spaces inside the top of your heart, from which blood is sent into the ventricles [SYN atrium]
auristic /əˈrizəst/ n. under the auspices of sb/sth (formal) with the help and support of a person or organization: The research was done under the auspices of Harvard Medical School. [Origin: 1700—1800 auresis “telling the future by watching the behavior of birds, good influence” (16—19 centuries), from Latin auspiciwm]
aus-pi-cious /əˈspɪʃəs, -ˈsɪz/ adj. showing that something is likely to be successful [SYN inauspicious]: an auspicious start/beginning to her career

Australia /əˈstreɪliə/ n. one of the seven continents that is also its own country

Australian /əˈstreɪlɪən/ adj. relating to Australia or its people

authoritative /əˈthɔːrətɪv/ adj. 1 someone who writes a book, story, article, play, etc.: Who is your favorite author? | Banville is the author of “The Book of Evidence.” 2 the person who starts a plan or idea: Senator Norris was the principal author of the bill. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old North French aucteur, from Latin auctor “maker, writer”]

authoritarian /əˈθɔːtərɪən, əˈθɔːr-/[ACC] adj. forcing people to obey strict rules or laws and not allowing any freedom: an authoritarian government → authoritarian n. [C]: Papa was a strict authoritarian

authoritative /əˈθɔːtərɪətɪv, əˈθɔːr-/[ACC] adj. 1 an authoritative book, account, etc. is respected because the person who wrote it knows a lot about the subject: an authoritative account of...
authority

the country’s history | The figures in the report come from an authoritative source. 2 behaving or speaking in a confident, determined way that makes people respect and obey you. The captain spoke to the passengers in a calm and authoritative voice.

—authoritatively adv.

au·to·cracy /ˌau.təˈkrəsi/ n. 1 [U] the power someone has because of his/her official position: You have no authority over me! | Could I speak to someone in authority (who has a position of power), please? | She has the authority to sign checks. | people in positions of authority 2 the authorities the people or organizations that are in charge of a particular place: Please report any suspicious activities to the authorities immediately. 3 [C] someone who is respected because of his/her knowledge about a subject: Dr. Ballard is a leading authority on tropical diseases. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French auctorité, from Latin auctoritas “opinion, decision, power”]

au·to·graph /ˌau.təˈɡrɑːf/ n. 1 [C] a famous person’s name, written in his/her own writing: Can I have your autograph? | —autograph v. [T]: a jacket autographed by all the players

can you authorize my expenses? | can you authorize my mission for something: Can you authorize my

au·tis·m m /ˌau.tɪz.əm/ n. [U] a problem in the way the brain works that makes someone unable to communicate in a normal way, or to form normal relationships —autistic adj.

au·to·mat·ed /ˌau.təˈmeɪ.tɪd/ adj. using computers and machines to do a job, rather than people: The automated manufacturing system processes orders as they arrive.

—automation /ˌəʊ.təˈmeɪ.ʃən/ n. [U]: In this industry, the trend towards automation started in the 1950s.

au·to·mat·ic /ˌau.təˈmeɪ.tɪk/ adj. 1 an automatic machine is designed to operate by itself after you start it: The automatic safety switch will stop the engine in an emergency. 2 certain to happen: We get an automatic pay increase every year. 3 done without thinking: At first, driving is hard, but then it just becomes automatic. | Fear is an automatic response to a threatening situation. [Origin: 1700—1800 Greek automatós “acting by itself”] —automatically adv.: She automatically assumed that he was guilty. | The program runs automatically when the user logs on.

au·to·mo·bi·le /ˌau.təˈməʊ.bil/ n. [C] a car

au·to·mo·tive /ˌau.təˈmoʊ.tɪv/ adj. relating to cars: the automotive industry

au·ton·o·mous /ˌau.təˈnɔʊ.məs/ adj. having the power to make your own decisions or rules: an autonomous nation —autonomously adv.: The autonomous nation runs automatically when the user logs on.

au·tono·mous /ˌau.təˈnɔʊ.məs/ adj. political autonomy

au·tono·mous /ˈau.təˌnɔməs/ n. [C]: politics a large area within a country, that has the official right to be independent and govern itself

au·top·s y /ˌau.təˈpɔːsi/ n. (plural autopsies) [C] an official examination of a dead body to discover the cause of death

au·top·sy /ˌau.təˈpɔːsi/ n. [C] biology any chromosome that does not influence whether a person or animal is male or female —autosomal adj.: autosomal chromosomes

au·to·tro·phy /ˌau.təˈtrɔf.ri/ n. [C] biology a living thing that produces its own food from substances that do not contain living things, using the energy from the Sun or from a chemical process. Most plants and living creatures such as bacteria are autotrophs.

au·to·work·er /ˌau.təˈwɜːk.ər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to make cars

au·tum·nal /ˌau.təˈmænl/ adj.

aux·il·ia·ry /ˈɔsəˌlɛri/ n. auxiliary police —auxiliary adj. giving extra help or support: auxiliary police —auxiliary verb n. [C] English, Lang. Arts a verb that is used with another verb to form questions, negative sentences, and tenses. In English, the auxiliary verbs are “be,” “do,” and “have.”

av·ail /əˈvɛəl/ n. to no avail without success: We searched everywhere to no avail.

avail /əˈvɛəl/ v. avail yourself of sth (formal) to accept
an offer, or use an opportunity: Avail yourself of every chance to improve your English.

**available** /əˈveɪləb(ə)l/ (v) adj 1 if something is available, you can have it, buy it, or use it: The database in the library is available for anyone. | Several thousand seats are available for tonight’s show. | films available on DVD | The book is available in the museum’s bookstore. | Once it is approved by the FDA, the vaccine will become readily/widely available (readily available, or available from many places). 2 [not before noun] someone who is available is not busy and has enough time to talk to you: I’m available after lunch. | The District Attorney is not available for comment. —availability /əˈveɪləbɪlɪtɪ/ n. [U]: the easy availability of guns in the U.S.

**avalanche** /əˈvælənʃ/ n. [C] 1 EARTH SCIENCES a large amount of snow, ice, and rocks that falls down the side of a mountain. 2 an avalanche of sth a very large number of things that happen or arrive at the same time: The station received an avalanche of letters. | [Origin: 1700—1800 French, French dialect laventse, avalantse]

**avant-garde** /əˈvæntɡɑːrd/ n. [C] 1 art, literature, or music that is very modern and different from existing art, etc., often in a way that is strange or shocking —avant-garde adj: the avant-garde art of the 1960s | a piece of avant-garde writing | an avant-garde painting | an avant-garde exhibition | that famous avant-garde performer —avant-garde adj —avant-garde n

**aversion** /əˈvɜːrʒən/ n. [singular, U] a strong dislike of something or someone: Mary has an aversion to cats.

**average** /əˈvɜːrɪdʒ/ n. 1 [C,U] the amount that you get if you add together several figures and divide by the total number of figures: The average age of teachers is rising steadily. 2 [only before noun] having qualities that are typical of most people or things: In an average week, I drive about 250 miles. | The average American has not even thought about next year’s election.

**available** /əˈveɪləb(ə)l/ (v) adj 1 if something is available, you can have it, buy it, or use it: The database in the library is available for anyone. | Several thousand seats are available for tonight’s show. | films available on DVD | The book is available in the museum’s bookstore. | Once it is approved by the FDA, the vaccine will become readily/widely available (readily available, or available from many places). 2 [not before noun] someone who is available is not busy and has enough time to talk to you: I’m available after lunch. | The District Attorney is not available for comment. —availability /əˈveɪləbɪlɪtɪ/ n. [U]: the easy availability of guns in the U.S.

**avocado** /əˈvɑːkoʊd/ n. [C] 1 a small green fruit with thick dark skin, used in guacamole | [Origin: 1600—1700 Spanish aguacate “avocado,” from Nahuałahuacatl “testicle, avocado,” influenced by Spanish avocado “lawyer”] | see picture on page 414

**avoid** /əˈvɜːrd/ v. 1 to prevent something bad from happening: Exercise will help you avoid heart disease. He had to swerve to avoid being hit by the other car. —avoiding adj —avoidance n [U]

**a·vowed** /əˈvɑːd(ə)/ adj 1 said or admitted publicly: an avowed atheist

**average** /əˈvɜːrɪdʒ/ n. 1 [C,U] the amount that you get if you add together several figures and divide by the total number of figures: The average age of teachers is rising steadily. 2 [only before noun] having qualities that are typical of most people or things: In an average week, I drive about 250 miles. | The average American has not even thought about next year’s election.
await

a·wait /əˈwet/ v [T] (formal) 1 to wait for something: Briggs is awaiting trial for murder. 2 if a situation or event awaits someone, it is going to happen to him/her: A terrible surprise awaited them.

a·wake1 /əˈwek/ adj [not before noun] not sleeping: Is she awake yet? | I couldn’t stay awake during the movie. | I was wide awake (=completely awake) before dawn. | The baby kept us awake (=stopped us from sleeping) all night.

awake2 v (past tense awake /əˈwoʊk/) past participle awoken /əˈwoʊkən/ [T] (literary) 1 to wake up, or to wake someone up: I awoke to the sound of rain pounding on the roof. 2 to suddenly begin to feel an emotion, or to make someone do this

awaken /əˈwaken/ to make someone begin to realize something: Churches are awakening to the needs of their older members.

awak·en·ing /əˈwakenɪŋ/ n. [C] a situation when you suddenly realize that you understand or feel something: a spiritual awakening

a·ward1 /əˈwɔrd/ n [C] 1 a prize or money given to someone for something that s/he has achieved: the award for best actor | an award of $10,000 to each victim | an experienced reporter who has won many awards. 2 an amount of money that is given to someone because of a judge’s decision: an award for injuries suffered

award2 v [T] to officially give someone an award: He was awarded the Nobel Prize. | A large sum of money was awarded to the survivors.

a·ware /əˈwɔr/ adj [not before noun] 1 realizing that something is true, exists, or is happening (not) aware: Are you aware of the dangers of smoking? | Are you aware (that) your son has been skipping classes? | “Are there any more problems?” “Not that I’m aware of.” | Now that the school has been made aware of the situation, it will act. 2 politically/socially/environmentally etc. aware interested in politics, etc., and knowing a lot about it

a·ware·ness /əˈwɔrnəs/ n. [U] knowledge or understanding of a particular subject or situation: The TV ads are meant to raise the public’s awareness of environmental issues. | The possibility of getting drafted increased the students’ political awareness.

a·wash /əˈwɔʃ/ adj 1 awash with/in sth having too much of something: TV is awash with talk shows. 2 covered with water

a·way1 /əˈweɪ/ adv 1 moving further from a place, or staying far from a place: Go away! | Diane drove away quickly. | Move away from the fire! 2 in a different direction: She looked away and began to cry. 3 7 miles/40 feet/2 weeks etc. away used to say how far it is to a place, thing, or time in the future: a town about 50 miles away from Chicago | Christmas is only a month away. 4 into a safe place: Put all your toys away now, please. 5 not at home, at work, or in school: I’m sorry, Ms. Parker is away this week. 6 used to say that something disappears or is removed: He gave his money away to charity. | The music died away. 7 used to say how close someone is to achieving something or experiencing something: At one point, they were only two points away from victory. 8 without stopping: He’s been working away on the patio all day.

a·way2 adj away team/game/match a sports team that is playing at an opponent’s field, or a game they are playing there (not) home

a·we /ə/ n. [U] a feeling of great respect for someone or something: We were in awe of our father.

—awed adj: an awed silence

a·we·in·spir·ing adj making you feel awe: an awe-inspiring achievement

awe·some /ˈæsəm/ adj 1 very impressive, serious, or difficult: an awesome responsibility. 2 (spoken) extremely good: That concert was awesome!

a·we·struck /ˈɔstrʌk/ adj feeling great awe: We gazed awestruck at the pyramids.

a·wful1 /ˈɔfl/ adj 1 very bad: an awful movie | The weather was awful. | This soup tastes awful!

—awful2 adj (spoken, nonstandard) very: She’s awful cute.

a·w·ful·ly /ˈɔflɪ/ adv. (spoken) very: Helen looks awfully tired.

a·while /əˈwɜːl/ adv for a short time: I stood at the bedroom door awhile, watching the boys sleeping.

awk·ward /əˈkwɔrd/ adj 1 embarrassing: This puts us in an awkward position. | For a few moments there was an awkward silence. 2 moving or behaving in a way that does not seem relaxed or comfortable: an awkward teenager

awk·ward·ly /əˈkwɔrdli/ adv. 1 in a difficult way: She acted awkwardly when they asked her a question.

aw·ful·ness /ˈɔflɪns/ n. [U] the fact of being very bad: the awfulness of the situation.

aw·ful·ly /ˈɔflɪ/ adv. 1 in a difficult way: She acted awkwardly when they asked her a question.

aw·ful·ness /ˈɔflɪns/ n. [U] the fact of being very bad: the awfulness of the situation.

aw·ful·ly /ˈɔflɪ/ adv. 1 in a difficult way: She acted awkwardly when they asked her a question.
time. 4 difficult to use or handle: The camera is awkward to use.

**THESAURUS**
difficult, hard, tough, challenging, demanding, complicated, complex \(\rightarrow\) DIFFICULT

[Origin: 1500—1600 awk “turned the wrong way” (15—17 centuries) (from Old Norse \(\langle\text{ofugr}\rangle + \langle\text{-ward}\rangle\) —awkwardly adv.

—awkwardness n. [U] awk-ning /\(\text{\textbackslash n}\) n. [C] a sheet of material outside a store, tent, etc., used for protection from the Sun or the rain

a-woke /\(\text{\textbackslash o\textbackslash k}\) aw/ v. the past tense of awake

a-wok-en /\(\text{\textbackslash o\textbackslash k\textbackslash \textbackslash n}\) en/ the past participle of awake

AWOL /\(\text{\textbackslash e\textbackslash w\textbackslash l}\) o\(\text{\textbackslash l}\) / adj. Absent Without Leave absent from your military group without permission: Private Ames has gone AWOL.

a-wry /\(\text{\textbackslash r\textbackslash y}\) r/ adj. go awry to not happen in the way that was planned: My carefully laid plans had already gone awry.

ax /\(\text{\textbackslash z}\) x/ n. [C] 1 a tool with a metal blade on a long handle, used for cutting wood 2 give sb/sth the ax (informal) to dismiss someone from his/her job, or get rid of something: The TV station gave Brown the ax. 3 get the ax (informal) to be dismissed from your job 4 have an ax to grind to have a personal reason for doing something: I have no political ax to grind.

ax /\(\text{\textbackslash z}\) x/ n. [T] (informal) to get rid of a plan, a service, or someone’s job: Did you hear they’re axing 500 jobs?

ax-i-om /\(\text{\textbackslash z\textbackslash k\textbackslash \textbackslash s\textbackslash a\textbackslash m}\) \(\text{\textbackslash z}\) / n. [C] (formal) a rule or principle that is considered by most people to be true

ax-i-o-mat-ic /\(\text{\textbackslash z\textbackslash k\textbackslash \textbackslash s\textbackslash \textbackslash m\textbackslash a\textbackslash t\textbackslash i\textbackslash k}\) \(\text{\textbackslash t}\) / adj. a principle that is axiomatic does not need to be proved because people can see that it is true

ax-1 /\(\text{\textbackslash z\textbackslash k\textbackslash z}\) x/ n. (plural axes /\(\text{\textbackslash z\textbackslash k\textbackslash s\textbackslash z}\) /) 1 EARTH SCIENCES the imaginary line around which a large object, such as the Earth, turns \(\rightarrow\) see picture at GLOBE 2 MATH a line at the side or bottom of a graph, used for marking measurements 3 MATH a line drawn across the middle of a regular shape, that divides it into two equal parts

‘Axis’ Powers n. [plural] the Axis Powers HISTORY a group of countries, including Germany, Italy, and Japan, that united against the ALLIED POWERS (=Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States, and other countries) in World War II

ax-e /\(\text{\textbackslash z\textbackslash k}\) e/ n. [C] the bar that connects two wheels on a vehicle

ax-on /\(\text{\textbackslash z\textbackslash k\textbackslash \textbackslash n}\) xon/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a long thin part of a nerve cell, along which short electrical signals containing messages travel away from the cell toward other cells

**ABBREVIATIONS**

A.A. n. [C] Bachelor of Arts a university degree in a subject such as history or literature \(\rightarrow\) B.A.: He graduated from Stanford with a B.A. in English.

baba /\(\text{\textbackslash b\textbackslash a\textbackslash b}\) / bab/ v. (I) to make the sound a sheep makes

babble /\(\text{\textbackslash b\textbackslash b\textbackslash l}\) / bab/ v. (I,T) to talk a lot in a way that does not make sense: I couldn’t understand what he was babbling about. —babble n. [U]

babe /\(\text{\textbackslash b\textbackslash b\textbackslash \textbackslash e}\) / \(\text{\textbackslash b\textbackslash a\textbackslash b}\) / n. 1 (spoken, informal) an attractive young woman 2 (literary) a baby

baa /\(\text{\textbackslash b\textbackslash a}\) / baa/ v. [I] to make the sound a sheep makes

baboon /\(\text{\textbackslash b\textbackslash a\textbackslash b\textbackslash \textbackslash \textbackslash n}\) / ba-bun/ n. [C] a large monkey that lives in Africa and south Asia [Origin: 1400—1500 French babouin, from baboue “ugly face”]

baby /\(\text{\textbackslash b\textbackslash \textbackslash e\textbackslash \textbackslash \textbackslash i}\) / baby(n)/ n. 1 a very young child: A baby was crying upstairs. | Joyce had a baby (=gave birth to a baby) in September. | Pam is expecting a baby (=will have a baby). | a baby boy/girl

leader, especially one living in Iran, who has special knowledge of Islamic law

aye /\(\text{\textbackslash e\textbackslash \textbackslash \textbackslash \textbackslash \textbackslash \textbackslash a}\) / adv. (spoken, formal) used in order to say yes, especially when voting

AZ the written abbreviation of ARIZONA

Az-tec /\(\text{\textbackslash a\textbackslash z\textbackslash t\textbackslash e\textbackslash k}\) / n. HISTORY one of the tribes who lived in and controlled Mexico from the 14th century until the 16th century: The Aztecs played a game that had elements of both soccer and basketball. | Aztec jewelry

**ABBREVIATIONS**

B. b/bi/ the second letter of the English alphabet

B. B. /\(\text{\textbackslash b\textbackslash \textbackslash e}\) / b/ n. 1 [C] a grade that a teacher gives to a student’s work to show that it is good but not excellent: Greg got a B in Chemistry. 2 [C,U] ING. LANG. ARTS the seventh note in the musical SCALE of C, or the musical KEY based on this note 3 [U] a common type of blood

B, b /bi/ a. [C] the written abbreviation of BORN: A. Lincoln, b. 1809

B.A. n. [C] Bachelor of Arts a university degree in a subject such as history or literature \(\rightarrow\) B.S.: He graduated from Stanford with a B.A. in English.

BABY /\(\text{\textbackslash b\textbackslash a\textbackslash b\textbackslash i}\) / babi/ n. (plural babies) 1 a very young child: A baby was crying upstairs. | Joyce had a baby (=gave birth to a baby) in September. | Pam is expecting a baby (=will have a baby). | a baby boy/girl

**ABBREVIATIONS**

A baby that has just been born is called a newborn.

A very young baby who cannot walk or talk yet is called an infant.

A baby who has learned how to walk is called a toddler.

When babies crawl, they move around on their hands and knees. Babies usually crawl before they learn how to walk.

When you take a baby somewhere, you can push him/her there in a baby carriage, which is like a
baby boom

bed on wheels. You can push an older baby along in a stroller, which is like a chair on wheels. Babies sleep in a special bed with bars on it, called a crib. If a baby is being fed milk from its mother's breast, the baby is nursing, or the mother is breast-feeding the baby. If a baby drinks milk from a bottle, s/he is being bottle-fed. When a baby is old enough to sit up and eat food, s/he sits in a highchair.

bachelor's degree

baby boom

66

My back was really aching. | The cararched its back and hissed. | He lay on his back, staring at the sky. | Mrs. Ducas stood with her back to the camera. | b) the bone that goes from your neck to your buttocks: He broke his back in a motorcycle accident.

PART OF STH [C usually singular, U] the part of something that is furthest from the front: a grocery list on the back of an envelope | The index is at the back of the book. | The pool's in back of the house. | Kids should always wear seat belts, even in back (=in the seats behind the driver). | Tom's working on the car out back (=behind a building).

SEAT [C] the part of a seat that you lean against when you are sitting: Back leaned against the back of the chair.

behind sb's back if you do something bad or unkind behind someone's back, you do it without him/her knowing: I can't believe she said that about me behind my back!

at/in the back of your mind a thought or feeling at the back of your mind is influencing you, even though you are not thinking about it: There was always a slight fear in the back of his mind.

get off my back (spoken) said when you want someone to stop annoying you or asking you to do something: I'll do it in a minute. Just get off my back!

be on sb's back (spoken) to keep telling someone to do something, in a way that annoys him/her: The boss has been on my back about being late.

have your back to/against the wall to be in a very difficult situation with no choice about what to do: | turn your back on (to) to support someone or something, especially by using your money or power: The bill is backed by several environmental groups.

back (third person singular) back (first person singular) back (first person plural) back (second person singular) back (third person plural) Back (third person plural)

back v.

1 [I,T] to move backward, or to make a vehicle move backward: Teresa backed the car into the garage. | We slowly backed away from the snake. 2 [T] to support someone or something, especially by using your money or power: The bill is backed by several environmental groups. 3 [T] to risk money on the team, person, horse, etc. that you think will win something: Which team did you back in the Super Bowl? 4 to decide not to do something you have promised to do: They backed out of the deal at the last minute.

back off to move away from something: Back off a little, you're driving too close. 2 (spoken) said in order to tell someone to stop telling you what to do, or to stop criticizing you: Back off! I don't need your advice.

back onto if a building backs onto a place, the back of the building faces it: The house backs onto a busy road.

back out to decide not to do something you promised to do: They backed out of the deal at the last minute.

back up to make a vehicle go backward, or to make it move backward: Back
up a little so they can get by. 3 back sth up it to make a copy of information on a computer 4 be backed up traffic that is backed up is moving very slowly

back adj. [only before noun] 1 at the back of something | front: the back door | We sat in the back row of the theater. 2 back street/road a street that is away from the main streets 3 back rent/taxes/pay money that someone owes from an earlier date

back·ache /bækˈæk/ n. [C] a pain in your back
back·bit·ing /bækˌbîtɪŋ/ n. [U] rude or cruel talk about someone who is not present
back·board /bækˈbɔːrd/ n. [C] the board behind the basket in the game of basketball
back·bone /bækˈbəʊn/ n. 1 [C] BIOLOGY SPINE + more on page A3 2 the backbone of sth the most important part of something: The cocoa industry is the backbone of Ghana’s economy. 3 [U] courage and determination: Stuart doesn’t have the backbone to be a good manager.
back·break·ing /bækˈbriŋkɪŋ/ adj. backbreaking work is very difficult and tiring
back·date /bæk,deɪt/ v. [T] to write an earlier date on a document or check than the date when it was really written
back·drop /bækˈdrɒp/ n. [C] 1 the conditions in which something happens: a love story set against the backdrop of war 2 the painted cloth at the back of a stage
back·er /bækˈɛr/ n. [C] someone who supports a plan, especially by providing money: We’re still trying to find backers for the new enterprise.
back·fire /bækˈfaɪər/ v. [I] 1 if a plan or action backfires, it has the opposite effect to the one you wanted. 2 if a car backfires, it makes a sudden loud noise because the engine is not working correctly
back·gam·mon /bækˌɡæmˈmən/ n. [U] a game for two players, using flat round pieces and dice on a board
back·ground /bækˈɡraʊnd/ n. 1 [C] someone’s education, family, and experience: kids from very different ethnic/religious/cultural backgrounds 2 [usually singular] the area that is behind the main things that you are looking at, especially in a picture or photograph: The background is slightly out of focus. | Palm trees swayed in the background. 3 in the background someone who keeps or stays in the background tries not to be noticed: The president’s wife preferred to stay in the background. 4 [singular] sounds that are in the background are not the main ones that you can hear: I could hear cars honking in the background. 5 [singular, U] the general conditions in which something happens
background radiation n. [U] PHYSICS a very low level of radiation that is present naturally in the air, water, soil, and objects such as buildings
back·hand /bækˌhænd/ n. [C usually singular] a way of hitting the ball in tennis, etc. with the back of your hand turned toward the ball ➔ forehand
back·hand·ed /bækˌhændid/ adj. backhanded compliment a statement that seems to express praise or admiration, but is actually insulting
back·ing /bækˈɪŋ/ n. [U] The agency has provided financial backing for the project.
back·lash /bækˈlaʃ/ n. [singular] a strong reaction from people against an idea or person: a political backlash against immigrants
back·log /bækˈlɒg, -ˈlaɡ/ n. [C] work that still needs to be done and should have been done earlier: a huge backlog of orders
back·pack /bækˈpæk/ n. [C] a bag used to carry things on your back, especially when you go walking ➔ see picture at bag
back·pack·er /bækˈpækər/ n. [C] a person who travels carrying a backpack —backpacker n. [C] —backpacking n. [U]
back·se·at /bækˌsɛt/ n. [C] 1 the seat behind where the driver sits in a car: Holly and I were sitting in the back seat. 2 back seat driver someone who gives unwanted advice about how to drive to the driver of a car: 3 take a back seat to accept or be put in a less important position: His career has taken a back seat while he raises his son.
back·side /bækˈsaɪd/ n. [C] (informal) the part of your body that you sit on
back·slash /bækˈslæʃ/ n. [C] a line (\) used in writing to separate words, numbers, or letters
back·space /bækˈspeɪs/ n. [singular] a button on a computer keyboard or typewriter, that you press to move backward toward the beginning of the line
back·stab·bing /bækˌstæbɪŋ/ n. [U] the act of secretly doing bad things to someone else, especially saying bad things about him/her, in order to gain an advantage for yourself —backstabber n. [C]
back·step /bækˈstɛp/ adv. behind the stage in a theater
back·stroke /bækˌstroʊk/ n. [singular] a style of swimming on your back ➔ see picture at swim
back·to·back adj. adv. happening one after the other: back-to-back wins
back·track /bækˈtræk/ v. [I] 1 to change something you have said so that it is not as strong as it was earlier: Congress is backtracking on some of the welfare cuts imposed last year. 2 to go back the way you have just come: We had to backtrack about a mile.
back·up /bækˈʌp/ n. 1 [C] something that you can use to replace something that does not work or is lost: Always have a backup plan. | a backup
backward

power supply 2 [C] a copy of a computer document, program, etc., which is made in case the original becomes lost or damaged: Make a backup of any work you do on the computer. 3 [C,U] extra help or support that can be used if it is needed: The officers decided to call for backup before entering the building.

backward1 /'bækward/ also backwards adj: 1 in the direction that is behind you (and forward). She took a step backwards. 2 toward the beginning or the past: Can you say the alphabet backwards? 3 with the back part in front. your T-shirt is on backwards. 4 toward a worse state (and forward). The new law is seen by some as a backward step.

backward2 adj: 1 [only before noun] made toward the direction that is behind you (and forward). She left without a backward glance. 2 developing slowly and less successfully than others: a backward country.

backwards /'bækwardz/ adj: a backwards town.

backyard, back yard /'bæk'yard/ n. [C] the area of land behind a house.

backward3 adj: a backward country.

bacon /'bækon/ n. [U] meat from a pig, that has been put in salt and cut into thin pieces: bacon and eggs (Origin: 1300—1400 Old French, from an ancient Germanic word meaning "back").

bac•te•ri•um /bæk'terıəm/ n. (plural bacteria i-r-pl.) [C usually plural] biology a very small living thing consisting of a single cell. Some bacteria cause disease, but others are important in many natural processes. The plural form, "bacteria," is much more common than the singular form. (Origin: 1800—1900 Modern Latin, Greek bak'terion "stick, rod," because of their shape)

bad1 /bæd/ adj: (comparative worse, superlative worst) 1 not good or not nice (and good): I'm afraid I have some bad news for you. | a really bad smell. | a lousy move. | a lousy written book | She did badly on the exam.

bad2 adv: (spoken, nonstandard) badly

badger /'bædʒə/ n. [C] an animal with black and white fur, that lives under the ground.

badlands /'bæd,landz/ n. [plural] earth sciences an area of rocks and hills where no crops can be grown.

badly /'bædlı/ adv: (comparative worse, superlative worst) 1 in a way that is not good (and well): a badly written book | She did badly on the exam. | Don't say "I sing very bad." Say "I sing very badly." 2 to a great or serious degree: The refugees badly need food and clean water. | Our house was badly damaged during the storm.

THE SAURUS

awful – very bad or unpleasant: The weather was awful.

terrible – extremely bad: The hotel food was terrible.

horrible – very bad or upsetting: What a horrible thing to say.

appalling /æpə'lıəl/ (formal) – very bad and very shocking: She suffered appalling injuries. | a horrific plane crash

lousy (informal) – very bad in quality: a lousy movie.

horrendous (formal) – very bad and very frightening or shocking: a horrendous crash.

atrocious (formal) – extremely bad and often very severe: Her driving is atrocious. | icy, atrocious weather conditions.

abysmal (formal) – very bad, used especially to describe the standard of something: The quality of care at the hospital was abysmal.

HORRIBLE

evil/wicked – used to describe an evil person or his/her actions: a fairy tale about a wicked witch | evil thoughts.

immoral/wrong – morally wrong, and not accepted by society: It's wrong to steal.

depraved – morally wrong and evil: a depraved killer.

reprehensible (formal) – reprehensible behavior is very bad and deserves criticism: His conduct was reprehensible.

PROBLEMATIC

damaging or harmful (and good): Smoking is bad for your health. | Pollution in the lake is having a bad effect on fish stocks.

serious or severe: a bad cold | Traffic in this city is getting worse by the day.

too bad (spoken) said when you are sorry something that has happened: It's too bad she had to give up teaching.

feel bad to feel ashamed or sorry about something: I felt bad about missing your birthday.

a bad time a time that is not suitable or convenient: Is this a bad time to call?

food that is bad is not safe to eat because it is not fresh: The milk has gone bad.

permanently injured or not working correctly: a bad heart | a bad back.

not bad (spoken) good or acceptable: "How are you?" "Oh, not bad.

bad language/words swearing or rude words.
bag /bæɡ/ n. 1 a) a container made of paper, plastic, cloth, etc., that opens at the top: a paper bag | a shopping bag b) a large bag that you use to carry your clothes, etc. when you are traveling: She packed her bags and left. c) a purse 2 the amount a bag can hold: two bags of rice 3 in the bag certain to be won or to be a success: We knew the game was in the bag. 4 bags under your eyes dark circles or loose skin under your eyes [Orig: 1200—1300 Old Norse baggi] bag2 v (bagged, bagging) [T] 1 to put things in a bag: He got a job bagging groceries at the supermarket. 2 informal to manage to get something that a lot of people want: I'll get there early and bag some seats. bagel /ˈbæɡəl/ n. [C] a type of bread that is shaped like a ring [Orig: 1900—2000 Yiddish bagel, from Old High German bœgel “ring”] bagful /ˈbæɡfəl/ n. [C] the amount a bag can hold baggage /ˈbæɡɪdʒ/ n. [U] 1 the bags that you carry with you when you are traveling | [O] luggage 2 beliefs, opinions, and experiences from the past that influence the way a person behaves or thinks: emotional baggage [Orig: 1400—1500 French bagage “bundle”] baggy /ˈbægɪ/ adj. baggy clothes are big and loose: a baggy T-shirt bag lady n. [C] (informal) an impolite word for a woman who lives on the street and carries all her possessions with her bagpipes /ˈbæɡpəps/ n. [plural] a Scottish musical instrument which is played by blowing air into a bag and forcing it out through pipes bail /beɪl/ n. [U] LAW money left with a court of law so that someone can be let out of prison while waiting for his/her trial. | bail out to escape from a situation that you no longer want to be involved in: After ten years in the business, McArthur is bailing out. bailiff /ˈbeɪlɪf/ n. [C] law an officer who watches prisoners and keeps order in a court of law bait /beɪt/ n. [singular, U] 1 food used for attracting fish or animals so that you can catch them. 2 something that is offered to someone to persuade him/her to do something: Plenty of people took the bait (=accepted what was offered) and lost their life savings. bait2 v [T] 1 to put food on a hook to catch fish, or in a trap to catch animals. 2 deliberately try to make someone angry by criticizing him/her, using rude names, etc.: He started baiting me, trying to get me to fight. bake /beɪk/ v. [T] to cook something such as bread or cakes in an oven: I'm baking a cake. | baked potatoes [Orig: Old English bæcn] bakery /ˈbeɪkəri/ n. [plural] a place where bread, cakes, cookies, etc. are made or sold bake sale n. [C] an occasion when the members of a school group, church organization, etc. make cookies, cakes, etc. and sell them in order to make money for the organization
balance

*balance* /ˈbælkəns/ **n.** 1 [U] the ability to stand and walk steadily, without falling: Billy fell when he lost his balance (=was unable to stay steady). | Tricia could not keep her balance (=could not stay steady), and slipped on the ice. | He hit me when I was still off balance (=not standing steady). | 2 (singular, U) a state in which different or opposite qualities are given equal importance, or exist together in a way that is good: Try to keep a balance between work and play. | The car’s designers wanted to strike a balance between safety and style (=make sure that two things have equal importance). | We must not upset the balance of nature. 3 [C] **a) ECONOMICS** the amount of money that you have in your bank account: a balance of $1,247. **b) ECONOMICS** the amount of money that you owe: the balance of the amount of money that you owe. **c) CHEMISTRY** the amount of money that you have in your bank account: a balance of $1,247. | **b) ECONOMICS** the amount of money that you owe: the balance of the amount of money that you owe. **c) CHEMISTRY** the amount of money that you have in your bank account: a balance of $1,247. | **b) ECONOMICS** the amount of money that you owe: the balance of the amount of money that you owe. **c) CHEMISTRY** the amount of money that you have in your bank account: a balance of $1,247. | **b) ECONOMICS** the amount of money that you owe: the balance of the amount of money that you owe. **c) CHEMISTRY** the amount of money that you have in your bank account: a balance of $1,247.

balancing /ˈbælnɪŋ/ **adj.** becoming bald: a balding man in his mid-thirties.

ball /bɔːl/ **n.** 1 a round object that you throw, hit, or kick in a game or sport: tennis balls. **2** CHEMISTRY around object that you throw, hit, or kick in a game or sport: tennis balls.

bald /bɔːld/ **adj.** having little or no hair on your head: I’m going bald. | a bald spot/patch (=a small area with no hair) 2 not having enough of what usually covers something: bald tires.

bald-eagle /ˈbɔldˈeɡl/ **n.** [C] a large North American wild bird with a white head and neck that is the national bird of the U.S. ➔ see picture at EAGLE.

balance of power between Congress and the President in which political or military strength is shared by the two branches of government.

balance sheet /ˈbælkənsʃiːt/ **n.** [C] ECONOMICS a written statement of how much a business has earned and how much it has spent.

balanced diet /ˈbælkwntst/ **adj.** 1 fair and sensible: The government needs to take a balanced approach to the problem. 2 *THESAURUS* fair, just, reasonable, equitable, even-handed, impartial, unbiased ➔ fair.

balanced equation /ˈbælkənstʃiːn/ **n.** [C] CHEMISTRY a chemical equation which has the same number of atoms on each side of the equals sign. For example, 2H₂ + O₂ → 2H₂O + 1O₂, is a balanced equation.

balance of power /ˈbælkənstʃiːn/ **n.** [singular] POLITICS a situation in which political or military strength is shared equally between different political groups or different countries. The legislation could change the balance of power between Congress and the President.

ball game /ˈbælɡeɪm/ **n.** [C] 1 a game of baseball, basketball, or football 2 a whole new ball game/a different ball game a situation that is very different from the one you were in before.

ballet /ˈbælət/ **n.** 1 a performance in which a story is told using dance and music, without any speaking: the ballet “Swan Lake.” | a ballet dancer ➔ THEATER 2 [U] this type of dancing.
bald 💰 💰 💰

ball·point pen /ˈbɔːlpɔɪnt/ adj. /ˈbɔːlpɔɪnt/ n. [U] Physics the study of how objects move through the air when they are thrown or shot from a gun.

bal·loon /ˈbɔːloon/ n. [C] 1 a small brightly colored rubber bag that can be filled with air. Can you blow up these balloons? 2 a hot-air balloon.

balloon² v. [I] to suddenly become much larger.

bal·lot /ˈbɔːlot/ n. 1 [C] a piece of paper that you use to vote. 2 [C,U] a system of voting in secret, or an occasion when you vote in this way: He won 54% of the ballot (the number of votes in an election). 3 There were 17 propositions on the ballot (=17 things to be voted on). [Origin: 1500—1600 Italian ballott, from balle “ball;” because small balls were used for voting].

ballot box /ˈbɔːlot/ n. [C] 1 the ballot box the system of voting in an election: The issue will be decided at the ballot box. 2 a box that ballot papers are put in during the vote.

ball park n. [C] 1 a field for playing baseball, with seats for people to watch the game. 2 a ball park figure/estimate a number or amount that is almost but not exactly correct.

ball-point pen /ˈbɔːlpɔɪnt/ ‘pen/ n. [C] a pen with a small ball at the end that rolls ink onto the paper.

ball-room /ˈbɔːrum/ n. [C] a large room for formal dances.

balm /bɔːlm/ n. [U] an oily liquid that you rub onto your skin to reduce pain.

balm-y /ˈbɔːmlı/ adj. balmy weather or air is warm and pleasant: a balmy summer night.

ba·lo·ney /ˈbɔːloun/ n. [U] 1 (informal) something that is silly or not true: His explanation sounded like a bunch of baloney to me. 2 another spelling of BOLOGNA.

bam·boo /ˈbɛmbuː/ n. [C,U] a tall plant with hard hollow stems, often used for making furniture. [Origin: 1500—1600 Malay bambu].

bam·boo·ze /ˈbɛmbuːz/ n. [T] (informal) to trick or confuse someone.

ban¹ /bæn/ n. [C] an official order saying that people must not do something: a global ban on nuclear testing. 2 on traveling to Cuba.

ban² v. (banned, banning) [T] to officially say that something is not allowed: The city council banned smoking in public areas in 1995. The government banned Zhang from making films.

ban·dy /ˈbændɪ/ v. (banded, bandies) be banned about/around to be mentioned by a lot of people. Her name was bandied about in connection with the recent scandal.
bane /bæn/ n the bane of sth to be the thing that causes trouble or makes people unhappy: Locusts are the bane of farmers.

bang1 /bæŋ/ v 1 [T] to make a loud noise, especially by hitting something against something hard: Lawren was banging on the wall with his fist. | The screen door banged shut behind him.

bang2 n [C] 1 a sudden loud noise such as an explosion or something hitting a hard surface: There was a loud bang outside the kitchen door. ➔ see picture on page 17 2 a painful blow to the body when you hit against something or something hits you: a nasty bang on the head 3 with a bang in a way that is very exciting or noticeable: He began his presidential campaign with a bang. 4 bangs [plural] hair that is cut straight across the front of your head, above your eyes ➔ see picture on page 462

banged-up adj [informal] damaged or injured: a banged-up old car

ban- /bæn/ v [T] to make someone leave a place as a punishment: The king banished Roderigo from the court.

ban- is- ter /bænisˈtər/ n [C] a row of wooden posts with a bar along the top; that stops you from falling over the edge of the stairs

ba- jo /ˈbædʒoʊ/ n (plural ba- jos) [C] a musical instrument like a guitar, with four or more strings, a circular body, and a long neck

bank1 /bæŋk/ n [C] 1 the company or place where you can keep your money or borrow money: I went to the bank at noon to deposit my check. | a bank loan | We have very little money in the bank. ➔ account 2 land along the side of a river or lake: the river bank | the banks of the Charles River

bank2 v 1 [T] to put or keep money in a bank: She’s managed to bank more than $300,000. 2 [i] to use a particular bank: Do you bank with/ at First National? 3 [i] if an airplane, motorcycle, etc. banks, it slopes to one side when it is turning 4 [i] to have steep sides like a hill: The racetrack banks steeply in the third turn.

bank on sb/sth etc v to depend on something happening or someone doing something: We were banking on Jesse being here to help.

bank- er /bæŋkˈɪər/ n [C] someone who has an important job in a bank

bank- ing /bæŋkˈɪŋ/ n [U] ECONOMICS the business of a bank

bank- rupt /ˈbæŋkrupt/ adj ECONOMICS unable to pay your debts: Many small businesses went bankrupt during the recession. [Origin: 1500—1600 bankrupt “bankruptcy” (16—18 centuries), from French banqueroute, from Old Italian banca “bank” + rottu “broken”]

bankrupt2 v [T] ECONOMICS to make someone become bankrupt: The deal nearly bankrupted us.

bank- rupt- cy /bæŋkˈræptsi/ n (plural bank- ruptcies) [C,U] ECONOMICS the state of being unable to pay your debts: The company was forced to declare bankruptcy.

—bank, teller n [C] a TELLER

ban- ner /bæŋkˈnɛr/ n [C] a long piece of cloth with writing on it: voters waving election banners 2 a belief or principle: Civil rights groups have achieved a lot under the banner of fair and equal treatment.

ban- ner- d /bæŋkˈnɛrdi/ adj excellent or successful: a banner year for American soccer

ban- quet /bæŋkˈwet/ n [C] a formal meal for many people

ban- ter /bæŋtər/ n [U] friendly conversation with a lot of jokes in it: light-hearted banter —banter v [I]

bap- tism /ˈbæpˌtɪzəm/ n [C,U] a religious ceremony in which a priest puts water on someone to make him/her a member of the Christian church —baptismal /ˈbæptɪzməl/ adj

Bap- tist /ˈbæptɪst/ adj relating to the Protestant church that believes baptism is only for people old enough to understand its meaning —Baptist n [C]

bap- tize /ˈbæptɪz/ v [T] to perform a baptism

bar1 /bɑːr/ n [C] 1 a place where alcoholic drinks are sold and can be drunk: a cocktail bar 2 a counter where alcoholic drinks are served: O’Keefe and I stood at the bar. | He ordered a drink from the woman behind the bar. 3 a long narrow piece of metal or wood: iron bar 4 a salad/ coffee/sushi etc. bar a place where a particular kind of food or drink is served 5 a small block of something: a bar of soap | a candy bar 6 bar to (doing) sth something that prevents something
bargaining chip

2 an agreement to do something in return for something else: Management and unions have struck a bargain over wage increases. The company is buying a hard bargain in the negotiations (they made sure the agreement was favorable to them).

bargain² v. [L] to discuss the conditions of a sale, agreement, etc., in order to get a fair deal: auto workers bargaining with management | teachers bargain for higher pay | union leaders bargaining over wages

bargain for/on nth prn. v. to expect that something will happen: I hadn’t really bargained on things being so expensive there. | I got more than I bargained for in this job.

bargaining chip n [C] something that one person or group in a business deal or political agreement has that can be used in order to gain an advantage in the deal
barge /ˈbɑrɡ/ n. [C] a boat with a flat bottom, used for carrying goods on a canal or river [Origin: 1200–1300 Old French, Late Latin barca]

barge 2 v. [I] (informal) to walk somewhere so quickly or carelessly that you push people or hit things: Dana barged past the guards at the door. She barged her way through the crowds.

barge in also barge into smth for v. to interrupt someone or go into a place when you were not invited: The police just barged in.

bar graph also 'bar chart n. [C] MATH a type of graph with a series of boxes, in which the height of each box represents a particular amount

bar-i-tone /ˈbær.ə.tōn/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a male singing voice that is fairly low, but not the lowest, or a man with a voice like this ➔ BASS

bar-i-um /ˈbær.i.əm/ 'bař-əm n. [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol Ba) a soft silver-white metal that is an ELEMENT

bark 1 v. 1 [I] to make the sound that a dog makes 2 [U] also bark out to say something in a loud angry voice: Perry barked at his assistant. 3 be barking up the wrong tree (informal) to be doing something that will not get the result you want: I realize now that I was barking up the wrong tree. [Origin: Old English beorcan]

bark 2 n. 1 [C] the sound a dog makes 2 [U] the outer covering of a tree ➔ see picture at PLANT

barley /ˈbɑr.lɪ/ n. [U] a grain used for making food and alcohol

barn /bɑrn/ n. [C] a large building on a farm, for storing crops or keeping animals in [Origin: Old English berearn, from bere “barley” + arn “place”]

bar-na-cle /ˈbær.nə.kl/ n. [C] a small sea animal with a hard shell, that sticks firmly to rocks, boats, etc. [Origin: 1500–1600 barnacle type of goose (12–21 centuries), from Medieval Latin barnacula; from the former belief that the goose was born from a barnacle]

barn-yard /ˈbɑrn.yərd/ n. [C] the area on a farm around a barn

ba-rom-e-ter /ˈbɑr.əm.ə.tər/ n. [C] 1 an instrument for measuring changes in the air pressure and weather 2 something that shows any changes in a situation: The election is seen as a barometer of the nation’s mood. [Origin: 1600–1700 Greek baros “weight, pressure” + English -meter] ➔ barometric /ˈbær.əm.ə.trɪk/ adj

ba-roque /ˈboʊrək/ adj. ENG. LANG. ARTS relating to the very decorative style of art, music, buildings, etc. popular in Europe in the 17th century

bar-ra-me/met’rɪk/ adj.

bar-ra-cade /ˈbɑr.rə.kaɪd/ n. [C] something that is put across a road, door, etc. to prevent people from going past: Protesters were kept behind barricades. [Origin: 1500–1600 French barrique “barrel,” because early barricades were made from barrels]

barricade 2 v. [T] to use a barricade to prevent someone or something from going somewhere: They barricaded themselves in and the police had to storm the building.

bar-ri-er /ˈbɑr.ri.ər/ n. [C] 1 something that prevents people from doing something: an attempt to reduce trade barriers “The language barrier prevents many people from working abroad.” A lack of education is a barrier to many good jobs. 2 a type of fence that keeps people or things separate, or prevents people from entering a place: The police put up barriers to hold back the crowds. 3 a physical object that separates two areas, groups of people, etc.: The mountains form a natural barrier between the two countries

bar-ring /ˈbɑr.rɪŋ/ prep. unless something happens: Barring any last-minute problems, we should finish Friday.

bar-ri-o /ˈbɑr.ri.o/ n. (plural barrios) [C] an area in a city where many poor Spanish-speaking people live [Origin: 1800–1900 Spanish, Arabic barri “of the open country”]

bar-room /ˈbɑr.ruːm/ n. [C] (informal) a BAR

bar-tend-er /ˈbɑr.tɛndər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to make and serve drinks in a bar

bar-ter /ˈbɑtər/ v. [T] to exchange goods or services instead of money: I had to barter with the locals for food.

ba-salt /ˈbɑsəlIt/ n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES a type of hard dark green or black rock that comes from a VOLCANO

base 1 /ˈbeɪs/ v. [T] to use somewhere as your main place of business: a law firm based in Denver | Ohio-based/Miami-based etc. [Origin: 1300—
bask /bask/ v [T] 1 to enjoy sitting or lying somewhere warm: a snake basking in the sun 2 to
enjoy the attention or approval you receive from someone: She basked in her mother's praise.

**bass** /bæs/ n. (C) 1 a container made of thin pieces of dried plants, wire, etc., used for carrying or holding things: a picnic basket | a laundry basket (=for putting dirty clothes in) | a basket of fruit 2 the net in basketball: Dean scored/made a basket (=threw the ball into the basket) with just under a minute to play.

**basket-ball** /ˈbæskɪt.bɔːl/ n. 1 [U] a game between two teams, in which each team tries to throw a ball through a net 2 [C] the ball used in this game

**basket case** n. (C) (informal) someone who you think is crazy

**basket** /ˈbɑːst/ n. 1 [C] also basket guitar a guitar that plays low notes 2 [C] (U) eng. lang. arts the lowest male singing voice, or a man with a voice like this 3 [U] the lower half of the whole range of musical notes 4 [C] a double bass

**bas·si·net** /ˈbæsi.nɛt/ n. a fish that lives both in the ocean and in rivers, lakes, etc., or the meat from this fish

**bas·si·net** /ˈbæsi.nɛt/ n. 1 [C] (U) eng. lang. arts in a book, a play, etc., a sudden change from a subject that is beautiful, moral, or serious to something that is ordinary, silly, or not important

**bath·robe** /ˈbɑːθrəʊb/ n. 1 [C] (U) eng. lang. arts a loose piece of clothing like a coat, that you wear especially before or after taking a bath or shower

**bath·room** /ˈbɑːθrʊm/ n. 1 a room where there is a toilet and usually a bathtub or a shower and sink.

**baste** /ˈbɑːst/ v. [T] to pour liquid fat over food that is cooking

**bat·tery** /ˈbɑːtərɪ/ n. [C] (informal) that protects old beliefs or ways of doing things: the country's reputation as a bastion of free speech

**bat** /bæt/ n. 1 a long wooden stick used for hitting the ball in baseball 2 a small animal like a mouse with wings that flies at night • see picture at wood-wind

**bat·ter** /ˈbɑːtər/ v. (batted, batting) [U] 1 to hit a ball with a bat. Brent is up to bat next (she will try to hit the ball next). 2 bat your eyes/eyelashes if a woman batters her eyes, she opens and closes them several times quickly in order to look attractive to men 3 not bat an eye/eyelash (informal) without showing any emotion or guilty feelings: He used to tell the worst lies without batting an eye. 4 go to bat for sb (informal) to help and support someone: Andy really went to bat for me with my manager. 5 bat a thousand (informal) to be very successful

**batch** /ˈbætʃ/ n. [C] a group of things or people that arrive or are dealt with at the same time: She's just baked another batch of cookies

**batted** /ˈbætɪd/ adj. with bated breath in a very excited and anxious way: I waited for her answer with bated breath.

**bath** /ˈbɑːθ/ n. (plural baths /ˈbɑːθz/, /ˈbaːθz/) 1 an act of washing your body in the water that you put in a bathtub: You need to take a bath before you go to bed. | Dan, will you give the kids a bath (="wash them"") tonight? 2 a bathroom, used especially in advertising: a three-bedroom, two-bath house 3 water that you sit or lie in to wash yourself: I love to sit and soak in a hot bath. | Lisa ran a bath (=put water in a bathtub) for herself.

**bathing suit** /ˈbeɪθɪŋ suːt/ n. [C] a piece of clothing you wear for swimming

**toilet** /ˈtoʊlɪt/ n. • see picture at toilet

**treasu·rus** /ˈtreɪsərəs/ n. • see picture at treasure

**battered** /ˈbɑːtərd/ adj. 1 old and slightly damaged: a battered old guitar 2 battered woman/child a woman who has been attacked by her
husband, boyfriend, etc., or a child who has been attacked by a parent

**battery** /ˈbætəri/ n (plural batteries) 1 [C] an object that provides electricity for something such as a radio or car. a dead battery (one with no power) 2 [U] LAW the crime of beating someone 3 [C] a set of many things of the same type: a battery of medical tests

**battle** /ˈbætl/ n 1 [C] a fight between two armies or groups, especially during a war: the Battle of Bunker Hill | Thousands of soldiers were killed in battle (=during a war or battle). 2 [C] a situation in which people or groups compete or argue with each other: the battle for control of Congress | a long and costly legal battle 3 [C] an attempt to stop something happening or to achieve something difficult: the battle against racial discrimination | a long battle with lung cancer | Gina fought a losing battle to hold back the tears.  [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French bataille, from Late Latin battalla “fighting,” from Latin battuere “to hit”]

**Thesaurus**

**fight**, campaign, drive, struggle, crusade ➔ **fight**

**battle** v (T) to try very hard to achieve something difficult: My mother battled bravely against breast cancer. | Doctors battled to save his life.

**battlefield** /ˈbætfl/ n also battle-ground /ˈbætlgrəʊnd/ n 1 [C] a place where a battle is being fought or has been fought 2 a subject that disagree or argue a lot about: This area of medical research has become an ethical battlefield.

**battleship** /ˈbætlʃip/ n [C] a large warship armed with large guns and used to attack or defend other ships.

**be** 1 (bi) auxiliary verb (past tense was, past participle been) 1 used with a present participle to form the continuous tenses of verbs: Jane was reading by the fire. | Don’t talk to me while I’m (=I am) working. 2 used with a past participle to form the passive: Smoking was not permitted in public places, such as restaurants. | I was shown a copy of the contract. 3 used in conditional sentences to talk about an imagined situation: If I were rich, I’d buy myself a Rolls Royce. 4 he could lose his job if he were to be charged with a crime. 5 sb is to do sth (formal) a) used in order to say what will happen: I’ll be (=I will be) leaving tomorrow. b) used in order to say what must happen: The children are to go to bed by 8:00. 6 sb /sth is to be seen/found/heard etc. (formal) used to say that someone or something can be seen, etc.: The money was nowhere to be found. ➔ is, am, are, been

**be** v (linking verb) 1 used in order to give or ask for information about someone or something, or to describe that person or thing in some way: January is the first month of the year. 2 used to introduce a direct question: What are you doing? 3 to describe the state of being as a result of doing something: He became angry. 4 used to express surprise, incomprehension, or annoyance: How can you do that? 5 used to express the result of doing something: She went to school. 6 to say that something is true, or to talk about something in general: That is true. 7 used to talk about the time at which something happened: The man arrived at 8:00. 8 used to say that something was true in the past: She was at school at 8:00.

**beach ball** n [C] an inflated plastic ball that you roll in the sand or pass around at the beach.

**bay window** n [C] a window that sticks out from the wall of a house, with glass on three sides

**baazaar** /ˈbɑːzər/ n [C] an event at which a lot of people sell various things to collect money for an organization; a market in Asian or Middle Eastern countries [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 Persian bazaar]

**BB gun** /ˈbibiˌgɑːn/ n [C] a gun that uses air pressure to shoot small metal balls

**BBQ** /ˈbɑːbiˌkjuː/ the abbreviation of **barbecue**

**B.C.** adv Before Christ used after a date to show that it was before the birth of Christ [ABBR A.D.: 2600 B.C.]

**be 1** (bi) auxiliary verb (past tense was, past participle been) 1 used with a present participle to form the continuous tenses of verbs: Jane was reading by the fire. | Don’t talk to me while I’m (=I am) working. 2 used with a past participle to form the passive: Smoking was not permitted in public places, such as restaurants. | I was shown a copy of the contract. 3 used in conditional sentences to talk about an imagined situation: If I were rich, I’d buy myself a Rolls Royce. 4 he could lose his job if he were to be charged with a crime. 5 sb is to do sth (formal) a) used in order to say what will happen: I’ll be (=I will be) leaving tomorrow. b) used in order to say what must happen: The children are to go to bed by 8:00. 6 sb /sth is to be seen/found/heard etc. (formal) used to say that someone or something can be seen, etc.: The money was nowhere to be found. ➔ is, am, are, been

**be 2** v (linking verb) 1 used in order to give or ask for information about someone or something, or to describe that person or thing in some way: January is the first month of the year. | The concert was last night. 2 used to introduce a direct question: What are you doing? 3 to describe the state of being as a result of doing something: He became angry. 4 used to express surprise, incomprehension, or annoyance: How can you do that? 5 used to express the result of doing something: She went to school. 6 to say that something is true, or to talk about something in general: That is true. 7 used to talk about the time at which something happened: The man arrived at 8:00. 8 used to say that something was true in the past: She was at school at 8:00.

**beach** /biːtʃ/ n [C] EARTH SCIENCES an area of sand or small stones at the edge of an ocean or a lake: We spent the day at the beach. | children playing on the beach | a beach house ➔ see picture on page A11

**beach** n [C] a large plastic ball that you fill with air and play with at the beach

**beach house** ➔ see picture on page A11

**beach** /ˈbeɪʃ//ˈbiːʃ/ n 1 EARTH SCIENCES a large area of sand at the seashore: a beach house ➔ see picture on page A11

**beach** /ˈbiːʃ/ n 1 EARTH SCIENCES an area of sand or small stones at the edge of an ocean or a lake: We spent the day at the beach. | children playing on the beach | a beach house ➔ see picture on page A11

**beach ball** n [C] a large plastic ball that you fill with air and play with at the beach

**beach** /ˈbeɪʃ/ n 1 EARTH SCIENCES a large area of sand at the seashore: a beach house ➔ see picture on page A11

**beach** /ˈbeɪʃ/ n 1 EARTH SCIENCES an area of sand or small stones at the edge of an ocean or a lake: We spent the day at the beach. | children playing on the beach | a beach house ➔ see picture on page A11

**beach** /ˈbiːʃ/ n 1 EARTH SCIENCES a large area of sand at the seashore: a beach house ➔ see picture on page A11
beacon
89
bean /ˈbiːn/ n [C] a small ball of plastic, wood, glass, or metal, used for making jewelry. 2 a small drop of liquid: beads of sweat [orig: Old English bed, gebed “prayer,” because people counted beads while saying their prayers].
bead /ˈbiːd/ n [C] 1 a small ball of plastic, wood, glass, etc. used for making jewelry 2 a small drop of liquid: beads of sweat [orig: Old English bead, “bead”].
bean /ˈbiːn/ n [C] 1 a plant that produces beans 2 a plant that produces beans 3 a seed used in making coffee or cocoa, and food such as chocolate [orig: Old English]
beak /ˈbeɪk/ n [C] 1 the pointed mouth of a bird [orig: Latin beaks, from Latin beaks]; see picture on page A2 2 a long piece of wood or metal used in building houses, bridges, etc.
bear /ˈbeər/ v 1 [I] to smile in a very happy way: Uncle Willie beamed at us proudly.
2 [I] to send out energy, light, radio, or television: a laser beam 3 the beam of a flashlight was shining directly in my eyes. 2 a long piece of wood or metal used in building houses, bridges, etc.
bear fruit
bear with me
11
bear down on
bear down on
➔ bring sth to bear (on)
➔ bring sth to bear (on)
➔ to move quickly toward someone or something in a threatening way: We ran as the truck bore down on us.
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➔ bear down on
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➔ to move quickly toward someone or something in a threatening way: We ran as the truck bore down on us.
which the value of stocks is decreasing → BULL MARKET

beast /biːst/ n. [C] 1 (literary) a wild animal 2 (old-fashioned) a cruel person

beat /bεt/ v (past tense beat, past participle beaten /ˈbɪt/ˈəʊ/) 1 DEFEAT [T] to get more points, votes, etc. than other people in a game or competition: New York beat Boston 4–1. | Stuart usually beats me at chess. | Has anyone ever beaten the record for home runs set by Babe Ruth?

beat /bεt/ n. 1 [C] one of a series of regular movements or sounds: a heart rate of 80 beats per minute | the beat of the drum 2 [singular] the pattern of sounds in a piece of music 3 [singular] a subject or area of a city that someone is responsible for as his/her job | beat the traffic 4 foster senator election.

beat /bεt/ adj (informal) very tired: You look beat!

beat /bεt/ n. 1 [C] for as his/her job: | Foster, boyfriends went crazy and beat me up.

beat /bεt/ phr.v. 1 if the Sun beats down, it shines brightly and is hot 2 if the rain beats down, it rains very hard beat sb/sth ↔ off phr.v. to hit someone who is attacking you until s/he goes away.

beat /bεt/ phr.v. 1 to get or do something before someone else: I wanted the car, but someone beat me to it. 2 beat sb ↔ up phr.v. 1 to hit someone until s/he is badly hurt: My boyfriend went crazy and beat me up. 2 beat yourself up (informal) to blame yourself too much for something: Don’t beat yourself up over this!

beat /bεt/ phr.v. 1 to avoid talking about something embarrassing or upsetting: I avoided the subject completely.

beat /bεt/ phr.v. 2 to win a victory over someone: I don’t think anybody will be able to defeat Kennedy in a Senate election.

beat /bεt/ phr.v. 3 to defeat someone completely: The allies vanquished the enemy.

beat /bεt/ phr.v. 4 to defeat someone or something completely: The allies vanquished the enemy.

beat /bεt/ phr.v. 5 to defeat someone, especially a country, and get control of land and people: The Greeks conquered the Trojans.

beat /bεt/ phr.v. 6 to hit against the surface of something continuously, or to make something do this: waves beating on against the shore

beat /bεt/ phr.v. 7 to avoid talking about something embarrassing or upsetting: Stop beating around the bush, and say it!

beat /bεt/ phr.v. 8 to avoid something early in order to avoid problems, because later everyone will be doing it: We left at 5:00 to beat the traffic. | Shop early and beat the Christmas rush!

beat /bεt/ phr.v. 9 to be better or more enjoyable than something else: It’s not the greatest job, but it beats waitressing. | You can’t beat (=nothing is better than) San Diego for good weather.

beat /bεt/ phr.v. 10 an impolite way to tell someone to leave at once: “Where’s Myrna?” “Beats me.”

beating /ˈbeɪtɪŋ/ n. 1 a severe beating → take a beating 2 an act of hitting someone many times as a punishment or in a fight: a severe beating 2 take a beating to lose very badly in a game or competition.

beater /ˈbɛtə(r)/ n. 1 a kitchen tool that is used for mixing foods together 2 wife/child beater someone who hits his wife or his/her child

beat-up /ˈbɛtəp/ adj (informal) old and slightly damaged: a beat-up old car

beau-ti-ful /ˈbjuːtɪfʊl/ adj. 1 extremely attractive to look at: She was the most beautiful woman I’ve ever seen. | a beautiful baby | The views from the mountaintop were beautiful.

beau-ti-ci-an /ˈbjuːtɪʃən/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) a hairdresser

beau-ti-ful /ˈbjuːtɪfʊl/ adj. 2 attractive, good-looking, nice-looking, pretty, handsome, gorgeous, stunning, cute, hot → ATTRACTIVE

hit SB [T] to hit someone many times with your hand, a stick, etc.: He used to come home and beat us. | The woman had been beaten to death.

hit STH [T] to hit against the surface of something: waves beating on against the shore

hit [HIT] to make a regular sound or movement, or to make something do this: She could feel her heart beating. | I could hear drums beating.

hit [HIT] to mix foods together quickly using a fork or a kitchen tool: Beat the eggs and add them to the sugar mixture. → see picture on page A5

hit [HIT] to win a victory over someone: I don’t think anybody will be able to defeat Kennedy in a Senate election.

hit [HIT] to defeat someone completely: The allies vanquished the enemy.

hit [HIT] to defeat someone or something completely: The allies vanquished the enemy.

hit [HIT] to defeat someone, especially a country, and get control of land and people: The Greeks conquered the Trojans.
beauty

2 very good, or giving you great pleasure: beautiful music | The weather was beautiful.

beauty /ˈbjuːti/ n. (plural beauties) 1 [U] a quality that people, places, or things have that makes them very attractive to look at: a woman of great beauty | the beauty of Yosemite. 2 [U] a quality that something such as a poem, song, etc. has that gives you pleasure: the beauty of Keats’s poetry 3 [C] (informal) something that is very good or impressive: His new car’s a beauty. 4 the beauty of sth is... used to explain why something is especially good: The beauty of this exercise is that you can do it anywhere. 5 [C] (old-fashioned) a woman who is very beautiful [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French buauté, from Latin bellus “pretty”]

beauty salon also beauty parlor n. [C] a salon

beaver /ˈbɛvər/ n. [C] an North American animal that has thick fur, a wide flat tail, and cuts down trees with its teeth ➔ see picture at RODENT

be-bop /ˈbɪbɒp/ n. [U] a style of JAZZ music

become /bɪˈkʌm/ v. the past tense of BECOME

become of someone or something: Whatever became of Grandma’s dishes? | No one knows what will become of him when his mother dies.

become → BECOME

become of someone or something: Whatever became of Grandma’s dishes? | No one knows what will become of him when his mother dies.

be-cause /bɪˈkɔːz, -ˌkɔz/ -ˌkɔz conjunction used when you are giving the reason for something: You can’t go because you’re too young. | We weren’t able to have the picnic because of the rain. | They liked him simply because he could play basketball. | He moved to Florida partly/largely/mainly because he liked the weather. [Origin: 1300—1400 by cause (that)]

bed /bed/ n. 1 [C]U a piece of furniture for sleeping on: a double bed (=a bed for two people) | a single bed (=a bed for one person) | I was lying in bed reading. | She looked like she had just gotten out of bed. | What time do you usually put the kids to bed? | Jamie usually goes to bed around seven o’clock. | Sara, have you made your bed yet (=pulled the sheets, etc. into place)? | Come on, it’s time for bed (=time to go to sleep). | 2 go to bed with sb (informal) to have sex with someone 3 [C] the ground at the bottom of the ocean, a river, or a lake: a river bed 4 [C] an area of ground that has been prepared for plants to grow in: flower beds 5 a bed of sth a layer of something that is a base for something else: potato salad on a bed of lettuce [Origin: Old English bedd]

bed v. (bedded, bedding) bed down phr v. to make yourself comfortable and sleep in a place where you do not usually sleep: I’ll just bed down on the sofa.

bed and breakfast also B&B n. [C] a house or a small hotel where you pay to sleep and have breakfast.
breakfast: We plan to stay at a bed and breakfast while we’re in England.

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**bedlam** /ˈbedləm/ n. [U] a situation in which there is a lot of noise and you are not able to think clearly: When the bomb exploded, there was bedlam. [Origin: 1600–1700 bedlam “mental hospital” (17–18 centuries), from Bedlam “Bethlehem” (10–17 centuries); from the Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, former London mental hospital]

**bed-pen** /ˈbedpɛn/ n. [C] a container used as a toilet by someone who is too sick or old to get out of bed

**beef** /biːf/ n. 1 [U] meat from a cow: roast beef

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**beefy** /ˈbiːfi/ adj. a beefy man is big and strong

**bed-pan** /ˈbedpæn/ n. [C] a container used as a toilet by someone who is too sick or old to get out of bed

**beefing** v. informal to make someone stronger or more interesting: Security around the White House has been beefed up since the attack.

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**before** adv. at an earlier time: They’d met before, at one of Sandra’s parties. | Sales were up 14% from the year/month/day/etc. before (=the previous year, etc.).

**beef** /biːf/ v. (informal) to complain: They’re always beefing about something.

**beef** /biːf/ n. (informal) to go quickly and directly toward someone or something: The bear made a beeline for the woods.

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**bedtime** /ˈbedtɛm/ n. usually go to bed: It’s way past your bedtime!

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**bedroom** /ˈbedrʊm/ n. [C] a room for sleeping in: a four-bedroom house | We use the spare bedroom as an office.

**beet** /biːt/ n. [C] a dark red vegetable that is the root of a plant

**beet** /biːt/ v. (bested, beeting) informal to appropriate or seem right for someone: a funeral beeting a national hero — beeting adj.

**beetle** /biːtl/ n. [C] an insect with a hard round body: Would you like a beer? — root beer

**beef** /biːf/ v. informal to push the wrong key.

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**bee-line** /ˈbilain/ n. make a beeline for sb/sth (informal) to go quickly and directly toward someone or something: The bear made a beeline for the woods.

**bedtime** /ˈbedtɛm/ n. usually go to bed: It’s way past your bedtime!
beforehand

we know the results. | John wants to talk to you before you go. 2 so that something bad does not happen: You'd better lock your bike before it gets stolen. 3 before you know it (spoken) used in order to say that something will happen very soon: We'd better get going – it'll be dark before you know it.

be-friend /bɪˈfrɛnd/ v [T] (formal) to become someone's friend, especially someone who needs your help; An old woman befriended me and made me dinner.

be-fuddled /bɪˈfʌdlɪd/ adj. completely confused

beg /bɛɡ/ v (begged, begging) [T, I] 1 to ask for something in a way which shows you want it very much; I begged him to stay, but he wouldn't. | a prisoner begging to be released | beg for forgiveness. 2 to ask someone for food, money, etc. because you need it badly; homeless families begging for food 3 I beg your pardon (spoken) a used in order to ask someone politely to repeat something: “It's 7:00.” “I beg your pardon?” | “It's 7:00.” b (formal) used in order to say you are sorry: Oh, I beg your pardon – I didn't hurt you! | c (formal) used in order to show that you strongly disagree: “You never had to work this hard in your life!” I beg your pardon!

beg-gan /bɛɡən/ v the past tense of BEGIN

beg-gar /ˈbegər/ n [C] 1 someone who lives by asking people for food and money 2 beggars can't be choosers (spoken) used in order to say that when you have no money, no power to choose, etc., you have to accept whatever is available

be-gin /bɛɡn/ v (past tense began, past participle begun, present participle beginning) 1 [I,T] to start doing something, or to start to happen or exist; The meeting will begin at 10:00. | He began his career 30 years ago. | She began painting when she was a child. | I began to realize that he was lying.

be-gun /bɛɡn/ v the past participle of BEGIN

be-half /bɛɡhɔːl/ n on behalf of sb/on sb's behalf also in behalf of someone/in sb's behalf instead of someone, or as someone's representative: He agreed to speak on her behalf. | Lawyers have filed several suits on behalf of the victims.

be-have /bɛˈhev/ v 1 [I] to do or say things in a particular way: Lions in a zoo do not behave like lions in the wild. | He began behaving differently towards me. | We were behaving as if/though nothing was wrong. 2 [I,T] to be polite and not cause trouble | do not misbehave. | Will you boys please behave? | If you behave yourself, you can stay up late. | a well-behaved child

be-hav-i-or /bɛˈheɪvər/ n [U] 1 the things that a person or animal does, or the way in which they do them: I'm not very pleased with your behavior. | criminal behavior | Reward your pet for good behavior. | We've noticed a change in his behavior toward the other children.

THE SAURUS

conduct (formal) – the way someone behaves:

manner – the way in which someone talks or behaves with other people: They were teasing her in a friendly manner.

demeanor (formal) – the way someone behaves, dresses, speaks, etc. that shows what his/her character is like; her cheerful demeanor
behind /bɪhænd/ v. 1 at the back of something; I was driving behind a truck on the freeway. | The liquor store is behind the times. 2 not as successful or advanced as someone or something else: The Lakers were four points behind the Celtics at half time. | Work on the new building is three months behind schedule (=later than it should be). 3 supporting a person, idea, etc.; Congress is behind the President on this issue. 4 responsible for something, or causing something to happen: The police believe a local gang is behind the killings. 5 behind the times old-fashioned [OuXon: Old English behindan, from hinder “from behind”]

behind2 adv. 1 at or toward the back of something; Several other runners followed close behind. | The car was bumped from behind. 2 in the place where someone or something was before: I got there and realized I’d left the tickets behind. | Barb stayed behind to wait for Tina. 3 be/get behind to be late or slow in doing something: We are three months behind with the rent.

behind3 n. [C] (informal) the part of your body that you sit on

behold /bɛhəld/ v. [T] to cut off someone’s head as a punishment

beheld /bɛhəld/ v. the past tense and past participle of BEHOLD

beige /bɛı̂/n. [U] a pale brown color —beige adj.

beige /bɛı̂/n. 1 [C] a living thing or imaginary creature → HUMAN BEING: stories about strange beings from outer space 2 come into being to begin to exist: Their political system came into being in the early 1900s.

be-law-ed /bɛləd/ adj. happening or arriving late: a belated birthday card | a belated effort to apologize

be-thru /bɛˈθru/ v. to come out loudly through your mouth (SYN burp) 2 [T] to send out a large amount of smoke, flames, etc.; factories belching blue smoke

be-lea-guered /bɛˈliɡərd/ adj. (formal) having a lot of problems: the beleaguered tobacco industry

believe /bɪˈliːv/ v. (believed, believing) [T] (formal) to give you a wrong idea about something: With a quickness that belied her age, she ran across the road.

belief /bɪˈliːf/ n. 1 [singular] U] the feeling that something is definitely true or definitely exists: the medieval belief that the Sun went around the Earth [a strong belief in God] [Contrary to popular belief] (=despite what most people believe), eating carrots does not improve your eyesight. 2 [singular] the feeling that someone or something is good and can be trusted: a strong belief in the importance of education 3 [usually plural] an idea or set of ideas that you think are true: religious beliefs

believe beyond belief used to emphasize that something is very bad, good, strange, etc.: It seemed cruel beyond belief.

believable /bɪˈliːvəbəl/ adj. able to be believed because it seems possible, likely, or real: There’s not a single believable character in the book.

believe in /bɪˈliːvɪn/ v. 1 [T] to be sure that something is true or that someone is telling the truth: Do you believe her? | You shouldn’t believe everything you read. | Young children often believe (that) animals can understand them. | I found his excuse hard to believe. —Don’t say “...no one believed in him.” —“...no one believed him.”

believe (that) can’t believe you lied to me! | Would you believe it, he even remembered my
bel·li·cose /beˈlɪkəs/ or bel·lig·er·ent /bəˈlɪgərənt/ adj. aggressive; belligerent behavior

be-long /bɪˈlɒŋ/ v. 1 to be sure that something or someone definitely exists: Do you believe in ghosts? 2 to think that someone or something is good, important, or right: He believes in the democratic system.

be-long·er /ˈbɪləŋər/ n. [C] 1 someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good: I’m a firm/great believer in healthy eating. 2 someone who believes in a particular religion

be-little /ˈbɛlɪtɪl/ v. [T] (formal) to make someone or something seem small or unimportant: I don’t like the way he belittles his children.

be·long·to /ˈbɛləŋtəʊ/ v. to be in the right place or situation: Please put the chair back where it belongs. 1 Books like that don’t belong in the classroom. 2 if you belong somewhere, you feel happy and comfortable there: I’m going back to Colorado where I belong.

be-long·ings /ˈbɛləŋɪŋz/ n. [plural] property, possessions, things, stuff, effects, valuables

be·lief /ˈbɛliːf/ n. [C] (plural beliefs) 1 a feeling that something is true, such as a religious belief: He had a strong belief that God existed. 2 an opinion or idea that is held to be true: She has a belief in the power of positive thinking. 3 a religious belief or teaching: The church’s beliefs are based on the Bible.

be·low /ˈbɛləʊ/ prep. 1 under something: The floor is too low to reach comfortably. 2 lower on the same page: Tom’s spelling is below average. 3. [past tense and past participle bent /ˈbɛnt/ ] 1 to move a part of your body so that it is not straight, or so that you are not standing upright: He bent over to tie his shoelace. 2 to bend a large area of land that has particular qualities: America’s farm belt 4 have sth under your belt to have already done something useful or important: At 25, she already has two novels under her belt.

be·mused /ˈbɛmʌzd/ adj. slightly confused: a bemused expression

be·nig·nous /ˈbɛnɪɡəʊs/ adj. 1 harmless: a benign tumor. 2 peaceful: a benign climate.

be·nif·fac·tory /bəˈnɪfɪkətərɪ/ adj. (literary) loved very much: His beloved wife Kelly...

be·long·er /ˈbɛləŋər/ n. [singular] 1 a member of a group or organization: Mary and her husband belong to the yacht club. 2 belong to sb if something belongs to you, you own it: Who does this umbrella belong to?

be-long·ings /ˈbɛləŋɪŋz/ n. [plural] the things that you own, especially things that you are carrying with you

be·low·er /ˈbɛləʊər/ n. [C] 1 a lower place or position than someone or something else: Sales for this year are below last year’s. 2 less than a particular number or amount: It was 10 below outside (=10 below zero in temperature).

be·low·est /ˈbɛləʊɪst/ adj., superl. 1 to be in the lowest place or situation: At 25, she already has two novels under her belt. 2 to be the lowest possible: Sales for this year are below last year’s.

be·long·to /ˈbɛləŋtəʊ/ v. to be the right place or situation: Please put the chair back where it belongs. 1 Books like that don’t belong in the classroom. 2 if you belong somewhere, you feel happy and comfortable there: I’m going back to Colorado where I belong.

be·long·to /ˈbɛləŋtəʊ/ v. 1 belong to sth to be a member of a group or organization: Mary and her husband belong to the yacht club. 2 belong to sb

be·long·to /ˈbɛləŋtəʊ/ v. 1 to be the right place or situation: Please put the chair back where it belongs. 1 Books like that don’t belong in the classroom. 2 if you belong somewhere, you feel happy and comfortable there: I’m going back to Colorado where I belong.
push or press something so that it is no longer flat or straight: First, the blacksmith heated the metal and then bent it into shape. 3 bend over backwards to try very hard to help someone: The neighbors bent over backwards to help when we moved into the house. 4 bend the rules to allow someone to do something that is not normally allowed: Can’t we bend the rules just this one time? (Orig: Old English *bendan*)

**bend** n [C] a curve in something, especially a road or river: a sharp bend in the road

**beneficent /ben·ef·is·t(ə)nt/ adj (formal) kind and generous [Orig: 1400—1500 Latin bene “well” + facere (present participle of velare “to wish”)]

**benevolence n [U]**

**beneficiaries** n [plural beneficiaries] [C] 1 someone who gets advantages from an action or change: The rich were the main beneficiaries of the tax cut. 2 someone who gets money when someone dies: The estate will be divided between relatives and other beneficiaries.

**benevolent /ben·ef·vo·lent/ adj kind and helpful: The new director promised to be benevolent in reducing harmful cholesterol. (Orig: 1400—1500 Latin beneficium “kindness, favor,” from bene “well” + facere “to do”)

**bent** adj 1 curved and no longer flat or straight: a bent nail

**benefit** v (benefitted or benefited, benefitting or benefiting) [T] if you benefit from something or if it benefits you, it helps you: These policy changes mainly benefit small companies. 2 local employers benefit from having a trained workforce.
bereaved /beˈriːvd/ adj. (formal) if someone is bereaved, someone’s love has died [Orig: Old English bereafian, from reafian “to rob”] —bereavement n. [C, U]

be-seek /beˈsɛkt/ v. (past tense and past participle besought) to ask or beseeched [T] (literary) to ask for something in an eager or anxious way

be-side /biˈsайдz/ prep. 1 next to or very close to someone or something: Gary sat down beside me. 2 a place near land where a ship can be kept

be-side/ly-um /biˈsайдiəm/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol Be) a light strong gray metal that is an ELEMENT, used especially as a building material or mixed with other metals to make ALLOYS

be-seek /biˈsɛkt/ v. (past tense and past participle besought) present participle besetting) [T] (formal) to make someone have a lot of trouble or problems: The family was beset by financial difficulties.

be-side /biˈsайдd/ prep. 1 next to or very close to someone or something: Gary sat down beside me. 2 a cabin beside the lake. 2 used in order to compare two people or things: Pat looked big and clumsy beside her sister. 3 be beside the point to not be important compared to something else: “I’m not hungry.” “That’s beside the point; you need to eat!” 4 be beside yourself (with anger/fear/grief/joy/etc.) to feel a particular emotion very strongly: Matt was beside himself with excitement. [Orig: Old English be sidan “at or to the side”]

be-sides /biˈsайдz/ prep. adv. 1 in addition to something or someone: Besides going to college, she works 15 hours a week. 2 (spoken) said when giving another reason: I wanted to help her out. Besides, I needed the money.

be-siege /biˈsайдʒ/ v. 1 be besieged by people/worries/thoughts/etc. to be surrounded by a lot of people, or to be very worried, etc.: a rock star besieged by fans 2 be besieged with letters/questions/demands/etc. to receive a lot of letters, be asked a lot of questions, etc.: The radio station was besieged with letters of complaint. 3 [T] to surround a place with an army

be-sought /biˈsɔkt/ v. the past tense and past participle of BESEECH

best1 /beʃt/ adj. (the superlative of “good”) better than anyone or anything else: the best player on the team! What’s the best way to get to El Paso? | The best thing to do is to stop worrying. | [my best friend (=the one I know and like the most) [Orig: Old English best]

best2 adv. [the superlative of “well”] 1 more than anyone else or anything else: Helene knows him best. | Which song do you like best? 2 in a way that is better than any other: It works best if you warn it up first. 3 as best you can (spoken) as well as you can: I’ll deal with the problem as best I can.

best3 adj. 1 the best a) someone or something that is better than any others: Which motorcycle is the best? b) the most successful situation or results you can achieve: All parents want the best for their children. 2 do/try your best to try very hard to achieve something: I did my best, but I still didn’t pass. 3 to the best of your knowledge/belief/ability etc. used in order to say that something is as much as you know, believe, etc. to be able to do. I’m sure he’ll do the work to the best of his ability. 4 at best used in order to emphasize that something is not very good, even when you consider it the best possible way: At best, sales have been good but not great. 5 at your/best performing as well as or as effectively as you are able to. The movie shows Hollywood at its best. 6 make the best of it to accept a bad situation and do what you can to make it better: It’s not going to be fun, but we’ll have to make the best of it. 7 be for the best used in order to say that a particular event may seem bad now, but might have a good result later. She’s upset that they broke up, but it’s probably for the best.

best-tial /ˈbeʃtjəl, -ˈbiːʃtəl/ adv. behaving like an animal, especially in a cruel way. —bestially adv.

best’man n. [singular] a friend of a BRIDEGROOM (=man who is getting married), who helps him to get ready and stands next to him during the wedding → WEDDING

be-stow /biˈstəʊ/ v. [T] (formal) to give someone something valuable or important

best-sell-er /ˈbeʃtsɛlər/ n. [C] a new book that a lot of people have bought —best-selling adj. [only before noun]: a best-selling novel

bet1 /bɛt/ v. (past tense and past participle bet) present participle betting) 1 [T] to risk money on the result of a race, game, competition, or other future event → GAMBLE. She bet all her money on a horse that came in last. | I bet him $20 that he wouldn’t do it.

SPOKEN PHRASES

2 I’ll bet a) said when you think something is true or likely to happen: I bet they’ll be late. | I’ll bet that made her mad! b) said in order to show that you agree with someone, or understand how she feels: “I was furious.” “I bet you were!” c) you bet a) said in order to agree with someone, or to say that you are definitely going to
do something: “Would you like to come?” “You bet!” b] used in order to reply to someone when s/he thanks you for something: “Thanks for all your help, Bob.” “You bet.”

**bet**

1) [C] an agreement to risk money on the result of a race, game, competition, or other future event, or the money that you risk: Higgins had a bet on the World Series. 2) [a $10 bet] 2 your best bet (spoken) said in order to give someone advice about the best thing to do: Your best bet would be to take Highway 9.

**be·tap ar·ti·cle**

an action, situation, or thing that is likely to be successful or produce the results you want: The earrings seemed like a good bet for a birthday present.

**beta pari·t·i·cle** /ˌbeɪtə pərˈtɪkəl/ [C] PHYSICS an electron given off by the nucleus (=central part) of a radioactive atom when it is breaking apart

**beta ra·di·a·tion** /ˌbeɪtə rəˈdərəʃən/ [U] PHYSICS a dangerous form of radiation that is produced when the nucleus (=central part) of a radioactive atom is breaking apart

**bet·cha** /ˈbetʃə/ a way of writing “bet you,” used to show how people sound when the y speak: Betcha I can run faster than you.

**be·trey** /ˈbɪtrey/ v [T] 1 to behave dishonestly toward someone who loves you or trusts you: He felt that she had betrayed him. 2 to be disloyal to your company, etc., for example by giving secret information to its enemies 3 to show feelings that you are trying to hide: Keith’s voice betrayed his nervousness.

**be·trey·al** /ˌbɪtriˈeɪl/ [C]U the act of betraying your country, friends, or someone who trusts you

**better** /ˈbɪtər/ adj. 1 [the comparative of ‘good’] higher in quality, or more useful, appropriate, interesting, etc. than something or someone else: Smaller classes are definitely a change for the better. Your English is getting better (=improving). 2 [the comparative of ‘well’] less sick than you were, or no longer sick: He’s much better today. 3 it is better or it would be better used in order to give advice: It’s better to get a written agreement. | It would be better if you stayed here. 4 have seen better days (informal) to be in a bad condition: The sofa had definitely seen better days.

**better**

adv. [the comparative of ‘well’] 1 to a higher standard or degree: He can speak French a lot better than I can. | She knows this town better than you do. 2 better late than never used in order to say that it is better for something to happen late rather than not happen at all.

The **better** used in order to emphasize that something should happen as soon as possible, that it should be as big as possible, etc.: He needs a wife, and the sooner the better. 4 had better (do sth) a] used in order to say that you or someone else should do something: I think I’d better leave now. 5 do better to perform better or reach a higher standard: We did better than all the other schools.

**bet·ter**

1 the better the one that is the higher in quality, more appropriate, etc. when you are comparing two similar people or things: It’s hard to decide which one is the better. 2 get the better of sth a] if a feeling gets the better of you, you do not control it when you should: His curiosity got the better of him and he opened the letter. b) to defeat someone 3 for the better in a way that improves the situation: Smaller classes are definitely a change for the better.

**bet·ter**

v [T] (formal) to achieve something that is higher in quality, amount, etc. than something else

**better off**

adj. 1 more successful, richer, or having more advantages than you did before: The more prepared you are, the better off you’ll be. 2 sb is better off doing sth (spoken) said when giving advice about what someone should do: You’re better off leaving before the traffic builds up.

**be·tween** /ˌbɪtɪn/ prep. 1 in or into the space or time that separates two things, people, events, etc.: Jay was sitting between Kate and Lisa. | You know I don’t want you to eat between meals. |

**be·tween**

adv. in or into the space that separates two things, people, etc., in or into the time that separates two events: two yards with a fence between

**THESARUS**

healthy, well, fine, in (good) health, physically fit ➔ HEALTHY

3 it is better or it would be better used in order to give advice: It’s better to get a written agreement. | It would be better if you stayed here. 4 have seen better days (informal) to be in a bad condition: The sofa had definitely seen better days.

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**USAGE**

Between and among are both used to talk about the position of someone or something. Use between when there is one other person or thing on each side of someone or something.
The store is between the bank and the post office.

Use among when there are two or more people or things around someone or something: I found the letter hidden among some old papers.

IN-BETWEEN

beverage /'bervədʒ, ˈbervərdʒ/ n. [C] (formal) a drink: alcoholic beverages [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French beverage, from beivre “to drink,” from Latin bibere]

be·v·er·age

bev·y /ˈbɛvɪ/ n. (plural bevies) [C] a large group of people: a bevvy of teenagers

be·ware /ˈbɛwər/ v. [T] used in order to warn someone to be careful: Beware of the dog! [Origin: 1200—1300 be + ware “careful” (11—19 centuries) (from Old English wær)]

be·wil·der·ed /ˈbɪwildrəd/ adj. very confused and not sure what to do or think: a bewildered expression — bewilderment n. [U]

be·wil·der·ing /ˈbɪwildrɪŋ/ adj. making you feel very confused: a bewildering number of choices

be·witched /ˈbɪwtɪtʃt/ adj. so interested in or attracted by someone or something that you cannot think clearly —bewitching adj.

be·yond /ˈbɪjɔnd/ prep. adv. 1 on or to the farther side of something: There was a forest beyond the river. | a view from the mountains, with the plains beyond 2 later than a particular time, date, etc.: The ban has been extended beyond 2010. | planning for the year 2020 and beyond 3 more than a particular amount, level, or limit: The population has grown beyond estimated levels. 4 outside the range or limits of someone or something: an apple just beyond my reach | Chemistry was beyond my understanding. 5 beyond belief/doubt/recognition etc. used in order to say that you cannot believe something, doubt something, etc.: In just six years, the town had changed beyond all recognition. | The car has been damaged beyond repair. 6 it’s beyond me why/what etc. (spoken) said when you do not understand something: It’s beyond me why they ever got married at all. 7 used in order to mean “except” in negative sentences: Santa Fe doesn’t have much industry beyond tourism.

bi·as /ˈbaɪəs/ n. [singular, U] an opinion about whether a person, group, or idea is good or bad, which influences how you deal with it: Some employers have a bias against women. | When analyzing data, you must avoid having a bias toward any particular result. [Origin: 1500—1600 French biais, from Old Provençal] —bias v. [T]: The wording of a test question may bias the answer.

bi·ased /ˈbaɪəst/ adj. unfairly preferring one person or group over another: The referee was definitely biased. | biased news reporting
bib /ˈbaɪb/ n [C] a piece of cloth that you tie under a baby’s chin to protect his/her clothes while s/he eats


bib-li-o-graph-ic /ˌbaɪ.bɪˈloʊrəɡfɪk/ adj relating to the Bible

bib-li-o-graph-i-cal /ˌbaɪ.bɪˈloʊrəɡrəfi/ n (plural bibliographies) [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a list of all the books and articles used in the preparation of another book, or a list of books and articles on a particular subject

bi-cen-ten-ni-al /ˌbaɪˈsɛn.təni.əl/ n [C] the day or year exactly 200 years after an important event: the bicentennial of the Declaration of Independence

bi-cep /ˈbaɪ.sɛp/ n [C usually plural] BIOLOGY the large muscle on the front of your upper arm

bick-er /ˈbɪkɚ/ v [I] to argue about something that is not very important: The kids were bickering about/over who would sleep in the top bunk.

bicycle /ˈbaɪsɪkl/ n [C] a vehicle with two wheels, that you ride by pushing the pedals with your feet. She usually rides her bicycle to work. [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 French, from bi- “two” + Greek kuklos “wheel.”]

bid /bɪd/ v 1 (past tense and past participle bidding) 1 [T] to offer to pay a particular price for something: Foreman bid $150,000 for an antique table. | The two men ended up bidding against each other at the auction. 2 [I] to offer to do work for someone at a particular price: Four companies were invited to bid for the contract. —bid-der n [C]: There are five bidders for the contract.

bid-der n [C] 2 (past tense bade or bid, past participle bidden) past participle of bid to offer to pay a particular price for something, or offering to do work. 2 do sb’s bidding (literary) to do what someone tells you to do

bide /bɪd/ v: bide your time to wait until the right time to do something

bi-en-ni-al /ˌbaɪ.ən.əl/ adj happening once every two years [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 Latin biennium “two-year period,” from bi- “two” + annus “year”]

bi-fo-cals /ˌbaɪ.foʊˈkælz, ˌbaɪ.foʊˈkælz/ n plural a pair of special glasses made so that you can look through the upper part to see things that are far away and through the lower part to see things that are close

big /bɪɡ/ adj (comparative bigger, superlative biggest) 1 more than average size or amount [ANT] small: a big house | Los Angeles is the biggest city in California. | That boy gets bigger every time I see him.

bidding /ˈbɪdɪŋ/ n [U] the activity of offering to pay a particular price for something, or offering to do work.

bike /bайk/ n [C] 1 an offer to pay a particular price for something: They put in a bid for the house. 2 an offer to do work for someone at a particular price: The company accepted the lowest bid for the project. 3 an attempt to achieve or gain something: the mayor’s successful bid for the Senate. | The prisoners made a desperate bid to escape.

big-eyed /bɪg.ɪd/ adj slightly more formal: That’s a big piece of cake! | It’s the largest hotel in the city.
### Thesaurus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bigamy</td>
<td>1. fat, overweight, heavy, large, obese, chubby, plump, stout, corpulent,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>round</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big 'Apple</td>
<td>n the Big Apple (informal) a name for New York City</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big 'Bang</td>
<td>n the Big Bang PHYSICS a single very large explosion that many scientists believe started the universe, and from which pieces of matter are still traveling out into space</td>
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<tr>
<td>big 'brother</td>
<td>n [C] any person, organization, or system that seems to control people’s lives and restrict their freedom</td>
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<tr>
<td>big 'business</td>
<td>n [U] ECONOMICS very large companies, considered as a group with a lot of influence</td>
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<tr>
<td>big 'deal</td>
<td>n [singular] (spoken) 1 said when you do not think something is as important as someone else thinks it is: It’s just a game.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big 'Dipper</td>
<td>n [C] a group of seven bright stars seen in the northern sky in the shape of a bowl with a long handle</td>
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<tr>
<td>big 'gie</td>
<td>/ˈbɪgɪ/ n no biggie (spoken) said when something is not important, or when you are not upset or angry about something: “Oh, I’m sorry.” “That’s okay, no biggie.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big 'government</td>
<td>n [U] POLITICS government, when people think it is controlling their lives too much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big-head-ed</td>
<td>/ˈbɪgˌhedəd/ adj someone who is bigheaded thinks s/he is better than other people</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### big-shot

- big-shot n [C] (informal) someone who is very important or powerful |
- big-ticket adj very expensive: big-ticket items such as houses and cars |
- big time adv (spoken) a lot or very much: He messed up big time. |
- big time n the big time (informal) the position of being very famous or important: The author has finally hit the big time. —big-time adj [only before noun]: big-time drug dealers |
- big-wig /ˈbɪgwɪg/ n [C] (informal) an important person |
- bike /bɪk/ n [C] (informal) 1 a bicycle: The kids were riding their bikes. | Do you want to go for a bike ride? | 2 a MOTORCYCLE |
- bike v [I] to ride a bicycle |
- bik-er /ˈbɪkər/ n [C] someone who rides a MOTORCYCLE |
- bi-ki-ni /ˈbɪkiːni/ n [C] a piece of clothing in two parts, that women wear for swimming | [ORIGIN: 1900—2000 French Bikini Atoll, after a nuclear bomb test was held there in 1946] |
- bi-lat-er-al /ˌbaɪˈlætərəl/ adj bilateral agreement/treaty etc. an agreement, etc. between two groups or countries: bilateral Mideast peace talks —bilaterally adv |
- bi-lateral 'symmetry | n [U] BIOLOGY a quality that some animals, including humans, have, which means that they have two very similar sides. For example, humans have an arm and a leg on each side, an eye on each side, and so on. |
- bile /ˈbai/ n [U] BIOLOGY a liquid produced by the LIVER to help the body DIGEST food |
- bi-lin-gual /ˌbaɪˈlɪŋgwəl/ adj 1 able to speak two languages: Their children are completely bilingual. | 2 written or spoken in two languages: a bilingual dictionary |
bilk /bilk/ v
 bilt sb out of sth phr. v (informal) to trick someone, especially by taking his/her money without warning.

bill /bil/ n [C] 1 a written list showing how much you have to pay for services you have received, work that has been done, etc.: I have to remember to pay the phone bill this week. | The bill for the repairs came to $800.

bil·lion /bil·li·on/ n (plural billions) an insulting word meaning an attractive but stupid woman [Origin: 1900—2000 Italian “baby”]

bi·month·ly /b´monθli/ adj, adv happening or being done every two months, or twice each month: a bimonthly magazine

bin /bín/ n [C] a large container for storing things

bi·na·ry /b´nor/i adj the binary system a system of counting, used in computers, in which only the numbers 0 and 1 are used

bi·no·mi·al /b´norəmi/ adj 1 binomial expression 2 binomial number

billiard /b´liar/ n [U] a game like pool, in which the balls go into the holes in a special order [Origin: 1500—1600 French billard “(stick used in) billiards,” from bille “piece of wood, stick”]

billion /b´liən/ number (plural billions) 1,000,000,000: $7 billion | Billions of dollars have been invested. —billionth number

bill of rights n [singular] 1 politics an official written list of the most important rights of the citizens of a country | 2 the Bill of Rights history the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, that state the basic rights of U.S. citizens

billow /bilou/ v [I] 1 if something made of cloth billows, it moves in the wind and fills with air: Her long skirt billowed in the breeze. | 2 if a cloud or smoke billows, it rises in a round mass

cloth billows, it moves in the wind and fills with air: Her long skirt billowed in the breeze. | 2 if a cloud or smoke billows, it rises in a round mass

bind /baind/ v (past tense and past participle bound /bouns/) 1 [T] to tie something firmly with string or rope: His legs were bound with rope. | 2 [T] also bind together to form a strong relationship between two people, countries, etc.: Religious belief binds this remote community together. | 3 [T] if you are bound by an agreement or promise, you must do what you agreed or promised to do: Each country is bound by the treaty. | 4 [L.T.] biology to stick together in a mass, or to make small pieces of something stick together: The hydrogen molecule binds with the oxygen molecule. | 5 [T] to fasten the pages of a book together and put them in a cover: The book was printed and bound in Spain.

bind² n. [C] an annoying or difficult situation: I’m so mad at him for putting me in this bind!

bind·er /b´ondsər/ n. [C] a cover for holding loose sheets of paper, magazines, etc. together

bind·ing /baind/ adj a contract or agreement that is binding must be obeyed: The contract isn’t binding until you sign it.

binding² n. 1 [C] the cover of a book 2 [U] material sewn along the edge of a piece of cloth for strength or decoration

bingo /bíngeo/ n. [C] (informal) a short period of time when you do too much of something, especially drinking alcohol: He went on a drinking binge last week. —bingo v. [I]: Whenever she’s depressed, she binges on chocolate.

bingo go /b´inggo/ n. [U] a game played for money or prizes in which you win if a set of numbers chosen by chance are the same as one of the lines of numbers on your card

bin·oc·u·lars /b´nəkələrz, bain-ər/ n. [plural] a pair of special glasses that you hold up and look through to see things that are far away [Origin: 1800—1900 binocular “using both eyes” (18—21 centuries), from Latin binus “two by two” + oculus “eye”]

bi·no·mi·al /b´nəməl/ n. [C] math a mathematical expression that has two parts connected by the sign + or the sign −, for example 3x + 4y or x − ? —binomial adj.: a binomial expression
binomial nomenclature

bi·nomial /ˈbaɪnəməl/ n. [singular, U] biology a system of naming animals, plants, and other living things with a scientific word consisting of two separate parts. The first part of the word is the genus (=group of related animals, plants, etc., which do not breed), and the second part is the species (=group of animals, plants, etc. which breed and produce new animals, plants, etc.).

bi·o·chem·is·try /ˈbaɪəkɛmɪstri/ n. [U] the scientific study of the chemistry of living things —biochemist n. [C] —biochemical /ˈbaɪəkɛmɪkl/ adj. a complex biochemical process

bi·o·de·grad·a·ble /ˈbaɪədɪɡrədəbl/ adj. biology 1 a material, product, etc. that is biodegradable is able to change or decay naturally so that it does not harm the environment: Most plastic is not biodegradable. ➔ environment

bi·o·di·ver·sit·y /ˈbaɪədɪvɜrsəti/ n. [U] 1 the number and variety of different plants, animals, and other living things in a particular place: The loss of biodiversity will weaken the ecosystem. ➔ the biodiversity of the forest

bi·o·fu·el /ˈbaɪəfjuəl/ n. 1 a substance produced from plants or other natural matter, that can be used as fuel. ➔ fuel, for a car, truck, etc.

bi·og·ra·pher /ˌbaɪəˈɡrɑːfər/ n. [C] Eng. lang. arts someone who writes a biography of someone else

bi·og·ra·phy /ˌbaɪəˈɡræfi/ n. (plural biographies) [C] Eng. lang. arts a book about a person’s life: a biography of Louis Armstrong ➔ book[1] [origin: 1600—1700 Late Greek biographia, from Greek bios “life” + -graphia “writing”]

bi·ol·o·gy /ˈbaɪələdʒi/ n. (U) 1 relating to the natural processes performed by living things: a biological process 2 (only before noun) relating to biology: the biological sciences 3 biological weapons/warfare/attack etc. weapons, attacks, etc. that involve the use of living things, including bacteria, to harm people. ➔ biologically

bi·o·log·ic·al /ˌbaɪəˈlɑːdʒɪkl/ adj. 1 biology the total number or weight of animals, plants, or other living things within a particular environment ➔ biology[2] plant and animal matter, especially waste from farming, that can be used to provide power or energy: biomass fuels

bi·o·met·ric /ˌbaɪəˈme-trɪk/ adj. biometric equipment measures things such as a person’s iris (=the colored part of the eye) or fingerprints, and can be used to check who someone is, for example when she shows a passport at an airport: Biometric technology, including fingerprint and iris scanners, is being installed at all major airports.

bi·op·sy /ˌbaɪəˈpsɪ/ n. (plural biopsies) [C] biology: a medical test in which cells, tissue, etc. are removed from someone’s body in order to find out more about a disease she may have

bi·tech·no·logy /ˌbaɪətɛkˈnɒlədʒi/ n. [U] biology the use of living things such as cells and bacteria in science and industry to make drugs, chemicals, etc.

bi·par·ti·san /ˌbaɪəpɑːrtɪˈsæn/ adj. politics involving two political parties, especially parties with completely different opinions or beliefs: The Senate is close to reaching a bipartisan agreement on the bill.

bird /bɜːd/ n. [C] 1 a tree with bark like paper that comes off easily, or the wood of this tree 2 the animal with wings and feathers that lays eggs and can usually fly: [origin: Old English bridde] ➔ early bird at early[1]: kill two birds with one stone at kill[3]

bird·brained adj. (informal) silly or stupid

bird·ie /ˈbɜːdi/ n. [C] informal a small light object that you hit over the net in the game of badminton

bird of prey n. (plural birds of prey) [C] any bird that kills other birds and small animals for food

bird·seed /ˈbɜːrdzɛd/ n. [U] a mixture of seeds for feeding birds

bird’s eye view n. [singular] a view from a very high place: a bird’s eye view over the city

birth /bɜːθ/ n. 1 give birth if a woman gives birth, she produces a baby from her body: she gave birth to a baby girl at 6:20 a.m. ➔ baby[1] [U] the time when a baby comes out of its mother’s body: The baby weighed 7 pounds at birth. ➔ birth date [the date on which you were born]? 3 [U] someone’s family origin: her grandfather was French by birth. ➔ the birth of a nation [origin: 1200—1300 Old Norse byrðr]

birth cer·ti·ficate n. [C] an official document that shows when and where you were born

birth·con·trol n. [U] the practice of controlling the number of children you have, or the methods used ➔ contraception

birth·day /ˈbɜːθdeɪ/ n. [C] the date on which someone was born, usually celebrated each year: When is your birthday? ➔ birthday present/card/party ➔ Happy Birthday! ([said to someone on his/her birthday])

birth·mark /ˈbɜːθmɑːrk/ n. [C] a permanent mark on someone’s skin that/she has had since birth

birth·place /ˈbɜːθplɑːs/ n. [C] usually singular] the place where someone was born: Cézanne’s birthplace

birth·rate /ˈbɜːθreɪt/ n. [C] the average number of babies born during a particular period of time in a country or area

bi·cuit /ˈbaɪəsɪkt/ n. [C] a type of bread that is baked in small round shapes

bi·sect /ˈbaɪəsɛkt/ v. [T] math to divide
something, especially a line or angle, into two equal parts —bisection /bɪˈsɛkʃən/ n. [U]

bi·sex·u·al /ˈbaɪˌsɛksjʊəl/ adj. sexually attracted to both men and women —bisexuality /ˌbaɪˌsɛksjuəˈleɪtɪərɪəl/ n. [C]

bish·op /ˈbɪʃəp/ n. [C] a Christian priest with a high rank who is in charge of the churches and priests in a large area; e.g. Old English episcop, from Late Latin episcopus, from Greek episkopos “person in charge, bishop”

bi·son /ˈbaɪsən/ n. (plural bison or bison) [C] a buffalo

bit1 /bɪt/ n. [C]
1 SMALL PIECE a small piece of something: The floor was covered with tiny bits of glass. | I tore the letter to bits (into small pieces) and threw it away.
2 COMPUTER it the smallest unit of information that can be used by a computer → BYTE
3 TOOL the sharp part of a tool for cutting or making holes: a drill bit
4 HORSE a piece of metal that is put in the mouth of a horse to control its movements [Origin: (3) Old English bita “piece bitten off, small piece of food”]

bit2 /bɪt/ adv., pro n (informal) 1 a (little) bit slightly, but not very: I’m a little bit tired. | Enrollment is down a bit from last year. 2 quite a bit a fairly large amount: He owes me quite a bit of money. 3 a bit of sb/sth a small amount of a particular quality or thing: We just need a bit of luck. 4 a bit a short amount of time: We’ll talk about the Civil War in just a bit. 5 a bit a bit gradually: I could see that she was learning, bit by bit. 6 every bit as... just as Ray was every bit as good-looking as his brother.

bit3 v. the past tense of bit

bitch /bɪtʃ/ n. [C] a female dog

bite1 /bait/ n. (past tense bit/baɪt/, past participle bitten /ˈbaɪtn/) to cut or crush something with your teeth: The dog bit him and made his hand bleed. | I had just bitten into the apple. | I wish I could stop biting my nails (=biting the nails on my fingers). 2 [U] if an insect or snake bites you, it injures you by making a hole in your skin → STING: I think I’ve been bitten. | She was bitten by a rattlesnake. 3 bite the bullet to start dealing with a bad situation because you can no longer avoid it: I finally bit the bullet and called her. 4 bite sb’s head off (spoken) to speak to someone very angrily, especially when there is no good reason to do this: I asked if she wanted help, and she bit my head off! 5 bite your tongue to not say what you really think, even though you want to... 6 bite the dust (informal) to die, fail, be defeated, or stop working → BITE OFF MORE THAN YOU CAN CHEW to try to do more than you are able to do. 8 [If] to start having the effect that was intended, especially a bad effect: The new tobacco taxes have begun to bite. 9 [If] if a fish bites, it takes food from a hook [Origin: Old English bitan]

bite2 /bait/ n. [C] 1 the act of cutting or crushing something with your teeth: He took a bite of the cheese. 2 a wound made when an animal or insect bites you → STING: I’m covered in mosquito bites! 3 a bite (to eat) (informal) a quick meal: We can grab a bite at the airport before we go.

‘bite-size’ also ‘bite-sized’ adj. the right size to fit in your mouth easily: bite-size pieces of chicken

bit·ting /ˈbaɪtɪŋ/ adj. 1 a biting wind feels very cold 2 biting criticism or remarks are very unkind

bit·map /bɪtˌmæp/ (written abbreviation BMP) n. [C] or a computer image that is stored or printed as an arrangement of bits

bit·ten /ˈbaɪtn/ v. the past participle of bite

bit·ter /ˈbaɪtər/ adj. 1 angry and upset because you feel something bad or unfair has happened to you: I feel very bitter about what happened. | a bitter old man 2 [only before noun] making you feel very unhappy and upset: a bitter disappointment | She knew from bitter experience that they wouldn’t agree. 3 a bitter argument, battle, etc. is one in which people oppose or criticize each other with strong feelings of hate or anger: a bitter legal battle over custody of the children 4 having a strong taste, like coffee without sugar 5 extremely cold: a bitter wind | We had to walk home in the bitter cold.

bit·ter·less /ˈbaɪtərles/ adj.
6 to/until the bitter end continuing until the end even though this is difficult: We will fight until the bitter end to defend our land. —bitterness /ˈbaɪtərəns/ n. [U]

bit·ter·ly /ˈbaɪtərli/ adv. 1 with a lot of anger or sadness: I was bitterly disappointed. 2 bitterly cold very cold

bit·ter·sweet /ˌbaɪtərˈswɛt/ adj. feelings, memories, or experiences that are bittersweet are happy and sad at the same time: a bittersweet goodbye

bi·val·ve /ˌbaɪvəl/ n. [C] biology any sea animal that has two shells that join together, for example an oyster

bi·weekly /ˌbaɪˈwiːklɪ/ adj. happening or being done every two weeks, or twice a week: a biweekly meeting

bi·zar·re /ˈbaɪzər/ adj. very unusual and strange: His increasingly bizarre behavior is starting to worry me.

bla–bub /ˈbɪtər/ adj. strange, funny, peculiar; curious, mysterious, odd, weird, eccentric → STRANGE

blab /ˈblaːb/ v. (blabbed, blabbing) [I] (spoken) to
blabbermouth

talk too much about something, often something that should be secret: This is not something you go blabbering to your friends about.

black /ˈbleɪk/ 

black

black /ˈbleɪk/ 

black

black·mouth

black·mouth /ˈbleɪkˌmaʊθ/ [C] (spoken) someone who always talks too much and often says things that should be secret

black1 /ˈbleɪk/ adj. 1 having a color that is darker than every other color, like the sky at night: a black dress | Outside, it was pitch black (＝completely dark). 2 also Black someone who is black has dark skin, and is from a family that was originally from Africa → AFRICAN AMERICAN 3 black coffee does not have milk in it: I take my coffee black. 4 sad and without hope for the future: a mood of black despair 5 black humor/comedy humor that makes jokes about serious subjects [origin: Old English blac¬] → blackness n. [U]

black2 n. 1 [U] the color of the sky at night: She was wearing black (＝dressed in black clothing). 2 [C] also Black someone who has dark skin, and whose family originally came from Africa 3 be in the black ECONOMICS to have money in your bank account [not] be in the red

black·out

black·out /ˈbleɪkˌaʊt/ v. to suddenly become unconscious: Sharon blacked out and fell to the floor.

black and ‘blue adj. skin that is black and blue has bruises (=dark marks) on it as a result of being hit or injured: Her leg was black and blue where she had fallen.

black and ‘white adj. 1 showing pictures of images in black, white, and gray (＝color: old black and white movies) 2 in black and white 3. a) written or printed: The rules are there in black and white. b) in a very simple way, as if there are clear differences between good and bad: He tends to see the issues in black and white.

black·belt n. [C] a high rank in judo or karate, or someone who has this rank

black·ber·ry

black·ber·ry /ˈbleɪkˌbery/ n. (plural blackberries) [C] a very sweet black or dark purple berry

black·bird

black·bird /ˈbleɪkˌbɜːrd/ n. [C] a common American and European bird, the male of which is completely black

black·board

black·board /ˈbleɪkˌbɔːrd/ n. [C] a board with a dark smooth surface, usually in a school, that you write on with chalk

black·box n. [C] a piece of equipment on an airplane, that records what happens on a flight and can be used to discover the cause of accidents

black·e·con·omy n. the black economy ECONOMICS business activity that takes place secretly, especially in order to avoid tax

black·en /ˈbleɪkən/ v. 1 [T] to become black, or to make something black: Smoke had blackened the kitchen walls. 2 blacken sb's name/character/reputation etc. to say unpleasant things about someone so that other people will have a bad opinion of him/her

black·eye n. [C] if you have a black eye, you have a dark area around your eye because you have been hit

black·head

black·head /ˈbleɪkˌhed/ n. [C] a small spot on someone’s skin that has a black center

black·hole n. [C] PHYSICS an area in space where the force of gravity is so strong that light and matter cannot escape. A black hole forms when a star stops existing. → SPACE

black·jack

black·jack /ˈbleɪkˌdʒæk/ n. [U] a card game, usually played for money, in which you try to get as close to 21 points as possible

black·list

black·list /ˈbleɪkˌlst/ v. [T] to put someone or something on a list of people or things that are considered bad or dangerous: More than 200 people in the movie industry were blacklisted during the McCarthy era. —blacklist n. [C]

black · ‘mag·ic n. [U] magic that is believed to use the power of the Devil for evil purposes

black·mail

black·mail /ˈbleɪkˌmeɪl/ n. [U] the practice of making someone do what you want by threatening to tell secrets about him/her [origin: 1500—1600 black + mail “payment” (11—20 centuries) (from Old Norse mal “speech, agreement”)]

black·list

black·list /ˈbleɪkˌlst/ n. [T] —blackmailer n. [C]

black·market n. [C] ECONOMICS the system by which people illegally buy and sell foreign money, goods, etc. that are difficult to obtain: These rare animals are being sold on the black market. | a black market in foreign currency

black·out

black·out /ˈbleɪkˌaʊt/ n. [C] 1 a period of darkness caused by a failure of the electricity supply: Several neighborhoods in the San Francisco area experienced blackouts last night. 2 if someone has a blackout, she becomes unconscious 3 also news blackout a situation in which particular pieces of news or information are not allowed to be reported

black·sheep n. [C] usually singular] someone who is regarded by other members of his/her family as a failure or embarrassment: My sister’s the black sheep of the family.

black·smith

black·smith /ˈbleɪkˌsmɪθ/ n. [C] someone who makes and repairs things made of iron

black·tie adj. a party or social event that is black-tie is one at which you have to wear formal clothes

black·top

black·top /ˈbleɪkˌtɒp/ n. [C,U] the thick black substance used for covering roads

blad·der

blad·der /ˈbleɪdər/ n. [C] BIOLOGY the part of your body that holds urine until it is passed out of your body → see picture of ORGAN
blast

2 go blank a) to be suddenly unable to remember something: My mind went blank as I stood up to speak. b) to stop showing any images, writing, etc.: The screen suddenly went blank. 3 showing no expression, understanding, or interest: I said hello, and she gave me a blank look [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French blanc “white”]

blank² n [C] 1 an empty space on a piece of paper, where you are supposed to write a word or letter: Fill in the blanks on the application form. 2 a cartridge (=container for a bullet in a gun) that has an explosive but no bullet: The police were only firing blanks. —blankness n [U]

blank 'check n [singular] 1 a check that has been signed but has not had the amount written on it 2 (informal) the authority to do whatever you want, without any limits: Congress gave President Johnson a blank check to wage war in Vietnam.

blanket¹ n [C] 1 a heavy cover that keeps you warm in bed. 2 [singular] (literary) a thick covering of something: a blanket of snow on the mountains [Origin: 1300—1400 blanket “white cloth” (13—15 centuries), from Old French blankete, from blanc “white”]

blanket² adj blanket statement/rule/ban etc. a statement, rule, etc. that affects everyone or includes all possible cases: The government imposed a blanket ban on the trade in ivory.

blanket³ v [T] to cover something with a thick layer: The mountains were blanketed in snow.

blanketly /'blæknli/ adv in a way that shows no expression, understanding, or interest: He was staring blankly at the wall.

blank 'verse n [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS poetry that has a particular rhythm, but does not rhyme: Much of Shakespeare’s plays are written in blank verse.

blare /'blær/ v [T] to make a very loud unpleasant noise: blaring horns | a radio blaring out music —blare n [singular]

blase /blas/ adj not worried or excited about things that most people think are important, impressive, etc.: He’s very blasé about money now that he’s got that job.

blasphemous /'blæsfōməs/ adj showing disrespect for God or people’s religious beliefs: The church has condemned the painting as blasphemous. | a blasphemous book

blasphemous /'blæsfəm/ n [U] something you say or do that is insulting to God or to people’s religious beliefs —blasphemous /blasfem/ [T]

blast¹ /'blæst/ n [C] 1 a sudden strong movement of wind or air: a blast of icy air 2 an explosion: The blast was heard three miles away. | a bomb blast 3 a blast (spoken) an enjoyable and exciting experience: We had a blast at Mitch’s party. 4 full blast as strongly, loudly, or fast as possible: She
had the TV on full blast. 5 a sudden very loud noise: a trump blaster

**bleed** /bild/ v (past tense and past participle *bled*) [I] to lose blood, especially from an injury: Your nose is bleeding. | He bled to death after being shot in the stomach. [Origins: Old English *bledan*, from blood “blood”] —bleeding n. [U] The bleeding had almost stopped.

**blemish** /blemiz/ n [C] a small mark that spoils the appearance of something or someone: a small blemish on her cheek [Origins: 1300—1400 Old French *blemir* “to make pale, injure”] —blemished adj

**blend** /blend/ v [I, T] 1 to mix together soft or liquid substances to form a single smooth substance: Blend the eggs with the sugar. | Stir in the sauce and blend well. —blended adj

**bleach** /bleit/ v [T] to make something white or lighter by using chemicals or the light of the Sun: bleached hair

**bleat** /bleit/ v [I] to make the sound that a sheep or goat makes —bleat n. [C]

**bleaker** /blekt/ adj. 1 without anything to make you feel happy or hopeful: Without a job, the future can seem bleak. 2 cold and unpleasant: a bleak November day [Origins: 1300—1400 Old Norse *blekitr* “pale, white”] —bleakness n. [U]

**bleary** /bleetri/ adj. unable to see clearly because you are tired or have been crying: Sam woke up looking bleary-eyed. —blearily adv

**blas·tu·la** /bla·stu·la/ n [C] biology an embryo (=a person or animal that has not yet been born) in the early stage of its development, when it is a hollow ball of cells

**blat·tant** /bla·tant/ adj. very noticeable and offensive: Blatant discrimination —blatantly adv

**bleak** /blekt/ adj. cold and unpleasant: a bleak winter

**blaze** /bleiz/ n. [singular] 1 the strong bright flames of a fire: Several firefighters were injured in the blaze.

**bloom** /bloum/ n. [plural] rows of seats where people sit to watch sports

**blue** /blu/ adj. 1 [U] to ask God to protect you when someone sneezes 2 to ask God to protect someone or something: May God bless you and keep you safe from harm. 3 to make something holy: The priest blessed the bread and wine. 4 be blessed with sth to have a special ability, good
blind·fold
noun 1 [only before noun] enjoyable or desirable: a moment of blessed silence 2 (formal) holy and loved by God: the Blessed Virgin Mary

blind·ing
noun 1 [C] something good that improves your life and makes you happy: The rain was a real blessing after all that heat. 2 [U] someone's approval or encouragement for a plan, activity, etc.: She left home with her parents' blessing. 3 a mixed blessing something that is both good and bad: Living close to the office was a mixed blessing. 4 a blessing in disguise something that seems to be bad but that you later realize is good: The lack of tourism on the island could be a blessing in disguise. 5 [singular, U] protection and help from God, or the prayer in which you ask for this: The priest gave the blessing.

bless·ed
noun 1 [singular, U] informal expensive things such as jewelry that are worn to be dazzling, glaring expensive things such as jewelry that are worn to be
dazzling, glaring ⇒ BRIGHT

bless·ing
noun 1 [C] a strong feelings that you have, with without thinking about why you have them: the army's blind obedience to the emperor 2 to be blind to sth completely fail to notice or realize something: He was blind to the faults of his own children. 3 a blind corner (to sth) to ignore something that you know should not be happening: Teachers were turning a blind eye to smoking in the school. 4 blind corner/bend 5 turn a blind eye (to sth) to ignore something that you use to cover someone's eyes so that she cannot see —blindfold
noun 1 [C] a piece of cloth that you use to cover someone's eyes so that she cannot see.

bless·ly
adverb 1 (disapproving) not thinking about something or trying to understand it: Don't just blindly accept what you are told. 2 not seeing or noticing what is around you: She sat staring blindly out the window.

blind·side
noun 1 [in] (informal) to hit the side of a car with your car in an accident

blind·spot
noun 1 [C] something that you are unable or unwilling to understand: He has a blind spot when it comes to his daughter's problems. 2 the part of the road that you cannot see in front of you or in your mirrors when you are driving a car: The other car was right in my blind spot.

blind
to
verb 1 in the blink of an eye very quickly: With email, we can send messages across the globe in the blink of an eye. 2 on the blink (informal) not working correctly: The radio's on the blink again.

blind·fold
noun 1 [C] a piece of cloth or other material that you can pull down to cover a window ⇒ VENETIAN BLIND

blind·fold
noun 1 [C] a DATE (romantic meeting) arranged between a man and a woman who have not met each other before

blind
adjective 1 unable to see: My grandmother is almost totally blind. 2 (informal) strong feelings that you have, without thinking about why you have them: the army's blind obedience to the emperor 3 to be blind to sth completely fail to notice or realize something: He was blind to the faults of his own children. 4 a blind corner (to sth) to ignore something that you know should not be happening: Teachers were turning a blind eye to smoking in the school. 5 blind corner/bend 6 blind corner/bend a corner, bend, etc. that you cannot see around when you are driving [Origin: Old English] —blindness
noun 1 [U]

blind
verb 1 [T] 1 to make someone unable to see, either permanently or for a short time: The deer was blinded by our headlights. 2 to make someone unable to notice or realize the truth about something: Being in love blinded me to his faults.

blind·fold
noun 1 [C] a DATE (romantic meeting) arranged between a man and a woman who have not met each other before

blind
adjective 1 extremely hot: blistering summer days 2 blistering attack/ criticism etc. very angry and disapproving remarks

blithe
adjective seeming not to care or worry about the effects of what you do: the blithe

blight
noun 1 [singular, U] something that damages or spoils something else, the condition of being damaged or spoiled: an area suffering from urban blight (=severe problems that only a city has) —blight
noun 1 [T] 1 to close and open your eyes quickly: He blinked as he stepped out into the sunlight. 2 [I] if a light blinks, it goes on and off continuously: The answering machine light was blinking.

blew
verb the past tense of blow

blight
noun 1 [singular, U] something that damages or spoils something else, the condition of being damaged or spoiled: an area suffering from urban blight (=severe problems that only a city has) —blight
noun 1 [T] 1 to close and open your eyes quickly: He blinked as he stepped out into the sunlight. 2 [I] if a light blinks, it goes on and off continuously: The answering machine light was blinking.
assumption that he would always have a job—blithely adv.: They blithely ignored the danger.

blitz /ˈblɪts/ n. [C] 1 a situation when you use a lot of effort to achieve something, often in a short time: an advertising blitz 2 a sudden military attack, especially from the air—blitz v. [T]

block /ˈblɒk/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a long heavy storm with a lot of wind and snow

bloat·ed /ˈbloʊtɪd/ adj. looking or feeling larger than usual because of being too full of water, food, gas, etc.: I feel bloat·ed after that meal.

blob /ˈblɒb/ n. [C] a small drop of a thick liquid: a blob of paint

e block /ˈblɒk/ n. [C] a large drop of a thick liquid: a blob of paint

block·age /ˈblɒkˌdʒi/ n. [C] the action of surrounding an area with soldiers or ships, to stop people or supplies leaving or entering a place: a naval blockade—blockade v. [T]

block·ade /ˈblaʊkˌdʒi/ n. [C] something that is blocking a pipe, tube, etc.: a blockage in the drain

block·bust·er /ˈblɒk,bʌstər/ n. [C] (informal) a book or movie that is very successful: the latest Hollywood blockbuster

block·ade /ˈblaʊkˌdʒi/ n. [C] something that is blocking a pipe, tube, etc.: a blockage in the drain

block·bust·er /ˈblɒk,bʌstər/ n. [C] (informal) a book or movie that is very successful: the latest Hollywood blockbuster

block·party /ˈblɒkˌpɜːti/ n. [C] a party that is held in the street for all the people living in the area

blog /ˈblɒɡ/ n. [C] a website that is made up of information about a particular subject, in which the newest information is always at the top of the page

blonde·blond /ˈblɒnd/ adj. 1 blonde hair is pale or yellow 2 someone who is blonde has pale or yellow hair

blonde·blond /ˈblɒnd/ n. [C] (informal) a woman who has pale or yellow hair: a good-looking blonde

blood /blaʊd/ n. [U] 1 the red liquid that your heart pumps through your body: She lost a lot of blood in the accident. | The Red Cross is asking people to give/donate blood (share blood taken from them for the medical treatment of other people). — see picture of bleed. 2 in cold blood in a cruel and deliberate way: He murdered the old man in cold blood. 3 the family or group to which you belong from the time you are born: There’s French blood on his mother’s side. | a blood rela/tive (=related by birth, not by marriage) 4 new blood new members in a group or organization who bring new ideas and energy: We need some new blood in the department. 5 be/run in sb’s blood to be a strong and natural part of someone’s character: A love of politics was in his blood. 6 bad blood feelings of anger and hate between people: There’s been bad blood between them for years. 7 -blooded having a particular type of blood: Fish are cold-blooded. [Origin: Old English blod]

blood·and·guts adj. (informal) full of action and violence: a blood-and-guts horror movie
bloody 

bloodless 

bloodbath 

bloop 

bloom 

bloodcurdling 

bloodhound 

bloody civil war 

bloody nose 

bloody revolution 

bloodshot 

bloodtype 

bloodshy 

blotched 

blotting paper 

blouse 

blow 

blow a whistle (on sb)
blow

feel very surprised and excited about something: Seeing her again really blew my mind.

[ORIGIN: Old English blawan]

1 blow sb away v (spoken) to completely surprise someone: It just blows me away how friendly the islanders are.
2 blow sb to death v to defeat someone completely, especially in a game: One move and I'll blow you away!
3 blow a hole in sb/sth v (spoken) to make a hole in someone or something: He blew a hole in the wall.
4 blow up sb/sth v (spoken) to destroy something, or to be destroyed, by an explosion: A car was blown up near the embassy. | Their plane blew up in mid-air.
5 blow up v (spoken) to destroy something, or to be destroyed, by an explosion: A car was blown up near the embassy. | Their plane blew up in mid-air.

blow-by-blow n [C] (informal) a detailed account of an event, that gives all the details exactly as they happened.

吹

1 blow away v (blow-dries. blow-dries) [T] to dry hair and give it shape by using a blow dryer
2 blow-dryer n [C] a small electric machine that you hold and use to blow hot air onto your hair in order to dry it
3 blown /blown/ v the past participle of BLOW

blow-out /ˈblouət/ n [C] (informal) 1 an occasion when a tire bursts suddenly as a vehicle is moving. 2 a big expensive meal or a large party

blow-torch /ˈbleuˈtɔːʃ/ n [C] a piece of equipment that produces a small very hot flame, used especially to remove paint

blow-up n [C] 1 a photograph, or part of a photograph, that has been made larger. 2 (informal) a sudden loud argument

BLT n. [C] a sandwich that contains BACON, LETTUCE, and TOMATO

blub-ber n [U] the fat of sea animals, especially WHALES

blubber v [I] (informal) to cry loudly, especially in a way that annoys people

blud-geon /ˈblʌdʒən/ v [T] to hit someone many times with a heavy object: He was bludgeoned to death with a hammer.

blue /blu/ adj 1 having the same color as a clear sky during the day: the blue lake | a dark/light blue dress 2 [not before noun] (informal) sad: I've been feeling kind of blue lately.

blow n. [C] 1 something very sad and disappointing that happens to you: Not getting the job was a blow to Kate's confidence. 2 the death of their father was a terrible blow. 2 a hard hit with a hand, tool, or weapon: The victim suffered several blows to the head. 3 the act of blowing air out of your mouth: One blow and the candles were out. 4 come to blows if two people come to blows, they start hitting each other: They almost came to blows over the money.

blue bell /ˈbluːbɛl/ n [C] a small plant with blue flowers that grows in the forest.

blue-ber ry /ˈbluːberi/ n (plural blueberries) [C] a small dark blue round BERRY: blueberry muffins

blue-bird /ˈbluːbɜrd/ n [C] a small North American wild bird that sings and has a blue back and wings

blue-blooded adj belonging to a royal or noble family —blue-blood n [U]

blue book n. [C] 1 a book with a blue cover, that is used in colleges for writing answers to test questions. 2 a book with a list of prices that you should expect to pay for any used car

blue cheese n. [C,U] a strong-tasting pale cheese with blue spots in it

blue chip adj blue chip companies SHARES etc. companies or stocks that are very unlikely to
blunt 

**blunt** v. [T] to make something less strong:
- attempts to try to blunt the impact of anti-smoking laws
- bluntly, you’re failing the class.

**bluntish** /ˈblʌntsɪʃ/ adj: speaking in a direct honest way that sometimes upsets people: To put it bluntly, you’re failing the class.

**blur** /ˈblɜːr/ n. [singular] something that you cannot see clearly or cannot remember clearly: a blur of horses running past. The days following the accident were all a blur.

**blurry** /ˈblɜːri/ adj; blurry photos

**blue·print** /ˈbluːprɪnt/ n. [U] a plan for achieving something:  a blueprint for health care reform

**blue·grass** /ˈbluːɡrɑːs/ n. [U] a type of COUNTRY MUSIC

**blue·jay** /ˈbluːdʒeɪ/ n. [C] a common North American wild bird that has blue, black, and white feathers

**blue·law** n. [C] (informal) a law that controls activities that are considered immoral, such as drinking alcohol, working on Sundays, etc.

**blue·movie** n. [C] a movie that shows a lot of sexual activity

**blue·print** /ˈbluːprɪnt/ n. [C] 1 a plan for achieving something:  a blueprint for health care reform 2 a print of a plan for a building, machine, etc. on special blue paper

**blue·ribbon** n. [C] a small piece of blue material given to someone who wins a competition

**blue·shift** n. [U] PHYSICS a change in the light given off by an object in space such as a star, in which the light appears more blue as the object is moving toward the person looking at it.

**Blues hift** /ˈbluːz hɪft/ n. [U] a change in the light given off by an object in space such as a star, in which the light appears more blue as the object is moving toward the person looking at it.

**blur·tooth** /ˈblɜːrtəʊθ/ n. [U] (trademark) a type of TECHNOLOGY that uses radio to allow electronic equipment such as a CELL PHONE and a computer to work together without a wire connecting them

**bluff** /ˈblʌf/ v. [T] to pretend that you are going to do something or that you know something, in order to get what you want: I don’t believe you — I think you’re bluffing!

**bluff** /ˈblʌf/ n. 1 [C/U] an attempt to make someone believe that you are going to do something when you do not really intend to: He threatened to resign, but I’m not sure it’s a bluff. 2 call sb’s bluff to tell someone to do what s/he threatens because you believe s/he has no intention of doing it. 3 [C] EARTH SCIENCES a very steep cliff or slope: the bluffs near the river

**blunder·der** /ˈblʌндər/ n. [C] a careless or stupid mistake: a terrible political blunder

**blunder** /ˈblʌndər/ v. [I] 1 to make a careless or stupid mistake: Police admitted that they blundered when they let Wylie go. 2 to move forward in an unsteady way, as if you cannot see well

**bluntly** /ˈblʌntli/ adv: speaking in an honest way even if it upsets people:  bluntly: Did you have to be so blunt?

**boar** /ˈbɔːr/ n. [C] 1 a male pig 2 a wild pig

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**boar** /ˈbɔːr/ n. [C] 1 a male pig 2 a wild pig

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**Bo·mov·ie** /ˈbɔːmov/ n. [C] a movie that is made cheaply and is of low quality

**B.O.** /ˈbiː ˈoʊ/ n. [spoken] body odor a bad smell from someone’s body, caused by SWEAT

**bo·a con·strict·or** /ˈboʊə kənˈstrɪktər/ n. [C] a large snake that is not poisonous, but kills animals by crushing them

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**B.-mov·ie** /ˈbəʊmov/ n. [C] a movie that is made cheaply and is of low quality
'boarding pass n. [C] a card that you must show before you get on an airplane or a ship
'boarding school n. [C] a school where students live as well as study
'boarding house n. [C] a private house where you pay to sleep and eat
'boarding room n. [C] a room where you pay to sleep and eat
'boarding walk n. [C] a raised path made of wood, usually built next to the ocean
boast1 v. [I] 1 [I] to talk too much about your own abilities and achievements in a way that annoys other people [176] brag: Scott was boasting about winning the game. 2 [T] if a place boasts something good, the place has it: The new athletic center boasts an Olympic-sized swimming pool.
boast2 n. [C] something you like telling people because you are very proud of it
boastful adj. talking too much about your own abilities and achievements —boastfully adv.
boat n. 1 [C] a vehicle that travels across water: ship; fishing boats | You can only get to the island by boat. 2 be in the same boat (as sb) to be in the same unpleasant situation as someone else: We’re all in the same boat, so stop complaining. [Origin: Old English bæt]
boat of rock (boat of rock) v. [T] to miss the boat at miss, rock the boat at rock2
boat, people n. [plural] people who escape from bad conditions in their country in small boats
bob v. [I,T] 1 to move up and down on water: a boat bubbling up and down on the water
bobbing adj. —bobbing adv. /ˈbɒbɪŋ/ [I] to move up and down on water: a boat bubbling up and down on the water
bone n. [C] a small round object that you wind thread onto
bobby pin n. [C] a small round object that you wind thread onto
bodily adj. by moving all of your body or some- one else’s body: She had to be carried bodily to bed.
bodily harm n. —bodily harm adv.
bodily functions n. (=things your body does, especially going to the toilet) | He did not suffer any bodily harm.
body n. [C] 1 physical body /ˈbɒdi/ [n. (plural bodies) a] the physical structure of a person or animal: a strong healthy body | You

boating pass n. [C] a card that you must show before you get on an airplane or a ship
'boarding school n. [C] a school where students live as well as study
'boarding house n. [C] a private house where you pay to sleep and eat
bold /bol/ adj: brave, courageous, heroic, valiant, daring, fearless, intrepid ➔ brave

body /ˈbɒdi/ n. [U] 1 a) a person whose job is to protect an important person b) the central part of a person or animal’s body, not including the head, arms, legs or wings: a creature with a short body and long legs c) the body of a dead person: The body of a girl had been found in the river.

bodyguard /ˈbɒdiɡɑrd/ n. [C] a person whose job is to protect an important person

body language n. [U] movements that you make without thinking, that show what you are feeling or thinking: I could tell from his body language that he was nervous.

body odor n. [U] › n. [C,U] EARTH SCIENCES an area of wet muddy ground

body work /ˈbɒdiwɜrk/ n. [U] the frame of a vehicle, not including the engine, wheels, etc.

bog /bɒɡ/ v. (bogged, bogging) get/be bogged down (in sth) to become too involved in thinking about or dealing with one particular thing, so that you are not able to make any progress: Let’s not get bogged down in minor details.

bogey-man /ˈbɒɡɪˌmen/ n. (plural bogeymen /ˈmɛn/) [C] 1 an evil spirit, especially in children’s imagination or stories 2 someone who people think is evil or unpleasant

bog-iel /ˈbɒgiɔl/ v. the mind boggles/sth boggles the mind (informal) used in order to say that something is difficult to believe or very confusing: The paperwork you have to fill out just boggles the mind.

bogus /ˈbɒgəs/ adj (informal) not true or real, although someone tries to make you think it is: [Origin: 1800—1900 bogus “machine for making illegal money”]

bo-he-mi-an /ˈboʊəˈhɪmɪən/ adj living in a very informal or relaxed way and not accepting society’s rules or behavior: a bohemian lifestyle [Origin: 1800—1900 Bohemian “of Bohemia, area and former country in the Czech Republic;” because of an association between Bohemia and traveling artists and gypsies] ➔ bohemian n. [C]

boil /bɔɪl/ v. [I] 1 if a liquid boils, or if you boil a liquid, it is hot enough for bubbles to rise to the surface and for the liquid to change to steam: Drop the noodles into boiling salted water. | Water boils at 100 degrees Centigrade. 2 to cook food in boiling water: Boil the vegetables for 10 minutes.

boil down to phr. v. [I] if an argument, etc. boils down to an idea or statement, that statement is the main point or cause: Think of the money you can make — that’s what it all boils down to.

boil over phr. v. 1 to boil and flow over the sides of a pan 2 if a situation or emotion boils over, people begin to get angry

boilv /bɔɪlv/ n. 1 [singular] the act or state of boiling: Bring the soup to a boil and cook for 5 minutes. | Wait until the water comes to a boil. 2 [C] a painful infected swelling under the skin

boiler /ˈbɔɪər/ n. [C] a container for boiling water, that provides heat and hot water in a house or steam in an engine

boiling /ˈbɔɪlɪŋ/ also boiling hot adj extremely hot: It’s boiling hot in here.

boiling point n. [C] the temperature at which a liquid boils

boisterous /ˈbəʊstərəs, ˈbəʊstrəs/ adj. noisy and full of energy: boisterous children

bold /bəuld/ adj 1 confident and willing to take risks: Yamamoto’s plan was bold and original.

bold /bəuld/ adj 2 very clear and strong or bright: wallpaper with bold stripes

bold /′bɒld/ adj 3 in bold (type/print/letters)
bolster /bouls'tər/ also bolster up v. [T] to improve something by giving support and confidence: She tried to bolster his confidence.

bom·ba·tic /boum'ba-tik/ adj. extremely bombastic; extremely verbose

bold /bould/ adj. bold, bold-faced • boldly adv. • boldness n. [U]

bo·lo·gna /bou'lō-gnə/ n. [C] a type of cooked meat often eaten in sandwiches

bolts, it is not successful evidence:

bolts /boult/ n. [C] 1 a piece of metal that you use to fasten two things together using a bolt: The bench is bolted to the sidewalk. 2 a screw with a flat head and no point, used with a nut for fastening two pieces of metal together 3 bolt of lightning that appears as a white line in the sky 4 a large long roll of cloth

bolt upright in bed.

bolts /boult/ adv. sit/stand bolt upright to sit or stand with your back very straight: Suddenly, Dennis sat bolt upright in bed.

bombs, it is not successful evidence:

bomb /boumb/ n. [C] 1 a weapon made of material that will explode: Bombs were dropped on the city. 2 [informal] a play, movie, etc. that is not successful 3 the atomic bomb or any nuclear weapon 4 a container in which insect poison, paint, etc. is kept under pressure: a flea bomb (=used for killing fleas) [Origin: 1600—1700 French bombe, from Italian bomba]

bombastic /boum'ba-stik/ adj. (disapproving) bombastic language contains long words that sound important but have no real meaning

bomb·er /boum'ber/ n. [C] 1 an airplane that carries and drops bombs. 2 someone who puts a bomb somewhere: a suicide bomber (someone who carries a bomb and allows himself/herself to be killed when the bomb explodes)

bomb·shell /boum'ʃel/ n. [C] (informal) a shocking piece of news: Last night, she dropped the bombshell and told him she wouldn’t marry him.

bon·a·fide /bou'nə-faɪd/ adj. real, true, and not pretending to be something else: a bona fide job offer

bon·e·marrow /bou'nə-mar'ə/ n. [U] biology the soft substance in the hollow center of bones: a bone marrow transplant
bon·fire /'bɒnˌfaɪə/ n. [C] a large outdoor fire [Origin: 1500—1600 bonfire “fire made from bones” (14—17 centuries)]

Thesaurus: fire, flames, blaze, inferno, campfire ➔ fire

bon·gos /'bɒŋgoʊz/ also bongo drums n. [plural] a pair of small drums that you play with your hands

bon·kers /'bɒŋkaɪəz/ adj. [not before noun] (informal) slightly crazy; I’d go bonkers if I had to stay at home with the kids all day.

bon·net /'bɒnət/ n. [C] a hat that ties under the chin, worn by babies and by women in the past

bo·nus /'bɒnəs/ n. [C] 1 money added to someone’s pay, especially as a reward for good work: a Christmas bonus | a $2,000 bonus

Thesaurus: pay, income, salary, wages, earnings, remuneration ➔ pay

2 something good that you did not expect in a situation: The fact that our house is so close to the television

bo·ny /ˈbʌni/ adj. 1 very thin: a bony hand | 2 full of bones: bony fish

boo /bʊ/ v. [T] to shout “boo” to show that you do not like a person, performance, etc.

book1 /bʊk/ n. [C] 1 ENG. LANG. ARTS a set of printed pages held together in a cover so that you can read them: I’m reading a good book. | a book by William Faulkner | a book about photography | She wrote a book of short stories which was published last year.

Thesaurus of books

Types of books

fiction – books which describe imaginary events

nonfiction – books which describe real things or events

reference book – a book such as a dictionary or encyclopedia that you look at to find specific information

text book – a book that is used in the classroom

hardcover/hardback – a book which has a hard stiff cover

paperback – a book which has a soft cover

novel – a book about imaginary events

science fiction – a book about imaginary events in the future or space travel

biography – a book about a person’s life, written by another person

autobiography – a book about someone’s life, written by that person himself or herself

bookworm

2 a set of sheets of paper held together in a cover so that you can write on them: an address book | 3 a set of things such as stamps, tickets, etc. held together inside a paper cover: a book of matches | 4 books [plural] ECONOMICS written records of the financial accounts of a business

5 by the book exactly according to rules or instructions: They do everything strictly by the book. [Origin: Old English boek] ➔ throw the book at sb at throw

book2 v. 1 [T] to arrange for someone such as a speaker or singer to perform on a particular date: They have a speaker booked for next Tuesday. | 2 [I,T] to arrange to stay at a hotel, fly on an airplane, etc. at a particular time in the future: I’ve booked a room for us at the Hilton. | The flight is fully booked (=has no seats left). | 3 [T] to put someone’s name officially in police records, with the charge made against him/her: Romey was booked on suspicion of murder.

book-case /bʊkˈkeɪs/ n. [C] a piece of furniture with shelves to hold books

book-end /bʊkˈɛnd/ n. [C] one of a pair of objects that you put at each end of a row of books to prevent them from falling

book-ie /bʊki/ n. [C] (informal) someone whose job is to collect money that people bet on a race, sport, etc. and who pays them if they win

book-ing /bʊkˈɪŋ/ n. [C] an arrangement in which a hotel, theater, etc. agrees to let you have a particular room, seat, etc. at a future time: Cheaper prices are available on early bookings.

book-keep-ing /bʊkˈkɪpɪŋ/ n. [U] the job or activity of recording the financial accounts of an organization ➔ bookkeeper n. [C]

book-let /bʊkˈlɛt/ n. [C] a very short book that contains information: a booklet on AIDS

book-mark /bʊkˈmɑːk/ n. [C] 1 a piece of paper that you put in a book to show you the last page you have read 2 in a way of saving the address of a page on the Internet so that you can find it easily

book-shelf /bʊksˈɛl/ n. (plural bookshelves) [C] a shelf on a wall, or a piece of furniture with shelves, used for holding books

book-store /bʊkˈstɔːr/ n. [C] a store that sells books

book-worm /bʊkˈwɜːm/ n. [C] (informal, disapproving) someone who likes to read very much
boom /bʊm/ n. [C] 1 ECONOMICS a sudden increase in business activity or the popularity of something | a boom in sales | the economic boom of the 1950s 2 a loud deep sound that you can hear for several seconds after it begins: the boom of guns in the distance.

boom2 v. [I] 1 ECONOMICS if business or the economy is booming, it is very successful and growing quickly: We’re happy to report that business is booming this year. 2 to make a loud deep sound —booming adj.: a booming economy.

boom box n. [C] (informal) a large radio and CD player, that you can carry with you.

boom town n. [C] (informal) a city that suddenly becomes very successful because of new industry.

boon /būn/ n. [C] something that is very useful and makes your life a lot easier. The new sports complex will be a great boon to the city.

boondocks /ˈbundəks/ also boonies /ˈbuniz/ n. (informal) the boondocks/boonies [plural] a place that is a long way from any town.

booster /ˈbuːstər/ n. [C] someone who behaves in an unacceptable way in social situations —boorish adj.

boost1 /ˈbʊst/ n. 1 [singular] something that helps someone be more successful and confident, or that helps something increase or improve: Immigrants provide a boost to the U.S. economy. | a good public booster for his campaign | a boost from extra vitamins 2 give sb a boost to lift or push someone so s/he can get over or onto something high or tall.

boost2 v. [T] 1 to increase or improve something and make it more successful: The new facility will help boost oil production. | The win boosted the team’s confidence. 2 to help someone get over or onto something high or tall by lifting or pushing him/her up.

booster /ˈbʊstər/ n. [C] 1 a small quantity of a drug that increases the effect of one that was given before; a muscles booster shot | 2 confidence/morale/ego etc. booster something that increases or improves someone’s confidence, etc.: Letters from home are a great morale booster for the soldiers. 3 someone who gives a lot of support to a person, organization, or idea: fund-raisers organized by the school’s booster club | a rocket that provides more power for a spacecraft.

boot /bʊt/ n. 1 [C] a type of shoe that covers your whole foot and the lower part of your leg: hiking boots | see picture at SHOE 2 to boot (spoken) used at the end of a list of remarks, to emphasize the last one: Jack’s tall, handsome, and rich to boot. [origin: (1) 1300—1400 Old French bote]}

boot /bʊt/ v. 1 [T] to make a computer ready to be used by putting in its instructions 2 [T] (informal) to force someone to leave a place, job, or organization: Offenders are boosted out of from the dorms.

boots camp n. [C] a training camp for people who have joined the Army, Navy, or Marines.

boot-ee /ˈbʊti/ n. [C] a sock that a baby wears instead of a shoe.

booth /bʊθ/ n. [C] 1 a small, partly enclosed place where one person can do something privately: a phone booth | a voting booth | 2 a partly enclosed place in a restaurant, with a table between two long seats 3 a place at a market or fair, where you can buy things, play games, or find information.

boot-leg /ˈbʊtˈlɛg/ adj. bootleg products are made and sold illegally —bootlegging n. [U] —bootlegger n. [C]

boot-straps /ˈbʊtsræps/ n. pull yourself up by your bootstraps to get out of a difficult situation by your own effort.

boofy /ˈbuːfi/ n. [U] (literary) valuable things taken or won by the winners in a war, competition, etc.

boozed /ˈbuəzd/ v. [I] (informal) to drink a lot of alcohol —boozed adj. —booz-er n. [C]

bop /bɒp/ v. (bopped, bopping) [I] to hit someone gently.

bop2 n. 1 [C] a gentle hit.

bord-er /ˈbɔːrdər/ n. [C] 1 the official line that separates two countries, states, or areas: the border between the U.S. and Mexico | The gang escaped across the border. | Mexico’s border with Guatemala.

boke /bɒk/ v. to share a border with another country: Spain borders Portugal. 2 to form a line around the edge of something: willow trees bordering the river.

border line n. [U] adj. very close to being unacceptable: His grades are borderline.

border line n. [U] adj. the point at which one quality, condition, etc. ends and another begins: The stories are on the borderline between romance and pornography.

bore /bɔːr/ v. the past tense of bore.

bore2 v. 1 [T] to make someone feel bored: The
classes bored me. 2 |IT| to make a deep round hole in a hard surface: To build the tunnel, they had to bore through solid rock.

bore 1 n. [C] 3 [L] if someone’s eyes bore into you or through you, she looks at you in a way that makes you feel nervous or afraid

bore 3 n. 1 [C] someone who talks too much about the same things: Ralph is such a bore! 2 [singular] something you have to do but do not like: Ironing is a real bore.

bored 1 a. adj. tired and impatient because you do not think something is interesting, or because you have nothing to do. I ignored him, hoping he’d get bored and leave. |I was bored with school. |I’m so bored. 2 |Don’t say “I’m so boring.” |

boredom /bɔːrdəm/ n. [U] the feeling you have when you are bored

boring /ˈbɔːrɪŋ/ a. not interesting in any way: a boring book

born /bɔːrn/ a. 1 be born when a person or animal is born, it comes out of its mother’s body or out of an egg: We saw a lamb being born. |I was born in the South. |Lincoln was born on February 12. 2 be born to do/be sth to be very good at doing a particular job, activity, etc.: Mantle was born to play baseball. 3 born leader/teacher etc. someone who has a natural ability to lead, teach, etc. 4 something that is born starts to exist: Unions were born out of (=started because of) a need for better working conditions. |[Origin: Old English boren, past participle of beran]

born-again ‘Christian n. [C] someone who has become an EVANGELICAL Christian after having an important religious experience

borne /ˈbɔːrn/ the past participle of bear

bor·ough /ˈbɔːrəʊ/ n. [C] a town or part of a large city, that is responsible for managing its own schools, hospitals, roads, etc. |[Origin: Old English hurge “castle, town defended by a wall”]

bor·row /ˈbɔːrəʊ, ˈbɔːrə/ v. [T] 1 to use something that belongs to someone else and give it back to him/her later → LEND: Can I borrow your bike? 2 |Wallace borrowed money from his father to start a business. 3 They borrowed heavily (=borrowed a lot of money) to cover their losses. 2 to take or copy ideas or words: English has borrowed many words from French. |[Origin: Old English borgian] —borrower n. [C]

bor·row·ing /ˈbɔːrəʊɪŋ/ bor·row·er 1 n. [U] ECONOMICS the activity of borrowing money, or the total amount of money that is borrowed → LENDING: When interest rates are low, borrowing is cheap. Government/public borrowing has doubled in the last ten years. |Federal Reserve figures showed consumer borrowing is slowing down. 2 borrowings [plural] ECONOMICS the total amount of money that a person, company, or organization has borrowed, usually from a bank

bos·om /ˈbɒzəm/ n. 1 [C] (written) a woman’s chest 2 bosom buddy (informal) a very close friend

boss 1 /ˈbɒs/ n. 1 [C] the person who employs you or who is in charge of your work: The boss let us leave early today.

boss 2 also boss around v. [T] to tell people to do things, give them orders, etc., especially when you have no authority to do it: She’s always bossing her brother around.

bossy /ˈbɒsɪ/ a. always telling other people what to do, in a way that is annoying: her bossy older sister

bot·a·ny /ˈbɒtənɪ/ n. [U] BIOLOGY the scientific study of plants —botanist n. [C] —botanical /ˈbɒtənɪkəl/ adj.: botanical gardens

botch /bɒtʃ/ also botch up v. [T] (informal) to do something badly because you were careless or did not have the skill to do it well: The police botched the investigation.
both /boʊθ/ quantifier, pron. 1 used in order to talk about two people or things together: They both have good jobs. | Hold it in both hands. | Both of my grandfathers are farmers. 2 both ... and ... used in order to emphasize that something is true of two people, things, situations, etc.: Dan plays both football and basketball. 3 have it both ways (informal) used when someone wants the advantages from two situations that cannot exist together on the bottom of your shoe? 3 the bottom the lowest position in an organization or company, or on a list, etc. (top) top: He started at the bottom, and now he managers the store. | Tony is at the bottom of the class in reading. 4 (informal) a word meaning the part of your body that you sit on, used especially when talking to children 5 the ground under an ocean, river, etc., or the flat land in a valley: The bottom of the river is rocky. | a ship on/ at the bottom of the bay 6 also bottoms the part of a set of clothes that you wear on the lower part of your body: pajama bottoms 7 get to the bottom of sth (informal) to find the cause of a problem or situation: We will get to the bottom of this and find out who was responsible. [Origin: Old English botm] ➔ rock bottom

ANT

B

bot·tom

bot·tle

bot·tled

bot·tle·neck

/botm/ n. [C] 1 the lowest part of something (top) top: the bottom of the hill | The fruit at the bottom of the basket was spoiled. 2 the flat surface on the lowest side of an object: What’s

both

both /boʊθ/ adj. in the lowest place or position: the bottom drawer

bottom /ˈbɑʊtəm/ n. 1 bottom out phr. v. if a situation, price, etc. bottoms out, it stops getting worse or lower, usually before it starts improving again: The recession seems to have bottomed out.

bou·quet /ˈbuːkət/ n. 1 a container with a narrow top, for keeping liquids in, usually made of glass or plastic: a wine bottle | a baby’s bottle 2 the amount of liquid that a bottle contains: We drank the entire bottle. 3 hit the bottle to start drinking a lot of alcohol regularly [Origin: Old English bott.] ➔ wine bottle

bottle /ˈbɑʊtəl/ v. [T] to put a liquid into a bottle after you have made it: wine bottled in California

bottled /ˈbɑʊtəld/ adj. bottled water/beer etc. water, beer, etc. that is sold in a bottle

bottle-neck /ˈbɑʊtəlnek/ n. [C] 1 a place in a road where the traffic cannot pass easily, so that cars are delayed 2 a delay in part of a process that makes the whole process take longer: Removing the bottleneck in the flow of materials has increased production significantly.

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B

BACTERIA

BIOLOGY

BIOLOGY

Bou-le-vard /buˌlevɑrd, ′bu-ˌl- n. [C] a wide road in a town or city

bou·quet /ˈbuːkət/ n. 1 a set of clothes that you wear on the lower part of your body: pajama bottoms 7 get to the bottom of sth (informal) to find the cause of a problem or situation: We will get to the bottom of this and find out who was responsible. [Origin: Old English botm] ➔ rock bottom

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you decide something [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 bounce “to hit” (13—19 centuries)]

bounce around [sth] phr v to move quickly from one place to another: After college, I bounced around Europe for a year. I bounced around between jobs quite a bit before ending up here.

bounce back phr v to feel better quickly, or to become successful again after having a lot of problems: Experts expect the economy to bounce back.

bounce² n. 1 [C] an act of bouncing: Catch the ball on the first bounce. 2 [U] the ability to bounce

bouncer /ˈbaʊnsər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to make people who behave badly leave a club, bar, etc.

bouncy /ˈbaʊnsɪ/ adj. healthy and active —used especially about babies: a bouncing baby boy

bound·a·ry /ˈbaʊnserɪ/ (plural boundaries) [C] 1 a group of flowers given to someone as a present or carried at a formal occasion 2 [C/U] the smell of a wine: a rich bouquet [ORIGIN: 1700—1800 French, Old North French bosquet “plants growing thickly together, from Old French bosc “forest”]

boundless /ˈbaʊndləs/ adj. without any limits or end: boundless optimism

bountiful /ˈbɔntɪfl/ adj. a generous amount of something, especially food: —bountiful adj.: a bountiful harvest

bouquet /ˈbɔkwɛt/ n. 1 [C] a group of flowers given to someone as a present or carried at a formal occasion 2 [C/U] the smell of a wine: a rich bouquet [ORIGIN: 1700—1800 French, Old North French bosquet “plants growing thickly together, from Old French bosc “forest”]

bourbon /ˈboʊrboʊn/ n. [U] a type of American whiskey made from corn [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 Bourbon county in Kentucky]

bourgeois /boʊˈʁwɑːz, -ˌwɔː/ adj. (disapproving) too interested in having a lot of possessions and a high position in society [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 French “person who lives in a town,” from Old French bourgeois, from a “town”]

bourgeoisie /boʊʁwɔːˈzi/ n. the MIDDLE CLASS

bow /bau/ v. 1 a short form of “about”, used in writing to show how people sound when they speak

bow /bou/ n. [C] 1 a short period of time during which you do something a lot or suffer from a particular illness: a bout of illness 2 a BOXING or WRESTLING competition

boutique /ˈbɔtɪk/ n. [C] a small store that sells very fashionable clothes or decorations

bow·ing /ˈbɔɪŋ/ adj. BIOLOGY relating to cows, or like a cow [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 Late Latin bovinus, from Latin bos “ox, cow”]

bow² /bau/ v. [LT] to bend your head or the top part of your body forward, as a sign of respect or as a way of thanking an AUDIENCE after you perform:
bow

He bowed, then began to play. | David bowed his head in prayer.

bow down phr. v. to bend forward from your waist, especially when you are already kneeling, in order to pray: Old women bowed down before the statue of Mary.

bow out phr. v. to decide not to take part in something any longer: Two more Republicans have bowed out of the race.

bow to sb/sth phr. v. to finally agree to do something that other people want you to do, even though you do not want to: Congress may bow to public pressure and reduce the gas tax.

bow\[^{2}\] /bou\[w\] /adj. [part of a hip to remove the parts of a book, play, etc. which you roll a heavy ball to try to knock down a small area, or to decide not to take part in something as a protest: to go bowling; to refuse to buy something: to boycott all products tested on animals. [origin: 1800—1900 Latin basin, from Greek pyxos, from pyxos type of tree, whose wood was used for making boxes]

box\[^{1}\] /baks/ n. [C] 1 a container for putting things in, especially one with four stiff straight sides: a cardboard box [I put all her things in a box. 2 the amount that a box can hold: a box of candy 3 an area of seats in a theater, sports stadium, etc. that is separate from where other people are sitting —see picture at theater 4 the area in a court of law where the jury sit 5 a small area on an official form for people to write information in: Write your name in the box at the top. 6 a P.O. box [origin: 900—1000 Latin basins, from Greek pyxos, from pyxos type of tree, whose wood was used for making boxes]

box\[^{2}\] v. 1 [L,T] to fight someone as a sport while wearing big leather gloves 2 [T] also box up to put things in a box or in boxes: He boxed up his belongings and put his furniture in storage. 3 [I,T] to enclose someone or something in a small place where it is not possible to move freely: A Honda was parked behind me, boxing me in.

box-car /baks, kar/ n. [C] a railroad car with high sides and a roof, that is used for carrying goods

box-er /baks\[e\]r/ n. [C] 1 someone who boxes, especially as a job: a heavyweight boxer 2 a dog with short light brown hair and a flat nose

boxer\[^{1}\] shorts n. [plural] loose underwear for men —see picture at clothes

box-ing /baks\[i\]ng/ n. [U] the sport of fighting while wearing big leather gloves

box-office n. [C] a place in a theater, concert hall, etc. where tickets are sold —see picture at theater

box\[^{2}\] spring n. [C] a base containing metal springs, that you put under a mattress to make a bed

boy\[^{1}\] /bou\[y\]/ n. [C] 1 a male child or young man: a club for both boys and girls 2 some young boys (—young boys) were playing with a ball, 3 one of the big boys (—wilder boys) was picking on Sam.

boy\[^{2}\] also oh ’boy’ interjection said in order to emphasize a statement: Boy, is he mad!

boy-cott /’baks\[k\]t/ v. [T] to refuse to buy something, use something, or take part in something as a way of protesting: We boycotted all products tested on animals. [origin: 1832—97, English official in Ireland who refused to reduce rents, so the local people

bowl\[^{1}\] /’boul/ n. [C] 1 a wide round container that is open at the top, used for holding liquids, food, etc.: Mix the eggs and butter in a large bowl. 2 also bowlful the amount that a bowl will hold; a bowlful of rice 3 a part of an object that is shaped like a bowl: a toilet bowl 4 also Bowl a special game played by two of the best football teams after the normal playing season: the Rose Bowl [origin: Old English bolu]
refused to do any business with him] —boycottn. [C]

**THE S AURUS**
protest, march, demonstrate, riot, hold/stage a sit-in, go on a hunger strike ➔ PROTEST

**boy-friend** /ˈbaʊfrɛnd/ n. [C] a boy or man with whom you have a romantic relationship: Have you met Leah’s boyfriend?

**boy-hood** /ˈbraʊhəd/ n. [U] (literary) the time in a man’s life when he is very young

**boy-ish** /ˈbraɪʃ/ adj. looking or behaving like a boy: his boyish laughter

**Boyle’s law** /ˈboʊləlz/ n. PHYSICS a scientific rule stating that the amount of space a gas fills at a particular temperature decreases (=goes down) as pressure increases and increases as pressure decreases

**Boy Scout** n.
1 The Boy Scouts an organization for boys, that teaches them practical skills and helps develop their character ➔ GIRL SCOUTS
2 a member of the Boy Scouts

**bo-zo** /ˈboʊzoʊ/ n. (plural bozos) [C] (informal) someone who you think is stupid or silly

**bps, BPS** /biˈpiːs/ it bits per second a measurement of how fast a computer or MODEM can send or receive information

**bra** /ˈbreɪə/ n. [C] a piece of underwear that a woman wears to support her breasts ➔ see picture at CLOTHES

**brace** /ˈbreɪs/ v. [T] 1 to prepare for something unpleasant that is going to happen: Hospitals are bracing themselves for a flu epidemic this winter. 2 to prevent something from falling or moving by supporting it: His feet were braced against the wall.

**brace** /ˈbreɪs/ n. 1 braces plural a connected set of wires that people, especially children, wear on their teeth to make them straight 2 [C] something used or worn in order to support something: a brace

**bracelet** /ˈbreɪslɛt/ n. [C] a band or chain that you wear around your wrist or arm as a decoration ➔ see picture at JEWELRY

**bracing** /ˈbreɪsɪŋ/ adj. 1 bracing air or weather is cold and makes you feel very awake and healthy 2 making you feel excited and interested: Meeting such a powerful man was a bracing experience.

**bracket** /ˈbrækt/ n. [C] 1 income/tax/age etc. bracket ECONOMICS an income, tax, etc. that is inside a particular range: the highest tax bracket 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS one of the pair of marks [ ] put around extra information: All grammar information is given in brackets. 3 a piece of metal, wood, or plastic put in or on a wall to support something such as a shelf

**brackish** /ˈbrækʃ/ adj. brackish water is not pure because it is slightly salty

**brain** /ˈbreɪn/ n. 1 [U] BIOLOGY the organ inside your head that controls how you think, feel, and move: brain damage the part of the brain that controls movement 2 [C] usually plural, U the ability to think clearly and learn quickly: The kid’s definitely got brains. 3 [C] (informal) someone who is very intelligent: Some of the best brains in the country are here tonight. 4 be the brains behind sth to be the person who thought of and developed a particular plan, system, organization, etc. ➔ no-brainer, pick sb’s brain(s) at PICK1, rack your brain(s) at RACK

**brain** /ˈbreɪn/ v. [T] (old-fashioned) to hit someone on the head very hard

**brain-child** /ˈbreɪnˌfaɪld/ n. [singular] (informal) an idea, organization, etc. that someone has thought of without any help from anyone else: The project was the brain-child of photographer Rick Smolan.

**brainless** /ˈbreɪnls/ adj. (informal) silly and stupid: a brainless movie

**brain-power** /ˈbreɪnˌpaʊər/ n. [U] intelligence,
brainstorm [ˈbreɪnstrəʊm] v. [T] to think of many different ways of doing something, developing ideas, or solving a problem, especially in a group: The students brainstormed about getting more people to participate. —brainstorming n.

brainstorm² n. [singular] (informal) a sudden intelligent idea

brainwash [ˈbreɪnwɔːʃ, -wɔʃ] v. [T] to make someone believe something that is not true, by using force, confusing him/her, or continuously repeating it over a long period of time: Two former members of the Church claim they were brainwashed into joining. —brainwashing n. [U]

brainy [ˈbreɪni] adj. (informal) able to think clearly and learn quickly: a brainy kid

brainless adj. (informal) new and not used: a brand-new car

branchild [ˈbreɪntʃild] n. [C] 1 a piece of equipment that makes a vehicle go more slowly or stop: Maria hit the brakes/stopped on the brakes (=made the car stop quickly). 2 put the brakes on sth to stop something that is happening: efforts to put the brakes on rising prices

brake v. [I] to make a vehicle go more slowly or stop by using its brake: Miguel braked suddenly. ➔ DRIVE

brazen adj. (informal) behaving and talking very confidently: a brazen young man

brand [brand] n. 1 (plural brands) [C,U] a strong alcoholic drink made from wine, or a glass of this drink [Origin: 1600—1700 brandewijn (=burnt wine, distilled wine)]

brandish v. [T] to wave something around in a dangerous and threatening way: He burst into the store brandishing a knife. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French brandir from brand “sword”]

brand name n. [C] ECONOMICS the name a company gives to the goods it has produced: brand names such as Jell-O and Coca-Cola

brand-new adj. new and not used: a brand-new car

brandy [ˈbrændi] n. (plural brandies) [C,U] a strong alcoholic drink made from wine, or a glass of this drink [Origin: 1600—1700 brandewijn “burnt wine, distilled wine”]

brash [braʃ] adj. (disapproving) behaving and talking very confidently: a brash young man

brass [braːs] n. 1 [U] a very hard bright yellow metal that is a mixture of COPPER and ZINC 2 the brass (section) the people in an ORCHESTRA of band who play musical instruments such as the TRUMPET or horn

brassiere [braˈʃiər] n. [C] a BRA

brass knuckles n. [plural] a set of metal rings worn over your knuckles, used as a weapon

brassy [ˈbraːsi] adj. 1 sounding loud and unpleasant 2 (disapproving) a woman who is brassy talks loudly and behaves in a way that is too confident

brat [ˈbreɪt] n. [C] (informal) a badly behaved child: Stop acting like a spoiled brat. 2 an Army/Air Force/military etc. brat a child whose family moves often, because one or both parents work for the Army, etc.

bravo [ˈbraʊvəʊ] n. [U] behavior that is intended to show how brave you are, but is often unnecessary

brave [ˈbreɪv] adj. dealing with danger, pain, or difficult situations with courage (brave) cowardly:
brave soldiers | her brave fight against cancer
[Origin: 1400—1500 French, Old Italian and
Old Spanish. brave “brave, wild,” from Latin
barbarus] —bravely adv.

**THESaurus**
courageous – someone who is courageous behaves very bravely: an honest and courageous leader
heroic – extremely brave or determined, and admired by many people: the heroic work of the doctors
valiant (formal) – very brave, especially in a difficult situation: The firefighters made a valiant effort to rescue the people in the burning building
daring – willing to do dangerous things: the daring young men who flew the first airplanes
bold – confident and willing to take risks: Rebecca was a bold woman, willing to say what she thought.
fearless – not afraid of anything or anyone: a fearless campaigner for human rights
intrepid (formal) – willing to do dangerous things or go to dangerous places: Lewis and Clark were the intrepid explorers who first crossed the country to the Pacific coast.

**brave** v [T] to deal with a difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant situation: 15,000 people braved the hot sun to see Mandela.

**brave** n [C] a young fighting man from a Native American tribe

**bravery** n [U] brave behavior and cowardice: an act of great bravery

**THESaurus**
courage, guts, nerve, valor,
mettle → COURAGE

**bravo** n [U] bravura

**bravo** v [I] to do something as a sign of approval, to show your approval when someone, especially a performer, has done well

**brawl** n [C] a noisy fight, especially in a public place: a drunken brawl

**THESaurus**
fight, free-for-all, scuffle,
scrap → FIGHT

**brawl** v [I] to fight in a noisy way, especially in a public place: youths brawling in the street

**brawn** n [U] physical strength: She’s the brain and he’s the brawn behind the operation.
—bravely adj.: bravely arms

**bray** v [I] if a donkey brays, it makes a loud sound

**brave** —braveness

**brazen** adj. showing that you do not feel ashamed about behavior that most people think is wrong or immoral: a brazen lie —brazenly adv.

**break** n [C,U] an act of breaking a law, rule, agreement, etc.: You are in breach of your contract.

**break** v [T] if something breaks or someone breaks it, it separates into two or more pieces, especially because it has been hit or dropped: Be careful or it’ll break. I broke off a handful of basil to put in the sauce. They had to break the window to get into the house.

**THESaurus**
smash – used when a plate, glass, etc. breaks or is broken with a lot of force: Angry crowds smashed windows downtown.
shatter – used when a plate, glass, etc. breaks into a lot of small pieces: The glass hit the floor, shattering everywhere.
| break | crack – used when a plate, glass, etc. is damaged so that there is a line between two parts of it: | 11 DAY [i] if day breaks, light begins to show in the sky as the Sun rises |
| tear – used about paper or cloth: I tore the letter to pieces. | 17 VOICE [i] a) if a boy’s voice breaks, it becomes lower as he gets older b) if someone’s voice breaks, it does not sound smooth because s/he is feeling strong emotions |
| snap – used about something that breaks into two pieces, making a loud noise: The stick snapped in two. | 18 WAVE [i] if a wave breaks, it begins to look white on top because it is coming close to the shore [Origin: Old English brecan] → break the ice at ice³ |
| burst – used when a pipe with liquid inside it breaks: Our pipes had burst in the freezing weather. | break away phr. v. 1 to escape from someone who is holding you: Nelson broke away from the policemen. 2 to leave your family, a group, a political party, etc. and become separate from them: The three Baltic States were the first to break away from the Soviet Union. |
| pop – used when a bubble or balloon breaks: The wind was so strong some of the balloons popped. | break down phr. v. 1 if a large machine breaks down, it stops working: A truck had broken down in the intersection. 2 to fail or stop working in a successful way: The talks broke down completely in June 2002. 3 break sth ↔ down to change or remove something that prevents people from working together or having a good relationship: attempts to break down prejudice |
| 2 BODY PART [T] if you break a part of your body, the bone splits into two or more pieces: Sharon broke her leg skiing. | 4 break sth ↔ down to hit something, such as a door, so hard that it falls down |
| body part [T] to make a person or animal suffer because of something that is wrong with it, or that happens to it: She broke her leg skiing. | 5 break (sth ↔) down CHEMISTRY if a substance breaks down, or something breaks it down, it changes as a result of a chemical process: Bacteria break down the raw sewage. [The waste products break down into ammonia. |
| [T] to damage the surface of something so that it splits or has a hole in it: Do not use this product if the seal has been broken. | 6 to be unable to stop yourself from crying: She broke down during the funeral. |
| 6 break a record to do something faster or better than it has ever been done before: After breaking the world record, she decided to retire from athletics. | 7 break sth ↔ down to separate something into smaller parts so that it is easier to do or understand: Try to break the question down into two parts. |
| 7 break sth ↔ to sb/sth to tell someone about something bad that has happened: Ellie called us to break the news personally. | break into sth phr. v. 1 to enter a building using force, in order to steal something 2 break sb/sth ↔ in to make a person or animal become used to the work he, she, or it has to do: a training camp for breaking in new soldiers |
| 8 promise/agreement [T] to not do what you promised to do: politicians who break their election promises | 3 to interrupt someone when s/he is speaking: She broke in, saying “You know that’s not true!” 4 break sth ↔ in to make new shoes or boots less stiff and more comfortable by wearing them |
| 9 break your neck (informal) to hurt yourself very badly: Don’t run; you’ll slip and break your neck. | break off phr. v. 1 break sth ↔ off to end a relationship, especially a political or romantic one: Lisa and Mike have broken off their engagement. 2 break (sth ↔) off to suddenly stop talking: She broke off, tears in her eyes. [Suddenly, they saw me and broke off their conversation. |
| 10 break for lunch/coffee etc. to stop working in order to eat or drink something | 5 break (sth ↔) off to suddenly begin running 3 to become involved in a new activity, especially a business activity: companies trying to break into the East European markets |
break out phr. v.
1 if something bad such as a disease, fire, or war breaks out, it begins to happen: Last night, a fire broke out in the 12th Street warehouse.
2 to change the way you live or behave: Rose was determined to break out of the cycle of poverty.
3 to suddenly begin to have red spots on your skin, especially on your face: Chocolate makes me break out.
4 break out in a sweat to start SWEATING
5 to escape from prison

break through phr. v.
1 to manage to do something successfully: His coach thinks he is ready to break through to the big leagues.
2 break through (sth) if the Sun breaks through, you can see it through the clouds
break up phr. v.
1 break sth * * up to separate something into smaller parts: The phone company was broken up to encourage competition.
2 to end a marriage or romantic relationship, or to stop being together as a group: Troy and I broke up last month. | The band broke up shortly after releasing their second album.
3 break sth * * up to stop a fight or stop a group of people doing something: The FBI broke up a crack ring.
4 if a crowd or meeting breaks up, people start to leave
5 break (sth * * * *) up to break something into small pieces, or to break something into small pieces: The plane hit the water and broke up. | We used shovels to break up the soil.
break with sb/sth phr. v.
1 to leave a group or organization because you have had a disagreement with them: Lewis broke with the Administration on this issue.
2 break with tradition/the past etc. to do something in a completely new way

break 2 n.
1 A REST [C] a period of time when you stop working or doing something: Matthews spoke for three hours without taking a break. | She took a two-year break from competitive running. | Harris is on his lunch/coffee break. | We needed a break, so we went up to the mountains. | Spring break (=spring vacation from college) is at the end of March.

breakthrough 2 n. [C] an escape from a prison

break-up /'breIk@p/ n. [C] the act of ending a marriage or other relationship 2 the separation of an organization, country, etc. into smaller parts: the breakup of Yugoslavia
breast /breist/  n.  1 [C] one of the two round raised parts on a woman’s chest that produce milk when she has a baby  2 [C] the part of the body between the neck and the stomach: He cradled his injured arm against his breast.  3 [CU] the front part of a bird’s body, or the meat from this part: turkey breast ➔ see picture on page A2 [Origin: Old English breast]

breast-bone /'brɛsˈboʊn/  n.  [C] BIOLOGY the long flat bone in the front of your chest, that is connected to the top seven pairs of RIBS

breast-feed v (breast-fed)  [IT] if a woman breast-feeds, she feeds a baby with milk from her breasts

breast-stroke /'breistˌstroʊk/  n.  [U] a way of swimming in which you push your arms out from your chest and then bring them back in a circle to your sides, while on your stomach in the water ➔ see picture at swim

breath /breθ/  n.  1 [CU] the air that goes in or comes out of your lungs when you breathe, or the action of breathing air into or out of your lungs: Officers could smell alcohol on his breath, | The cat has had bad breath (=it smells bad).  ➔ Take a deep breath (=breathe in a lot of air once) and relax.  ➔ I was hot and sweaty and out of breath (=having difficulty breathing because I had just been exercising).  ➔ One of the symptoms is shortness of breath (=being unable to breathe easily).  ➔ My heart was pounding and I was gasping for breath (=struggling hard to get enough air to breathe).  2 hold your breath a) to breathe in and keep the air in your lungs: I couldn’t hold my breath anymore.  ➔ b) to wait anxiously to see what is going to happen: Patrice held her breath, waiting for Dan’s reply.  3 catch your breath to begin breathing normally again after you have been running or exercising: I had to sit down to catch my breath.  4 a breath of fresh air a) a short time when you breathe air outside a building, after being inside: I stepped outside for a breath of fresh air.  ➔ b) something that is different, exciting, and enjoyable: These books bring a breath of fresh air into the classroom.  5 under your breath in a quiet voice: “I hate you,” he muttered under his breath.  6 (don’t) waste your breath (spoken) used in order to tell someone that it is not worth saying something: You’re wasting your breath; he won’t change his mind.  7 don’t hold your breath used in order to say that something is not going to happen soon ➔ 8 take your breath away to be extremely beautiful or exciting: a view that will take your breath away [Origin: Old English breath]

breath-a-ble /ˈbreθəbəl/  adj.  1 clothing that is breathable allows air to pass through it easily ➔ 2 able to be breathed: The air was thin but breathable.

breath-a-lyzer /'breθəˌlaɪzər/  n.  [C] (trade-mark) a piece of equipment used by the police to see if a car driver has drunk too much alcohol: a Breathalyzer test ➔ breathalyze v [T]

breath /breθ/ v  1 [IT] to take air into your lungs and send it out again: the quality of the air we breathe | Relax and breathe deeply (=take in a lot of air).  ➔ He was sweating and breathing hard (=breathing deeply and quickly).

take a breath – to take air into your lungs: Take deep breaths and try to relax.  ➔ inhale (formal) – to breathe in air, smoke, or gas: Try not to inhale the fumes from the glue.  ➔ exhale (formal) – to breathe out, smoke, etc. out through your mouth and nose: Take a deep breath, then exhale slowly.

Ways of breathing

pant – to breathe quickly with short breaths, especially after exercising: I ran to the station and arrived sweaty and panting.

wheeze – to breathe with difficulty, making a noise in your throat and chest, usually because you are sick: I woke up the next morning coughing and wheezing.

be short of breath also be out of breath – to have difficulty breathing, often after physical activity such as running, or because of sickness: Patients quickly become short of breath and unable to stand.

gasp for breath – to breathe quickly and loudly, because you are having difficulty breathing either from exercising or because you are sick: He was gasping for breath and his heart was pounding fiercely.

gasp for air – to be unable to breathe because there is not enough air: He came up from under the water, gasping for air.

2 [IT] to blow air, smoke, or smells out of your mouth: Roy breathed on his hands to warm them.

3 breathe a sigh of relief to stop being worried about something: We all breathed a sigh of relief as he climbed off the roof.

4 breathe down sb’s neck (informal) to watch what someone is doing so carefully that it makes him/her feel nervous or annoyed: I can’t work with you breathing down my neck.

5 not breathe a word to not tell anyone about a secret [Origin: 1200—1300 BC]

breathe (sth + -) in phr v  to take air into your lungs: She breathed in deeply.  ➔ Wyatt breathed in the fresh sea air.

breathe (sth + -) out phr v  to send air out from your lungs: OK, now breathe out slowly.  ➔ He breathed out a sigh of relief.

breath-er /'breθə(r)/  n.  [C] (informal) a short period of rest from an activity: OK, everybody, take a breather.

breath-ing /'breθɪŋ/  n.  [U] the process of breathing air in and out: his deep, regular breathing

breath-less /'breθləs/ adj.  having difficulty breathing in a normal way ➔ breathlessly adv.

breath-tak-ing /'breθteɪkɪŋ/  adj.  extremely impressive, exciting, or surprising: breathtaking scenery
thethesaurus

impressive, imposing, dazzling, awe-inspiring, majestic, magnificent

→ IMPRESSIVE

breathy /ˈbreɪθi/ adj. if someone’s voice is breathy, you can hear his/her breath when she speaks

breed /brɛd/ v (past tense and past participle bred) 1 [T] 1 biology if animals breed, they have babies 2 [T] biology to keep animals or plants in order to produce babies, or to develop new animals or plants: He breeds horses. 3 [T] to cause a particular feeling or condition: The crowded living conditions bred disease and crime. [Origin: Old English bredan]

breed2 n [C] 1 a type of animal, especially one that people have kept to breed: Labradors and other breeds of dog 2 a particular type of person or type of thing: the first in a new breed of home computers

breeder /ˈbriːdər/ n [C] someone who breeds animals or plants

breeding /ˈbrɛdɪŋ/ n [U] 1 biology the act or process of animals producing babies: the breeding season 2 biology the activity of keeping animals or plants in order to produce babies, or to develop new types 3 (old-fashioned) polite social behavior

breeding ground n [C] a place or situation where something grows or develops: The projects were a breeding ground for gangs.

breeze /ˈbriːz/ n [C] 1 a light gentle wind

the thesaurus

wind, gust, gale, storm, hurricane, tornado, typhoon → WIND

breeze2 v [I] (informal) to walk somewhere in a quick confident way: She breezed into my office and sat down.

breeze through sth phr v (informal) to finish a piece of work or pass a test very easily: Sherry breezed through her final exams.

breezy /ˈbrɛzɪ/ adj. 1 confident and relaxed: his breezy way of speaking 2 breezy weather is when the wind blows in a fairly strong way

brethren /ˈbrɛðrən/ n [plural] (old-fashioned, written) male members of an organization, especially a religious group

briefly /ˈbrɪflɪ/ adv n [U] (formal) 1 the quality of expressing something in very few words: The speech was praised for its brevity. 2 the quality of continuing for only a short time: the brevity of the meeting [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin brevitatis, from brevis “short”]

brew /bruː/ v [I,T] 1 if tea or coffee brews, or you brew it, you make it with boiling water and leave it to get a stronger taste 2 [I,T] if something unpleasant is brewing, it will happen soon: There’s a storm brewing. 3 [T] to make beer

brew2 n [C,U] beer, or a can or glass of beer

brewer /ˈbruːər/ n [C] a person or company that makes beer

brewery /ˈbruːəri/ n (plural breweries) [C] a place where beer is made, or a company that makes beer

'brew pub n [C] a bar or restaurant that serves beer that is made locally, rather than by large companies

bribé /ˈbrɪbɛ/ n [C] money or gifts that you use to persuade someone to do something, usually something dishonest: a judge accused of taking bribes] The officials said that they had been offered bribes before an important game. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French “bread given to a beggar”]

bribe2 v [T] to give someone a bribe: Customs officials were bribed to let the trucks through.

bribery /ˈbrɪbərɪ/ n [U] the act of giving or taking bribes

brick-a-brac /ˈbrɪkəˌbræk/ n [U] small objects that are used for decoration in a house

brick /brɪk/ n [C,U] a hard block of baked clay used for building walls, houses, etc. [Origin: 1400—1500 French brique, from Middle Dutch bricke]

bricklayer /ˈbrɪklɛər/ n [C] someone whose job is to build things with bricks —bricklaying n. [U]

bridal /ˈbrɪdəl/ adj relating to a bride or a wedding: a bridal gown

bride /ˈbrɪd/ n [C] a woman at the time she gets married or just after she is married: You may kiss the bride. → WEDDING [Origin: Old English brēdē]

bridegroom /ˈbrɪdɡrʊm/ n [C] a groom

bridesmaid /ˈbrɪdzmɪd/ n [C] a woman who helps the bride and stands beside her during her wedding

bridge /ˈbrɪdʒ/ n 1 [C] a structure built over a river, road, etc. that allows people or vehicles to cross from one side to the other: the Brooklyn Bridge 2 [C] something that provides a connection between two ideas, subjects, groups, or situations: His new book acts as a bridge between art and science. 3 the bridge the raised part of a ship from which it can be controlled 4 [U] a card game for four players, who play in pairs 5 the bridge of your nose the upper part of your nose, between your eyes 6 [C] a piece of metal for keeping a false tooth in place [Origin: (1) Old English brēdūm]

bridge2 v [T] 1 to reduce the difference between two things: attempting to bridge the gap between rich and poor 2 to build or form a bridge over something: a log bridging the stream

bridle /ˈbrɪdl/ n [C] a set of leather bands put on a horse’s head and used to control its movements

bridle2 v. 1 [T] to put a bridle on a horse 2 [I,T]
to become angry or offended: Amy bridled at the restrictions put on her.

brief /briːfl/ (AC) adj 1 continuing for a short time: a brief period of silence

2 using only a few words and not describing things in detail: I’ll try to be brief. | a brief letter | In brief, the report found a direct relationship between a change in price and a change in demand. [Oriens: 1200—1300 Old French, Latin brevis]

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bri·gade /ˈbrɪɡəd/ n [C] 1 a large group of soldiers forming part of an army
2 a group of people who have similar qualities or beliefs: the environmentalist brigade

brig·a·dier gen·er·al, Brigadier General /ˌbrɪɡədɪər ˈdʒenərəl/ n [C] an officer who has a high rank in the Army, Air Force, or Marines

bright /brɪt/ adj 1 shining strongly, or with plenty of light: a bright sunny day | bright lights

3 bright colors are strong and easy to see: a bright red sweater | 4 happy and full of energy: a bright smile | 5 likely to be successful: You have a bright future ahead of you | 6 bright and early (spoken) very early in the morning: I’ll be here bright and early to pick you up | 7 the bright side the good things about something that is bad in other ways: Look on the bright side — at least you didn’t lose your job.

bright·en /ˈbrɪtən/ v [T] to become brighter or lighter, or to make something do this: The weather should brighten in the afternoon. | 2 [T] to make something more pleasant or attractive: Flowers would brighten up this room.

bril·li·ant /ˈbrɪl.i.ənt/ adj 1 brilliant light or color is very bright and strong: brilliant sunshine | 2 extremely intelligent: a brilliant scientist

bright·ness /ˈbrɪt.nəs/ n [U]

brin·key /ˈbrɪn.ki/ adj 1 shining strongly, or with plenty of light: a bright sunny day | bright lights

brine /brɪn/ n [U] water that contains a lot of salt

bring /brɪŋ/ v (past tense and past participle brought /brɪt/ [T]) 1 to take someone or something with you to a place or person: I brought these pictures for you. | Will you bring me a glass of water? | Can I bring a friend to the party? | Dave brought a friend home with him. | She brought her daughter along (=with her).

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bri·gade /ˈbrɪɡəd/ n [C] a special flat bag used for carrying papers or documents

brief·case /ˈbrɪflˌkeɪs/ n [C] a special flat bag used for carrying papers or documents

brie·f /brɪf/ n [C] 1 LAW a short statement giving facts about a law case: a legal brief | The plaintiffs’ attorneys filed a brief asking the judge to dismiss the evidence.
2 a short report: The brief should outline the current economic situation in Eastern Europe.
3 briefs [plural] men’s or women’s underwear worn on the lower part of the body

brief·ly adv: He worked briefly for the state, promoting tourism. | The president spoke briefly to reporters.

brief·case /ˈbrɪflˌkeɪs/ n [C] 1 continuing for a short time: a brief period of silence

THE SAURUS

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to another: Don’t forget to take your umbrella. I’ll take you to the airport.

get – to go to another place and come back with something or someone: I’ll get my keys.

ew 2 to cause a particular type of result or reaction: The article brought angry letters from readers.

The fishing industry brings lots of money into the area.

efforts to bring peace to the region.

3 to make someone or something come to a place: The project has brought inner city children new opportunities.

What brings you here? “I need to talk to Mike.” 4 to move something in a particular direction: Bring your arm up level with your shoulder.

He brought the axe down with a thud.

5 to begin a legal case against someone: Criminal charges were brought against 14 officials.

6 bring the total/number/score etc. to

sth used in order to say what the new total, etc. is: 165 agents are being hired, bringing the total to 2,313.

7 not bring yourself to do sth to not be able to do something, especially because you know it will upset or harm someone: Brenda couldn’t bring herself to tell him that Helen was dead.

8 to cause someone or something to reach a particular state or condition: Bring the mixture to a full boil.

| The demonstration was brought to a peaceful conclusion/ end.

9 bring sth to sb’s attention a phrase, used especially in formal writing, that means to tell someone something: Thank you for bringing the problem to our attention.

10 bring sth to bear (on) to use something in order to get the result you want: Pressure was brought to bear by women’s rights groups, and the club began admitting women.

bring sth ↔ about phr. v. to make something happen: Lewis promised to bring about the needed changes.

bring sb/sth around phr. v.

1 to change the subject of a conversation gradually to something new: They keep bringing the conversation/subject around to their son.

2 to make someone become conscious again

bring back phr. v.

1 bring sth ↔ back to start using something again that had been used in the past; Some states have brought back the death penalty.

2 bring back sth to make you remember something: The smell of suntan lotion brought back memories of the summer.

bring sb/sth ↔ down phr. v.

1 to reduce something to a lower level: The changes have brought costs down.

2 to make something fall or come down: A missile brought the plane down.

3 bring down a government/president etc. to force a government, etc. to stop being in control of a country.

bring sth ↔ forth phr. v. (formal) to make something happen, appear, or become available: No evidence has been brought forth against Mr. Keele.

bring sth ↔ forward phr. v.

1 to change an arrangement so that something happens sooner: They had to bring the wedding forward because Lynn got a new job.

2 to introduce or suggest a new plan or idea: Many arguments were brought forward supporting the changes.

bring sb/sth ↔ in phr. v.

1 to ask or persuade someone to become involved in a discussion, help with a problem, etc.: The FBI were brought in to investigate.

2 to earn or produce a particular amount of money: The painting should bring in at least a million dollars.

3 bring in a verdict if a court or jury brings in a verdict, it says whether someone is guilty or not

bring sb/sth ↔ off phr. v. to succeed in doing something that is very difficult: She’ll get a promotion if she brings off the deal.

bring sb/sth ↔ on phr. v. to make something bad or unpleasant happen or begin: Stress can bring on an asthma attack.

bring sb/sth ↔ out phr. v. to make something become easier to notice, see, taste, etc.: That shirt brings out the green in her eyes.

2 bring out the best/worst in sb to emphasize someone’s best or worst qualities: Becoming a father has brought out the best in Dan.

3 to produce and begin to sell a new product, book, record, etc.: The band is bringing out a new CD in September.

bring sb/sth ↔ together phr. v. if an event brings a group of people together, it makes them care about each other more: Stuart’s death really brought the family together.

bring sb/sth ↔ up phr. v.

1 to start to talk about a particular subject or person: The issue was brought up during the last election.

2 to educate and care for a child until s/he is old enough to be independent: She brought up three children by herself.

I was brought up a Catholic-Muslim etc. (=taught to believe a particular religion).

3 to make something appear on a computer screen: He brought up an airplane modeling website.

brink /brɪŋk/ n. the brink (of sth) a situation in which you may soon begin a new or different situation: Scientists say they’re on the brink of a major discovery.

brisk /brɪsk/ adj.

1 quick and full of energy: a brisk walk.

2 trade or business that is brisk is very busy.

3 weather that is brisk is cold and clear —briskly adv.

bristly adj.

p Pale bristly hair is short and stiff.

bristle2 v. [t] to behave in a way that shows you are very angry or annoyed: He bristled at my suggestion.

2 if an animal’s hair bristles, it stands up stiffly because the animal is afraid or angry

bristle with sth phr. v. to have a lot of something that sticks out: Her hair bristled with curlers.

bristly adj.

1 bristly hair is short and stiff.

2 having short stiff hairs on it: The old man’s face was all bristly with white whiskers.

britch- es /ˈbrɪtʃɪs/ n. [plur] 1 too big for your britches (informal) very confident, in a way that annoys other people.

2 (old-fashioned) pants

British /ˈbrɪtʃɪʃ adj. relating to or coming from Great Britain; the British government.
broadcast /brɔːkast/ n. [C] a program on the radio or television: a news broadcast

broadcast v. (part tense and past participle broadcast) [T] to send out a radio or television program: Channel 5 will broadcast the game at six o’clock.

broadcaster /brɔːkɑːstər/ n. [C] 1 someone who speaks on radio and television programs ➔ NEWSCASTER 2 a company that sends out television or radio programs

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broadcasting /brɔːkɑːstɪŋ/ n. [U] the business of making radio and television programs

broaden /ˈbrɔːdən/ v. 1 [T] to increase something such as your knowledge, experience, or number of activities: The class will broaden your knowledge of wine. 2 broaden your appeal to younger readers. 3 [T] to make something wider, or to become wider: The river broadens out here.

broadband /ˈbrɔːdbænd/ n. [U] a system in which computers are connected to the Internet and can receive information at very high speed ➔ INTERNET

broadsheet /ˈbrɔːdʃiːt/ n. [C] a serious newspaper printed on large sheets of paper ➔ NEWSPAPER

broadside /ˈbrɔːdsайд/ adv. with the longest side facing you: He hit the car broadside.

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British 

British /ˈbrɪtʃ/ adj. 1 hard but easily broken: The paper was old and brittle. 2 a system, relationship, feeling, etc. that is brittle is easily damaged or destroyed: a brittle friendship. 3 showing no kind feelings: a brittle laugh. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old English gebryttan “to break into pieces”]

broach /ˈbrɔːtʃ/ v. broach the subject/question etc., to mention a subject that may be embarrassing or cause an argument: It’s often difficult to broach the subject of sex.

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break /briːk/ n. 1 a sudden drop or end of something: 2 the moment when something unexpected happens: 3 the action of breaking something: 4 the act of breaking free from the control or influence of something: 5 a situation in which someone did not do what she promised to do: 6 a broken agreement/promise etc., a situation in which someone did not do what she promised to do: 7 a broken heart a feeling of extreme sadness because someone you love has died or left you: 8 broken English/French etc., if someone...

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speaks broken English, French, etc., s/he speaks very slowly, with a lot of mistakes, because s/he does not know the language well

broken-down adj. broken, old, and needing a lot of repair; a broken-down sofa

broken-hearted adj. very sad, especially because someone you love has died or left you

broker¹ /ˈbrʊəkər/ n. [C] Economics someone whose job is to buy and sell property, insurance, etc. for someone else: a real-estate broker ➔ Stockbroker

broker² v. [T] to arrange the details of a deal, plan, etc. so that everyone can agree to it: an agreement brokered by the UN

brokerage /ˈbrʊəkərɪdʒ/ n. [U] Economics the business of being a broker

brochure /ˈbruːʃər/ n. [U] Chemistry a dark red poisonous chemical liquid that changes easily into a gas, often used in photography or for making other chemicals change color. It is a chemical element belonging to the halogen group.

bronchi /ˈbrɒŋkə/ n. plural of bronchus

bronchial tube n. [C usually plural] Biology one of two tubes that take air into your lungs from your trachea. ➔ see picture at Organ

bronchiole /ˈbrɒŋkɪəl/ n. [C] Biology a narrow tube that carries air into the lung from the bronchial tubes (=the main air passages leading to the lungs). ➔ see picture at Lung

bronchitis /ˈbrɒŋkɪtɪs/ n. [U] an illness that affects your breathing and makes you cough ➔ bronchitic /ˈbrɒŋkɪtɪk/ adj.

bronchus /ˈbrɒŋkəs/ n. (plural bronchi /ˈbrɒŋki/) [C] Biology one of two tubes that take air into your lungs from your trachea. ➔ see picture at Lung

bronce /ˈbrɔːns/ n. (plural bronzes /ˈbrɔːns/) [C] a wild horse

bronze² /ˈbrɔːnz/ n. 1 [U] a hard metal that is a mixture of copper and tin. 2 [U] a dull red-brown color. 3 [C] a work of art made of bronze: a bronze by Henry Moore [Origin: 1700—1800 French-Italian bronzo]

bronze² adj. 1 made of bronze: a bronze statue 2 having the red-brown color of bronze

bronze Age n. The Bronze Age History the period of time, between about 6,000 and 3,500 years ago, when bronze was used for making tools, weapons, etc. ➔ Iron Age, Stone Age

bronze medal n. [C] a prize that is given to the person who finishes third in a race, competition, etc., usually made of bronze

brooch /ˈbrʊʃ/ n. Jewelry that you fasten to your clothes

brood /ˈbruːd/ v. [I] to think for a long time about something that you are worried, angry, or sad about: Louise was brooding about/over what had happened at work.
brown-nose  v. [T] (informal, disapproving) to try to make someone in authority like you by being very nice to him/her —brown-nose  n. [C]

brown-stone  /braʊnstəʊn/  n. 1 [U] a type of red-brown stone, often used for building in the eastern U.S. 2 [C] a house with a front made of this stone

browse  /braʊz/  v. 1 [I] to look at the goods in a store without wanting to buy a particular thing: “Can I help you?” “No thanks, I’m just browsing.” 2 [I] to look through the pages of a book, magazine, etc. without a particular purpose, reading only the most interesting parts: I was browsing through the catalog, and I found this. 3 [I,T] v. to search for information on a computer or on the Internet: software for browsing the Internet

brows-er  /braʊzər/  n. [C] a computer program that lets you find and use information on the Internet: a Web browser

bruise  /bruɪz/  v. 1 [I] to bruise a person or piece of fruit, or to get a bruise: He fell and bruised his knee. 2 n. [U]

bruise²  v. [I,T] to bruise a person or piece of fruit, or to get a bruise: Go brush your teeth. He hadn’t brushed his hair. 2 [T] to remove something with a brush or your hand: She brushed the crumbs off her lap. 3 [I,T] v. to touch someone or something lightly as you pass by: Her hair brushed against my arm.

bruise³  n. [C] a mark on the skin of a person or piece of fruit, where it has been damaged by a hit or a fall: She was covered in cuts and bruises. [Origin: Old English brysan “to press, to break,” later influenced by Old French broiser, bruisser “to break”]

brush  /brʌʃ/  n. 1 [C] an object that you use for cleaning, painting, making your hair neat, etc., consisting of a handle with bristles or thin pieces of plastic attached to it ➔ hairbrush, paintbrush, toothbrush 2 [U] small bushes and trees covering an open area of land: a brush fire 3 [C] a short time when you are in an unpleasant situation or argument: the boy’s first brush with the law (=when he was stopped by police) [Origin: (1) 1300—1400 Early French broisse, from Old French broiç]

brush²  v. 1 [T] to use a brush to clean something or to make it look smooth and neat: Go brush your teeth. 2 [T] to remove something with a brush or your hand: She brushed the crumbs off her lap. 3 [I,T] to touch someone or something lightly as you pass by: Her hair brushed against my arm.

brush-off  n. [singular] (informal) rude or unfriendly behavior that shows you are not interested in someone: I thought she really liked me, but she gave me the brush-off.

brusher  /bruːzər/  n. [C] ➔ brush

brush up on  [phr. v.] to quickly practice and improve your skills or knowledge of a subject: I have to brush up on my French before I go to Paris.

brusque  /bruːskə/ adj. using very few words, in a way that seems impolite: a brusque manner [Origin: 1600—1700 French, Italian brusco, from Medieval Latin bruscus type of bush with sharp points]

brus-sels sprout  /bruːsəl sproʊt/ n. [C] a small round green vegetable that has a slightly bitter taste [Origin: 1600—1700 Brussels, where it was first grown] ➔ see picture at vegetable

bru-tal  /bruːtal/ adj. 1 very cruel and violent: a brutal attack 2 not sensitive to people’s feelings: the brutal truth ➔ brutally adv. ➔ brutality /bruːˈtelɪti/ n. [C,U]

bru-tal-ize  /bruːtəˌlaɪz/ v. [T] to treat someone in a cruel and violent way

bru-te  /bruːt/ n. 1 [C] a man who is rough, cruel, and not sensitive 2 an animal, especially a large one

bru-te²  adj. brute force/strength physical strength that is used rather than thought or intelligence

bru-tish  /bruːtɪʃ/ adj. very cruel: brutish behavior

b.B.S. n. [C] Bachelor of Science a university degree in a science subject ➔ B.A.

bub-ble  /ˈbʌbəl/ n. [C] a ball of air in a liquid or solid substance: soap bubbles | the bubbles in a glass of soda
buck v. [I] 1 to produce bubbles: Heat the sauce until it starts to bubble. 2 also bubble over to be full of a particular emotion, activity, etc.; The kids were bubbling over with excitement.

bubble gum n. [U] a type of chewing gum that you can blow into a bubble

bubbly adj. 1 full of bubbles 2 happy and friendly: a bubbly personality

buck n. [U] (informal) CHAMPAGNE

budget v. (buckled) to bend because of heat or pressure

buckle v. [I] if your knees buckle, they become weak

buckling n. the process by which simple living creatures produce new creatures by separating to form two new parts

bucky adj. /b'kabli/ 1 full of bubbles 2 happy and friendly: a bubbly personality

bud n. [plural buds] a young flower or leaf that is still tightly rolled up

budget v. (budgeted, budgeting) to produce budgets

Budget cuts (an decrease in the amount of money spent) have meant job losses. | He wants to balance the budget (=make the money that is spent equal to the money coming in) and cut taxes. | Budgetary cuts (+n. 1) a plan of how to spend the money that is available in a particular period in time, or the money itself: a budget of $2 million for the project | The budget for the new library system | The Union wouldn’t budget from their demands.

budding poet n. a beginning to develop: a budding poet

budding adj. (budding) beginning to develop: a budding poet

budgetary adj. (budgeted, budgeting) to plan and control how much you will spend: $150,000 has been budgeted for the after-school program.
B

BUFF

buggy /bɪˈɡɪ/ n plural buggies or buggalo [C] a light carriage pulled by a horse

buf·fon /buˈfɒn/ n [C] someone who does silly things that make you laugh [origin: 1500-1600 French boufon, from Old Italian buffone] —buffonery n [U]

buff /bʌf/ (informal) having an attractive body

bug /bʌg/ n [C] 1 any small insect; a little green bug 2 (informal) a germ (=very small creature) that causes an illness that is not very serious; a stomach bug 3 (IT) a small mistake in a computer program that stops it from working correctly

bugle /ˈbʌɡl/ n [C] a musical instrument like a trumpet, which is used in the army to call soldiers [origin: 1300-1400 bugle horn “instrument made from buffalo horn, bugle” (13-16 centuries), from bugle “buffalo”]

bugey /ˈbaʊɡə/ n (plural buggies or buffalo) [C] 1 a large animal like a cow, with a very large head and thick hair on its neck and shoulders [synonym: bison] 2 an animal like a large black cow, with long curved horns that lives in Africa and Asia

buffer /ˈbʌftər/ n [C] 1 something that protects one thing from being affected by another thing: The walls are a buffer against noise from the airport. Use your commuting time as a buffer between work and home. 2 buffer zone an area between two armies, which is intended to separate them so that they do not fight 3 also buffer state politics a smaller country between two larger countries, which makes war between the large countries less likely 4 if a place in a computer’s memory for storing information for a short time 5 also buffer solution chemistry a substance in a solution, that reduces effects on the pH (the level of acid) when an acid or base is added to the solution

bu·gle /ˈbʌɡl/ n (plural buggies or buffaloes) [C] 1 a large animal like a cow, with a very large head and thick hair on its neck and shoulders [synonym: bison] 2 an animal like a large black cow, with long curved horns that lives in Africa and Asia

buf·fet /bʊˈfɛt, bU ˈfɛt/ n [C] a meal in which people serve themselves at a table and then sit down somewhere else to eat: a breakfast buffet

buf·fet·er /bʊˈfɛtər/ n [C] a person who buggles, bugles, or bugles

buf·foon /bʊˈfʊn/ n [C] someone who does silly things that make you laugh [origin: 1500-1600 French boufon, from Old Italian buffone] —buffonery n [U]

build /bɪld/ v (past tense and past participle built /bɪlt/) 1 [T] to make something such as a house, factory, ship, etc.: the money to build a new bridge | more homes are being built near the lake | houses built of bricks

3 also build up to increase, or to make something increase: The tension between them was building. | In diabetes, sugar builds up in the bloodstream and causes damage. | a confidence-building pre-game talk [origin: Old English byldan]

build sth ↔ into sth v 1 to make something a permanent part of a system, agreement, etc.: A completion date was built into the contract. 2 to make something so that it is a permanent part of a structure, machine, etc.: a cash machine built into the wall

build on sth v 1 build on sth to use your achievements in order to develop something further: The soccer league hopes to build on the popularity of the game among young people. 2 build sth on sth to base something on an idea or thing; a relationship built on loyalty and trust

build up sth ↔ build up sb’s hopes v to unfairly make someone think that he/she will get what he/she is hoping for: Don’t build her hopes up.

THE THESAURUS

defect, problem, flaw, fault, imperfection ↔ defect

4 the travel/skiing/writing etc. bug (informal) a sudden strong interest in doing something, that usually only continues for a short time: I’d been bitten by the travel bug. 5 a small piece of electronic equipment for listening secretly to other people’s conversations

build up sb’s hopes up ↔ build up sth’s hopes v to unfairly make someone think that he/she will get what he/she is hoping for: Don’t build her hopes up.
bulge /ˈbʌlʒ/ n. 1 [C] a bulging with sth 2 [I] to stick out in a rounded shape: bags bulging with shopping

build up to sth phr. v. to gradually prepare for something: I had built up to swimming 50 lengths.

build2 n [singular, U] the shape and size of someone’s body: She has black hair and a slim build.

build-er /ˈbɪldə(r)/ n. [C] 1 a person or company that builds buildings. 2 someone or something that makes something develop or form: The win was a real confidence-builder for the team. 3 her role as a bridge builder between the communities

build-ing /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ n. 1 [C] a structure such as a house, church, or factory, that has a roof and walls: Tall buildings lined the street. 2 [U] the process or business of building things

building block n. 1 [C] a block of wood or plastic for young children to build things with. 2 building blocks [plural] the pieces or parts that make it possible for something big or important to exist: Reading and writing are the building blocks of education.

building code n. [C] one of a set of official rules about the standards that must be followed in the structure and safety of new buildings, or when changing the inside of an existing building

build-up /ˈbɪldʌp/ n. [singular, U] a gradual increase: a buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. 2 [C] the length of time spent preparing for an event: the buildup to the war

built1 /bʊlt/ v. the past tense and past participle of build

built2 adj. used to describe someone’s size or shape: a man who is built like a tank

built-in adj. forming a part of something that cannot be separated from it: a modern kitchen with built-in cabinets

bulb /ˈbʌlb/ n. 1 [C] the glass part of an electric light, that the light shines from: a 40-watt bulb. 2 biology a root shaped like a ball, that grows into a plant: tulip bulbs • see picture at plant

bulbous /ˈbʌlbəs/ adj. fat and round: a bulbous nose

bulge1 /ˈbʌldʒ/ n. [C] 1 a curved place on the surface of something, caused by something under or inside it: The gun made a bulge under his jacket. 2 an increase in the amount or level of something: the population bulge that happened after World War II

bulge2 v. [I] to stick out in a rounded shape: bags bulging with shopping

bu-li-mi-a /ˈbʊliːmɪə, bu-ɪ-ə/ n. [U] a mental illness in which someone eats too much and then vomits because s/he is afraid of gaining weight [Origin: 1800—1900 Modern Latin, Greek Δυσλίμεια “great hunger,” from bous “ox, cow” + limos “hunger”] —bulimic /ˈbʊliːmɪk/ adj.

bulk /ˈbʌlk/ n. 1 the bulk (of sth) the main or largest part of something: The bulk of the work has already been done. 2 [C,U] the large size of something or someone: the elephant’s huge bulk | Let dough rise in a warm place until it has doubled in bulk. 3 in bulk in large quantities: Businesses buy paper in bulk.

bulk y /ˈbʌlkɪ/ adj. big and heavy: a bulky package

bull /ˈbʊl/ n. 1 [C] a male cow, or the male of some other large animals, such as an elephant or whale. 2 [U] (informal) something someone says that is stupid or not true: That’s bull. I never saw him before. 3 take the bull by the horns (informal) to bravely or confidently deal with a difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant problem [Origin: (1) Old English bulza]

bull-dog /ˈbʊldɔɡ/ n. [C] a dog with a large head, a flat nose, a short neck, and short thick legs

bull-doze /ˈbʊldoʊz/ v. [T] to move dirt and rocks, destroy buildings, etc. with a bulldozer

bull-do-er /ˈbʊldəʊzər/ n. [C] a powerful vehicle with a broad metal blade, used for moving dirt and rocks, destroying buildings, etc.

bul-let /ˈbʊlət/ n. [C] a small round piece of metal that is fired from a gun

bul-le-tin /ˈbʊlətɪn/ n. [C] 1 a short official news report or announcement that is made to tell people about something important: a news bulletin. 2 a letter or printed statement that a group or organization produces to tell people its news [Origin: 1700—1800 French, Italian bullettino, from bulla “official announcement by the Pope”]

bulletin board n. [C] 1 a board on a wall, that you put information or pictures on. 2 a place in a system of computers where you can read or leave messages

bull-fight /ˈbʊlfɪt/ n. [C] a type of entertainment in some countries, in which a man fights and kills a bull. —bullfighter n. [C] —bullfighting n. [U]

bull-horn /ˈbʊlhaʊrn/ n. [C] a piece of equipment that you hold up to your mouth when you talk, to make your voice louder

bull-ion /ˈbʊliən/ n. [C] blocks of gold or silver

bull-ish /ˈbʊlɪʃ/ adj. ECONOMICS expecting the price of shares on a stock market to rise [art] bearish

bull market n. [C] ECONOMICS a stock market in which the prices of stocks are rising and prices are expected to continue rising [art] bear market

bull-pen /ˈbʊlpen/ n. [C] the area in a baseball field, in which pitchers practice throwing

bull’s-eye n. [C] the center of a target that you try to hit when shooting

bull-er /ˈbʊlər/ v. [T] to threaten to hurt someone or frighten him/her, especially someone weaker or smaller than you: At camp, the bigger boys bullied him. | Don’t let them bully you into working on Saturdays. —bully n. [C]

bum1 /ˈbʌm/ n. [informal] 1 (disapproving) a man who has no home or job, and who asks people...
on the street for money. 2 someone who is very lazy: Get up, you lazy bum! 3 beach/ski etc. bum someone who spends all of his/her time on the beach, skiing, etc.

**bum** v (bummed, bumping) [T] (slang) to ask someone if you can borrow or have something small: He bummed a cigarette from her.

**bum around** phr. v (slang) to spend time doing nothing, or in a very lazy way. 2 bum around to travel around, living very cheaply, without having any plans: He spent a year bumping around Europe.

**bum?** adj. (informal) 1 bad and useless: He got a bum deal. 2 injured: a bum leg

**bumblebee** /ˈbʌmblbi/ n [C] a large hairy bee

**bumble** /ˈbʌmbl/ adj. behaving in a careless way and making a lot of mistakes

**bummed** /ˈbʌmd/ also **bumped out** adj. (spoken) feeling disappointed: I'm really bummed that we can't go!

**bum-er** /ˈbʌmər/ n. [singular] (spoken) a situation that is disappointing: You can't go? What a bummer.

**bump** 1 /bʌmp/ v 1 [I,T] to hit or knock against something, especially by accident: It was so dark I bumped into a tree. Don't bump your head!

**THESAURUS** hit, collide, bang, strike

2 [I] to move up and down as you move forward in a vehicle: We bumped along the dirt road.

**bump into** ab phr. v (informal) to meet someone you know when you were not expecting to: Guess who I bumped into this morning?

**bump** ab [T] off phr. v (informal) to kill someone

**bump** 2 n. [C] 1 an area of skin that is swollen because you have hit it on something: a bump on his head

**THESAURUS** injury, wound, bruise, contusion, cut, laceration, scrape, sprain, fracture ➔ INJURY

2 a small raised area on a surface: a bump in the road 3 a movement in which one thing hits against another thing, or the sound that this makes: The elevator stopped with a bump.

**bump-er** /ˈbʌmpər/ n [C] 1 the part at the front and back of a car that protects it if it hits anything 2 bumper-to-bumper bumper-to-bumper traffic is very close together and moving slowly

**bumper** 2 adj. very large: a bumper crop

**bumper sticker** n [C] a small sign with a message on it on the bumper of a car

**bump-y** /ˈbʌmpi/ adj. 1 a bumpy surface has a lot of raised parts on it: a bumpy road 2 a bumpy trip by car or airplane is uncomfortable because of bad road or weather conditions

**bun** /bʌn/ n. [C] 1 a type of bread that is small and round: a hamburger bun 2 if a woman has her hair in a bun, she fastens her hair in a small round shape at the back of her head

**bunch** 1 /bʌntʃ/ n. [singular] a group or number of similar people or things, or a large amount of something: The doctor asked me a bunch of questions. 2 a bunch of grapes There are a whole bunch of little restaurants by the beach. 3 This beer is the best of the bunch.

**bunch** 2 v. [I,T] also **bunch together** to stay close together in a group, or to form a group: The runners were bunched together. 2 also **bunch up** to pull material together tightly in folds: Her socks were bunched up around her ankles.

**bundle** 1 /ˈbʌndl/ n. 1 [C] a group of things such as papers, clothes, or sticks that are fastened or tied together: a bundle of newspapers 2 [C] a lot of money: That car must have cost a bundle. 4 be a bundle of nerves/laughs etc. informal to be very nervous, a lot of fun, etc.

**bundle** 2 v. 1 [I,T] also **bundle up** to make a bundle: Dave bundled up the newspapers. 2 [I,T] also **bundle up** to dress in a lot of warm clothes because it is cold: Fans were bundled up against the cold. 3 [T] to make someone move quickly into a particular place: The police bundled him into a car. 4 [T] to include computer software or other services when you sell a new computer

**bun-ga-low** /ˈbʌŋgəlou/ n. [C] a small house that usually has only one level ➔ HOUSE (Origin: 1600—1700 Hindī bāngla “(house) in the Bengal style”)

**bun-gee jump-ing** /ˈbʌŋɡi dʒʌmpɪŋ/ n. [U] a sport in which you jump off something very high while you are attached to a long length of special rope that stretches ➔ **bungee jump** n. [C] — **bungee jumper** n. [C]

**bung-le** /ˈbʌŋgli/ v. [T] to do something badly: They bungled the job completely. — **bungler** n. [C] — **bungling** adj.

**bun-ion** /ˈbʌnɪən/ n. [C] a painful sore on your big toe

**bunk** /bʌŋk/ n. 1 [C] a narrow bed that is attached to the wall, for example on a train or a ship 2 [C]
bureaucrat

burden

bunker

bureau

buoy

buoyant

bureaucratic

organization that collects or provides information:

divided into departments and operated by a large number of officials who are not elected, or as a system in which this happens

something that is difficult or worrying that you are responsible for:

the duty to prove that something is true

something heavy that you have to carry

burden on

buoyancy

buoyant

burdened

buoy up

buoyant mood

buoyant, buoyantly

burden

1 to make someone worry or cause problems for him/her: families burdened with debt

2 to make someone carry something heavy

burden on

burden with debt

burden

1 (past tense and past participle burned or burnt)

1 DESTROY/INJURE WITH FIRE

2 PRODUCE FLAMES

3 get burned (spoken) a to be emotionally hurt by someone or something: I'm going to take things slowly because I don't want to get burned again. b to lose a lot of money, especially in a business deal

4 FUEL

5 FACE/CHEEKS

6 FAT/ENERGY

7 CD/DVD

8 LIGHT

burg-er

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burn (sth + -) down phr. v. 1 if a building burns down or is burned down, it is destroyed by fire
burn sth + - off phr. v. burn off energy/fat/calories to use energy that is stored in your body by doing physical exercise
burn out phr. v. 1 burn (sth + -) out if a fire burns out or burns itself out, it stops burning because there is no coal, wood, etc. left
2 burn (sth + -) out if an engine or electric wire burns out or is burned out, it stops working because it has become too hot
3 be burned out if a building, car, etc. is burned out, the inside of it is destroyed by fire
4 burn (sb) out to work so hard over a period of time that you become very tired and do not want to continue: After three years of 14-hour days, he was burned out.
burn up phr. v. 1 burn up if something burns up or is burned up, it is completely destroyed by fire or great heat
2 burn sb up (informal) to make someone angry: The way she treats him really burns me up.
burn2 n. [C] an injury or mark caused by fire or heat: a burn on her arm
burner (—burst, —burned) n. 1 [C] the part of a stove that produces heat or a flame
2 put sth on the back burner (informal) to delay dealing with something until a later time
burning /′burniŋ/ adj. 1 on fire: The boys were rescued from the burning house.
2 feeling very hot: a burning fever
3 burning ambition/need etc. a very strong ambition, need etc.
4 burning question/issue a very important or urgent question etc.
5 burning adj.
burnished /′bərnɪʃt/ adj. [T] to polish metal until it shines —burnished adj.
burnt /′bərnɪt/ v. a past tense and past participle of burn
burb /′burbp/ v. (informal) 1 [I] if you burp, gas comes up from your stomach through your mouth and makes a noise
2 [T] to help a baby get rid of stomach gas, especially by rubbing his/her back
—burb n. [C]
burrito /′bərito/ n. (plural burritos) [C] a Mexican food made from a tortilla folded around meat or beans
burro /′bəroʊ, ′bəroʊ/ n. (plural burros) [C] a small donkey
burrow1 /′burwl, ′bərowl/ n. (plural burrows) [C] a hole or passage in the ground: Gophers had burrowed under the wall.
burrow2 v. (C) to make a hole or passage in the ground: a rose bush
burst1 /′burst/ v. (past tense and past participle burst) 1 [T] to break open or apart suddenly and violently, or to make something do this: a game in which kids sit on balloons to try to burst them
burst2 n. a burst of sth a short sudden period of increased activity, loud noise, or strong feeling: a sudden burst of laughter
bursting /′bərstɪŋ/ adj. be bursting to be very full of something: This town is bursting with tourists.
burst2 /′bərst/ v. 1 burst out laughing/crying etc. to suddenly start to laugh, cry, etc.
2 to suddenly say something in a strong way: “I don’t believe it!” she burst out angrily
burst2 n. a burst of sth a sudden, short period of increased activity, loud noise, or strong feeling: a sudden burst of laughter
bursting /′bərstɪŋ/ adj. be bursting to be very full of something: This town is bursting with tourists.
burst into /′bərst ɪnto/ sth phr. v. to suddenly start to do something: Ellen burst into tears (=began crying).
bursting /′bərstɪŋ/ adj. be bursting to be very full of something: This town is bursting with tourists.
bury /′bəri/ v. (buried, buries) [T] 1 to put a dead body into a grave: Aunt Betty was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.
2 to cover something with something else so that it cannot be seen: a dog burying a bone
—burying adj.
busty /′bəstɪ/ adj. (pl. bustier) [C] a large vehicle that people pay to travel on: Are you going to drive or go by bus? Five people got on the bus.
—bus v. [T] 1 to take a group of people somewhere in a bus: Many children are being bused to school in other areas.
2 to take away dirty dishes from the tables in a restaurant: a job busing tables
—busier adj. (busier) [C] a man whose job is to take away dirty dishes from the tables in a restaurant
bus /′bʌs/ n. [C] a plant with many thin branches growing up from the ground: a rose bush
—busier adj. (busier) [C] a man whose job is to take away dirty dishes from the tables in a restaurant
bursting /′bərstɪŋ/ adj. be bursting to be very full of something: This town is bursting with tourists.
bush /′bʌʃ/ n. [C] a bushy plant with thorny branches growing from the ground: a rose bush
—bushier adj. (bushier) [C] a man whose job is to take away dirty dishes from the tables in a restaurant
bursting /′bərstɪŋ/ adj. be bursting to be very full of something: This town is bursting with tourists.
bustle

bus·i·ly /'busi·lē/ adv. in a busy way

busi·ness /'buz·nēs/ n.
1 WORK DONE BY COMPANIES [U] the activity of buying or selling goods or services: We do a lot of business with a company in Texas. | jobs in the music/advertising/publishing business

2 A COMPANY [C] an organization that produces or sells goods or services: a real-estate business | He runs a printing business. | the owner of a small business

3 YOUR JOB [U] work that you do as part of your job: Al’s gone to Japan on business. | a business trip

4 AMOUNT OF WORK [U] the amount of work a company does, or the amount of money it makes: Business is good/bad/slow during the winter.

5 be in business to be operating as a company: He’s in business for himself (she owns a small company).

6 go into business/go out of business to begin or stop operating as a company: Many small companies have recently gone out of business.

7 big business a) large and powerful companies in general: the Republican’s links with big business b) something that makes a lot of profit: Toys are big business.

8 PERSONAL LIFE [U] if something is not your business, you should not be involved in it or ask about it: It’s none of your business how much I earn. | Why don’t you just mind your own business (=used in order to tell someone rudely that you do not want his/her advice, help, etc.)

9 SUBJECT/ACTIVITY [singular] a subject, event, or activity, especially one that you have a particular opinion of: Rock climbing can be a risky business.

10 get down to business to start dealing with an important subject

11 business as usual if a situation is business as usual, things are happening as they usually do, even though there is a reason why you might expect them not to happen normally: The owners have changed, but it’s business as usual for the popular restaurant.

12 mean business (informal) to be determined to do something: The border is being guarded by troops who mean business.

13 have no business doing sth if someone has no business doing something, s/he should not do it: He was drunk and had no business driving. [ORIGIN: 1300—1400] 

business card n. [C] a card that shows your name, the name of your company, the company’s address, etc.

busi·ness·like /'buz·nēs·lāk/ adj. effective and practical in the way you do things: a businesslike attitude

big business

bust

bust /böst/ n. informal 1 a place where buses start and finish their trips | bust stop n. [C] a place at the side of a road, marked with a sign, where buses stop for passengers

2 a) something that ends as a situation, or that stops an activity: an underground bust | bust of someone’s head, shoulders, and upper chest: a bust of Beethoven

bust n. [C] 1 a woman’s breasts, or the measurement around a woman’s breasts and back: a 34-inch bust 2 (informal) a situation in which the police go into a place in order to catch people doing something illegal: a drug bust 3 ENG. LANG. ARTS a model of someone’s head, shoulders, and upper chest: a bust of Beethoven

bust v. [I] to move around quickly, looking very busy: Linda bustled around the kitchen.

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2 bust sb (for sth) if the police bust someone, they catch someone who has done something illegal: A new car would bust our budget. 4 crime-busting/union-busting/budget-busting etc. used with nouns to show that a situation is being ended or an activity is being stopped

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### busy

**bus-y** /ˈbʌzi/ adj. (comparative busier, superlative busiest) 1 a busy person is working hard and has a lot of things to do: Hawkins is busy with a customer. 2 a busy mother 3 I found some paper and crayons to keep the kids busy. 2 a busy time is full of work or other activities: a very busy day 3 a busy place is full of people or vehicles, or has a lot happening in it: a busy airport 4 a telephone that is busy is being used: I keep getting a busy signal. 5 (disapproving) a pattern or design that is busy is full of details.

**busy-ly** adv. used to do something in order to make time seem to go faster: He busied himself with cleaning.

**busi-ness** n. (plural busy-nesses) [C] someone who is too interested in other people's private activities.

**but** prep. except for: Joe can come any day but Monday. [T] nobody here but me.

**butch-er** /ˈbʌtʃər/ n. [C] someone who owns or works in a store that sells meat [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French boucher, from bouc “male goat”].

**butcher** v. [T] 1 to kill animals and prepare them to be used as meat 2 to kill people in a cruel way — butchery n. [U]

**butch-er’s** /ˈbʌtʃərз/ n. [C] the main male servant of a house.

**butch-er’s-’-bouc** /ˈbʌtʃərз-’bɔk/ n. [C,U] informal one of the soft parts of your body that you sit on.

**butch-er’s-’-hat** /ˈbʌtʃərз-’hæt/ n. [C,U] a type of candy made from butter and sugar boiled together.

**butch-er’s-’-tail** /ˈbʌtʃərз-’tæl/ n. [C] butch-er’s-’-tail.

**butch-er’s-’-tail** /ˈbʌtʃərз-’tæl/ n. [C] the end of a cigarette after most of it has been smoked.

**butch-er’s-’-tail** /ˈbʌtʃərз-’tæl/ n. [C] the end of the handle of a gun.

**butch-er’s-’-tail** /ˈbʌtʃərз-’tæl/ n. [C] the part of your body that you sit on.

**butch-er’s-’-tail** /ˈbʌtʃərз-’tæl/ n. [C] a hole for a button to be put through to fasten a shirt, coat, etc.

**butch-et** /ˈbʌtʃət/ n. [C] a type of candy made from butter and sugar boiled together.

**butch-er’s-’-tail** /ˈbʌtʃərз-’tæl/ n. [C] a type of candy made from butter and sugar boiled together.

**butch-er’s-’-tail** /ˈbʌtʃərз-’tæl/ n. [C] the main male servant of a house.

**butch-er’s-’-tail** /ˈbʌtʃərз-’tæl/ n. [C] the part of your body that you sit on.

**butch-er’s-’-tail** /ˈbʌtʃərз-’tæl/ n. [C] a hole for a button to be put through to fasten a shirt, coat, etc.
butress /ˈbʌtres/ n. [T] (formal) to do something to support a system, idea, argument, etc.: The evidence clearly buttresses the Treasury’s argument.

buttress /ˈbʌtres/ n. [C] a structure built to support a wall

buxom /ˈbʊksəm/ adj. a woman who is buxom has large breasts

buy /bɔɪ/ v. (past tense and past participle bought /bɔt/) 1 [T] to get something by paying money for it: Let me buy you a drink. It’s best to buy plants from a good nursery. The money will be used to buy equipment for the school.

2 [T] (informal) to believe an explanation or reason for something: “I’ll tell the police it was an accident.” “They’ll never buy it.”

THE SAURUS

purchase (formal) – to buy something: Tickets for the performance can be purchased by phone.

acquire (formal) – to buy a company or property: They want to acquire valuable works of art as cheaply as possible.

get – to buy or obtain something: I never know what to get Dad for his birthday.

procure (formal) – to buy or obtain something, especially something that is difficult to get: The organization helps workers procure insurance at cheaper rates.

snap sth up – to buy something immediately, especially when it is very cheap: Real estate in the area is being snapped up by developers.

pick sth up – to buy something: Could you pick up some milk on your way home?

stock up – to buy a lot of something that you intend to use later: Before the blizzard, we stocked up on food.

THE SAURUS

believe, accept, take sb’s word, swallow, fall for sth to sth ➔ BELIEVE

3 buy time (informal) to do something that will get you more time to finish something: 4 [T] also buy off (informal) to pay money to someone in order to persuade him/her to do something dishonest

bribe: They say the judge was bought.

buy into sth phr. v. 1 to accept that an idea is right and allow it to influence you: women who buy into the idea of having a “perfect body” 2 ECONOMICS to buy part of a business or organization: How much does it cost to buy into a hamburger franchise?

buy sb/sth ↔ out phr. v. ECONOMICS to buy someone’s share of a business or property that you previously owned together, so that you gain control

buy sth ↔ up phr. v. to quickly buy as much as you can of something: Even small local newspapers have been bought up by the national newspaper chains.

buy /bɔɪ/ n. be a good/bad buy to be worth or not worth the price you paid: These shoes were a good buy.

THE SAURUS

customer, client, shopper, patron, consumer ➔ CUSTOMER

2 someone whose job is to choose and buy the goods that a store or company will sell

THE SAURUS

customer, client, shopper, patron, consumer ➔ CUSTOMER

buy-out /ˈbʌraʊt/ n. [C] ECONOMICS a situation in which someone gains control of a company by buying all of its stock: a management buyout

buzz /ˈbʊz/ v. 1 [I] to make a continuous noise like the sound of a bee: What’s making that buzzing noise? 2 [I] if a group of people or a place is buzzing, people are making a lot of noise because they are excited: The room buzzed with excitement. 3 [I] to call someone by pressing a buzzer: Tina buzzed for her secretary.

buzz off phr. v. (informal) used in order to tell someone to go away in an impolite way

buzz /ˈbʊz/ n. 1 [C] a continuous noise like the sound of a bee: the buzz of traffic in the distance see picture on page A7 2 [singular] (informal) a strong feeling of excitement, pleasure, or success, especially one you get from alcohol or drugs

buzzard /ˈbʌzərd/ n. [C] a large wild bird that eats dead animals

buzz−er /ˈbʊzə/ n. [C] a small thing like a button, that makes a buzzing sound when you press it: Press the buzzer if you know the answer.

buzz−word /ˈbʊzwɜːd/ n. [C] a word or phrase relating to a particular subject that is suddenly very popular

by /bɔɪ/ prep. 1 used with passive forms of verbs to show who did something or what caused something: a play by Shakespeare | a film made by Steven Spielberg | Her money is controlled by her family. 2 near or beside: He was standing by the window. 3 past: Two dogs ran by me. 4 used in order to say what means or method someone uses to do something: Send the letter by air mail. | Carolyn earns extra money by babysitting. | We went from New York to Philadelphia by car/airplane/ train/bus. 5 no later than a particular time: This report has to be done by 5:00. 6 by mistake/ accident without intending to do something: She locked the door by mistake. 7 according to a particular way of doing things: By law, cars cannot pass a school bus that has stopped. 8 used in order to show which part of something someone holds: I picked up the pot by the handle. | She grabbed him by the arm. 9 used in order to show a distance, amount, or rate: The room is 24 feet by 36 feet. | Are you paid by the hour? 10 by the way (spoken) used in order to begin talking about a subject that is not related to the one you were talking about: Oh, by the way, Vicky called while you were out. 11 (all) by yourself completely alone: They left the boy by himself for two days! 12 day by day/little by little etc. used in order to show that something happens gradually: Little by little, he began to understand the language.

by /bɔɪ/ adv. 1 past: One or two cars went by. | Three hours went by before we heard any
news. 2 come/stop/go by to visit or go to a place for a short time when you intend to go somewhere else afterward: Come by (come to my house, office, etc.) any time tomorrow. 3 by and large used when talking generally about something: By and large, the new arrangements are working well.

bye [baɪ] also bye-bye interjection (spoken) goodbye: Bye, Sandy.

by-election n. [C] politics a special election to replace a politician who has left the government or died

by-gone /ˈbaɪɡən/ adj. bygone days/, age/ora etc. a period in the past

by-gones /ˈbaɪɡənz/ n. let bygones be bygones (informal) to forgive someone for something bad that s/he has done to you

by-law /ˈbaɪlaʊ/ n. [C] a rule made by an organization

by-line n. [C] a line at the beginning of a newspaper or magazine article that gives the writer’s name

BYOB adj. bring your own bottle used in order to describe a party or event that you bring your own alcoholic drinks to

by-pass /ˈbaɪpɑːs/ n. [C] 1 a medical operation that repairs the system of arteries around the heart: a triple heart bypass operation 2 a road that goes around a town or other busy place rather than through it

bypass v. [T] 1 to avoid a place by going around it: If we bypass the town, we’ll save time. 2 to avoid obeying a rule, system, or someone in an official position: He bypassed the complaints procedure and wrote straight to the chairman.

by-product /ˈbaɪprɒdʌkt/ n. [C] 1 a substance that is produced during the process of making something else: Sausages are made from a variety of meats and meat by-products. 2 an unexpected result of an event or of something you do: Job losses are a by-product of the economic slowdown.

by-stander /ˈbaɪstændər/ n. [C] someone who watches what is happening without taking part: Several innocent bystanders were killed.

byte /ˈbaɪt/ n. [C] 1 a unit for measuring the amount of information a computer can use, equal to 8 bits

by-way /ˈbaɪˌweɪ/ n. [C] a small road or path that is not used very much

by-word /ˈbaɪˌwɜːrd/ n. [C] the name of someone or something that has become so well known for a particular quality that it represents that quality: The housing projects have become a byword for poverty.

C C c /sɪ/ 1 the third letter of the English alphabet 2 the number 100 in the system of Roman numerals

C1 /sɪ/ n. 1 [C] a grade given to a student’s work to show that it is of average quality: Terry got a C on the final exam. 2 [C, U] Eng. Lang. Arts the first note in the musical scale of C Major, or the musical key based on this note

C² Physics the written abbreviation of Celsius or centigrade

C, the written abbreviation of Circa

CA the written abbreviation of California

cab /ˈkeɪb/ n. [C] 1 a car with a driver who you pay to drive you somewhere (on taxi): We’ll just take a cab home.

cab-a-re-t /ˈkeɪbəret/ n. [C, U] entertainment such as music and dancing performed in a restaurant while customers eat and drink [Origin: 1600—1700 French “drinking place, bar”]

cab-bage /ˈkæbɪdʒ/ n. [C, U] a large round vegetable with thick green or purple leaves that can be cooked or eaten raw [Origin: 1400—1500 French cabouche “head”] → see picture at vegetable

cab-bie, cabby /ˈkæbɪ/ n. [C] (informal) someone who drives a cab

cab-in /ˈkæbɪn/ n. [C] 1 a small house made of wood, usually in a forest or the mountains: a log cabin 2 a small room on a ship, in which you sleep 3 the area inside an airplane where the passengers sit → see picture at airplane [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French cabune, from Old Provençal cabuna “small wooden building”]

cab-in crew n. [C] the people who take care of the passengers and serve meals on an airplane

cab-i-net /ˈkeɪbənɪt/ n. [C] 1 a piece of furniture with doors and shelves or drawers, used for storing or showing things: a filing cabinet | the kitchen cabinets 2 an important group of politicians who make decisions or advise the leader of a government: cabinet members [Origin: 1500—1600 French “small room,” from Old North French cabine “room for gambling”]

ca-bie /ˈkeɪbɪ/ n. [C] a plastic or rubber tube containing wires that carry electronic signals,
telephone messages, etc.: an underground telephone cable 2 [U] a system of broadcasting television by using cables, paid for by the person watching it: I’ll wait for the movie to come out on cable. 3 [C,U] a thick strong metal rope used on ships, to support bridges, etc. 4 [C] a TELEGRAM

cable* vi [I,T] to send a TELEGRAM

cable car n. [C] 1 a vehicle that is pulled along by a cable, used like a bus to take people from one place to another 2 a vehicle that hangs from a cable and takes people up a mountain

cable car

caboose /ka’bous/ n. [C] a small railroad car at the end of a train

cache /ka’ʃe/ n. [C] 1 a group of things that are hidden, or the place where they are hidden: The soldiers found a cache of weapons in the forest. 2 a special part of a computer’s MEMORY that helps it work faster by storing information for a short time — cache v [T]

cachet /ka’ʃe/ n. [U] a quality that is good or desirable: It’s a great college, but it lacks the cachet of Harvard.

cackle /‘kækəl/ v [I] 1 to make the loud noise a chicken makes 2 to laugh or talk in a loud rough voice

cackle n. [C]

cacophonous adj

cacophony /‘kækəfəni/ n. [singular] (formal) a mixture of loud sounds together that are not pleasant to listen to: a cacophony of car horns

cactus /‘kektəs/ n. (plural cacti /kektəsi or cactuses) [C] a desert plant with thick stems and sharp points see picture on page A10

cadaver /‘kɑːdəvər/ n. [C] (formal) a dead human body

cad-dy /‘kædri/ n. (plural caddies) [C] someone who carries the equipment for someone who is playing GOLF — caddy vi [I]

cadence /‘kædəns/ n. [C] 1 the way someone’s voice rises and falls 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS a regular repeated pattern of sounds

cadet /ka’dæt/ n. [C] someone who is studying to become an officer in the military or the police

cadium /‘kædmɪəm/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol Cd) a type of metal that is an ELEMENT and that is used in BATTERIES

cadre /kɑːdri, ‘ka-ˌdrē/ n. [C] (formal) a small group of specially trained people in a profession, political party, or military force: a cadre of highly trained scientists

cajon /‘seɪbən/ n. [C] another spelling of CESAREAN

cafe /ka’fɛ/ n. [C] 1 a small restaurant [Origin: 1900—1900 American Spanish “coffee shop,” from Spanish café “coffee”]

cafe-ter-ia /ka’fɛtrɪə/ n. [C] a restaurant where people get their own food at a COUNTER and take it to a table themselves: the school cafeteria

caffeine /kæfɪn/ n. [U] a chemical substance in coffee, tea, and some other drinks that makes people feel more active: caffeine-free beverages

cage /keɪdʒ/ n. [C] 1 a structure made of wires or bars in which birds or animals can be kept: a hamster cage [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French, Latin cavea “hollow place, cage”]

cage v [T] to put an animal or bird in a cage

cag-ey /‘keɪdi/ adj. (informal) not willing to talk about your plans or intentions: The White House is being very caggy about the contents of the report.

cahoots /‘kɑːhʊts/ n. be in cahoots (with sb) (informal) to be working secretly with others, usually to do something that is not honest

cai-man /‘keɪmən/ n. [C] a type of small CROCODILE that lives in tropical areas of North, Central, and South America

cajole /ka’dʒʊl/ vi [T] to persuade someone to do something by praising him/her or making promises to him/her: She cajoled him into helping. [Origin: 1600—1700 French cajoler “to make noises like a bird in a cage, cajole,” from Old North French caiole “birdcage”]

cajole n. [U] PERSUADE

cajoler /‘keɪloər/ n. [C] a member of a group of

**Ca-jun**
cake

people in southern Louisiana whose family originally came from the French-speaking part of Canada —Cajun adj.

cake /ˈkeɪk/ n. 1 [C,U] a sweet food made by baking a mixture of flour, fat, sugar, and eggs: chocolate cake | a birthday cake | Do you want a piece of cake? 2 [C] a small piece of something, made into a flat shape: a cake of soap 3 salmon/rice/potato etc. cake fish, rice, etc. that has been formed into a flat round shape and cooked 4 be a piece of cake (informal) to be very easy: We looked at the other team and thought, “piece of cake!” 5 take the cake (informal) to be worse than anything else you can imagine: Of all the stupid things you’ve done, this takes the cake! 6 have your cake and eat it too (informal) to have all the advantages of something without any of the disadvantages [Origin: 1100—1200 Old Norse kaka]

cake /keɪk/ v. be caked in/with sth to be covered with a thick layer of something: Irene’s boots were caked with mud.

cal. or Cal. CHEMISTRY a written abbreviation of CALORIE.

calamity /ˈkæləməti/ n. (plural calamities) [C] a very bad unexpected event that causes a lot of damage or suffering: If the crops fail again, it will be a calamity for the country. —calamitous adj.

calci-um /ˈkælsəm/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol Ca) a silver-white metal that is an ELEMENT and that helps to form teeth, bones, and CHALK [Origin: 1800—1900 Modern Latin, Latin calx “lime”]

cal-cu-late /ˈkælkjəleɪt/ v. [T] MATH to find out something or measure something using numbers: These instruments calculate distances precisely. Researchers calculated that the chances of having an accident rose 4.3%. I’m trying to calculate how long it will take us to drive to Denver.

THESAURUS

figure out — a less formal word for calculate: Let’s try to figure out how much this will cost! tally up — to calculate the total number of points won, things done, etc.: Can you tally up the scores?

add sth and sth — to put two or more numbers together to find the total: Add 7 and 5 to make 12.

subtract sth from sth also take sth away from sth — to reduce one number by another number: If you subtract 12 from 15, you get 3. I’d take away 2 if 6.
multiply — to add a number to itself a particular number of times: 4 multiplied by 10 is 40.
divide — to calculate how many times one number contains another number: 10 divided by 2 equals 5.

plus (spoken) — used between numbers to show that you are adding them together: Two plus two equals four.

minus (spoken) — used between numbers to show that you are taking one away from the other: Six minus five is one.

2 be calculated to do sth to be intended to have a particular effect: The ads are calculated to attract Hispanic buyers. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of calculate, from calculus “stone used in counting”]

cal-cu-lat-ed /ˈkælkjəˌleɪtɪd/ adj. 1 calculated risk/gamble something you do after thinking carefully, although you know it may have bad results 2 deliberately and carefully planned to have a particular effect: a calculated attempt to deceive the public

cal-cu-lat-ing /ˈkælkjəˌleɪtɪŋ/ adj. (disapproving) someone who is calculating makes careful plans to get what s/he wants, without caring about how it affects other people

cal-cu-la-tion /ˈkælkjəˌleɪʃən/ n. [C usually plural] MATH the act of adding, multiplying, or dividing numbers to find out an amount, price, etc.: I made a few quick calculations. an approximate calculation of the cost by their calculations, the debt will be paid off in four years.

cal-cu-la-tor /ˈkælkjəˌleɪtər/ n. [C] a small machine that can add, multiply, divide, etc. numbers

cal-cu-lus /ˈkælkjəˌləs/ n. [U] MATH the part of mathematics that studies changing quantities, such as the speed of a falling stone or the slope of a curved line

cal-de-ra /ˈkældərə/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a large deep hole in the top of a VOLCANO, formed by an ERUPTION (≡explosion which sends smoke, fire, and rock into the sky)

cal-en-dar /ˈkæləndər/ n. [C] 1 a set of pages showing the days, weeks, and months of a year, that you usually hang on the wall 2 all the things that you plan to do in the following days, months, etc.: My calendar is full this week. 3 a system that divides and measures time in a particular way: the Jewish calendar 4 calendar year/month a period of time that continues from the first day of the month or year until the last day of the month or year [Origin: 1100—1200 Anglo-French calendrier, from Medieval Latin calendarium, from Latin kalendae “first day of an ancient Roman month”]

calf /kælf/ n. (plural calves /kælevz/) [C] 1 the part at the back of your leg between your knee and foot 2 the baby of a cow, or of some other large animals such as an ELEPHANT

cal-i-ber /ˈkæliˌbər/ n. [C] 1 the level of quality or ability that someone or something has achieved: musicians of the highest caliber 2 the width of a bullet or the inside part of a gun [Origin: 1500—1600 French calibre, from Old Italian calibro,
cal·i·brate /ˈkæliˌbreɪt/ v [T] SCIENCE to mark an instrument or tool so you can use it for measuring —calibration /ˈkæliˌbreɪʃən/ n. [C, U]
cal·i·co /ˈkalɪko/ n. [U] a light cotton cloth with a small pattern on it
cal·iph /ˈkælɪf/ n. [C] HISTORY a title of some Muslim rulers, especially in the past. A caliph’s right to rule came from being related to the Prophet Muhammad. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French calife, from Arabic khilafah “person who comes after;” because a caliph is regarded as a successor of Muhammad]

CALL /ˈkæl/ n. [U] it computer-assisted language learning the use of computers to help people learn foreign languages

call /ˈkæl/ v.
1 TELEPHONE [T] to telephone someone: I called about six o’clock. | He said he’d call me tomorrow.
2 DESCRIBE [T] to describe someone or something in a particular way, or to say that she has a particular quality: News reports have called it the worst disaster of this century. | Are you calling me a liar?
3 ASK/OFFER [T] to ask or order someone to come and help you with a difficult situation: The governor called on both sides to observe the cease-fire.
4 ARRANGE [T] to arrange for something to happen at a particular time: A meeting was called for 3 p.m. Wednesday.
5 SAY/SHOUT [T] to say or shout something so that someone can hear you: “I’m coming!” Paula called.

THESAURUS

describe – to say what someone or something is like by giving details: The suspect has been described as a young white man.
characterize – to describe the character of someone or something in a particular way: Psychologists characterized her as mentally unstable.
label – to use a particular word or phrase in order to describe someone: He labeled their comments “ridiculous.”
brand – to call someone a very bad type of person, often unfairly: His opponents branded him a racist.
portray – to describe or show someone or something in a particular way: a politician who portrayed himself as an opponent of big business

6 NAME [T] to give a person, animal, or thing a name: What are you going to call the dog? | What was that movie called again (=what was its name)?
7 READ NAMES [T] also call out to read names or numbers in a loud voice in order to get someone’s attention: When I call your name, go stand at the front.
8 call the shots (informal) to be the person who decides what to do in a situation: He’s the boss, so he gets to call the shots.
9 call it a day (spoken) said when you want to stop working, either because you are tired or because you have done enough: Come on, guys, let’s call it a day.

call (sb) back phr. v. to telephone someone again, or to telephone someone who tried to telephone you earlier: Okay, I’ll call back around three. | Can I call you back later?
call for sth phr. v.
1 to ask publicly for something to be done: Parents are calling for a return to basics in education.
2 to need or deserve a particular type of behavior or treatment: a situation that calls for immediate action
3 to say that a particular type of weather is likely to happen: The forecast calls for more rain.
call in phr. v.
1 call sb ↔ in to ask or order someone to come and help you with a difficult situation: The governor called on both sides to observe the cease-fire.
2 to telephone the place where you work, especially to report something: Jan called in sick this morning.
3 to telephone a radio or television show to give your opinion or ask a question

call ab/th ↔ off phr. v.
1 to decide that a planned event will not happen or will not continue: The game had to be called off due to bad weather.
2 to order a dog or person to stop attacking someone: Call off your dog!
call on sb phr. v.
1 to formally ask someone to do something: The UN has called on both sides to observe the cease-fire.
2 to visit someone for a short time: a salesman calling on customers

call out phr. v.
1 call sb/th ↔ out to say something loudly: “Phone for you,” Rosie called out.
2 call sb/th ↔ up to ask or order someone to come and help you with a difficult situation: The Army has been called out to help fight the fires.

call up phr. v.
1 call sb ↔ up to telephone someone: Dave called me up to tell me about it.
2 call sb/th ↔ up it to make information appear on a computer screen

call2 n. [C] 1 an action of talking to someone by telephone: Were there any phone calls for me? | I got a call yesterday from Teresa. | Just give me a call from the airport. | I have to make a telephone
call center

call. [Why haven’t you returned my call (=telephoned me back)?] a local/long-distance call

2 be on call ready to go to work if you are needed: Heart surgeons are on call 24 hours a day. 3 a shout or cry: a call for help 4 the sound that a bird or animal makes 5 a request or demand for someone to do something: There have been calls for him to resign. 6 no call for sth/no call to do sth (spoken) used in order to tell someone that his/her behavior is wrong or that something is unnecessary: She had no call to talk to you like that. 7 a decision made by the referee in a sports game: All the calls went against us. 8 a message or announcement: the last call for flight 134 9 a short visit to someone

call center n. [C] an office where a lot of people are employed to deal with customers who telephone them with questions, orders for goods, etc.
call-er /'kal33/ n. [C] someone who is making a telephone call
call girl n. [C] a prostitute
cal-lig-ra-phy /'kælɪg्रærəfi/ n. [U] the art of writing using special pens or brushes, or the beautiful writing produced in this way [origin: 1600—1700 Greek kalligrapheia, from kallos “beauty” + - graphein “to write”]
call-ing /'kællɪŋ/ n. [C] a strong desire or feeling of duty to do a particular type of work, especially work that helps other people: She found her calling as a nurse.
call-in show n. [C] a radio or television program in which people telephone to give their opinions
cal-lous /'kæləs/ adj. unkind and not caring that other people are suffering —callousness n. [U] —callously adv.
cal-lus /'kælməs/ n. [C] an area of hard rough skin: calluses on his feet —calloused adj.
call waiting n. [U] a telephone service that allows you to receive another call without ending the call you are already making
calm adj. 1 relaxed and not angry or upset: Glen was calm and composed at the funeral. 2 about anything: My dad’s pretty laid-back, but my mother’s always nagging. 3 easilygoing — easilygoing: you’ll get along with her fine. 4 friendly, relaxed, and calm: Ann’s family is pretty mellow, and they liked me. 5 calm, and not nervous or excited: Try to stay cool during the interview. placid (formal) calm and peaceful and not easy to annoy or make excited: She was a good-natured, placid woman. serene (formal) —very calm or peaceful: the serene expression on her face 4 (informal) —very calm, and not nervous or excited

calmly adv.

calm down 1 become quiet after you have been angry, excited, or upset, or to make someone become quiet. Calm down and tell me what happened. 2 It took a while to calm the kids down. [origin: 1300—1400 Old French calmer, from Late Latin caudam “heat;” because everything is quiet and still in the heat of the middle part of the day] 3 adj. 1 relaxed and not angry or upset: Glen was calm and composed at the funeral. 2 keep/stay calm!

The synonyms of calm are quiet, tranquil, peaceful, and quietness. The antonyms of calm are flashy, partisan, and irritable. Calm is used to describe a state of being free from fear, anxiety, or disturbance, and is often associated with a sense of composure and control. It is a desirable quality to have in a person, as it allows them to remain composed and focused even in stressful or challenging situations. Calmness is often associated with a sense of inner peace and contentment, and is a quality that is highly valued in many cultures. It is also a quality that is often sought after in leadership roles, as it is believed to enable leaders to make rational and informed decisions, and to inspire confidence in those who look up to them.
people [origin: 900—1000 Latin camelus, from Greek kamélos]
cam-e-o /'kæmioʊ/ n [plural cameos] 1 (eng. lang. arts) a small part in a movie or play acted by a famous actor: Brad Pitt made a cameo appearance in the show. 2 a piece of jewelry with a raised shape, usually of a person’s face, on a dark background: a cameo brooch
cam-er-a /'kæmərə, -ərə/ n [c] a piece of equipment used for taking photographs, or for making movies or television programs [origin: 1700—1800 camera obscura “box with a hole through which an image is able to appear on the inside of the box” (18—21 centuries), from modern Latin, “dark room”] ➔ see picture on page A6
cam-o-mile /'kæməˌmil, -ˈmaɪl/ n [c.u.] a plant with small white and yellow flowers, often used for making tea
cam-ou-flage /'kæməˌflæʒ, -ˈfloʊʒ/ n [c.u.] the act of hiding something by making it look the same as the things around it, or the things you use to do this: a soldier in camouflage | The Arctic fox’s white fur is an excellent winter camouflage. [origin: 1900—2000 French camoufler “to change the appearance of,” from italian camuffare] ➔ camouflage v [t]
camp¹ /'kæmp/ n [c.u.] 1 a place where people stay in tents in the mountains, forest, etc. for a short time: We got back to camp at sunset. | The base camp (main camp) was 6,000 feet below the summit. | a mining/logging camp (=one where people stay when they are doing those jobs) 2 a place where children go to do special activities during their vacation, often staying there for a week or more: a summer camp for girls only 3 a place where people are kept for a particular reason, when they do not want to be there: a refugee camp 4 a group of people who support the same ideas or principles, especially in politics: The debate between the two camps is becoming heated. [origin: 1500—1600 French, Latin campus “field”] ➔ concentration camp, day camp
camp² v. [i] to set up a tent or shelter in a place and stay there for a short time ➔ camping n. [u]: We went camping in Yellowstone Park.
camp out phr v to sleep outdoors, usually in a tent: The kids camped out in the backyard.
cam-paign¹ /'kæmpˈpeɪn/ n [c] a series of actions that are intended to achieve a particular result, especially in business, politics, or war: a presidential campaign | a military campaign | a campaign for/against a constitutional amendment [origin: 1500—1600 French campagne, from Italian campagna “level country, campaign,” from Latin campus; because soldiers went out into the country for military exercises]
cam-paign² v. [i] to take part in a public series of actions to try to achieve a particular result, especially in business or politics: a group campaigning for/against gun control
cam-er-a-man /'kæmərəˌmæn, -ˈmæn,-mən/ cam-er-a-wom-an /'kæmərəˌwʊmən, -wʊmən/ (plural cameronens -'mæn, -mən/ camerawomen -'wʊmən) [c] someone who operates a camera for a television or film company ➔ Photograper
cam-isa-ble /'kæmɪˌsəʊl/ n [c] a light piece of clothing that women wear on the top half of their bodies under other clothes
cam-pion /'kæmpʃən/ n [c] a strong person who is strong enough to win a fight

The prefix cam- is from Greek kamélos, a camel (Greek kamelos for “camel”). This prefix occurs in the names of many words related to photography and to designs made to look like jewelry, which is why it is found in words such as cameo, camaraderie, and camouflaging. It is also found in other words such as camp, which refers to a place where you stay when you are doing something different from your usual routine, and to the idea of a crowd of people in a large group, which is where the prefix came to refer to a group of people. The prefix can be used in other words such as campsite, which refers to a place where you can stay when you are doing something different from your usual routine, and to the idea of a crowd of people in a large group, which is where the prefix came to refer to a group of people.
can-1 /ˈkæn/ v [T] 1 to decide that something you have planned will not happen: I had to cancel my trip. 2 to end an agreement or arrangement, especially because you no longer want something: We’re canceling our subscription to the magazine. [Origin: 1300—1400 French canceller “to cross out,” from Latin cancellare “to make like a frame of crossed bars”]
cancel ↔ out phr. v to have an equal but opposite effect on something, so that a situation does not change: The losses canceled out the profits made the previous year.
can-cel-la-tion /kənsəˈleɪʃən/ n. [C,U] 1 a decision that something you have planned will not happen: The show’s low ratings led to cancellation. 2 a decision to end an agreement or arrangement: the cancellation of an employment contract
Can·cer /ˈkænsə(r)/ n. 1 [U] the fourth sign of the ZODIAC, represented by a CRAB 2 [C] someone born between June 22 and July 22
Cancer n [C] a serious disease in which cells in one part of the body start to grow in a way that is not normal: cases of breast/tumour etc. cancer
She has cancer. | He died of cancer at the age of 63. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin “crab, cancer”] —cancerous adj
can-did /ˈkændɪd/ adj telling the truth, even when the truth may be unpleasant or embarrassing: He was surprisingly candid about the difficulties the government is facing. [Origin: 1600—1700 French candid, from Latin candidus “bright, white”] —candidly adv
THESAURUS honest, frank, direct, upfront, straight, straightforward, blunt, forthright → HONEST
can-di·da·cy /ˈkændɪdiˌsɪ/ n. (plural candidacies) [C,U] the fact of being a candidate, usually for a political position: She announced her candidacy for the Senate.
can-di·date /ˈkændɪdət, -dət/ n. [C] 1 someone who is competing in an election or who is being considered for a job: a presidential candidate | Sara seems to be a likely candidate for the job. 2 someone or something that may be chosen for something: Which patients are good candidates for the new treatment? | The book is a strong candidate to win the award. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin candidatus, from candidus “dressed in white;” because someone trying to get elected in ancient Rome wore white clothes]
can-died /ˈkændɪd/ adj cooked in or covered with sugar; candied fruit
can·di·le·cy /ˈkændɪlɪˌsɪ/ n. (plural candles) [C] a round stick of WAX with a piece of string through the middle, that you burn to produce light: She sat down and lit the candle. [Origin: 600—700 Latin candela, from candere “to shine”] → see picture at LIGHT
Can·di·le·stick /ˈkændɪliˈstɪk/ n. [C] a specially shaped metal or wooden object used for holding candles
cannabis /ˈkænəbɪs/ n. [U] the quality of being honest and telling the truth → CANDID: She spoke with candor about the affair.
candy /ˈkændi/ n. (plural candies) 1 [CU] a sweet food made of sugar or chocolate, or a piece of this: a box of candy | I gave her a piece of candy. 2 mind/brain/eye etc. candy (informal) something that is entertaining or pleasant to look at, but that does not make you think [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French candi, from Arabic qandī “covered with sugar”]

candy bar n. [C] a long narrow bar of candy, usually covered with chocolate
candy cane n. [C] a stick of hard sugar with a curved shape, colored red and white
cane /keɪn/ n. [C] a long thin stick, usually with a curved handle, used for helping you walk: She walks with a cane because of her arthritis. [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French, Old Provençal cana, from Latin canna, from Greek κάννα]
canine /ˈkænɪn/ adj. BIOLOGY relating to dogs
canister /ˈkænɪstr/ n. [C] a metal container with a lid, used for storing dry food or a gas: a flour/sugar/rat canister
canker /ˈkæŋkər/ n. 1 [CU] BIOLOGY an infected area on the wood of trees, or the disease that causes this 2 [C] also canker sore a painful sore inside your mouth
canabis /ˈkænəbɪs/ n. [U] MARIJUANA
canned /ˈkændɪd/ adj. 1 preserved without air in a container: canned tomatoes 2 canned music/laughter/applause music, etc. that has been recorded and is used on television or radio programs
cannibal /ˈkænɪbəl/ n. [C] someone who eats human flesh [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 Spanish canibal “member of the Carib people of the West Indies, who were said to eat human flesh”] —cannibalism n. [U] —cannibalistic /ˌkænɪbəˈlɪstɪk/ adj.
cannon /ˈkænən/ n. [C] a large gun, fixed to the ground or on wheels, used in past times

cannot /ˈkɑːnət/ n. [U], ko‘nut, ka-l modal verb the negative form of CAN: I cannot accept your offer.
can-ny /ˈkænɪl/ adj. smart, careful, and showing that you understand a situation very well
canoe /ˈkænu/ n. [C] a long light narrow boat that is pointed at both ends, which you move using a paddle [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 French, Spanish canoa, from Arawakan (a group of South American languages)] —canoe v. [I] —canoeing n. [U]
canopy /ˈkænpəli/ n. [C] 1 (formal) a generally accepted rule or standard for behaving or thinking 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS the books, pieces of music, etc. that are recognized as being the most important: the literary canon 3 an established law of the Christian church
can opener n. [C] a tool used for opening cans of food
can-oppy /ˈkænəpɪ/ n. (plural canopies) [C] 1 a cover attached above a bed or seat, used as a decoration or as a shelter 2 EARTH SCIENCES the top branches and leaves of the tallest trees in a forest, which completely cover large areas of the forest —canopied adj.
can’t /ˈkænt/ modal verb the short form of “cannot”: I can’t go with you today.
can-ta-loupe /ˈkæntəlˌoup/ n. [CU] a type of MELON with a hard skin and sweet orange flesh [ORIGIN: 1700—1800 Cantalupo former house of the Pope near Rome in Italy, where it was grown]
can-ta-ker-ous /ˈkæntərkərəs/ adj. easily annoyed and complaining a lot: a cantankerous old man
can-teen /ˈkæntʃən/ n. [C] a small container for carrying water or other drinks 2 a store or place where people in the military can buy things or go to be entertained [ORIGIN: 1700—1800 French cantine, from Italian cantina “wine store”]
canter /ˈkæntər/ v. [T] when a horse canters, it runs fast, but not as fast as possible —canter n. [C]
canto /ˈkæntoʊ/ n. (plural cantos) [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS one of the parts into which a very long poem is divided → STANZA
Can-to-nese /ˌkæntəˈnɪz/ n. [U] a language used in Hong Kong and parts of southern China
canvas /ˈkænvəs/ n. 1 [U] a type of strong cloth that is used for making tents, sails, bags, etc.: a canvas bag 2 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a painting done with oil paints, or the piece of cloth that it is painted on [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old North French canaves, from Latin canvīsis “hemp”]
canvass /ˈkænvəs/ v. [T] 1 to try to persuade people to support a political party, politician, plan, etc. by going from place to place and talking to people: Supporters were canvassing door to door. 2 to ask people about something in order to get information: Residents were canvassed about community needs.
cap /kæp/ n. [C] 1 a soft hat with a curved part sticking out at the front: a baseball cap 2 a hat that fits closely over your head: a shower cap 2 something that covers and protects the end or top of an object: a bottle cap a pen cap

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someone can earn or spend: a cap on campaign spending [ORIGIN: 900—1000 Late Latin cappa “covering for the head, cloak”] ➔ ICE CAP, KNEE-CAP

cap² v. (capped, capping) [T] 1 to be the last and usually best thing that happens in a game, situation, etc.: Wilkes capped a perfect season by winning the 100-meter sprint. 2 to cover the top of something: the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains a tower capped with a golden dome 3 to cover a tooth with a special hard white substance: Her front teeth had to be capped. 4 ECONOMICS to limit the amount of something, especially money, that can be used or spent: The law caps the amount of interest credit card companies can charge.

capability /ˈkeipərəlɪti/ [kæpəˈbɪləti/ n. (plural capabilities) [C] the ability of a machine, person, or organization to do something, especially something difficult: The country has the capability to produce nuclear weapons. | the computer’s graphical capability | The virus has the capability of attaching itself to a specific white blood cell.

[THESAROUS] ability, power, capacity ➔ ABILITY

ca·pa·ble /ˈkeipəbəl/ [AC] adj. 1 capable of (doing) sth having the power, skill, or other qualities that are needed to do something: He is not capable of making these decisions by himself. | The machine is capable of very precise calculations. 2 able to do things well: Mary Beth is a capable lawyer. | The hospital’s staff were all very capable. [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 French, Late Latin capabilis “able to take things in, from Latin capere “to take”]

capaciousness /ˈkeipəsæsən/ [kæpəˈseɪʃən/ n. [U] —capacious adj.

capaci·ty /ˈkeipəsəti/ [AC] n. (plural capacitie s) 1 [singular, U] the amount that something can hold, produce, or carry: The computer has a capacity of 400 megabytes. | The theater was filled to capacity (—completely full). 2 [C,U] the ability to do or produce something: a child’s capacity for learning | The groups have the capacity to influence Congress. | The factory is not yet working at full capacity.

[THESAROUS] ability, power, capability ➔ ABILITY

3 [singular] someone’s job, position, or duty: She has traveled a lot in her capacity as a photojournalist. [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 French capacité, from Latin capacitas]

cape /ˈkeip/ [n. [C] 1 a long loose piece of clothing without sleeves that fastens around your neck and hangs from your shoulders: The bishop was wearing a long red cape. 2 EARTH SCIENCES a large piece of land surrounded on three sides by water: Cape Cod

ca·per /ˈkeipər/ n. [C] 1 a small dark green part of a flower, that is used in cooking to give a sour taste to food 2 a planned activity, especially an illegal or dangerous one
caper² v. [I] to jump around and play in a happy excited way

cap·i·lar·i·ty /ˈkeipələrəti/ [n. (plural capillaries) [C] BIOLOGY a very small narrow tube that carries blood around your body ➔ ARTERY, VEIN

cap·i·tal /ˈkeipətəl/ n. 1 [C] the city where a country or state’s main government is ➔ CAPITOL: The New York state capital is Albany. | What’s the capital of Sweden? 2 [singular, U] ECONOMICS money or property you use to start a business or to make more money: Investors lent him the capital to start the business. 3 [C] a letter of the alphabet written in its large form, for example at the beginning of someone’s name: Please write your name in capitals. | a capital “T” 4 [C] a place that is important for a particular activity: Hollywood is the capital of the movie industry. [ORIGIN: 1100—1200 Latin capitalis, from caput “head”]

capital G adj. 1 ECONOMICS relating to money that you use to start a business, make more money, improve things, etc.: We need greater capital investment to improve our schools. 2 capital letter a letter of the alphabet that is printed in its large form, for example at the beginning of someone’s name: 3 capital offense/crime LAW a crime that may be punished by death

capital ‘gain n. [C] ECONOMICS the profit you make by selling something for more than it cost you to buy: The sale of its overseas assets resulted in a capital gain of $10 million for the group.

cap·i·tal·ism /ˈkeipətəlɪzəm/ [n. [U] ECONOMICS an economic and political system in which businesses belong mostly to private owners, not to the government ➔ COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM

cap·i·tal·ist /ˈkeipətəlist/ adj. ECONOMICS relating to a system or person who supports or takes part in capitalism ➔ CAPITALIST n. [C]

cap·i·tal·ize /ˈkeipətələɪz/ v. [T] 1 to write a letter of the alphabet using a capital letter 2 ECONOMICS to supply a business with money so that it can operate | 3 ECONOMICS to calculate the value of a business, based on the value of its shares ➔ capitalization /ˈkeipətələzən/ n. [U]
capitalize on sth phr. v. to use something in order to gain an advantage: The company is trying to capitalize on the popularity of fruit-based drinks.

capital ‘punishment n. [U] the punishment of legally killing someone for a crime who has done

[THESAROUS] punishment, sentence, penalty, fine, community service, corporal punishment ➔ PUNISHMENT

cap·i·tol /ˈkeipətəl/ n. 1 the Capitol the building
in Washington, D.C. where the U.S. Congress meets 2 [C] the building in each U.S. state where the people who make laws for that state meet

Capitol Hill n. politics the place where the U.S. Congress meets, often used to refer to Congress itself. The hill has wide support on Capitol Hill.

cap·pu-ci-no /kæpˈpʊtsɪˈnoʊ/ n. (plural cappuccinos) [C,U] a type of Italian coffee made with hot milk

cap·ri·corn /kæpˈrɪkɔːrn/ n. (plural capricornus) [C,U] the tenth sign of the zodiac, represented by a goat. 2 [C] someone born between December 22 and January 19

cap·ti·vate /kæptɪˈvæt/ v. [T] to attract and interest someone very much: Alex was captivated

cap·ti·vate /kæptɪˈvæt/ n. [C] a particularly captivating story

cap·ti·ve /kæptɪv/ adj. 1 kept in prison or in a place that you are not allowed to leave: captive animals | His son had been taken captive (=taken and kept as a prisoner). 2 captive audience people who listen to or watch someone or something because they have to, not because they want to

captive /ˈkæptɪv/ n. 2 [C] someone who is kept as a prisoner, especially in a war [syn. hostage]

cap·ture /ˈkæptʃər/ n. [U] the state of being kept as a prisoner or in a small space: Many animals won’t breed in captivity.

cap·tive /ˈkæptɪv/ n. [C] (formal) someone who is keeping another person as a prisoner

cap·tu·re /ˈkæptʃʊr/ v. [T] 1 to catch someone in order to keep him/her as a prisoner: 40 French soldiers were captured.

2 to get control of a place that previously belonged to an enemy, during a war: The town was captured by enemy troops. 3 capture sb’s imagination/attention etc. to make someone feel very interested in something 4 to succeed in showing or describing something, using words or pictures: The book really captures the essence/spirit of what the 1920s were like. 5 to get something that you are competing with others for, especially in business or politics: Mayor Agnos captured 30% of the vote. 6 to catch an animal without killing it [Orig: 1500—1600 French, Latium, from captus]

capture /ˈkæptʃər/ v. [T] 1 the act of catching someone in order to keep him/her as a prisoner: The two soldiers somehow managed to avoid capture.

2 the act of getting control of something: the capture of the village

car /kær/ n. 1 [C] a vehicle with four wheels and an engine, used by a small number of people for traveling from one place to another: Joe got in the car and buckled his seat belt. | She got out of the car. | You can’t park your car here. 2 one of the connected parts of a train: I’ll meet you in the dining car.

car·a·mel /kærəˈmɛl/ n. [CU] candy made of cooked sugar, butter, and milk [Orig: 1700—1800 French, Spanish caramel]

car·a·pace /kærəˈpeɪs/ n. [C] biology a hard shell on the outside of some animals such as a crab or turtle

car·at /ˈkærət/ n. [C] a unit for measuring how pure gold is, or how heavy jewels are: Pure gold is 24 carats.

car·avan /ˈkærəvən/ n. [C] a group of people
carbohydrate

with animals or vehicles, who travel together [Origin: 1500—1600 Italian caravana, from Persian karvāna] car·bo·hy·drate /ˌkɑrbəˈhaɪdrət/ -drat, -drət/ n. [C,U] CHEMISTRY a substance in foods such as rice, bread, and potatoes that provides your body with heat and energy.
car·bon·at·ed /ˌkɑrbəˈnætəd/ adj. carbonated drinks have a lot of BUBBLES in them.
car·bon·copy /ˌkɑrbəˈkɒpi/ n. [C] someone or something that is very similar to another person or thing.
car·bon·cycle /ˌkɑrbəˈsɪkəl/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a continuous series of related events in which carbon that exists in the air as carbon dioxide is taken in by plants, and is in gas, coal, etc.
car·bon·dioxide /ˌkɑrbəˈdɔɪdəs/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY the gas produced when people and animals breathe out.
car·bon·footprint /ˌkɑrbəˈfʊtprɪnt/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a measure of the amount of harmful carbon dioxide that a person, company, industry, etc. produces when doing his, her, or its normal activities, such as driving a car, heating a building, or producing goods.
car·bon·mo·noxide /ˌkɑrbəˈmɔnəksaɪd/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY a poisonous gas produced when engines burn gasoline.
car·bon·paper /ˌkɑrbəˈpærər/ n. [C,U] special paper with a blue or black substance on one side, used especially in the past to make copies of documents written on a TYPEWRITER.
car·bu·re·tor /ˌkɑrbəˈruːtər/ n. [C] the part of an engine that mixes the air and gasoline to provide power.
car·cass /ˌkɑrkəs/ n. [C] the body of a dead animal.
car·cin·o·gen /ˌkɑrˈsɪnədʒən/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a substance that can cause CANCER—cancerogenic /ˌkɑrˈsɪnədʒɪk/ adj.
car·ci·no·ma /ˌkɑrsɪˈnəma/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a small growth on your skin or in your body caused by CANCER → TUMOR.
card /kɑrd/ n. [C] 1 a small piece of plastic or paper that shows information about someone or something: a library card | an employee ID card | Here’s my business card. 2 a small piece of plastic which you use to pay for goods or to get money → CREDIT CARD, DEBIT CARD: I’ll use my card. 3 a piece of folded stiff paper, usually with a picture on the front, that you send to people on special occasions: a birthday card 4 one of a set of small pieces of stiff paper with pictures or numbers on them that are used for playing games: Let’s play cards (=play a game using cards): a deck of cards 5 a POSTCARD 6 baseball/sports etc. card a small piece of thick stiff paper with a picture on one side, that is part of a set which people collect 7 a small piece of thick stiff paper that information can be written or printed on → INDEX CARD: a set of recipe cards 8 the thing inside a computer that the CHIPS are attached to that allows the computer to do specific things: a sound card 9 be in the cards to seem likely to happen: The increase in price has been in the cards for a long time. 10 play your cards right (informal) to do the things that make you succeed in getting what you want. 11 put/lay your cards on the table (informal) to be completely honest about what your plans and intentions are [Origin: 1400—1500 French carte, from Old Italian carta “sheet of paper,” from Latin charta]
card adj [T] to ask someone to show a card proving that she is old enough to be in a particular place or to buy alcohol or cigarettes: I can’t believe I still get carded.
card-board /ˈkɑrbərˌbɔrd/ n. [U] a thick material like stiff paper, used especially for making boxes.
card·catalog /ˌkɑrdəˈkætərəl/ n. [C] a set of cards that contain information about something, especially books in a library, and that are arranged in a particular order.
car-di·ac /ˌkɑrdiˈæk/ adj. [only before noun] BIOLOGY relating to the heart or to heart disease.
car·di·ac·ar·rest /ˌkɑrdiˈækərəst/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a heart attack.
car-di·gan /ˌkɑrdiˈɡæn/ n. [C] a sweater that is fastened at the front [Origin: 1800—1900 Earl of Cardigan (1797-1868), British soldier].
car·di·nal /ˌkɑrdiˈnəl/ adj. [only before noun] very important or basic: a cardinal rule.
card·inal·al·le·lum /ˌkɑrdiˈnələləm/ n. [MATH] any of the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc. that show the quantity of something → ORDINAL NUMBER.
car·di·ol·ogy /ˌkɑrdiˈɔlədʒi/ n. [U] the study or science of medical treatment of the heart.
care /kɑr/ v. [T] to be concerned about or interested in someone or something: He doesn’t care about anybody but himself. I don’t care what you do. 2 [I] to like or love someone: He really cared for you.
spoken phrases
3 who cares? used in order to say that something does not worry or upset you because you think it is not important 4 I/he/they etc. couldn’t care less used in order to say that someone is not at all concerned about or interested in something: I
career

/ˈkeər/ n. 1 a job or profession that you have been trained for and intend to do for a long time: a career in law | She’s considering making a career change. 2 the period of time in your life that you spend working: Will spent most of his career as a teacher. 3 career soldier/teacher etc. someone who intends to be a soldier, teacher, etc. for most of his/her life, not just for a particular period of time: a career diplomat [Oriph: 1500—1600 French carrière, from Old Provençal carriera “street,” from Latin currus] care-free /ˈkɛfrɪ/ adj. without any problems or worries: a carefree summer vacation care-ful /ˈkɛfrəl/ adj. 1 trying very hard not to make mistakes, damage something, or cause problems [ant] careless: a careful driver | Anna was careful not to upset Steven. 2 (be) careful! (spoken) used in order to tell someone to think about what s/he is doing so that something bad does not happen: Be careful — there’s broken glass on the sidewalk! 3 paying a lot of attention to detail: careful planning

THESAURUS

methodical – done in a careful and well-organized way, or always doing things this way: a methodical approach to the problem thorough – careful to do everything that you should and avoid mistakes: The police conducted a thorough investigation of the affair meticulous – very careful about details; and always trying to do things correctly: She keeps meticulous records. systematic – organized carefully and done thoroughly: We need a systematic way to measure employees’ performance. painstaking – very careful and thorough: Cleaning the paintings involves a lot of painstaking work. scrupulous (formal) – done very carefully so that every detail is correct: The research shows scrupulous attention to detail. conscientious (formal) – careful to do everything that it is your job or duty to do: a conscientious student

care-giver /ˈkɛrɪgəvər/ n. [C] someone who takes care of a child or of someone who is old or sick care-less /ˈkɛrlɪs/ adj. not paying enough attention to what you are doing, so that you make mistakes, damage things, cause problems, etc. [ant] careful: a careless mistake | It was very careless of you to leave your keys in the car. —carelessly adv. —carelessness n. [U]

care_package n. [C] a package of food, candy, etc. that is sent to someone living away from home, especially a student at college care-ress /ˈkɛrəs/ v. [T] to gently touch or kiss someone in a way that shows you love him/her —careness n. [C]

care-taker /ˈkɛrtɛkər/ n. [C] 1 someone whose job is to take care of a building or land when the person who owns it is not there. 2 someone such as a nurse, who takes care of other people

THESAURUS

touch, feel, handle, stroke, rub, scratch, pat, pet, tickle → TOUCH

care-taker

1 HELP [U] the process of doing things for someone because s/he is old, sick, weak, etc.: Your father will need constant medical care. | They shared the care of their children. 2 KEEPING STH IN GOOD CONDITION [U] the process of keeping something in good condition or working correctly: skin care | With proper care, your washing machine should last years. 3 take care of sb/sth a) to watch and help someone and be responsible for him/her: Who’s taking care of the baby? b) to keep something in good condition or working correctly: Karl will take care of the house while we’re on vacation. c) to do the work or make the arrangements that are necessary for something to happen: I’ll take care of making the reservations. d) to pay for something: Don’t worry about the bill — it’s taken care of.

4 take care a) (spoken) used when saying goodbye to family or friends b) to be careful: It’s very icy, so take care driving home. 5 CAREFULNESS [L] carefulness to avoid damage, mistakes, etc.: You need to put more care into your work. | Handle the package with care. 6 WORRY [CU] something that causes problems and makes you anxious or sad: Eddie doesn’t have a care in the world (sues) does not have any problems or worries). 7 in care of sb (written abbreviation c/o) used when sending letters to someone at someone else’s address: Send me the package in care of my cousin.

care-en /ˈkɛrɪn/ v. [I] to move quickly forward in an uncontrolled way, making sudden sideways movements: Morillo’s truck careened down the hillside and burst into flames.

care-er /ˈkɛrɪər/ n. [C] 1 a job or profession that you have been trained for and intend to do for a long time: a career in law | She’s considering making a career change. 2 would you care for sb/sth?/would you care to meet us after the show? | Would you care for a drink?

care for sb/sth v. 1 to do things for someone who is old, sick, weak, etc. and not able to do things for himself/herself: (by) look after: Angie cared for her mother after her stroke. 2 not care for sb/sth to not like someone or something: I don’t care for his brother.

careful adj.

—carefully adv. Please listen carefully.

care-less /ˈkɛrlɪs/ adj. not paying enough attention to what you are doing, so that you make mistakes, damage things, care problems, etc. [ant] careful: a careless mistake | It was very careless of you to leave your keys in the car. —carelessly adv. —carelessness n. [U]

care-package n. [C] a package of food, candy, etc. that is sent to someone living away from home, especially a student at college

care-er /ˈkɛrɪər/ n. [C] 1 someone whose job is to take care of a building or land when the person who owns it is not there. 2 someone such as a nurse, who takes care of other people
cargo

car-go /ˈkərɡoʊ/ n. (plural cargoes) [C,U] the goods that are being carried in a ship, airplane, truck, etc.: The ship was carrying a cargo of oil. [Origin: 1600—1700 Spanish “load, charge.” from cargar “to load,” from Late Latin caricare]

Car-i-be-an /ˌkærəˈbēən, kəˈribiən/ adj. from or relating to the islands in the Caribbean Sea, such as the Bahamas and Jamaica —Caribbean n. [C]

Car-i-ca-ture /ˌkærɪˈkætʃər, -tʃʊr/ n. [C] ENG. ARTS a funny drawing or description of someone that makes him/her seem silly, or the activity doing this [Origin: 1700—1800 Spanish “load, charge,” from Latin caricare “to load, make seem larger, worse, etc.”] from Late Latin caricare —caricature v. [T]

Car-ies /ˈkærɪz/ n. [U] BIOLOGY decay in one or more teeth

Car-ing /ˈkærɪŋ/ adj. someone who is caring is kind to other people and tries to help them: a warm and caring person

Car-jack-ing /ˈkær dʒəkɪŋ/ n. [C,U] the crime of using a weapon to force the driver of a car to drive you somewhere or give you his/her car —carjacker n. [C]

Car-nage /ˈkærnɪdʒ/ n. [U (formal)] the killing and wounding of a lot of people, especially in a war

Car-nal /ˈkærnəl/ adj. (formal) relating to sex: carnal desires

Car-na-tion /ˈkærnɪəʃən/ n. [C] a white, pink, or red flower that smells nice

Car-ni-val /ˈkærnɪvəl/ n. 1 [C] a noisy outdoor event where you can ride on special machines and play games for prizes 2 [C,U] a public event at which people play music, wear special clothes, and dance in the streets: carnival time in Rio [Origin: 1500—1600 Italian carnevale, from carne “meat” + levare “to remove;” because after Carnival people stopped eating meat for a period]


Car-ol /ˈkærəl/ n. [C] a CHRISTMAS CAROL

Car-rot-id Ar-tery /ˈkærətɪd ˈɑrtrəri/ n. [C] BIOLOGY one of the two arteries in your neck that supply blood to your head

Car-rousel /ˈkærəsəl/ n. [C] a large fish that lives in lakes or rivers and can be eaten

Car-ri-er /ˈkærər/ n. (plural carriers) [C,U] 1 transporting goods or passengers from one place to another, especially by airplane 2 BIOLOGY someone who passes a disease to other people without having it himself/herself 3 a telephone or insurance company: a cell phone carrier

Car-rot /ˈkærət/ n. [C] a long orange vegetable that grows under the ground [Origin: 1400—1500 French carotte, from Late Latin, from Greek karōton] —see picture at VEGETABLE

Car-rousel n. [C] another spelling of CAROUSEL

Car-ry /ˈkærri/ v. (carried, carries) 1 LIFT AND TAKE [T] to hold something in your hands or arms, or on your back, as you take it somewhere: Can you carry that suitcase for me? 2 to transport: the wagon was carrying a load of coal

Cart – to carry or take something large and heavy somewhere: Workers carted away several tons of trash
|haul| – to carry or pull something heavy: Contractors have begun hauling away the debris.
|transport| (T) to move or carry goods, people, etc. from one place to another in a vehicle: Helicopters are used to transport military equipment.
|bear| (formal) – to bring or carry something: They carried bearing gifts.
|tote| (informal) – to carry something; guards toting machine guns
|lug| (informal) – to pull or carry something that is very heavy: We lugged our bags and chairs to the beach.
|schlep| (informal) – to carry or pull something heavy: He schlepped the luggage up the steps.

|vehicle/ship/plane| [T] to take people or things from one place to another: The bus was carrying 25 passengers.
|pipe/road/wire| [T] if pipe, road, wire, etc. carries something such as liquid or electricity, the liquid etc. flows along, on, or in it: Pipes carry the water across the desert.
|have with you| [T] to have something with you: You do or say

|insurance, etc.| [T] if a store carries goods, it has a supply of them for sale: I’m sorry, we don’t carry that brand anymore.
|information/news etc.| [T] to contain a particular piece of information or news: The morning paper carried a story about the demonstration in New York.
|have a quality| [T] to have a particular quality: The job carries certain risks. Lee’s opinions usually carry a lot of weight (=have influence) with the boss. Matthew’s voice did not carry much conviction (=she did not sound certain).
|be/get carried away| to be or become so excited that you are no longer in control of what you do or say.
|carry insurance/a guarantee etc.| to have insurance, etc.: All our products carry a 12-month guarantee.
|disease| [T] biology to have a disease and pass it to others: Many diseases are carried by insects.
|carry yourself| to stand and move in a particular way: It was obvious by the way they carried themselves that they were soldiers.
|crime/punishment| [T] if a crime carries a particular punishment, that is the usual punishment for the crime: Murder carries a life sentence in this state.
|carry sth too far| to do or say too much about something: It was funny at first, but you’ve carried the joke too far.
|election| [T] to win an election in a state or particular area: Reagan carried California in 1980.
|support| [T] to support the weight of something else: Those columns carry the whole roof.
|sound smell| [I] to be able to go as far as a particular place or a particular distance: The sound of their laughter carried as far as the lake.

|17 carry a tune| to sing the notes of a song correctly.
|18 mathematics| [T] also carry over to move a total to the next row of figures for adding to other numbers [Origin: 1300–1400 Old North French carrier “to take in a vehicle,” from car “vehicle,” from Latin carrus].
|carry sth ↔ off| phr. v. to do something difficult successfully: No one believed he could carry the plan off.
|carry on| phr. v. 1 to continue doing something: Jane plans to carry on and finish writing the book.
|carry sth ↔ over| phr. v. 1 to do something that has to be organized and planned: The police department will carry out a thorough investigation.
|carry sth ↔ through| phr. v. 2 to do something that you have said you will do: The bombers have threatened to carry out more attacks.
|carry-on| adj. a carry-on bag is one that you can take with you onto an airplane.
|carry-ry-out| /ˈkærriˌaʊt/ n. [C] a takeout
|car seat| n. [C] a special seat for babies or young children, that you attach to the seat of a car.
|car-sick| /ˈkærIk/ adj. feeling sick because of the movement of traveling in a car. —carsickness n.
|cart| /ˈkɑrt/ n. [C] also shopping cart a large wire basket on wheels that you use when shopping.
|carry over| phr. v. 1 to make an amount of something available to be used at a later time: Can I carry over my vacation time to next year? 2 to complete or finish something successfully: Once he starts a project, he always carries it through.
|carry-on| adj. a carry-on bag is one that you can take with you onto an airplane.
|carry-and-sell| phr. v. [I,T] to carry or take something large and heavy somewhere: Workers carried and sold several tons of trash.

|thesaurus| carry, haul, transport, bear, tote, lug, schlepp → carry
cartography

substance that can bend and stretch, which is around the joints in your body

car·to·gra·phy /kɑrˈtɑɡrəfi/ n. [U] the skill or practice of making maps —cartographer n. [C]
car·ton /ˈkaːtn/ n. [C] a box made of cardboard, that contains food or a drink: a milk carton | a carton of juice
car·toon /ˈkaːtun/ n. [C] 1 a movie or television program made with characters that are drawn and not real: a Bugs Bunny cartoon ➔ MOVIE 2 a funny drawing in a newspaper, usually about someone or something that is in the news [ORIGIN: 1500–1600 Italian cartone “pasteboard, cartoon,” from carta “sheet of paper”]
car·toon·ist /ˈkaːtənɪst/ n. [C] someone who draws cartoons
car·trige /ˈkɑrtɪdʒ/ n. [C] 1 a small piece of equipment that you put inside something to make it work: The printer needs a new ink cartridge. 2 a tube containing explosive material and a bullet for a gun
cart·wheel /ˈkɑrtˌwiːl/ n. [C] a movement in which you throw your body sideways onto your hands and bring your legs over your head —cartwheel v. [I]
carve /kɑrˈv/ v. 1 [T] to make an object by cutting it from a piece of wood or stone: The statue was carved from a single block of marble. 2 [T] to cut a pattern or letter on the surface of something: Someone had carved their initials on the tree. 3 [I,T] to cut a large piece of cooked meat into smaller pieces with a large knife: Dad always carves the turkey. ➔ see picture at cut

carve sth ↔ out phr. v. carve out a career/ niche/reputation etc. to become successful and be respected

carve sth ↔ up phr. v. (disapproving) to divide land, a company, etc. into smaller parts: The country was carved up after the war.
carv·ing /ˈkɑrvɪŋ/ n. [C] an object that has been cut from wood, stone, etc. 2 [U] the activity of cutting objects from wood, stone, etc., or cutting patterns into wood, stone, etc.

car·wash n. [C] a place where you can take your car to be washed with special equipment
cas·cade /ˈkæskeɪd/ n. [C] 1 a small steep waterfall. 2 (literary) something that seems to flow or hang down: Her hair fell in a cascade of soft curls. —cascade v. [I]

case1 /keɪs/ n. 1 SITUATION/EXAMPLE [C] a particular situation, or an example of that situation (SYN example, instance: In some cases, snoring indicates a real medical problem. | Miller’s actions were a clear case of sexual harassment. | We live far apart now, but that won’t always be the case. | Many western cities are growing. Las Vegas is a case in point (a clear example). 2 (just) in case a) as a way of being prepared for something that might happen: Take your umbrella in case it rains. b) if: In case my train is late, start the meeting without me. 3 COURT [C] LAW a legal matter or question that must be decided in a court of law: a court case | Watson is expected to winlose the case. 4 POLICE [C] a crime or set of events that the police are trying to find out the truth about: Sturgis is investigating a murder case. 5 ARGUMENT [C] all the facts or reasons that support one side of an argument: The prosecution’s case against him is very strong. | There is a good case for changing the rule. 6 CONTAINER [C] a container for storing something: a jewelry case | a case of wine 7 in case of sth or when something happens: In case of fire, break the glass and push the alarm button. 8 DISEASE/ILLNESS [C] an example of a disease or illness, or the person suffering from this disease or illness: There have been ten cases of malaria in the village recently. 9 in that case (spoken) used in order to say what you will do or what will happen in a particular situation: “I’ll be home late tonight.” “Well, in that case, I won’t cook dinner.” 10 in any case used in order to give the reason why you will do something, or to say that you are determined to do it: Sure we’ll take you home – we’re going that way in any case. 11 be on sb’s case (spoken) to be criticizing someone a lot: Dad’s always on my case about something. 12 get off my case (spoken) used in order to tell someone to stop criticizing you: OK, OK, just get off my case, will you? 13 GRAMMAR [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the form of a word, usually a noun, or the way the form changes,
showing its relationship to other words in a sentence [Origin: (6) 1200—1300 Old North French casse, from Latin capsas “box, case”]

**cashier** /ˈkæʃɪər/ n. C a service of a person who looks around a place that you intend to steal from, in order to find out information.

**case-load** /ˈkɛsloʊd/ n. C the number of people a doctor, social worker, etc. has to deal with.

**case-study** n. C A detailed study of a particular person, group, or situation over a long period of time.

**case-work** /ˈkæswork/ n. [U] work done to help particular people or their social problems — caseworker n. C

**cash** /ˈkæʃ/ n. [U] money in the form of coins and bills: There’s a small discount if you pay cash. | He had about $200 in cash in his wallet.

**cashflow** /ˈkæʃflɔʊ/ n. [C] money, bill, coin, penny, nickel, dime, quarter, change, currency.

**cast** /kæst/ v. (past tense and past participle cast) [T] 1 ACTORS to choose a particular actor for a part in a play, etc.: He cast as the romantic leading man in many famous movies.

2 cast a Doubt to make people feel less certain about something: Recent information has cast doubt on the evidence.

3 cast a Vote to vote in an election: I’d like to know more about the candidates before I cast my vote.

4 cast a Spell on (over sb/sth) a) to make someone feel very strongly attracted to something and keep his/her attention completely: Within minutes, Sinatra’s voice had cast a spell on the audience. b) to say magic words to make something happen.

5 cast a Shadow to make people feel less happy or hopeful about something: Her father’s illness cast a shadow over the wedding celebrations. b) (literary) to make a shadow appear on something: trees casting a shadow across the lawn.

6 cast Light in/onto sth a) to explain or give new information about something: His research has cast light on the origin of the universe. b) (literary) to send light onto a surface.

7 cast a Look/glance at (sb/sth) (literary) to look at someone or something: She cast an anxious glance at Gay.

8 ART to make something by pouring metal or plastic into a specially shaped container: A statue of Lincoln cast in bronze.
cast

CAST · a · way /ˈkæstəˌweɪ/ n. [C] someone who is alone on an island after his/her ship has sunk

cast-a-way /ˈkæstəˌweɪ/ n. [C] a small boat with sails and two separate hulls (sail that goes in the water)

cast-off /ˈkæstəf/ pl n. [plural cast-offs] clothes or other things that someone does not want and gives or throws away

cast-iron /ˈkæstərɪn/ adj. 1 a type of iron that is very hard

cast-iron skill 2 cast-iron excuse/sabotage

cast-iron excuse/alibi/guarantee etc. an excuse, etc. that is very certain and cannot fail

cast-off /ˈkæstəf/ pl n. [plural cast-offs] clothes or other things that someone does not want and gives or throws away

cast-ket /ˈkætrekt/ v. [T] to remove the sexual organs of a male animal or a man —castration /ˈkæstrəʃən/ n. [C/U]

cas-u-al-ty /ˈkæsəˌtæti/ n. (plural casualties) [C] 1 someone who is hurt or killed in an accident or war: The army suffered heavy casualties (=a lot of people were hurt or killed). 2 be a casualty of sth to suffer because of a particular event or situation: The city library is the latest casualty of the cutbacks.

cas-t (2) /kæst/ n. [C] 1 all of the actors in a movie, play, etc.: an all-star cast (=all the actors are famous) 2 a hard cover for a part of your body, that supports a broken bone while it gets better: a leg cast 3 a mold (especially shaped container) into which you pour metal or plastic in order to make an object of a particular shape

cas-t-a-way /ˈkæstəˌweɪ/ n. [C] someone who is alone on an island after his/her ship has sunk

cast-er /ˈkæster/ n. [C] a small wheel fixed to the bottom of a piece of furniture so it can be moved easily

caste /ˈkæst/ n. [C] SOCIAL SCIENCE one of the social classes in India into which people are born, that cannot be changed

cas-t-er /ˈkæster/ n. [C] a small wheel fixed to the bottom of a piece of furniture so it can be moved easily

cas-t-off /ˈkæstəf/ pl n. [plural cast-offs] clothes or other things that someone does not want and gives or throws away

cas-t-a-way /ˈkæstəˌweɪ/ n. [C] someone who is alone on an island after his/her ship has sunk

cas-t-er /ˈkæster/ n. [C] a small wheel fixed to the bottom of a piece of furniture so it can be moved easily

cas-t-to-get /ˈkæstəˈɡeit/ v. [T] (formal) to criticize or punish someone in a severe way —castigation /ˈkæstəˈgeɪʃən/ n. [U]

cas-t-off /ˈkæstəf/ pl n. [plural cast-offs] clothes or other things that someone does not want and gives or throws away

cast-iron /ˈkæstərɪn/ adj. 1 a type of iron that is very hard

cast-iron excuse/alibi/guarantee etc. an excuse, etc. that is very certain and cannot fail

cas-te /ˈkæst/ n. [C] SOCIAL SCIENCE one of the social classes in India into which people are born, that cannot be changed

cas-t-er /ˈkæster/ n. [C] a small wheel fixed to the bottom of a piece of furniture so it can be moved easily

cas-t-off /ˈkæstəf/ pl n. [plural cast-offs] clothes or other things that someone does not want and gives or throws away

cast-ing /ˈkæstɪŋ/ n. [U] the act of choosing actors for a movie, play, etc.: a casting director

cas-t-iron /ˈkæstərɪn/ adj. 1 a type of iron that is very hard

cas-te /ˈkæst/ n. [C] SOCIAL SCIENCE one of the social classes in India into which people are born, that cannot be changed

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cas-t-off /ˈkæstəf/ pl n. [plural cast-offs] clothes or other things that someone does not want and gives or throws away

Sport is talked about a lot in casual conversation. | His casual attitude toward work really irritates me. 3 [only before noun] without any serious interest or attention: Most casual observers won’t notice anything different. 4 knowing someone without wanting a close relationship with him/her: a casual acquaintance | We had a casual relationship when we were at college. —casually adv.: He was casually dressed.

cas-u-al-ly /ˈkæsəˌlɪ/ adv.: He was casually dressed.

The city library is the latest casualty of the cutbacks.
condition that affects the eye and makes you slowly lose your sight

**catch** /kætʃ/ v (past tense and past participle caught) (C/U) 1. to hold on to or stop something that is moving through the air: He caught the ball and started to run. 2. to find someone who thinks they have done something illegal: They have caught the man suspected of the murder. 3. to find a fish or animal by using a trap, net, or hook: Did you catch any fish?

**catch** /kætʃ/ n. 1. a terrible event that causes a lot of destruction or suffering: The oil spill will be an ecological catastrophe. —catastrophic /ˌkætəˈstrəfɪk/ adj.: catastrophic floods

**THE SAURUS**

**accident, disaster, mishap**

**catch1** /kætʃ/ v. 1. to get hold of and stop something that is moving through the air: He caught the ball and started to run. 2. to find someone who thinks they have done something illegal: They have caught the man suspected of the murder. 3. to find a fish or animal by using a trap, net, or hook: Did you catch any fish?

3. **SEE SB DOING STH** [T] to see someone doing something wrong or illegal: I caught him looking through my letters. 4. **GET SICK** [T] to get an illness: Put your coat on or you’ll catch a cold. 5. **catch a train/plane/bus** to get on a train, etc. in order to travel somewhere: I should be able to catch the 12:05 train. 6. **NOT BE TOO LATE** [T] not to be too late to do something, talk to someone, etc.: If you hurry, you might catch her before she leaves. 7. **GET STUCK** [T] to become stuck on or in something by mistake: His shirt caught on the fence and tore. 8. **catch sb by surprise/catch sb off guard** to do something or happen in an unexpected way, so that someone is not ready to deal with it 9. **SEE/SMELL** [T] to see or smell something for a moment: I suddenly caught sight of Luisa in the crowd. 10. **catch sb's eye** a) to attract someone’s attention and make him/her look at something: A photograph on his desk caught my eye. b) to look at someone at the same moment that s/he is looking at you: Every time she caught his eye, she would look away embarrassed. 11. **be caught in/without etc. sth** to be in a situation that is difficult because you cannot easily get out of it, or because you do not have what you need: We got caught in the storm. 12. **catch (on) fire** to start burning, especially accidentally.

13. **catch your breath** to begin to understand something: It may take time for the children to catch on. 14. **catch sb's attention/interest/imagination** to make someone feel interested in something: a story that will catch children’s imaginations. 15. **STOP PROBLEM/DISEASE** [T] to discover a problem, especially a disease, and stop it from developing: It’s a type of cancer that can be cured, if it is caught early.

**SPOKEN PHRASES**

16. **not catch sth** to not hear or understand something clearly: I’m sorry, I didn’t catch your name. 17. **you won’t catch me doing sth** used in order to say you would never do something: You won’t catch me ironing his shirts. 18. **Catch you later!** used in order to say goodbye.

**catch on** phr. v. 1. to begin to understand something: It may take time for some of the children to catch on. 2. to become popular: The idea never caught on in this country.

**catch up** phr. v. 1. to reach a person or vehicle that was in front of you by going faster than him, her, or it: I had to run to catch up with her. 2. to reach the same standard or level as other people: If you miss class, it can be difficult to catch up. 3. **be/get caught up in sth** to be or become involved in something, especially without wanting to: young people who get caught up in crime

**catch up on sth** phr. v to do something that needs to be done that you have not had time to do in the past: I need to catch up on some work.

**catch2** n. 1. [C] the act of catching something that has been thrown or hit: That was a great catch! 2. [U] a game in which two or more people throw a ball to each other: Let’s play catch. 3. [C] (informal) a hidden problem or difficulty: The rent is so low there must be a catch.

**THE SAURUS**

**disadvantage, drawback, downside, bad point**

**catch-22** /ˈkætʃ-22/ n. singular, U. a situation in which, whatever you do, you are prevented from achieving what you want: You can’t
catch·er /ˈkætʃər/ n. [C] the baseball player who squats behind the batter in order to catch balls that are not hit

catch·ing /ˈkætʃɪŋ/ adj. [not before noun] (informal) a disease or illness that is catching spreads easily from one person to another

catch phrase n. [C] a word or phrase that is easy to remember and is repeated by a political party, newspaper, etc.

catch·y /ˈkætʃɪ/ adj. a catchy tune or phrase is easy to remember: There are some really catchy songs on the album.

cat·e·chis·m /ˌkætəˈkɪzəm/ n. [C] a set of questions and answers about the Christian religion, that people learn before becoming members of the church

cat·e·go·ri·cal /ˌkætəˈgrəikal/ adj. clearly stating that something is true: Weber’s agent issued a categorical denial that the incident had ever happened. —categorically adv.: James categorically denied the charges.

cat·e·go·ri·zing /ˌkætəˈɡərɪzəŋ/ v. [T] to put people or things into groups according to what type, level, etc. they are: We’ve categorized the wines by region.

cat·e·go·ry /ˌkætəˈɡərɪ/ n. (plural categories) [C] a group of people or things that are all of the same type: There are several categories of patients. | Voters fall into one of three categories.

THESSAURUS type, kind, sort, brand, make, model, genre, variety, species ➔ TYPE

cat·er /ˈkætər/ v. [I,T] to provide and serve food and drinks at a party, meeting, etc., usually as a business: Who’s catering your daughter’s wedding? —caterer n. [C]
cater to sb phr. v. to provide a particular group of people with something that they need or want: newspapers that cater to business people

cat·er·ing /ˈkætərɪŋ/ n. [U] the job of providing and serving food and drinks at parties, meetings, etc.

cat·er·pil·lar /ˈkætərˌpɪlər, ˈkætəˌpɪlər/ n. [C] a small creature with a long rounded body and many legs that develops into a butterfly or moth [Origin: 1400–1500 Old North French catepelose “hairy cat, caterpillar” ➔ see picture on page A2]
cat·fish /ˈkætfɪʃ/ n. [C,U] a common fish with long hairs around its mouth that lives mainly in rivers and lakes, or the meat from this fish

ca-thar·tic /ˈkæθɑrtɪk/ adj. (literary) helping you to deal with difficult emotions and get rid of them —catharsis /ˈkæθɑrsɪs/ n. [U]

cath·ode /ˈkæθəʊd/ n. [C] PHYSICS the negative electrode, marked (−), from which an electric current leaves a piece of equipment such as a battery ➔ ANODE

cath·o·lic /ˈkæθəlɪk, ˈkæθəlɪk/ adj. relating to the part of the Christian religion whose leader is the Pope —Catholic n. [C] —Catholicism /ˌkæθəˈlɪkɪzəm/ n. [U]
catholic adj. (formal) including a great variety of things: Susan has catholic tastes in music. [Origin: 1300–1400 French catholique, from Late Latin, from Greek katholikos “general, universal”]
cat·i·on /ˈkætəˌjɒn/ n. [C] PHYSICS an ion with a positive electrical charge that is attracted to the part on a battery that sends out a negative electrical charge

cat·nap /ˈkætnæp/ n. [C] informal) a short sleep during the day

cat·nip /ˈkætnɪp/ n. [U] a type of grass with a pleasant smell that cats are attracted to

CAT scan /ˈkæt skæn/ also CT scan /ˈkæt skæn/ n. [C] an image of the inside of someone’s body produced by a special piece of hospital equipment called a scanner

cat·sup /ˈkætsʌp, ˈkæt-ʃʌp/ n. [U] another spelling of KETCHUP

cat·tle /ˈkætl/ n. [plural] cows and BULLS kept on a farm

cat·ty /ˈkætɪ/ adj. (informal) deliberately unkind in what you say about someone —cattiness n. [U]
cat·ty·corn·ed adj. KITTY-CORNER

cat·walk /ˈkætwɔrk/ n. [C] a long raised path that models walk on in a fashion show ➔ a narrow structure high up in a building or above something such as a bridge, built for people to walk on while they are working

cau·ca·sian /ˈkerəsən/ adj. someone who is Caucasian belongs to the race that has pale skin —Caucasian n. [C]
cau·cus /ˈkɔkəs/ n. [C] POLITICS a group of people in a political party, who meet to discuss and decide on political plans

cau·ght /kɔt/ v. the past tense and past participle of CATCH

cau·liflow·er /ˈkɔlɪˌflɔr, ˈkɒləˌflɔr/ n. [C,U] a white vegetable with short firm stems and thick green leaves, and as the small round flower-like parts [Origin: 1500–1600 Italian cavolfiore, from cavolo “cabbage” + fioro “flower” ➔ see picture at VEGETABLE

cau·the·dral /ˈkɑθədrəl/ n. [C] the main church in a particular area [Origin: 1500–1600 Old French cathedrale “cathedral” (13–21 centuries); Old Latin cathedra “chair, bishop’s chair”]

cath·ode /ˈkæθəʊd/ n. [C] PHYSICS the negative electrode, marked (−), from which an electric current leaves a piece of equipment such as a battery ➔ ANODE

cath·ode /ˈkæθəʊd/ n. [C] PHYSICS the negative electrode, marked (−), from which an electric current leaves a piece of equipment such as a battery ➔ ANODE

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cath·ode /ˈkæθəʊd/ n. [C] PHYSICS the negative electrode, marked (−), from which an electric current leaves a piece of equipment such as a battery ➔ ANODE
cau·sa·tion /kəˈzeɪʃən/ n. [U] MATH the relationship between two VARIABLES (=mathematical quantity that is not fixed), in which a change in one produces a change in the other

'cause /kəz/ conjunction (spoken) because

cause1 /kəz/ n. 1 [C] a person, event, or thing that makes something happen: What was the cause of the accident. 2 [C, U] a reason for doing something or having a particular feeling: There is no cause for concern/an alarm. 3 [C] a principle or aim that a group of people support or fight for: I don’t mind giving money if it’s for a good cause. [Origin: 1200–1300 Old French, Latin causa]

cause2 v. [T] to make something happen, especially something bad: Heavy traffic is causing long delays. | We still don’t know what caused the computer to crash.

cause and effect n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS a way of organizing a piece of written work, in which you describe an event or a situation and explain the reasons why it happened and the effects that it has

caus·tic /ˈkæstɪk/ adj 1 caustic remark/comment etc. something you say that is extremely unkind or full of criticism. 2 CHEMISTRY a caustic substance can burn through things by chemical action

cau·tion1 /ˈkæʃən/ n. [U] 1 the quality of doing something carefully, not taking risks, and avoiding danger: The animals should be handled with caution. | Travelers in the area should use extreme caution. 2 word/note of caution a warning to be careful: A word of caution – be sure to make copies of all files.

cau·tion2 v. [T] (formal) to warn someone that something might be dangerous or difficult: The children were cautioned against talking to strangers.

cau·tion·ar·y /ˈkæʃənərē/ adj giving a warning: a cautionary tale (=a story that is used to warn people)

cau·tious /ˈkæʃəs/ adj careful to avoid doing something: a cautious driver | He was cautious about making any predictions. —cautiously adv.

cav·a·lier /ˈkevələr/ adj not caring or thinking enough about other people or how serious a situation might be: drivers with a cavalier attitude toward road safety

cav·al·ry /ˈkevəlri/ n. [U] soldiers who fight while riding on horses

cave1 /kev/ n. [C] a large natural hole in the side of a cliff or under the ground [Origin: 1200–1300 Old French, Latin cavea, from caveus “hollow”]

cave2 v. cave in phr. v. 1 if the top or sides of something cave in, they fall down or inward: The roof of the old house had caved in. 2 to stop opposing something because you have been persuaded or threatened

cave·man /ˈkevəmən/ n. (plural cavemen/-men/) [C] someone who lived in a cave many thousands of years ago

cave·em·n/i /ˈkevəmən/ n. [C] a large deep cave —cavernous adj.

cav·i·ty /ˈkævətē/ n. (plural cavities) 1 a hole in a tooth, made by decay: The dentist told me that I have a cavity. 2 a hole or space inside something solid

ca·vort /ˈkævərt/ v. [I] to jump or dance in an excited or sexual way

ca·vort /ˈkævərt/ v. [I] to jump or dance in an excited or sexual way

CB n. [C, U] Citizens Band a radio on which people can speak to each other over short distances

CBS n. Columbia Broadcasting System one of the national companies that broadcasts television and radio programs in the U.S.

cc 1 the abbreviation of CUBIC CENTIMETER: a 2,000 cc engine 2 carbon copy used in business letters and emails to show that you are sending a copy to someone else

CD n. [C] 1 compact disc a small circular piece of hard plastic on which music or computer information is recorded ➔ see picture on page A6 2 a CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT

CD player n. [C] a piece of equipment used for playing music CDs
CD-ROM

CD-ROM /si ˈdɛrəm/ n. [C,U] a compact disc read-only memory a CD on which a large amount of computer information is stored

CD-RW n. [C,U] a compact disc-reWritable a type of CD that you can record music, images, or other information onto, using special equipment on your computer, and that can be recorded onto several times

cease /sɛs/ v. [I,T] (formal) to stop doing something, or to make an activity stop happening: By noon, the rain had ceased. | He never ceases to amaze me (=I am always surprised by what he does). | East Germany ceased to exist in 1990, shortly after the collapse of the Berlin Wall. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French cesser, from Latin cessare “to stop,” from cedere “to give up”]

cease-fire /ˈsiːsˈfɑːri/ n. [C] an agreement for both sides in a war to stop fighting for a period of time

cease-less /sɪ̱sɪəl/ adj. (formal) continuing for a long time without stopping: the ceaseless motion of the waves —ceaselessly adv.

cedar /ˈsiːdər/ n. [C.U] a tall evergreen tree with leaves shaped like needles, or the red sweet-smelling wood of this tree ➔ see picture on page A10

cede /sɛd/ v. [T] (formal) to give land, power, etc. to another country or person

cel-lar /ˈsiːlər/ adj. ☀️ from Latin cella “small room”

ceil-ing /ˈsiːlɪŋ/ n. [C] 1 the inside surface of the top part of a room ➔ ROOF: an apartment with high ceilings 2 the largest number or amount of something that is officially allowed: They have put a ceiling of $2 million on the project

ceil-er-y /ˈsiːlərɪ/ n. [U] a vegetable with long firm pale green stems, often eaten raw [Origin: 1600—1700 Italian dialect selerì, from Late Latin selerì non “parsley,” from Greek] ➔ see picture at VEGETABLE

THE SA URUS

famous, well-known, legendary, infamous, notorious, renowned, noted, distinguished, eminent ➔ FAMOUS

cel-e-brate /ˈsiːlɪbreɪt/ v. [T] to do something special because of a particular event or special occasion: It’s our anniversary, and we’re going out to dinner to celebrate. | How do you want to celebrate your birthday?

cele-bration /ˈsiːlɪbreɪʃən/ n. [C] an occasion or party when you celebrate something: New Year’s celebrations 2 [U] the act of celebrating

cele-brity /ˈsiːlɪbrəti/ n. (plural celebrities) [C] a famous person, especially someone in the entertainment business: Hollywood celebrities

cel-lo /ˈsɛləʊ/ n. [U] a stringed musical instrument that you hold between your knees and play by pulling a bow (special stick) across the strings

Cel-lo·phone /ˈsɛləˌfoʊn/ n. [U] (trademark) a thin transparent material used for wrapping things

cell /ˈsɛl/ n. [C] 1 BIOLOGY the smallest part of any living thing except a VUSIC: red blood cells 2 a small room where prisoners are kept: a jail cell 3 PHYSICS a piece of equipment that produces electricity from chemicals, heat, or light: cars powered by fuel cells 4 a small space that an insect or other small creature has made to live in or use ➔ see picture at HIVE [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French cellle, from Latin cellula “small room”]

cell·lar·y /ˈsɛləri/ n. [U] a room under a house or other building, often used for storing things

‘cell’ body n. [C] BIOLOGY the main part of a nerve cell, which contains the NUCLEUS (=central part) and the parts that keep the cell alive

‘cell’ culture n. [C] BIOLOGY a group of cells grown in a special chemical solution from a single original cell

‘cell’ cycle n. [C] BIOLOGY a process in which a cell divides and forms two new cells

‘cell’ di-vision n. [U] BIOLOGY the process by which a cell divides to form two new cells

‘cell’ list /ˈtʃelɪst/ n. [C] someone who plays the cello

‘cell’ mem·brane n. [C.U] BIOLOGY a thin layer of material that covers a cell, through which substances pass in and out ➔ see picture at CELL

‘cell’·lo·phone /ˈsɛləˌfoʊn/ n. (plural cellos) [C] a large wooden musical instrument that you hold between your knees and play by pulling a bow (special stick) across the strings

‘cell’ pho·ne /ˈsɛləˌfɑːn/ n. [U] a telephone that you carry with you ➔ see picture on page A6
cell respiration also cellular respiration n. [U] biology the process in which a cell changes sugar and other substances into the energy it needs, usually by using oxygen

cell specialization n. [U] biology the fact that different cells in the body have different purposes and are involved in different activities

cel-lu-lar /ˈsɛljuər/ adj. 1 relating to cellular phones: a cellular network 2 biology relating to the cells in a plant or animal

cellular phone n. [C] a cell phone → see picture on page A6

cel-lu-lite /ˈsɛljuət/ n. [U] fat just below someone’s skin that makes it look uneven and unattractive

cel-lu-oid /ˈsɛljuəd/ n. [U] (trademark) a substance like plastic, used in the past to make film

cel-lu-lose /ˈsɛljuəlʊs/ n. [U] biology a substance that forms the walls of plant cells

cell wall n. [C] biology the stiff outer part of the cells of plants and bacteria, which helps to support the growing plants or bacteria

Cel-si-us /ˈsɛlsiəs/, -səs/ n. [U] physics (written abbreviation °C) a temperature scale in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° (by) centigrade → fahrenheit [origin: 1800—1900 anders cel-sius (1701—44), swedish scientist who invented the scale]
cen-ment /ˈsentmənt/ n. [U] a gray powder used in building that is mixed with sand and water and allowed to dry and become hard [origin: 1300—1400 Old French ciment, from Latin coementum “small pieces of stone used in making mortar”]
cement n. [T] 1 to make a relationship, position, etc. stronger: “china has cemented its trade connections with the U.S.” 2 to cover something with cement

cen-ter /ˈsentər/ n. (plural centers) [C] a place where dead people are buried [origin: 1300—1400 old french cimetiere, from late latin coemeterium, from Greek koimeterion “sleeping room, burying place”]

Ce-no-zo-ic /ˌsɛnəʊˈzoʊik/ n. the Cenozoic earth sciences the period of time in the earth’s history from when the dinosaurs died out about 65 million years ago until the present day → meso-zoic, paleozoic, precambrian —Cenozoic adj.: the Cenozoic era

cen-sor /ˈsɛnsər/ v. [T] to examine books, movies, etc. and remove anything that is offensive, politically dangerous, etc. → censorship n. [U] censor n. [C] someone whose job is to censor books, movies, etc.
cen-sure /ˈsɛnsər/ v. [T] (formal) to officially criticize someone → censure n. [U]
cen-sus /ˈsɛnsəs/ n. (plural censuses) [C] an occasion when a government collects information about the number of people in a country, their ages, jobs, etc.: “when was the first U.S. census taken?”
cent /ˈsent/ n. [C] 1 a unit of money that is worth 1/100 of a dollar. Its sign is ¢. 2 put in/add/say your two cents’ worth (informal) to give your opinion about something, when no one has asked to hear it [origin: 1300—1400 old french “hundred,” from latin centum]
cen-ten-ni-al /ˈsentənəniəl/ also cen-ten-a-ry /ˈsentənəri/ n. [C] the day or year exactly 100 years after an important event: this year marked the centennial of the composer’s death.
cen-ter /ˈsentər/ n. [C] 1 the middle part or point of something: “we moved the table to the center of the room.” 2 an old hotel in the center of town 2 a building used for a particular purpose: a shopping center 3 the Kennedy space center 3 a place where there is a lot of a particular type of business or activity: a major banking center 4 be at the center of sth to be the main cause of something bad, or have a very important part in it: “the senator is at the center of a controversy over political donations.” 5 be the center of attention to be the person that everyone is giving attention to → 6 the center a political position which does not support extreme views 7 in basketball, the player who usually plays near the basket 8 in football, the player who starts the ball moving in each play

center v. [T] to move something to a position at the center of something else: “is this painting centered?”
center on/around sth phr. v. if something centers on a particular thing, that is the most important thing in it or what it mainly concerns: “their whole life centers around their children.” 2 the discussion centered on gun control.
center field n. [singular] the area in baseball in the center of the out field → centerfielder n. [C]
center of gravity n. [singular] the point on an object at which it can balance
cen-ter-piece /ˈsentərpiːs/ n. [C] the most important, attractive, or noticeable part of something: the centerpiece of Canada’s foreign policy 2 a decoration in the middle of a table, usually made of flowers

cen-ti-gram /ˈsentəriɡræm/ n. [U] physics centi-metre

cen-ti-me-ter /ˈsentəriˈmiːtər/ n. [C] (written abbreviation cm) a unit for measuring length, equal to 1/100 of a meter, or 0.39 inches

cen-ti-pede /ˈsentəpɪd/ n. [C] a very small
creature with a long thin body and many legs (origin: 1600—1700 Latin centipeda, from cent- “hundred” + pes “foot”) 

cent-ral /sentral/ adj. 1 [only before noun] in the middle of an object or area: Central Asia | the central part of the island 2 [only before noun] having control over the rest of a system, organization, etc.: The computers are linked to a central database. 3 more important than anything else: Owen played a central role in the negotiations. | The environment was central to his election campaign.

THERAeUS | art, painting, drawing, photography, sculpture, pottery ➔ ART

4 a place that is central is near the center of a town: | I want a hotel that’s central. —centrally adv.

central air conditioning n. [U] a system for making the air in a building cooler, in which cool air is produced in one place and taken to the rest of the building by pipes

central bank n. [C] ECONOMICS the official bank of a country, which is responsible for controlling the country’s money supply and controlling the country’s banking system. A central bank can also lend money to the country’s other banks.

central heating n. [U] a system of heating buildings, in which heat is produced in one place and taken to the rest of the building by pipes

central Intelligence Agency n. the CIA

central nervous system n. [C] BIOLOGY the main part of the nervous system, consisting of your brain and your spinal cord

central processing unit n. [C] IT a CPU

cen-tri-fug-al /sên'trifrəgal,-'trəfəl/ adj. PHYSICS moving away from the center: centrifugal movement

cen-tri-fug-al force n. [C,U] PHYSICS a force that makes things move away from the center of something when they are moving or turning quickly around it (origin: 1700—1800 Modern Latin centrifugus, from centri- “center” + Latin fuge “to run away”)

cen-tri-fug-al force n. [C,U] PHYSICS a force that makes things move toward the center of something when they are moving or turning quickly around it (origin: 1700—1800 Modern Latin centripetus, from centri- “center” + Latin petere “to go to, try to find”)

cen-tri-ty /sentri'ti/ n. (plural centuries) [C] 1 one of the 100-year periods measured from before or after the year of Christ’s birth: the 6th/11th/21st etc. century | My grandparents moved west at the turn of the century (=at the beginning of the century). 2 a period of 100 years

CEO n. [C] Chief Executive Officer the person with the most authority in a large company

ce-ram-i cs /sə'ræmɪks/ n. [plural, U] ENG. LANG. ARTS pots, plates, etc. made from clay, or the art of making them —ceramic adj.

THERAeUS | basic, fundamental, essential, elementary, underlying ➔ BASIC

ce-re-al /sə'reəl/ n. 1 [C]U breakfast food made from grain and usually eaten with milk: a bowl of cereal 2 [C] a plant grown to produce grain for foods, such as wheat, rice, etc. (origin: 1800—1900 French céréale, from Latin cerealis “of Ceres,” from Ceres ancient Roman goddess of grain and farming)

cer-e-bel-lum /sə'rəbeləm/ n. (plural cerebellums or cerebella) [C] BIOLOGY the bottom part of your brain that controls your muscles ➔ see picture at brain*

cerebra /sə'rebrə/ n. a plural form of cerebrum

cere-bral /sə'rebrəl/ adj. BIOLOGY relating to the brain (origin: 1800—1900 French cérébral, from Latin cerebrum “brain”)

cerebral cortex n. [C] BIOLOGY the outer layer of the front part of your brain, where you think and receive information from your ears, eyes, etc.

cerebral palsy n. [U] BIOLOGY a medical condition that affects someone’s ability to move or speak, caused by damage to the brain at birth

cere-brum /sə'rebrəm/ n. (plural cerebra /-brə/ or cerebrums) [C] BIOLOGY the front, larger part of the brain, where thoughts and decisions happen, and that also controls movements of the body ➔ see picture at brain*

cere-mo-ni-al /sə'rəmoʊniəl/ adj. used in a ceremony, or done as part of a ceremony: Native American ceremonial pipes

cere-mo ny /sə'reməni/ n. (plural ceremonies) 1 [C] a formal event that happens in public on special occasions: a wedding ceremony | a graduation ceremony | The treaty was signed during a ceremony at the White House. 2 [U] the formal actions and words always used on particular occasions: With great ceremony, the Mayor opened the new concert hall. (origin: 1300—1400 Old French cerymonie, from Latin caerimonio) 

cert-ain /sər'tən/ adj. 1 completely sure: I’m not certain (that) he’s telling me the truth. | She was absolutely certain he was the killer. | No one was certain what to expect. | Are you certain about that?

THERAeUS | sure, convinced, confident, satisfied, positive ➔ SURE*
certain to be offered the job. | The poison causes certain death. 3 [only before noun] a certain thing, person, idea, etc. is a particular thing, person, etc. that you are not naming or describing exactly: The plant grows in certain conditions. | There are certain things I just can’t talk about with her. 4 make certain (that) a) to check that something is correct or true: We need to make certain that it’s going to fit first. b) to do something in order to be sure something will happen: Employers are required to make certain that all employees are treated fairly. 5 a certain a) some, but not a lot: I had to spend a certain amount of time practicing, but it wasn’t hard. | I agree with you to a certain extent (i.e., partly, but not completely). b) difficult to describe exactly: The restaurant has a certain charm. 6 for certain without any doubt: I can’t say for certain when her plane will arrive. [origin: 1200—1300 Old French, Vulgar Latin certaneus, from Latin certus “decided, certain”]
certainly /sør’tInli/ adv without any doubt [synonym: definitely]: Diana certainly spends a lot of money on clothes. | His lawyers will almost certainly appeal. [“Can I borrow your notes?” “Certainly (eyes, of course).”]
certain-tain-ly /sør’tInTri/ adv. (informal) crazy
cer-ti-fi-ate /sør’tIfækt/ n [C] an official document that states the facts about something or someone: a birth/marriage/death certificate (=giving details of someone’s birth, etc.) [origin: 1400—1500 French certificat, from Late Latin, past participle of certicare, from Latin certus “decided, certain”] ➔ GIFT CERTIFICATE
cer-ti-fi-cate of de-pot-ent /sør’tIfækt Ifæpor/ n [C] Economics a bank account that you must leave a particular amount of money in for a particular amount of time in order to get interest
cer-ti-fi-ca-tion /sør’tIfækʃən/ n [C,U] an official document that says that someone is allowed to do a certain job, that something is of good quality, etc., or the process of doing this
cer-ti-fied /sør’tIfed/ adj. (certified, certifies) [T] 1 to officially state that something is correct or true: Two doctors certified that the patient was dead. 2 to give someone an official document that states that s/he has completed a course of training: He has been certified as a mechanic. | a certified nurse

cer-vix /sør’viks/ n [C] Biology the narrow opening into a woman’s uterus [origin: 1400—1500 Latin “neck”] ➔ CERVICAL /sør’vIkəl/ adj.

cer-sar-e-an /sør’zərin/ also cer-sar-ean /sør’zəriən/ n [C] an operation in which a woman’s body is cut open to take a baby out [origin: 1600—1700 Julius Caesar (100—44 B.C.), Roman soldier and political leader, who is said to have been born in this way]
cer-si-um /sør’sizəm/ n [U] Chemistry (symbol Cs) a very soft silver-gold metal that is an element

cer-sa-tion /sør’səʃən/ n [C] (formal) a pause or stop: the cessation of nuclear tests

cer-se-pool /sør’səpəl/ n [C] a large hole or container under the ground for collecting waste water from a building

CFC n. [C] Science chlorofluorocarbon a gas used in aerosols and refrigerators which causes damage to the Ozone Layer

CGI n. [U] computer-generated imagery the use of computers to produce artificial images and sounds in movies and television programs ➔ SPECIAL EFFECTS

chaos /tʃəʊs/ n. [U,T] 1 a feeling of being put out of order: To the surfers’ chagrin, the beach was closed. 2 a state of disorder, confusion: a state of chaos

chain1 /ʃeɪn/ n. 1 [C,U] a series of metal rings connected together: a delicate gold chain | a bicycle chain (=that makes the wheels turn) ➔ see picture at BICYCLE1 2 [C] a group of stores, hotels, etc. that is owned by the same person or company: a chain of restaurants | a hotel chain 3 chain of events a series of related events or actions: the chain of events that caused World War I 4 [C] a series of similar things in a line: a mountain chain | a chain of islands 5 in chain prisoners in chains have heavy chains fastened around their legs or arms, to prevent them from escaping [origin: 1200—1300 Old French chaueine, from Latin catena] 6 chainmail /ʃeɪnmɪl/ n. [U] a method of sending mail, in which a written record is kept of when it is sent and when it is received

certified /sør’tIfad/ adj. (certified, certifies) [T] 1 to officially state that something is correct or true: Two doctors certified that the patient was dead. 2 to give someone an official document that

chain-saw /ʃeɪn’zɔ/ n. [C] a tool used for cutting wood, consisting of a circular chain with sharp edges, that is moved by a motor
chain-smoke  v  [T] to smoke cigarettes one after the other —chain-smoker n  [C]
chain store  n  [C] one of a group of stores owned by the same company
chair  /ˈtʃeər/ n  1  [C] a piece of furniture for one person to sit on: He sat in a chair next to the fireplace.  ➔ see picture at seat  2  [C] someone who is in charge of a meeting, a committee, or a university department: She was named chair of the Public Safety Committee.  3 the chair the position of being in charge of a meeting or committee [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French chaier, from Latin cathedra, from Greek, from kata- + hēdra “seat”]
chairman  /ˈtʃeərˌmən/  (plural chairmen  -mən/)  [C] 1  someone, especially a man, who is in charge of a meeting or committee  2  someone, especially a man, who is in charge of a large company or organization

USAGE Chairman can be used for both men and women, though some women prefer to be called a chairwoman. Many people prefer to use chairperson, especially if the sex of the person is not known.

chairperson  /ˈtʃeərˌpɜrsən/  (plural chairpersons  -pɜrsənz/)  [C] someone who is in charge of a meeting or directs the work of a committee or organization
chairwoman  /ˈtʃeərˌwʊmən/  (plural chairwomen  -wʊmən/)  [C] a woman who is a chairperson

cham·ber  /ˈkæmər/ n  1  [C] a room used for a special purpose: a gasoline chamber (=used for killing people by gas or for hurting them) | the council chamber in the Town Hall  2  [C] an enclosed space inside something, such as your body or a machine: a gun with six chambers | the four chambers of the heart  3  [C] politics one of the two parts of a parliament or legislature (=institutions that have the power to make or change laws): the upper/lower chamber of parliament  4  chambers  (plural) the offices used by judges [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French cham-bre, from Late Latin camera, from Latin, “curved roof,” from Greek kamara]
chambermaid  /ˈkæməˌmeid/  n  [C] a woman whose job is to clean hotel bedrooms
chamber music  n  [U] classical music performed by a small group of musicians
Chamber of Commerce  n  an organization of business people in a town or city, whose aim is to encourage business

cha·let /ˈʃælət, ˈʃælet/ n  [C] a wooden house, especially one in a mountain area
chalk  /tʃækl/ n  1  [U] earth sciences soft white rock  2  [C] small sticks of this substance, used for writing or drawing: a piece of chalk [Origin: Old English cealc, from Latin calcis, from Greek chalkis “small stone”]

chalk off  v  chalk sth  ➔ up  phr  v  (informal) to succeed in winning or getting something: Boston chalked up another win over Detroit last night.  —chalk·ier /ˈtʃæklər/ adj  —chalk·ily /-əli/ adv

chall·eng·er  /ˈtʃæləndʒər/ n  1  [C,U] something that tests your skill or ability, especially in a way that is interesting: the challenge of a new job  Together we can meet (=deal with) this challenge.  The firm faces several challenges if it is to improve sales. | The trial will pose a (=be a) difficult challenge for the defense.  2  [C] the act of questioning whether something is right, fair, or legal: If I make any decisions myself, my boss thinks it’s a direct challenge to her authority.  3  [C] an invitation from someone to try to beat him/her in a fight, game, argument, etc.: The mayor has accepted the challenge for a debate.

challenge  /ˈtʃæləndʒ/ v  [T] 1  to question whether something is right, fair, or legal: They plan to challenge the court’s decision.  2  to invite someone to compete or fight against you: They challenged us to a game of tennis.  3  to test the skills or abilities of someone or something: A good teacher challenges his or her students, often so that they achieve more than they think they can.  —challenger n  [C]
chal·len·ged /ˈtʃæləndʒd/ adj  visually/mentally/physically challenged an expression for describing someone who has difficulty doing things because s/he is blind, etc., used in order to be polite
chall·en·ging /ˈtʃælənʤɪŋ/ adj  difficult in an interesting way: a challenging new job
chance /ˈtʃæns/ n. [C] 1 the person in charge of some universities. 2 politics the leader of the government in some countries [origin: 1000—1100 Old French chancelier, from Late Latin cancellarius “doorkeeper, secretary”]

cham-pion /ˈtʃæpiən/ n. [C] 1 a person, team, etc. that has won a competition, especially in sports: the world heavyweight boxing champion | the defending/reigning national soccer champions (=the champions right now) 2 champion of sb/sth someone who fights for and defends an aim or idea: a champion of civil rights

cham-pi-on-ship /ˈtʃæpiənʃip/ n. 1 [C] also championships [plural] a competition to find the best player or team in a particular sport: the women’s figure skating championships

chanc·er /ˈtʃænsər/ n. 1 a person, team, or idea: She consistently championed the cause of working mothers.

chanc·y /ˈtʃænsi/ adj. (informal) uncertain or involving risks: The weather there can be chance in the spring.

chan·de·lier /ˈtʃændəliər/ n. [C] a frame that holds lights or candles, hangs from the ceiling, and is decorated with small pieces of glass

change /tʃeɪndʒ/ n. 1 [singular] the position or period of being a champion: Can she win the championship again? 2 [plural] a name or decision or opinion about something: The company has been changed to become different, or to make someone or something become different: Ed changed after Ricky died. | There are plans to change the voting system. | In the fall, its leaves change from green to gold. | The rain on the roads had changed to ice during the night.

alter – to change something, or to make something change: Can we alter the date of the meeting?
adapt/adjust/modify – to change something slightly: The group is pressuring Congress to modify the plan. | His doctor has adjusted the dosage of his medication.
revise/ amend – to change something because of new information or ideas: The rules of volleyball were revised to give the game a faster pace. | The act was amended to protect wildlife.
reform/reorganize/structure – to change a system or organization: plans to reform the welfare system. | The company has been restructured from top to bottom.
transform/revolutionize – to change something completely: They’ve completely transformed the downtown area. | The discovery of penicillin revolutionized medicine.

twist/distort/misrepresent – to deliberately change facts, information, someone’s words, etc. in a way that is not completely true or correct: He accused reporters of twisting his words.

change3 v. [T] to stop doing or using one thing, and start doing or using something else: I’m thinking about changing jobs. | The company has changed its name to Cortland Capital. | I think we’d better change the subject (=talk about something else). 3 change your mind to change your decision or opinion about something: I’ve changed my mind about selling the house. 4 [U/T] to take off your clothes and put on different ones: I went upstairs to change my shirt. | Go upstairs and change into your play clothes. | Eric went to go changed. 5 [T] to put something new or different in place of something else: We had to get out and change the tire. | She cleaned the room and changed the sheets (=put clean sheets on the bed). | Do you mind changing the baby (=putting a clean diaper on the baby)? 6 [T] if you change money, you give it to someone and she gives it back to you.
change

in smaller amounts, or in money from a different country: Can you change a $10 bill? | I want to change my dollars into pesos. 7 to get out of one train, bus, or aircraft, and into another in order to continue your trip: We had to change planes in Chicago. 8 change hands to become someone else’s property: The house has changed hands twice in the last ten years. (Origin: 1100—1200 Old French chanter, from Latin cambiare “to exchange”)

change  phr.v. to move things into different positions: The room looks bigger since we changed the furniture around.

change over phr.v. to stop doing or using one thing and start doing or using something different: We’re changing over to the new software next month.

change adj. 1 [C,U] the process or result of something or someone becoming different: Many people find it hard to accept change. | a change in diet | a change of temperature | Grandma’s health has taken a change for the worse (=become worse). 2 [C] an action or event that involves replacing one thing with another: The car needs an oil change. | a change of leadership | the change from communism to democracy 3 [singular] something that is interesting or enjoyable because it is different from what is usual: Why don’t we go out for a change? | I need a change. 4 [U] a) the money you get back when you pay more money than something costs: Here’s your change. b) money in the form of coins: I have about a dollar in change. c) coins or paper money that add up to the same value as a larger unit of money: Do you have change for a dollar?

THE DICTIONARY

changeable adj. likely to change, or changing often: Kids’ tastes are very changeable.

clothes changeable adj. set of clothes that you can use if necessary: I keep a change of clothes just in case.

change of channel phr.v. to go somewhere with someone else’s property: Our team changed hands twice during the match.

channel 1 n. 1 [C] one of the parts into which a book is divided: Chapter 6 | For homework, read the first two chapters of the book. | This detailed study contains chapters on each geographic region. 2 a particular period in someone’s life or in history: a sad chapter in our country’s history | one of the most shameful chapters of French history 3 the local members of a large organization or club: the local chapter of the Sierra Club (Origin: 1100—1200 Old French chapitre, from Late Latin capitulum, from Latin caput “head”)

capable adj. the qualities that make a person, place, or thing different from any other: There’s a very serious side to her

change channel phr.v. to direct something toward a particular purpose, place, or situation: Cody needs to channel his creativity into something useful. | Profits are channeled to conservation groups.

change phr.v. to repeat a word or phrase many times: Crowds of protesters chanted “Give peace a chance!”

change channels phr.v. to change from one activity or system to another: the changeover from military to civilian rule.

change of location n. 1 [U] to go somewhere with someone else’s property: Our team changed hands twice during the match.

change in diet n. 1 [U] a change of leadership | the change from communism to democracy 3 [singular] something that is interesting or enjoyable because it is different from what is usual: Why don’t we go out for a change? | I need a change. 4 [U] a) the money you get back when you pay more money than something costs: Here’s your change. b) money in the form of coins: I have about a dollar in change. c) coins or paper money that add up to the same value as a larger unit of money: Do you have change for a dollar?

changeover n. changeover from military to civilian rule.

change to n. 1 [U] a change of leadership | the change from communism to democracy 3 [singular] something that is interesting or enjoyable because it is different from what is usual: Why don’t we go out for a change? | I need a change. 4 [U] a) the money you get back when you pay more money than something costs: Here’s your change. b) money in the form of coins: I have about a dollar in change. c) coins or paper money that add up to the same value as a larger unit of money: Do you have change for a dollar?

changeover n. 1 [U] the process or result of something or someone becoming different: Many people find it hard to accept change. | a change in diet | a change of temperature | Grandma’s health has taken a change for the worse (=become worse). 2 [C] an action or event that involves replacing one thing with another: The car needs an oil change. | a change of leadership | the change from communism to democracy 3 [singular] something that is interesting or enjoyable because it is different from what is usual: Why don’t we go out for a change? | I need a change. 4 [U] a) the money you get back when you pay more money than something costs: Here’s your change. b) money in the form of coins: I have about a dollar in change. c) coins or paper money that add up to the same value as a larger unit of money: Do you have change for a dollar?

change phr.v. to repeat a word or phrase many times: Crowds of protesters chanted “Give peace a chance!”

change channels phr.v. to change from one activity or system to another: the changeover from military to civilian rule.
character. | All these new buildings have really changed the character of this town. | He swore, which was completely out of character (=not typical of the way he usually behaves). **2** [C] **ENG. LANG. ARTS** a person in a book, play, movie, etc.: I don't like the main character in the book. **3** [U] qualities that make someone or something special or interesting: an old house with a lot of character. **4** [U] good qualities such as courage, loyalty, and honesty that people admire: a woman of great moral character. **5** [C] a particular kind of person: Dan's a strange character. **6** [C] an unusual and humorous person: Charlie's such a character! **7** [C] a letter, mark, or sign used in written, printing, or on a computer: Chinese characters [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French caractere, from Latin character “mark, particular quality”] **characteristic** /kærəktəˈrɪstɪk/ adj. a special quality or feature that someone or something has, and that makes that person or thing different from others; Each wine has particular characteristics; *the characteristics of a good manager* 

**THESAURUS**

quality — something that has as part of his/her character, especially something good: Tina has a lot of good qualities. 

trait — a particular quality in someone’s character: The personality test reveals traits such as shyness or risk-taking. 

attribute — a good or useful quality: What attributes should a good manager possess? 

feature — an important, interesting, or typical part of something: An important feature of Van Gogh’s paintings is their bright color. 

property — a natural quality of something: an herb with heating properties. 

aspect — one part of a situation, activity, etc. that has many parts: She enjoys most aspects of her job. 

**characteristic** adj. typical of a particular thing or person: The vase is characteristic of 18th-century Chinese art. | Mark, with characteristic kindness, offered to help. —characteristically adv. 

**characreize** /kærəktaɪz/ v. [T] 1 to be typical of someone or something: Alzheimer’s disease is characterized by memory loss. 2 to describe the character of someone or something in a particular way: His book characterizes Eisenhower as a natural leader. 

**THESAURUS**

portray © CALL1 —characterization /kærəktaɪzəˈʃən/ n. [C.U] 

**cha·rade** /ˈʃærəd/ n. 1 [C] a situation in which people pretend to think, feel, etc. something, although they clearly do not: Their happy marriage is just a charade. 2 charades [U] a game in which one person uses actions and no words to show the meaning of a word or phrase, and other people have to guess what it is **char·coal** /ˈtʃærkəʊl/ [U] a black substance made of burned wood, used as FUEL or for drawing **charge** /tʃɑːr/ n. 1 **MONEY** [C.U] the amount of money you have to pay for something: an admission charge of $5 | There’s a $70 charge for every extra piece of luggage. | We deliver free of charge (=at no cost). 

**THESAURUS**

cost, expense, price, fee, fare, rent, rate © COST1 2 **CONTROL** [U] the position of having control over or responsibility for something or someone: Who is in charge of the department? | Diane took charge of the business when her husband died. 3 **CRIME** [C.LAW] a statement that says that someone has done something illegal or bad: He’s in court on charges of murder. | He denied charges that he used illegal drugs. | The charge against her was shoplifting. | They decided not to bring/press charges (=to officially say that they think someone is guilty of a crime). | The police agreed to drop the charges (=decided to stop making charges) against him. 

**THESAURUS**

accusation, allegation, indictment, complaint © ACCUSATION 4 **ELECTRICITY** [U] PHYSICS electricity that is put into a piece of electrical equipment such as a BATTERY 5 **ATTACK** [C] an attack in which people or animals move forward quickly 6 **ENERGY** [U] PHYSICS the electrical energy contained in all MATTER (=the material that everything in the universe is made of), which exists in a positive and negative form [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French chargier, from Latin currirace, from Latin currus] 

**charge** v. 1 a) [U] to ask for a particular amount of money for something you are selling: How much do you charge for your eggs? | They charged me $2 for a candy bar. b) [T] to record the cost of something that someone buys or uses, so that s/he can pay for it later: Charge the room to my account. | “Would you like to pay cash?” “No, I’ll charge it (=pay with a CREDIT CARD).” 2 [T] to state officially that someone might be guilty of a crime: Ron’s been charged with assault. 

**THESAURUS**

accuse, allege, indict © ACCUSE 3 [L.T] if a BATTERY charges, or if you charge it, it takes in and stores electricity 4 [L.T] to move quickly forward, especially in a threatening way: The bear charged toward her at full speed. 

**THESAURUS**

rush, race, dash, hurry, speed, hasten © RUSH1 

charge card n. [C] a CREDIT CARD that you can use in a particular store
char·ri·ot /ˈtʃaːrəɪət/ n. [C] a vehicle with two wheels pulled by a horse, used in ancient times in battles and races.

char·ris·ma /ˈkɑːrɪzma/ n. [U] the natural ability to attract other people and make them admire you: He has a lot of charisma. [Origin: 1600—1700 Greek “favor, gift,” from charizesthai “to favor”] —char·mis·ti·cian /ˌkærɪzəˈmətɪks/ n. adj.

char·l·ta·ble /ˈtʃærtərəbəl/ adj. relating to charities and their work: The money went to a charitable group. 2 kind, generous, and sympathetic —char·ita·bil·ly adv.

char·i·ty /ˈtʃærəti/ n. 1 [C] an organization that gives money, goods, or help to people who need it: Several charities sent aid to the flood victims. | a charity event. 2 [U] charity organizations in general: He’s donated over $200,000 to charity. | The auction raised more than $75,000 for charity. 3 [U] money or gifts given to people who need help: She’s too proud to accept charity. 4 [U] (formal) kindness or sympathy that you show toward other people [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French charité, from Late Latin caritas “Christian love”]

char·la·tan /ˈtʃɛrəltən/ n. [C] a person who pretends to have special skills or knowledge in order to cheat people

char·mam /tʃɑːrm/ 1 [C/U] the special quality someone or something has that makes people like him, her, or it: Lee’s boyish charm | This town has a charm you couldn’t find in a big city. 2 [C] something you wear, have, etc. because you believe it brings you good luck: a lucky charm. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French carme “song,” from Latin canem “to sing”]

cham·ma /tʃɑːrmə/ v. [T] to attract or please someone: Grant has been charming audiences for years. —cham·mer n. [C]

charmed /tʃɑːrmd/ adj. lead/live/have a charmed life to be lucky all the time, especially by succeeding in avoiding danger, injury, etc.

cham·ming /tʃɑːmɪŋ/ adj. very pleasing or attractive: What a charming house! —cham·ming·ly adv.

charred /tʃɑːrd/ adj. something that is charred is so burned that it has become black

chart1 /tʃɑːrt/ n. [C] 1 a drawing, set of numbers, graph, etc. that shows information: medical charts | The chart shows last year’s sales. | Students should present the results of their experiment in the form of a chart. 2 the charts [plural] the official list of the most popular songs and records, produced each week: Her new album went to the top of the charts. 3 a map, especially of the ocean or stars: navigation charts [Origin: 1500—1600 French charte, from Latin charta “piece of papyrus, document,” from Greek chartē]

chart2 v. [T] 1 to record information about something over a period of time: Scientists have been charting temperature changes in the oceans. | a book that charts the history of the city | Each case of the disease was charted on a graph. 2 to make a plan of what should be done in order to achieve something: She needs to chart a course for her future. 3 to make a map of an area: The survey team began charting the hills and ravines in the area.

chair·ter /ˈtʃærtər/ n. 1 [C] a written statement of the principles, duties, and purposes of an organization: the UN charter. 2 [C/U] the practice of renting a boat, aircraft, etc. from a company, usually for a short time, or the boat, etc. that is used in this way: a charter service | fishing boats for charter

chair·ter·flight n. [C] an airplane trip that is arranged for a particular group or for a particular purpose.

chair·ter·mem·ber n. [C] an original member of a club or organization.

chair·ter·school n. [C] a school that is run by parents, companies, etc. rather than by the public school system, but which the state government provides money for.

chase1 /tʃeɪz/ v. [T] to quickly follow someone or something in order to catch him, her, or it: Cops chased the mugger down the street. | a cat chasing after a mouse

thesauras follow, pursue, run after, tail, track, stalk ➔ follow

2 [T] to make someone or something leave a place by running after them: There was a raccoon in the yard, but the dog chased it away. 3 [I/T] to try very hard to get something: reporters chasing after a story

chase2 n. [C] an act of following someone or something quickly to catch him, her, or it: a car chase | Police spotted the speeding car and gave chase (=chased it).
chasm /'ka:zəm/ n. 1 [singular] a big difference between ideas or groups of people: the chasm between rich and poor 2 [C] a very deep space between two areas of rock or ice

chast-er adj. (old-fashioned) not having sex, or not showing sexual feelings

chaste /hə:st/ adj. [C] a frame on which the body, engine, etc. of a vehicle are built

chat·ter /ˈchatər/ v. [T] informal, or to talk in a quick and friendly informal way, especially about unimportant things: We were chatting about the weather.

chat·ty /ˈchatē/ adj. informal friendly informal conversation: I had a long chat with Rick.

chat·ter·ize /ˈchatərɪz/ v. (chattered chatting) [I] to criticize or punish someone

chat·ter·ty /ˈchatərteɪ/ n. [U] the principle or state of not having sex with anyone except your husband or wife

chat /ˈchat/ v. [I] to talk to someone about something: I think Dan's chatting on Debbie again.

cha·teau /ʃəˈtɔː/ n. (plural chateaux 'tʃɔːz/ or chateaux) [C] a castle or large country house in France

cha·teau·room /ʃəˈtɔːrʊm/ n. [C] a place on the Internet where you can have a conversation with people by writing messages to them and immediately receiving their reply

cha·teau·ty /ʃəˈtɔːteɪ/ n. [U] liking to talk a lot in a friendly informal style: a chatty letter

cha·uffeur /ʃəˈfʊər, jɔːr-/ n. [C] someone whose job is to drive a car for someone else from chauffeur “to heat” —chauffeur v. [I]: I spent all day chauffeuring my kids everywhere.

cha·uf·feur·ness /ʃəˈfʊərˌnɪs/ n. [U] —chauffeur·istic adj.

cheap /tʃiːp/ adj. 1 not expensive, or lower in price than you expected: an inexpensive coat. Back then, gas was really cheap. I bought the cheapest computer I could find. Their jeans are dirt cheap (=very low in price)!

check /tʃek/ v. 1 [I,T] to look at or test something carefully in order to be sure that it is correct, in good condition, safe, etc.: “Did Barry lock the back door?” “I don’t know — I’ll check.” I need to check the mailbox; I’m expecting a letter. It’s a good idea to check for ticks after being out in the woods. | Make sure you double-check (check twice) the spellings of these names. 2 [I] to ask someone about something: Check with Dave to see if you can leave early. | Can you check whether we’re still having a meeting? | We’d better check that he received your message. 3 [T] to leave your bags, coat, etc. in a special place where they can be kept safe or put on an airplane, bus, etc., or to take someone’s bags in order to do this: Can I check that bag for you, sir? 4 [T] to suddenly stop yourself

good/great/excellent value, it is worth the price you pay for it. At $3, it’s a good deal. | The hotel offers great value for your money if you think that something is worth more money than you paid for it, you can say that it is a bargain: You can get some real bargains at the market. | Bargain prices if a price or product is competitive, it is slightly cheaper than other similar things, but is still good quality: goods for your home at competitive prices

EXPENSIVE

cheap·en /tʃiːn/ v. 1 [T] to make someone or something seem to have or deserve less respect: As an actress, I’d be cheapening myself by doing TV commercials. 2 [I,T] to become lower in price or value, or to make something do this: The dollar’s rise in value has cheapened imports.

cheap·en·ing·ly adv. (cheapeningly)

cheap·en·ing·ness n.

cheap·en·ment n.

cheap·en·ing adj. (cheapening)

cheap·en·ing·ly adv. (cheapeningly)

cheap·en·ing·ness n.

cheat /tʃiːt/ v. 1 [I,T] to behave in a dishonest way in order to win or get an advantage: He always cheats at cards. She was caught cheating on the history test. 2 [I] to trick or deceive someone: The salesman cheated me out of $100. | The band’s 30-minute show left fans feeling cheated (=feeling that they had been treated unfairly). —cheat·ing n. [U]

check·off sb phr. v. to be unfaithful to your husband, wife, or sexual partner by secretly having sex with someone else: I think Dan’s cheating on Debbie again.

cheat·ed adj. also cheat·er /tʃiːtə/ n. [C] someone who cheats

check·er /tʃeɪkə/ n. [C] an inexpensive coat
check

from saying or doing something: I had to check the urge to laugh out loud. 5 [T] to stop something bad from getting worse: The treatment checks the spread of the cancer.

check in phr v. to go to the desk at a hotel, airport, etc. to say that you have arrived: Please check in at gate number 5.

check sth ↔ off phr v. to put a mark (✓) next to something on a list to show that you have dealt with it: Check their names off the list as they arrive.

check on sb/sth phr v. to make sure that someone or something is all right or is doing what he, she, or it is supposed to be doing: I have to go check on the roast.

check out phr v. 1 a) check sth ↔ out to make sure that something is actually true, correct, or acceptable: The police checked out his story with the other suspects. "He said I could probably get a scholarship." “You should check it out—that would be great.” b) if something checked out, it is proven to be true, correct, or acceptable: If your references check out, you can start the job on Monday. 2 check sth ↔ out (spoken) to look at someone or something because he, she, or it is interesting or attractive: Hey, check out that car! 3 to pay the bill and leave a hotel: You must check out before 12 o’clock. 4 check sth ↔ out to borrow a book from a library: You can only check out five books at a time.

check sth ↔ over phr v. 1 to look closely at something to make sure it is correct or acceptable: Can you check over my paper for spelling mistakes? 2 to examine someone to make sure she is healthy: The doctor checked her over and couldn’t find anything wrong.

check up on sb/sth phr v. to try to find out if someone is doing what she is supposed to be doing: She was calling every ten minutes to check up on me.

check² n. 1 money [C] one of a set of printed pieces of paper that you can sign and use to pay for things: a check for $50 2 to pay by check (✓) to use a check to pay for something: Did you cash the check (✓) (get cash in exchange for the check)?

collocations

checkbook /ˈtʃekˌbuk/ n. [C] a book of checks

checked /ˈtʃekt/ adj. having a regular pattern of different colored squares: a checkered skirt

checkered /ˈtʃekəd/ adj. 1 marked with squares of two different colors: a checkered flag 2 checkered past/history etc. periods of failure as well as success in someone’s or something’s past: a cop with a checkered past

checkers /ˈtʃekərs/ n. [U] a game for two players, using 12 flat round pieces each and a special board with 64 squares

check-in n. 1 [U] the process of reporting your arrival at a hotel, airport, hospital, etc.: Passengers should arrive early for check-in. 2 [sing. /ˈtʃekənt/ a place where you report your arrival at an airport, hotel, etc.: Be at the check-in counter at least two hours before your flight. ➔ check in at CHECK

checking account n. [C] a bank account that you can take money out of at any time

callback /ˈtʃekˌlɪst/ n. [C] a list of things you have to do for a particular job or activity

checkmate /ˈtʃekmæt/ n. [U] the position in a game of chess when the king cannot escape and the game has ended

cHECKOUT COUNTER /ˈtʃekˈaut,kaʊntər/ also checkout n. [C] the place in a SUPERMARKET where you pay for things

thesaurus

bill, invoice, tab ➔ BILL
check·point /tʃɪkˈpɔɪnt/ n. [C] a place, especially at a border between countries, where an official person stops people and vehicles to examine them

check-up, check·up /tʃɪkˈʌp/ n. [C] an occasion when a doctor or dentist examines you to see if you are healthy: Dentists recommend regular check-ups.

ched·dar /tʃɛdˈdɔr/ n. [U] a firm smooth yellow or orange cheese

cheek /tʃeik/ n. [C] the soft round part of your face below each of your eyes: He kissed her lightly on the cheek. » see picture on page A16 [Origin: Old English ceacel] » see picture on page A3

cheek·bone /tʃeikˈboʊn/ n. [C] the bone just below your eye: She had high cheekbones and green eyes. » see picture on page A3

deer·led·er /tʃɛəˈlɪdər/ n. 1 a member of a team of young women who encourage a crowd to cheer at sports events

deer·ly /tʃɛərɪ/ adj. happy, or making you feel happy: Sullivan was in a cheery mood.

deer·sea·son /tʃɛəˈsɛn/ n. [C] a period of time when deer are in a particular area:

cheese /tʃiːz/ n. [C,U] a solid food made from milk, that is usually white or yellow: a grilled cheese sandwich | a piece/slice/wedge of cheese I’d like a bagel with cream cheese. [Origin: Old English cese]

cheese·burg·er /tʃiːzˈbɜːrə/ n. [C] a hamburger cooked with a piece of cheese on top of the meat

cheese·cake /tʃiːzkɛk/ n. [C,U] a sweet cake made with soft white cheese

cheese·cloth /tʃiːzkɔtl/ n. [U] a type of very thin cotton cloth, used especially for wrapping food

che·re·ful /tʃiːrəˈfʊl/ adj. cheerful and easygoing guy | a cheerful and easygoing guy | a cheerful voice/smile 2 bright, pleasant, and making you feel happy: a cheerful kitchen —cheer·fully adv. —cheer·fulness n. [U]

cheer·er /tʃɪər/ n. 1 a member of a team of young women who encourage a crowd to cheer up | 2 to become happier: Cheer up, Connie!

cheer·ful·ly /tʃɪərˈfʊli/ adv. happy, or making you feel happy

cheer·ful·ness /tʃɪərˈfʊləs/ n. [U]

cheer·ful·ty /tʃɪərˈfʊlti/ n. [U]

cheer·led·er /tʃɪəˈlɪdər/ n. [C] a member of a team of young women who encourage a crowd to cheer at sports events

cheer·less /tʃɪəˈlɛs/ adj. not cheery

cheer·ly /tʃɪəˈli/ adv. happy, or making you feel happy: Sullivan was in a cheery mood.

cheer·ly·ness /tʃɪəˈliːns/ n. [U]

cheer·ly·ly /tʃɪəˈliːli/ adv. happy, or making you feel happy

cheer·ly·ness /tʃɪəˈliːns/ n. [U]

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cheer·ly /tʃɪəˈli/ adv. happy, or making you feel happy: Sullivan was in a cheery mood.

cheer·less /tʃɪəˈlɛs/ adj. not cheery

cheer·less·ly /tʃɪəˈlɛsli/ adv. in a gloomy, sad, or unhappy way:

cheer·less·ness /tʃɪəˈlɛsn/ n. [U]

cheer·ful·ful·ly /tʃɪərˈfʊlfɪli/ adv. happy, or making you feel happy: Sullivan was in a cheery mood.

cheer·ful·ful·ness /tʃɪərˈfʊlfʊln/ n. [U]

cheer·ful·ful·ly /tʃɪərˈfʊlfɪli/ adv. happy, or making you feel happy: Sullivan was in a cheery mood.

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cheer·ful·ful·ly /tʃɪərˈfʊlfɪli/ adv. happy, or making you feel happy: Sullivan was in a cheery mood.

cheer·ful·ful·ness /tʃɪərˈfʊlfʊln/ n. [U]
chemotherapy

is chemistry between two people, they like each other or work well together.

cherish /ˈkɜːrɪʃ/ v [T] 1 if you cherish something, it is very important to you: He cherishes his privacy. 2 to take care of someone or something you love very much.

cheri/ /ˈʃɛri/ n. (plural cherries) 1 [C] a small round soft red fruit with a large seed: a bowl of cherry pie ➔ see picture on page 434 2 [C,U] a tree that produces cherries, or the wood of this tree [Origin: 1300—1400 Old North French cherise (taken as plural), from Latin cerasus "cherry tree," from Greek kerasos].

cherub /ˈʃɜːrəb/ n. [C] an ANGEL shown in paintings as a small child with wings.

chess /ʃes/ n. [U] a game for two players in which you must trap your opponent’s king in order to win: Do you know how to play chess? [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French esches, plural of esce] ➔ see picture at escape.

chest /kɛst/ n. [C] 1 the front part of your body between your neck and stomach: a man with a hairy chest | chest pains ➔ see picture on page A3 2 a large strong box with a lid, that you use to keep things in: a large wooden chest 3 get sth off your chest (informal) to tell someone about something that has worried or annoyed you for a long time [Origin: Old English cest, from Latin cista "box, basket"].

chestnut /ˈkɛstnʌt/ n. 1 [C] a smooth red-brown nut you can eat 2 [C,U] the tree on which these nuts grow, or the wood of this tree 3 [U] a dark red-brown color ➔ chestnut adj.

chest of drawers n. (plural chests of drawers) [C] a piece of furniture with drawers that clothes can be kept in.

chew /ʃu/ v. [I,T] 1 to bite food several times before swallowing it: The meat’s so tough I can hardly chew it. I gave the dog a bone to chew on, 2 to bite something several times without eating it: Students are not allowed to chew gum in the classroom. [Origin: Old English ceowan].

chewy /ˈʃuːi/ adj. food that is chewy is not hard and dry, and needs to be chewed before you swallow it: moist chewy brownies.

chic /ʃɪk/ adj. fashionable and showing good judgment about style: a chic clothes store.

chicanery /ˈʃɪkənəri/ n. [U] the use of complicated plans or tricks to deceive people: He refused to stoop to such political chicanery.

Chief Executive Officer n. the Chief Executive Officer POLITICS the President of the United States.

Chief of Staff n. [C] an official of high rank, who advises the person in charge of an organization or government: the White House Chief of Staff.
child-bearing  n.  the period of being pregnant and then giving birth. 2 childbirth  n.  the period of a woman’s life during which she is able to have babies. 2 women of childbirth  2 birth  2 childbirth age  2 childbearing age  2 birth  2 childbirth  n.  the period of giving birth: His wife had died in childbirth. 2 youngest  n.  a young person, used especially in writing: The after-school program is great for younger children and teenagers. 2 teenager  n.  an informal word for a child. 2 toddler  n.  when you have just learned to walk. 2 baby  n.  when you are first born. 2 childless  adj.  having no children: childless couples 2 childlikei  n.  a young person who is not yet legally an adult: It is illegal to sell alcohol to minors. 2 minor  n.  an African animal that is like a monkey without a tail. 2 chimpanzee  n.  an African animal that is like a monkey without a tail.
chin  /tʃɪn/ n. [C] the front part of your face below your mouth: She tied the scarf under her chin.  [ORIGIN: Old English cinn]  ➔ see picture on page A3

chi-na /tʃaːnə/ n. [U] plates, cups, etc. that are made from white clay of good quality  [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 Persian chini “Chines;” because it was originally made in China]

Chi-na-town /tʃaːnə,təʊn/ n. an area in a city where there are Chinese restaurants and stores, and where a lot of Chinese people live

Chi-nese /tʃəˈniːz/ adj. 1 relating to or coming from China 2 relating to a Chinese language

Chi-nese adj. /tʃəˈniːzəl/ n. 1 [U] any of the languages that come from China, such as Mandarin or Cantonese 2 the Chinese [plural] the people of China

chink /tʃɪŋk/ n. [C] a narrow crack or hole in something, that lets light or air through: I could see light through a chink in the wall.

chi-ros /tʃɪˈroʊz/ n. [plural] loose pants made from heavy cotton

chintz /tʃɪnts/ n. [U] smooth cotton cloth with brightly colored patterns on it: chintz covers on the chairs

chintz-y /tʃɪntsɪ/ adj. (informal) cheap and badly made: a chintzy chest of drawers 2 unwilling to give people things or spend money

chin-up n. [C] an exercise in which you hang on a bar and pull yourself up until your chin is above the bar

chip1 /tʃɪp/ n. [C] 1 FOOD a thin dry flat piece of potato or TACOS cooked in very hot oil and eaten cold: chips and salsa  a bag of potato chips 2 COMPUTER a small piece of SILICON with electronic parts on it that is used in computers: a silicon chip

chip2 v. (chipped, chipping) [I,T] 1 to break a small piece off something accidentally: She fell and chipped a tooth. 2 to remove something by breaking it off in small pieces: She started chipping the ice off the windshield.

chip away at sth phr v. to gradually make something weaker or less effective: His comments were starting to chip away at my self-esteem

chip in phr v. if each person in a group chips in, they each give a small amount of money so that they can buy something: We all chipped in to buy Amy a graduation present.

chip-munk /tʃɪpˈmʌŋk/ n. [C] a small brown North American animal similar to a SQUIRREL, that has black and white lines on its fur ➔ see picture at RODENT

chip-per /tʃɪpə/ adj. (informal) happy and healthy

chi-ro-prac-tor /ˈkaɪərə,præktər/ n. [C] someone who treats medical problems such as back pain by moving and pressing the muscles and bones  [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 Latin chiro- “of the hand” (from Greek cheiro- + Greek praktikos, from prassein “to do”)

chirp /tʃɜːp/ v. [I] if a bird or insect chirps, it makes short high sounds —chirp n. [C]

chis-el /tʃɪsəl/ n. [C] a metal tool with a sharp edge, used to cut wood or stone

chisel v. [T] to use a chisel to cut wood or stone, especially into a particular shape

chit-chat n. [U] (informal) informal conversation about unimportant things

chi-val-rous /ˈkaɪvələrəs/ adj. (formal) a man who is chivalrous behaves in a polite and honorable way to women —chivalry /ˈkaɪvəlri/ n. [U]

chive /tʃɪv/ n. [C usually plural] a long thin green plant that looks and tastes like an onion and is used in cooking

chlor-ide /ˈklaɪəd/ n. [C,U] CHEMISTRY a chemical compound that is a mixture of chlorine and another substance: sodium chloride

chlor-ri-nat-ed /ˈklaɪərəˌnevəd/ adj. CHEMISTRY chlorinated water has had chlorine added to it in order to kill BACTERIA

chlor-o-ri-ne /ˈkloʊrɪn/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol Cl) a dark yellow-green gas, often used to keep swimming pools clean. It is a chemical ELEMENT belonging to the halogen group.  [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 Greek chloros “green”]

chlor-o-ro-flu-ro-car-bon /ˌkloʊrəˌflʊrəˈkɑːbən/ n. [C] SCIENCE a CFC

chlor-o-ro-form /ˈkloʊrəˌfɔːrm/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY a liquid that makes you unconscious if you breathe it

chlor-o-ro-phyl /ˈkloʊrəˌfɪl/ n. [U] BOTANY the green substance in plants  [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 French chlorophylle, from Greek chloros “green” + phyllon “leaf”]

chlo·rine /ˈkloʊrɪn/ n. [U] 1 “green” element in the periodic table symbol Cl 2 a gas that is a yellow-green gas, and is a very good oxidizing agent (from Greek chlē “green”, since it was used in dyes)

chlo·ro·form /ˈkloʊrəˌfɔːrm/ n. [U] 1 a liquid that makes you unconscious if you breathe it 2 a light liquid that is used in farmers to make doctors unconscious during operations (from Greek chloros “green” + former “before” + German form “shape”)
cholesterol /ˌkɒləˈstərl/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a substance in your body which doctors think may cause heart disease; She’s had high cholesterol for many years. [Origin: 1800—1900 Greek cholē “bile” + stereo “solid” + English -ol “chemical compound”]

choke /tʃɔk/ v. (past tense choked) past participle choked /tʃəʊkt/ n. 1 the act of choking, or the sound someone makes when she is choking. 2 a piece of equipment that controls the amount of air going into a car engine

choke up phr. v. be/get choked up to feel such strong emotions about something that you are almost crying

choke on v. to fill a space or passage so that things cannot move through it: The roads were choked with traffic.

choke up phr. v. to control a strong feeling so that you do not show it: Anna choked back tears as she tried to explain.

choke up phr. v. to feel almost unable to talk: because something is in your throat or there is not enough air: Her voice was choked with rage.

choke off phr. v. to put your hands around someone’s throat and press on it so she cannot breathe: He choked me so I couldn’t talk or breathe.

choke off phr. v. to prevent someone from doing something: They have prepared for this because there is a lot of pressure on you

choke 2 adj. having a high quality or standard: Choice apples

choke 3 adj. difficult to please: Jean’s very choosy about what she eats.

choke up phr. v. (chopped, chopping) 1 to cut something, especially food, into smaller pieces: Can you chop up some onions for me? | Chop the tomatoes into fairly large pieces.

choke up phr. v. to cut, slice, dice, peel, carve, shred, grate → cut

choke 4 adj. not before a noun (informal) completely full: The bus was choke-full of people.

choke-full /ˈtʃɑːkˈfʌl/ adj. [not before noun] (informal) completely full: The bus was choke-full of people.

chocolate /ˈtʃɒklət/ n. 1 [U] a sweet brown food that is eaten as candy or is used in cooking: a chocolate bar | chocolate cake. 2 [C] a small candy that consists of something such as a nut or came covered with chocolate: a box of chocolates. [Origin: 1600—1700 Spanish, Nahua xocoatl]

chocolate chip n. [C] (usually plural) a small piece of chocolate put in foods such as cookies and cakes

choice 1 /ˈtʃɔɪs/ n. 1 [CU] the right to choose or the chance to choose between two or more things: a choice between three candidates. 2 [C] the act of choosing someone or something: career choices. 3 [C] usually singular] the range of people or things that you can choose from: We had little choice in the matter. The bookstore has a wide choice of magazines.

choice 2 adj. having a high quality or standard: Choice apples

choir /ˈkɔər/ n. [C] a group of people who sing together, especially in a church or school: Amelia sings in the choir.

choke 1 /tʃɔk/ v. 1 [L1T] to have difficulty breathing: The fumes were choking me. 2 [L2T] to put your hands around someone’s throat and press on it so she cannot breathe: He choked me so I couldn’t talk or breathe. 3 [L3T] to be almost unable to talk because of strong emotion: Her voice was choked with rage.

choke 2 v. [L4T] to fill a space or passage so that things cannot move through it: The roads were choked with traffic.

choke 3 v. [L5T] (spoken) to fail at doing something that you have prepared for because there is a lot of pressure on you

choke 4 v. [L6T] to control a strong feeling so that you do not show it: Anna choked back tears as she tried to explain.
2 [l.T] to cut something by hitting it many times with a heavy sharp tool such as an ax: She was outside chopping wood for the fire.

chop off v. to remove something by cutting it with a sharp tool: The branch had been chopped off.

chop sticks n. (spoken) a pair of thin sticks used for eating food, especially by people in Asia.

choppy adj. choppy water has many small waves.

choreographer n. [C] the art of arranging how dancers should move during a performance [Origin: 1700—1800 French choreographie, from Greek choreia “dance” + graphein “to write”].

choreography n. [C] the art of arranging how dancers should move during a performance.

choral adj. ENGLISH ARTS related to music that is sung by a large group of people ➔ CHORUS: choral music

chorus n. [C] a part of a song that is repeated after each verse.

chorus line n. [C] the cast of actors who perform together in a show but do not have the main parts.

chorus of thanks/disapproval/protest etc. something expressed by a lot of people at the same time.

chose /tʃuːズ/ v. the past tense of CHOOSE.

chosen /tʃuːズn/ v. the past participle of CHOOSE.

chow down /tʃaʊ daʊn/ v. (spoken) to eat, especially in a noisy way or in a way that shows you are very hungry.

chow-der n. [U] a thick soup made with milk, vegetables, and usually fish: clam chowder.

Christmas /ˈkrɪstəm/ also Jesus Christ, Jesus n. the man who Christians believe to be the son of God, and whose life and teaching Christianity is based on.

Christian adj. ENGLISH ARTS relating to Christianity: Christian ministers | Christian beliefs [Origin: 1200—1300 Latin christianus, from Greek, from Christos “Christ,” from chrriein “to pour holy oil on.”] —Christian n. [C]

Christianity: [C] the religion that is based on the life and teaching of Jesus Christ.

Christian Science n. [U] a religion whose members believe they can cure their own illnesses using their minds rather than with medical help.

Christian Scientist n. [C]

Christmas /ˈkrɪsmæs/ n. 1 December 25, the day when Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ: Are you going home for Christmas? | a Christmas present 2 the period of time just before and after this day: We spent Christmas in Colorado. [Origin: Old English Crīstes mæssa “Christ’s Mass.”]

Christmas carol n. [C] a Christian song that people sing at Christmas.

Christmas Day n. December 25, the day when Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ.

Christmas Eve n. December 24, the day before Christmas.

Christmas tree n. [C] a tree that people put inside their house and decorate for Christmas.
the two parts of a chromosome divides into during the process in which two new cells are formed from an original cell.

**chrysalis** /'krisəliːs/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a substance that chromosomes are formed from, that consists of DNA, RNA, and PROTEINS

**chrome** /'krʌmə/ also **chromi-um** /'krʌmi-əm/ n. [U] a hard metal substance used for covering objects with a shiny protective surface: the car’s chrome hubcaps

**chronic** /'kronɪk/ adj. 1 a chronic disease or illness is one that continues for a long time and cannot be cured. • a chronic problem is one that continues for a long time and cannot easily be solved: California is trying to cope with chronic water shortages. [Origin: 1400—1500 French chroniques “skin, color” + soma “body,” because chromosomes easily take up coloring substances]

**chronicle** /'kronɪkl/ n. [C] HISTORY a written record of historical events, arranged in the order in which they happened —chronically adv.: patients who are chronically ill

**chronicle** /'kronɪkl/ n. [C] HISTORY a written record of historical events, arranged in the order in which they happened —chronically adv.: patients who are chronically ill

**chronological** /'kronɪklɒdʒɪkl/ adj. arranged according to when something happened: a list of World Series champions in chronological order —chronologically adv.

**chronology** /'kroʊnələdʒi/ n. [C] a list of events arranged according to when they happened: a chronology of events in the Middle East

**chronometer** /'kroʊnəmətər/ n. [C] a garden plant with large brightly colored flowers

**chubby** /'ʃʌbi/ adj. slightly fat, used especially about children —chubbiness n. [U]

**chuck** /tʃʌk/ v. [T] (informal) 1 to throw something in a careless or relaxed way: Chuck that magazine over here, would you? 2 also chuck away/out to throw something away: Just go ahead and chuck out the old batteries.

**churlish** /'tʃɜrlɪʃ/ adj. (formal) not polite or friendly
churn

churn1 /ˈtʃɜrn/ n. [C] a container in which milk is shaken until it forms butter

churn2 v. 1 [I] if your stomach churns, you feel sick because you are frightened or nervous: Thinking about the test made my stomach churn. 2 [T] to make butter using a churn. 3 [I,T] also churn up if water, mud, etc. churns, or if something churns it, it moves around violently

chute /ʃuːt/ n. 1 a long narrow structure that slopes down, so that things or people can slide down it from one place to another: a mail chute 2 (informal) a parachute

chutz-pah /ˈhʌtspɑː/ n. [U] (informal, approving) if someone has chutzpah, she has a lot of confidence and says rude or shocking things without feeling embarrassed [Origin: 1800—1900 Yiddish, Late Hebrew huspah].

CIA n. the CIA Central Intelligence Agency the department of the U.S. government that collects secret information about other countries

cider /ˈsaɪdər/ also apple cider n. [C,U] a drink made from apples

cigar /ˈsaɪɡər/ /ˈsaɪɡər/ n. a) a thin tube-shaped thing that people smoke, and that is made from finely cut tobacco leaves that have been rolled up 2) a pack of cigarettes [Origin: 1800—1900 French cigare “cigar,” from Spanish cigaro]

cinema /ˈsɪnmə/ /ˈsɪnmə/ n. (plural cinemas /ˈsaɪəniəm/ /ˈsaɪəniəm/) [C] BIOLOGY one of many hair-like structures that grow from the surface of some cells, that help move liquids past the cell or help the living thing move around

cinch1 /ˈsaɪnk/ n. be a cinch (informal) a) to be almost certain to happen: The Cubs are a cinch to win the National League East. b) to be very easy to do: The test was a cinch. | Good pie crust is a cinch to make.

cinch2 v. [I,T] to pull a belt, strap, etc. tightly around something

cinder block n. [C] a large gray brick used to build houses, etc., made from cement and cinders

cine-ma /ˈsɪnəmə/ /ˈsɪnəmə/ n. 1 [U] the art or business of making movies: an important director in Brazilian cinema. 2 [C] (old-fashioned) a movie theater. [Origin: 1900—2000 cinematograph “movie camera, movie show” (19—20 centuries), from French cinématographe, from Greek kinein “movement” + French -graphie “recording instrument”.

cine-ma-to-gram-phy /ˌsɪnməˈtɑɡrəfɪ/ /ˌsɪnməˈtɑɡrəfɪ/ n. [U] the skill or art of movie photography

— cinematographer n. [C]

cinna-mon /ˈsaɪnəmən/ /ˈsaɪnəmən/ n. [U] a sweet-smelling brown spice used especially in baking cakes and cookies

cipher /ˈsaɪfər/ n. [C] a system of secret writing

— code

circ-1 /ˈsɜːkəl/ /ˈsɜːkəl/ n. 1 a round shape like the letter O: Draw a circle around the right answer. ➔ see picture at SHAPE1 2 a group of people or things forming the shape of a circle: The women sat in a circle. 3 a group of people who know each other or have a common interest: a large circle of friends. She is very well-known in political/legal/medical/etc. circles (=the group of people who work in a particular profession or industry). 4 come/go full circle to end in the same situation in which you began, even though there have been changes during the time in between: After the experiments of the 1960s, education has come full circle in its methods of teaching reading. 5 go/run around in circles to think or argue about something a lot without deciding anything or making any progress [Origin: 1000—1100 Old French cercle, from Latin circularis].

circ-2 v. 1 [T] to draw a circle around something: Circle the correct answer. 2 [I,T] to move in a circle around something: a plane circling an airport before landing.

circuit /ˈsaɪkət/ /ˈsaɪkət/ n. 1 the talk show/golf lecture/etc. circuit all the places that are usually visited by someone who is doing a particular activity: Vesey returned to the nightclub circuit as a singer. 2 [C] the complete circle that an electric current travels [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French circuite, from Latin circularis, past participle of circumire, circumire “to go around”]

— cycle

— trip

SYN
**circuit board** n. [C] PHYSICS a set of connections between points on a piece of electrical equipment, that uses a thin line of metal to conduct ("carry") the electricity

**circuit breaker** n. [C] PHYSICS a piece of equipment that stops an electric current if it becomes dangerous

**circuit, court** n. [C] LAW a court of law in a U.S. state that meets in different places within the area it is responsible for

**circu-lous** /səˈkyʊlar/ adj. (formal) going from one place to another in a way that is longer than the most direct way: the river’s circuitous course

**circuit-ry** /səˈkɪrɪtI/ n. [U] PHYSICS a system of electric circuits

**circu-lar** /səˈkyʊər/ adj. 1 shaped like a circle: a circular table

2 moving around in a circle: a circular hike around a round, oval, semicircular, triangular, rectangular, cylindrical ➔ SHAPES

3 going around on a regular basis ➔ routine

4 moving between points on a piece of electrical equipment, or passing from one person to another: a circular piece of equipment that stops an electric current if it becomes dangerous

**circumference** /səˈkʌmfərəns/ n. [U] the distance around the outside of a circle or a round object: the circumference of the Earth

**circumflex** /səˈkʌmfleks/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a mark placed above a letter in some words in French, Portuguese, etc. to show its pronunciation, for example “ī”

**circumflexion** /səˈkʌmfleksIən/ n. [U] (formal) the practice of using too many words to express an idea instead of saying it directly, or a statement that does this —circumlocutory

**circum-navigate** /səˈkʌmnəvəɡət/ v. [T] (formal) to sail, fly, or travel all the way around the Earth, an island, etc.: the first successful attempt to circumnavigate the globe —circumnavigation

**circum-scribe** /səˈkʌmˌskrɪb/ v. [T] (formal) restrict

**circum-scribed** /səˈkʌmˌskraɪbd/ adj. MATH used to describe a shape that goes around and touches the outside points or edges of a square, a triangle, or other flat geometric shape

**circum-spect** /səˈkʌmˌspɛkt/ adj. (formal) thinking carefully about things before doing them —circumspectly

**circum-stan-tial** /səˈkʌmˈstænʃəl/ adj. 1 usually plural] the facts or conditions that affect a situation, action, event, etc.: You shouldn’t judge him until you know the circumstances. | There are plenty of people in similar circumstances. | Prisoners can leave their cells only under certain circumstances. 2 under the circumstances also given the circumstances used in order to say that a particular situation makes an action, decision, etc. necessary, acceptable, or true when it would not normally be: Under the circumstances, she did the best job she could. 3 under no circumstances used in order to emphasize that something must definitely not happen: Under no circumstances are you to leave the house. 4 under a large part in her getting the job. 5 circumstances [plural] (formal) the conditions in which you live, especially how much money you have: The family’s financial problems won’t improve until their economic circumstances change. | Origins: 1100—1200 Old French, Latin circumstancia, from circumstare “to stand around”

**circum-stan-tial-ly** /səˈkʌmˈstænʃəlI/ adv. based on something that appears to be true but is not proven: The case against McCarthy is based largely on circumstantial evidence.
circumvent

cir-cu-m-vent /ˈsərkəmˌvent, ˈsərkəmˌvənt/ v. [T] (formal) to avoid having to obey a rule or law, especially in a dishonest way: The company has opened an office abroad in order to circumvent the tax laws. —circumvention /ˈsərkəmˌventən/ n. [U]

cir-cus /ˈsərkəs/ n. [C] a group of performers and animals that travel to different places doing tricks and other kinds of entertainment: circus acts [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin “circle, circus”]

cir-cho-sis /ˌsərˈkōsəs/ n. [U] BIOLOGY a serious disease of the liver, often caused by drinking too much alcohol [Origin: 1800—1900 Modern Latin, Greek kirkhos “orange-colored;” from the appearance of the diseased liver]

cir-rus /ˈsərəs/ n. [plural cirri /ˈsərə/] [C,U] EARTH SCIENCES a type of cloud that is light and shaped like feathers, high in the sky ➔ CUMULONIMBUS, CUMULUS, Nimbus, STRATUS

cis-ten-tr /ˌsɪstrəntr/ n. [C] a large container that water is stored in

cit-a-del /ˈsɪtədəl, -ədəl/ n. [C] HISTORY a strong fort built in past times as a place where people could go for safety if their city was attacked

cit-a-tion /ˈsaʊərteɪʃən/ n. [C] 1 LAW an official order for someone to appear in court or pay a FINE for doing something illegal: Turner was issued a traffic citation for reckless driving. 2 an official statement publicly praising someone’s actions or achievements: a citation for bravery 3 ENG. LANG. ARTS a line taken from a book, speech, etc. [BY] quotation: The speech contained a citation from “Hamlet.”

cite /saɪt/ v. [T] 1 to mention something as an example or proof of something else: The mayor cited the latest crime figures as proof of the need for more police.

—civically adj.
civil disobedience n. [U] actions done by a large group of people in order to protest against the government, but without being violent

—civilian adj.
civil engineer-ing n. [U] the planning, building, and repair of roads, bridges, large buildings, etc.

civi-il-i-zation /ˌsɪvɪləˌzaʃən/ n. [U] 1 a society that is well organized and developed: modern American civilization | the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome 2 [U] all the societies in the world considered as a whole: The book looks at the relationship between religion and civilization.

civi-lize /ˈsɪvəˌlaɪz/ v. [T] (old-fashioned) to improve a society so that it is more organized and developed

civi-lized /ˈsɪvəˌlaɪzd/ adj. 1 a civilized society is one that has laws and customs and a well-developed social system: Care for the elderly is
essential in a civilized society. 2 behaving in a polite and sensible way: Let’s discuss this in a civilized way.

civil liberty n. (plural civil liberties) [CU] social science the right of all citizens to be free to do whatever they want while obeying the law and respecting the rights of other people.
civil rights n. [plural] social science the legal rights that every person in a particular country has. In the U.S., these include the right to have the same treatment whatever your race or religion.
civil rights movement n. the civil rights movement history the actions by black people in the U.S. during the 1950s and 1960s to gain equal rights and to end segregation (=when people of different races are kept apart).
civil servant n [C] someone who works in the civil service.
civil service n. the civil service the government departments that deal with all the work of the government except the military.
civil war n. 1 [CU] a war in which opposing groups of people from the same country fight each other. 2 the Civil War history a war that was fought from 1861 to 1865 in the U.S. between the northern and southern states over whether it was right to own slaves.
clash /klæʃ/ v. [T] to make a short hard sound: the sound of high heels clacking across the courtyard —clack n. [singular]
clad /klæd/ adj. (literary) wearing or covered in a particular thing: The model was clad in silk and lace.
claim1 /klɛm/ v. 1 [T] to state that something is true even though it might not be: The company claims that their products will help you lose weight. | George claims to remember exactly what Emily said that night. 2 [I,T] to officially ask for money that you have a right to receive: Your income must be less than a certain amount to claim food stamps. 3 [T] to state that you have a right to something, or to take something that belongs to you. Lost items can be claimed between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 4 [T](formal) if a war, accident, etc. claims lives, people die because of it: Officials say the violence has claimed 21 lives. | Origin: 1300—1400 Old French clamer, from Latin clamare (“to cry out, shout”).
claim2 n. 1 [C] a statement that something is true even though it might not be: Carole denied claims that he was involved in drug smuggling. 2 [CU] an act of officially saying that you have a right to receive or own something, or the state of having this right: The contract proves he has no claim on the house. | Both groups believe they have a claim to the land. 3 [C] an official request for money that you think you have a right to: insurance claims | She is filing a claim for unpaid child support. 4 claim to fame the most important or interesting thing about a person or a place: Her main claim to fame is the men she married.
clair-voy-ant /ˈklɛrˌvɔɪənt/ n. [C] someone who says one can see what will happen in the future —clairvoyance n. [U] —clairvoyant adj.
clam /klæm/ n. [CU] a small sea animal that has a shell and lives in sand and mud, or the meat from this animal —see picture at shellfish clam² v. (clammed, clamming) clam up phr. v. (informal) to suddenly stop talking: Lou always clams up if you ask him too many questions about his past.
clam-ber /ˈklæmboʊ, ˈklæmər/ v. [I] to climb something that is difficult to climb, using your hands and feet: Jenny and I clambered up the side of the hill.
clam-my /ˈklæm(ə)l/ adj. wet, cold, and sticky in a way that is unpleasant: clammy hands.
clair-voy-ant /ˈklɛrˌvɔɪənt/ n. [C] someone who says one can see what will happen in the future —clairvoyance n. [U] —clairvoyant adj.
clair-voy-ant /ˈklɛrˌvɔɪənt/ n. [C] someone who says one can see what will happen in the future —clairvoyance n. [U] —clairvoyant adj.
clair-voy-ant /ˈklɛrˌvɔɪənt/ n. [C] someone who says one can see what will happen in the future —clairvoyance n. [U] —clairvoyant adj.
clair-voy-ant /ˈklɛrˌvɔɪənt/ n. [C] someone who says one can see what will happen in the future —clairvoyance n. [U] —clairvoyant adj.
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attract someone’s attention: The audience was clapping and cheering. | The couch clapped his hands and yelled, “OK, listen up!”

—at clapping n. [U]

**clasp** 1 n. [C] a small metal object used for fastening a bag, belt, piece of jewelry, etc. 2 [singular] a tight firm hold (syn. grip): the firm clasp of her father’s hand

**clasp** 2 v. [T] to hold someone or something tightly: Lie down with your hands clasped behind your head.

**THE SAURUS**

**hold, grip, clutch, catch/take/keep/get (a) hold of sth, grasp, grab (hold of sth)/seize ➔ HOLD**

**clap** 1 n. [C] a clap of thunder a very loud sound made by THUNDER 2 the sound that you make when you hit your hands together

**clap** 2 v. 1 [T] to hit someone on the back or shoulder with your hand in a friendly way —clapping n. [U]

**clapboard** /'klæpbaeda/ n. [C,U] a set of boards that cover the outside walls of a building, or one of these boards: a clapboard house

**clarify** /'klærafaɪ/ v. (clarified, clarifies) [I,T] to make something easier to understand by explaining it in more detail: I need you to clarify a few points. | Could you clarify what you mean? | Reporters asked the Speaker of the House to clarify his statement. —clarification /'klærafeɪʃən/ n. [C,U]

**clarinet** /'klærɪnɛt/ n. [C] a wooden musical instrument shaped like a long black tube that you play by blowing into it —see picture at WOODWIND

**class** /'klæs/ n. 1 [C,U] a set of students who are taught together: a small class of ten people 2 a group of students who finish college or HIGH SCHOOL in the same year: Our class had its 30th reunion this year: [Howard was a member of the class of ’05 =the group of students who finished in 2005].

**class** 2 /'klæs/ n. 1 GROUP OF STUDENTS [C] a) a group of students who are taught together: a small class of ten people 2 b) a group of students who finish college or HIGH SCHOOL in the same year: Our class had its 30th reunion this year: [Howard was a member of the class of ’05 =the group of students who finished in 2005].

**TEACHING PERIOD** [C,U] a period of time during which students are taught: When’s your next class? | Bob wasn’t in class today.

**class** 3 /'klæs/ n. 1 GROUP OF STUDENTS [C] a) a group of students who are taught together: a small class of ten people 2 b) a group of students who finish college or HIGH SCHOOL in the same year: Our class had its 30th reunion this year: [Howard was a member of the class of ’05 =the group of students who finished in 2005].

**class** 4 /'klæs/ n. 1 [C] a group of people in a society that earn a similar amount of money, have similar types of jobs, etc. —LOWER CLASS, MIDDLE CLASS, UPPER CLASS: The middle class is feeling the pressure of lower wages and higher expenses. 2 [U] the system in which people are divided into such groups: People were excluded from education based on class and race.

**class** 5 /'klæs/ n. 1 [C] a group of people in a society that earn a similar amount of money, have similar types of jobs, etc. —LOWER CLASS, MIDDLE CLASS, UPPER CLASS: The middle class is feeling the pressure of lower wages and higher expenses. 2 [U] the system in which people are divided into such groups: People were excluded from education based on class and race.

**QUALITY** [C] a group into which people or things are divided according to how good they are: We can’t afford to travel first class (=the most expensive way) on the plane. | As a tennis player, she’s not in the same class as (=not as good as) Williams. | The car is in a class of its own (=very good quality).

**STYLE/SKILL** [U] a particular style, skill, or way of doing something that makes people admire you: Margaret really has class.

**plants/animals** [C] BIOLOGY one of the groups into which scientists divide animals and plants. A
class is larger than an order but smaller than a phylum. [Origin: 1500—1600 French classe, from Latin classis “class of citizens, social class”]

class\(^2\) v. [T] to decide that someone or something belongs in a particular group: Heroin and cocaine are classified as hard drugs.

class\(^{-}\)action adj. LAW a class-action lawsuit is one that a group of people bring to a court of law for themselves and all other people with the same problem —class action n. [C,U]

class\(^{-}\)sic\(^1\) /ˈklæsɪk/ AC adj. [usually before noun] 1. a classic book, movie, etc. is considered to be very good and has been popular for a long time: The Coca-Cola bottle is one of the classic designs of the last century. J. Osceol Welles directed the classic film "Citizen Kane." — old 2. a classic example/case etc. a typical or very good example, etc.: Forgetting to release the emergency brake is a classic mistake that many new drivers make. 3. a classic style of dressing, art, etc. is attractive in a simple or traditional way: a classic blue suit

class\(^{-}\)sic\(^2\) n. [C] 1. a book, movie, etc. that is considered to be very good and has been popular for a long time: "Moby Dick" is a classic of American literature. | literary classics 2. something that is very good and one of the best examples of its kind: The '65 Ford Mustang is a classic. 3. classics [plural] the study of the languages, literature, and history of ancient Greece and Rome

class\(^{-}\)si\(^{-}\)cal /ˈklæsɪkəl/ AC adj. 1. based on a traditional style or set of ideas: classical ballet 2. relating to classical music: a classical pianist 3. belonging to the language, literature, history, etc. of ancient Greece and Rome: classical architecture | Challenging the gods is a common theme in classical literature.

class\(^{-}\)ical\(^{\text{conditioning}}\) n. [U] BIOLOGY a learning process in which an animal makes a connection in its mind between something that makes it move or react and a reward or a punishment

class\(^{-}\)ical\(^{\text{music}}\) n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS a type of music, originally from Europe, that includes operas and symphonies (symphonies), that is played mainly on instruments such as the violin and piano, and is considered to have serious artistic value

class\(^{-}\)ical\(^{\text{cism}}\) /ˈklæsɪkəlɪzəm/ n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS a style of art that is simple, regular, and does not show much emotion, based on the models of ancient Greece or Rome

class\(^{-}\)ical\(^{\text{fi\text{-}ca\text{-}tion}}\) /ˈklæsɪkəlfɪˈkeɪʃən/ n. [C,U] the process of putting people or things into groups according to their age, type, etc., or one of these groups: the classification of chilis according to their strength | my job classification

class\(^{-}\)ical\(^{\text{fi\text{-}ed}}\) /ˈklæsɪklɪd/ adj. classified information, documents, etc. are kept secret by the government or an organization

class\(^{-}\)lessly f/ˈklæsɪli/ adj. a classless society is one in which people are not divided into different social classes

class\(^{-}\)mate /ˈklæsmi/ n. [C] someone who is in the same class as you at school or college: I’m younger than most of my classmates.

class\(^{-}\)room /ˈklæsrʊm/ n. [C] 1. a room in a school, where students are taught: classroom materials 2. in the classroom in schools or classes in general: the use of computers in the classroom

class\(^{-}\)work /ˈklæςwɜk/ n. [U] work that students do in class, not at home —class\(^{-}\)work n. [C] homework

class\(^{-}\)y /ˈklæsi/ adj. (comparative classier, superlative classiest) (informal) expensive and fashionable: a classy restaurant

class\(^{-}\)ter /ˈklæstər/ v. [T] if something clatters, it makes a loud noise when it hits something: The pots clattered to the floor.

class\(^{-}\)wise /ˈklæswɪz/ n. [C] 1. a part of a written law or legal document: A clause in the contract states when payment must be made. 2. ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, a group of words that is part of a sentence —class\(^{-}\)wise adj. if something clutters, it makes a loud noise when it hits something: The pots clattered to the floor.

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classified \(^{\text{ad}}\) n. [C] a small advertisement that you put in a newspaper if you want to buy or sell something

class\(^{-}\)flying /ˈklæsfɪliŋ/ v. (classified, classifies) [T] to put things into groups according to their age, type, etc.: Whales are classified as mammals rather than fish.

class\(^{-}\)less /ˈklæslɪs/ adj. a classless society is one in which people are not divided into different social classes

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clean /kliːn/ adj. [1] a) not dirty or messy [dirty] cleanliness: Are your hands clean? | clean sheets | I want you to keep this room clean. | a squeaky clean (=very clean) floor b) not containing or producing anything harmful or dirty [polluted] clean water: 2. not rude or
offensive, or not about sex: good clean fun 3 honest or legal and showing that you have not broken any rules or laws: I’ve had a clean record (not official record of having broken the law) for five years now. 4 a clean driving record 5 having a simple and attractive style or design: a shape that emphasizes the furniture’s clean lines 5 come clean (informal) to finally tell the truth about something you have been hiding: Josh finally came clean about denting the car. 6 a clean break a complete and sudden separation from a person, organization, or situation: She wanted to make a clean break with the past. 7 a clean sweep a very impressive victory in a competition, election, etc.: It was looking like a clean sweep for the Democrats. 8 a clean slate a new situation in which there is no record of you ever breaking any rules or behaving badly, even if you have broken rules or behaved badly in the past: He will start his school life here with a clean slate. 9 a clean bill of health a report saying that a person is healthy or that a machine or building is safe [Origin: Old English cleān]

clean2 v. [U] 1 to remove dirt from somewhere or something: I need to clean the bathtub. 2 she’s busy cleaning. We’ve hired someone to clean our house.

THE SAURUS

do/wash the dishes – to wash plates and pans after a meal scour – to wash dirty pots and pans with a rough cloth do the housework – to clean the house dust/polish – to clean furniture vacuum – to clean carpets with a special machine sweep (up) – to clean the dirt from the floor or ground using a broom (=brush with a long handle) scrub – to clean something by rubbing it with a hard brush mop – to clean the floor with water and a mop (=soft brush on a long handle) do the laundry – to wash clothes dry clean – to clean clothes with chemicals instead of water

2 to make something look neat by putting things in their correct places: very clean: Pam began to clean her desk.

clean out phr v. 1 clean sth ↔ out to make the inside of a car, room, house, etc. clean, especially by removing things from it: We cleaned out the garage last Sunday. 2 clean sb/sth ↔ out (informal) to steal everything from a place or from someone: Two armed men cleaned out the computer store. 3 clean sb out if buying something cleans you out, it is so expensive you have no money left: The new refrigerator really cleaned me out.

clean up phr v. 1 clean sb/sth ↔ up to make something or someone clean and neat: Clean up your room—it’s a mess! 2 I need to go upstairs and get cleaned up. 2 clean sth ↔ up to remove crime, bad behavior, etc. from a place or organization: The new chief promised to clean up the police department. 3 clean up your act (informal) to begin to behave in a responsible way: You’ll have to clean up your act if you want to impress Diane’s parents. —cleaning n. [U]: A woman comes twice a week to do the cleaning.

clean3 adv (informal) completely: I’m sorry, I clean forgot your birthday.

clean-cut adj (approving) a man who is clean-cut is clean and neat in his appearance

clean-er /'klɛnər/ n. 1 [C] a machine or substance used to clean things: a vacuum cleaner 2 [C] someone whose job is to clean something: a street cleaner 3 the cleaners [plural] a DRY CLEANERS 4 take sb to the cleaners (informal) to get all of someone’s money in a way that is not honest: Juanita threatened to take her former husband to the cleaners.

clean-li-ness /ˈklenlɪnɪs/ n. [U] the practice of keeping yourself or the things around you clean

clean-ly /ˈklenli/ adv done quickly, smoothly, and neatly: The doctor cut cleanly through the skin.

cleanse /ˈklenz/ v. [T] to make something completely clean: Cleanse the wound with alcohol.

cleans-er /ˈklenzər/ n. [C,U] 1 a substance used for cleaning your skin 2 a substance used for cleaning surfaces in a house, office, etc.

,Clean-shaven adj a man who is clean-shaven does not have hair on his face

clean-up /ˈklenəp/ n. [C usually singular] a process in which you clean something thoroughly: The cleanup of the oil spill took months. —cleanup adj.

clear1 /ˈkliər adj. 1 SIMPLE/EASY easy to understand, hear, read, or see: clear instructions 2 the law is quite clear on this issue. Smith was very clear about the school’s policies on the matter. 3 it is clear to me that the company will have to make further job cuts. Have I made myself clear? 4 Hugh had made it perfectly clear (that) he wasn’t interested. 5 We must send out a clear message/signal to voters.
2 certain impossible to doubt: clear evidence  
It’s not clear how it happened.  
It became clear that he would soon die. [a clear case/example of fraud] in this situation, there is no clear winner.

3 sure about sth  
not before noun] feeling sure that you understand something [not confused: I’m not clear about what you want me to do.

4 see through easy to see through: clear glass bottles  
[a clear mountain lake

5 weather weather that is clear is bright with no rain or clouds: a clear sky

6 not blocked not blocked, hidden, or covered by anything: a clear view of the harbor  
smooth clear skin

7 a clear conscience the knowledge that you have done the right thing and should not feel guilty  
[origin: 1200—1300 Old French clarus “clear, bright”]

clear² v

1 make neat [T] to make a place neat by removing things from it: Snowplows quickly cleared the streets of snow.  
They spent the morning clearing garbage from the front yard.  
If you clear the table (“take away the dishes, forks, etc.”), I’ll make the coffee.  
Can you clear a space for my books?

2 remove [T] to make people, cars, etc. leave a place: Within minutes, police had cleared the area.  
Trucks have just finished clearing the wreck from the road.

3 legal charge [T] to prove that someone is not guilty of something: The jury cleared Johnson of the murder charge.

4 weather [I] also clear up if the weather or sky clears, it becomes brighter

5 permission [T] to give or get official permission to do something: Has the plane been cleared for landing?  
I’ll have to clear it with my boss first.

6 check [I] if a check that is made out to you clears, the money is paid into your bank account

7 clear your throat to cough a little so that you can speak clearly

8 clear the air to talk about a problem in order to solve a disagreement: You need to meet with him and try to clear the air.

9 go over [T] to go over a fence, wall, etc. without touching it: The plane barely cleared the fence as it came down.

10 clear a debt/loan to get rid of a debt by paying what you owe

clear sth ↔ away prep  
to make a place look neat by removing things or putting them where they belong: Clear all these toys away before you go to bed.

1 clear sth ↔ out prep  
to make a place neat by removing things from it: I need to clear out that closet.

2 clear sth ↔ up prep  
to explain or solve something, or make it clearer: We need to clear up a few points before the meeting begins.

3 if an infection clears up, it gets better

clear² n  
1 away from someone or something: Firemen pulled the driver clear of the wreckage.  
2 steer/stay/keep clear (of sb/sth) to avoid someone or something because of possible danger or trouble: She told us to stay clear of the construction site.  
3 all the way: You can see clear to the Rockies today.

4 n in the clear  
1 not having difficulties because of something: The debt is being paid off, but we’re not in the clear yet.  
2 not guilty of something

5 clear ance  
1 official permission to do something: Kameny was denied a security clearance.  
2 the distance between two objects that is needed to stop them touching: We need twelve feet of overhead clearance for the truck.

6 clearance sale  
1 an occasion when goods in a shop are sold cheaply in order to get rid of them

7 cleft   
8 a natural crack in the ground or in rocks

9 cleft² adj  
partly split or divided: a cleft chin
The Sports Cafe attracts a mostly male clientele.

The crisis reached a climax last week, when two senators resigned.

He heard a click, and the phone went dead.

We watched as the plane climbed into the sky.

Ford climbed into a waiting limousine.

It was near midnight, I was climbing the walls.

By climbing the corporate ladder (become more successful) 5 be climbing the walls (spoken) to become extremely anxious, annoyed, or impatient: When he hadn’t gotten back by midnight, I was climbing the walls.

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climbing /'klæmɪŋ/ n [U] the sport of climbing mountains or rocks: Let's go climbing this weekend.  
see picture on page A4

clinch /klɪntʃ/ v [T] (informal) to manage to win or get something after trying hard: I think I know how we can clinch this deal.

clinch-er /'klɪntʃə/ n [C] (informal) a fact or action that finally persuades someone to do something, or that ends an argument or competition: The real clincher was her threat to sue the city.

cling /klɪŋ/ v (part tense and past participle clung /klʌŋ/) [I] 1 to hold onto someone or something tightly because you do not feel safe: a climber clinging onto a rock  
They clung to each other and cried.  
2 to stick to something: The wet shirt clung to his body.

cling to  
srh v to continue to believe or do something, even though it may no longer be true or useful: He clung to the possibility that she would be cured.

cling-y /'klɪŋi/ adj 1 (disapproving) someone who is clingy is too dependent on another person: a shy, clingy child  
2 clingy clothing or material sticks tightly to your body and shows its shape: a clingy dress

clinic /'klɪnɪk/ n [C] 1 a place where medical treatment is given to people who do not need to stay in a hospital: a dental clinic  
2 a group of doctors who share the same offices  
3 a meeting during which a professional person gives advice or help to people: a marriage clinic [Oriacian: 1800—1900 French clinique “medical practice by the bed”]

clinical /'klɪnɪkl/ adj 1 relating to treating or testing people who are sick: The drug has undergone a number of clinical trials/tests.  
2 (disapproving) not influenced by personal feelings: a cold clinical attitude —clinically adv.

clinic-ian /'klɪnɪkɪn/ n [C] a doctor who examines and treats people who are sick rather than studying disease

clink /klɪnk/ v [I,T] if glass or metal objects clink, or if you clink them, they make a short ringing sound when they touch —clink n [singular]

clip /klɪp/ n [C] 1 a small metal or plastic object for holding things together: a paper clip  
2 a short part of a movie or television program that is shown by itself, especially as an advertisement: clips from Pitt’s new movie  
3 at a good/rapid/fast clip quickly: Witnesses say the car was moving at a rapid clip.

clip² v (clipped, clipping) 1 [I,T] to put a clip on things to hold them together: She’d clipped her business card to the letter.

clock /klaʊk/ n [C] 1 an instrument in a room or building that shows the time —watch. What time does that clock say?  
The clock had stopped.  
The clock struck three (=made three loud noises to show it was three o’clock).  
Mary set her alarm clock for 7:00 am. (adjusted it so that it would ring at 7:00 a.m.)  
The kitchen clock is five minutes slow/fast (shows a time that is five minutes less or more than the right time).  
2 turn/set the clock back (disapproving) to make a situation the same as it was in the past: Women’s groups warned that the law would turn the clock back fifty years.  
3 set the clock(s) back/ahead/forward to change the time shown on the clock to one hour earlier or later, when the time officially changes.  
4 around the clock all day and all night without stopping: We’ve been working around the clock to get done on time.  
5 race/work against the clock to work quickly in order to finish something because you do
clock
not have much time: “The harvest is a race against the clock to beat the winter rains,” Johnson says. [Origin: 1300–1400 Middle Dutch close “bell, clock,” from Medieval Latin clocca “bell”] → o’clock, punch a clock at punch!, watch the clock at watch.

clock2 v [T] 1 to measure the speed at which someone or something is moving: The police clocked her at 86 miles per hour. 2 to travel a particular distance in a particular time: She clocked her best time in the 200-meter sprint.

clock in/out phr v to record on a special card the time when you begin or stop working: I clocked in at 8:00 this morning.

clock ‘radio n [C] a clock that you can set so that it turns on a radio to wake you up

clock-wise /‘klæk-waɪz/ adj, adv in the same direction in which the hands (=parts that point to the time) of a clock move, clockwise.

clock-work /‘klæk-wɜːk/ n like clockwork a) (informal) happening in exactly the same way you planned: Fortunately, production has been going like clockwork. b) happening at the same time and in the same way every time: At 6:30 every evening, like clockwork, Ari would milk the cows.

clog /klɒd/ n [C] 1 a lump of mud or earth 2 (informal) someone who is not graceful and behaves in a stupid way

clog1 /klɒg/ v (clogged, clogging) [I,T] also clog up to block something, or to become blocked: Potato peelings clogged up the drain. | freeways clogged with heavy traffic.

clog2 n [C] a shoe made of wood → see picture at SHOE

close1 /kləʊz/ n [C] 1 biology an exact copy of a plant or animal that scientists produce from one of its cells 2 if a computer that is built as an exact copy of a more famous computer: an IBM close
-Origin: 1900—2000 Greek klon “small branch”

close2 v [T] biology to produce a plant or an animal that is a clone

close3 /kləʊz/ v [I,T] 1 to shut something, or to become shut (eye) shut (gate), open: Rita walked over and closed the curtains. | The hinges creaked slightly as the door closed. | Close your ears and go to sleep.

USAGE
Do not use open and close to talk about things that use electricity or things that provide water or gas. Use turn on/off instead: Can you turn off the lights? | I turned on the TV.

For things that use electricity, you can also use switch on/off: Don’t forget to switch off your computer.

2 if a store or building closes, or if someone closes it, it stops being open to the public for a period of time: What time does the mall close tonight?

Prentice Street has been closed to traffic. 3 to end something, or to end: Professor Schmidt closed his speech with a quote from Twain. 4 to stop existing or operating, or to stop something from existing or operating: Hundreds of lumber mills have closed down since World War II. 5 close a deal/sale/contract to successfully arrange a business deal, sale, etc. [Origin: 1200–1300 Old French clos, past participle of clore “to close,” from Latin claudere]

close in phr v to move closer in order to catch someone or something: a tiger closing in for the kill.

close sth ↔ off phr v if a road or area is closed off, people cannot go into it

close2 /kləʊz/ adj

1 near sth not far from someone or something: The closest gas station is 20 miles away. | We live close to the school. | The victim was shot at close range (=from a short distance).

2 near in time near to something in time: By the time we left it was close to midnight.

3 near to a number/amount near to something in time: Inflation is now close to 6%.

4 likely to happen soon if you are close to something, you are likely to experience it soon: They haven’t reached an agreement yet, but they’re close. | Erickson was close to tears as he described the accident. | A few of the injured people were close to death.

5 similar very similar to each other: Do you have any shoes that are closer in color to this scarf? | A dirt road was the closest thing to a highway in the area.

6 careful giving careful attention to details: Take a closer look at the facts. | Scientists are keeping a close watch/eye on the volcano. | The jury paid very close attention to the evidence.

7 like/love sb if people are close, they like or love each other very much: Are you very close to your sister? | We were close friends in high school.

8 at work relating to a situation in which people work or talk well together: The school encourages close partnerships between teachers and parents. | Our job required close contact with the general manager.

9 competition a close competition or game is won or lost by only a few points: Right now it’s too close to call (=no one can say who the winner will be).

10 almost bad (informal) used when you just manage to avoid something bad happening: That was close! You almost hit that car! | I had a couple of close calls, but they weren’t my fault.

11 too close for comfort if something bad is too close for comfort, it is near you or happens near to you, making you feel nervous or afraid: The terrible storm was too close for comfort.

12 close relative a family member such as a parent, brother, or sister: closeness n [U]
room, with Shane following close behind. | The woman held her baby close.

THESAURUS

near, not far (away), nearby, within walking distance (of sth) ➔ NEAR

2 come close to (doing) sth to almost do something: I was so angry I came close to hitting him. | Carey came very close to victory. 3 close up/closet close from only a short distance away: When I saw her close up, I realized she wasn’t June.

close adj [singular] the end of an activity or period of time: The police brought the investigation to a close. | The summer was drawing to a close.

closed kloʊzd n, adj 1 not open shut: Make sure all the windows are closed. 2 if a store or public building is closed, it is not open and people cannot go into it or use it: Sorry, the store’s closed on Sundays. 3 restricted to a particular group of people or things: open: Don’t go with a closed mind. 4 behind closed doors privately, without involving other people: The deal was made behind closed doors.

closed-circuit ‘television n [CU] cameras which are used in public places in order to help prevent crime

closed ‘circulatory system n [C] BIOLOGY a system in which blood flows around the body contained in blood vessels, without directly flowing over the surrounding tissues

close-knit kloʊzd n, adj a close-knit family or group of people know each other well and help each other a lot

close-ly kloʊzdli adv 1 very carefully: The police were watching him closely. 2 if you work closely with someone, you work with and help him/her closely related/linked/tied etc., having a strong connection: Diet and health are closely connected. 4 in a way that is close to other things in time or space: a flash of lightning, followed closely by thunder

close-set kloʊzd set adj close-set eyes are very near to each other

clos-et kloʊzt n [C] 1 an area that you keep clothes and other things in, built with a door behind the wall of a room: Let me hang your coat up in the closet. 2 a closed closet: to say openly and publicly that you are homosexual, after keeping it a secret

closet adj closet liberal/homosexual etc., someone who does not admit in public what s/he thinks or does in private

close-up kloʊs ap n, [C] a photograph of someone or something that is taken from very near to him, her, or it: a close-up of the children

clo-sure kloʊzər n [U] the act of permanently closing a building, factory, school, etc.: Several military bases are threatened with closure. 2 an occasion in which a bad situation has ended and you can finally stop thinking about it: Funerals help give people a sense of closure.

cloth kloʊt n, adj (cotted, clotting) 1 a mass of blood or another liquid which has become almost solid: a blood clot in his leg 2 (C) a piece of cloth used for a particular purpose: Cover the bowl with a damp cloth. [Orig: Old English clath “cloth, piece of clothing”]

clothe kloʊð v [T] to provide clothes for someone: He could barely afford to feed and clothe his family.

clothed kloʊzd adj (formal) dressed: The kids were fast asleep, still fully clothed.

clothes kloʊz, kloʊzəz n, plural the things that people wear to cover their bodies or keep warm: Go to your room and put on some clean clothes. | Pete took his clothes off and went to bed. | What sort of clothes was he wearing? 2 The kids ran upstairs to change into dry clothes.

cloth adj material used for making things such as clothes ➔ FABRIC: These pants are made with the finest wool cloth.

USAGE

Do not use cloth or clothes to mean “things that you wear.” Use clothes. He usually wears casual clothes. 2 [C] a piece of cloth used for a particular purpose: Cover the bowl with a damp cloth. [Orig: Old English clath “cloth, piece of clothing”]

clothes adj things that people wear to cover their bodies or keep warm: Go to your room and put on some clean clothes. | Pete took his clothes off and went to bed. | What sort of clothes was he wearing? 2 The kids ran upstairs to change into dry clothes. ➔ see picture on page 192

COLLOCATIONS

tight: tight jeans loose/baggy: a baggy T-shirt fashionable/stylish: fashionable clothes casual – comfortable and informal: a casual top formal – appropriate for an official or serious situation: Everyone was dressed in formal wear. dressy – fairly formal and appropriate for wearing to work: a pair of dressy pants ➔ CLOTH

TOPIC

You look at clothes in a store and then try them on. You want to be sure that they fit you (are the right size for you), and also that they look good on you. At home, you fold them and put them in a drawer, or you hang them up in a closet. If clothes are wrinkled (have lines in the material), you can iron them.

GRAMMAR

There is no singular form of clothes. You have to say a piece of clothing, an article of clothing (formal), or an item of clothing (formal): They found a piece of clothing in the bushes.
clothesline /kloʊzlən/ n. [C] a rope that you hang clothes on so that they will dry
clothespin /kloʊzpɪn/ n. [C] a small object that you use to fasten clothes to a clothesline
clothing /kloʊtʃɪŋ/ n. [U] clothes: The refugees needed food and clothing. | Protective clothing should be worn in the lab.

cloak /klaʊk/ n. 1 [CU] a white or gray mass in the sky, from which rain falls: There wasn’t a cloud in the sky. | Storm/Dark clouds moved overhead. 2 [C] a mass of smoke, dust, or gas: a cloud of dust 3 [C] something that makes you feel worried or afraid: Ryder resigned under a cloud of suspicion. | Marshall’s injury cast a cloud over the rest of the game. 4 on cloud nine (informal) very happy: When Caitlin was born, Adam was on cloud nine. [Origin: Old English claud “rock, hill;” because some clouds look like rocks]

cloak v. 1 [T] to make something more difficult to understand or deal with: These unnecessary details are only clouding the issue. 2 [I,T] also cloud up to become difficult to see through, or to make this happen: Steam clouded up the windows.

cloth /kləθ/ n. [U] a soft material that can be made into clothing: The refugees needed food and clothing.

clothing /kloʊtʃɪŋ/ n. [U] clothes: The refugees needed food and clothing. | Protective clothing should be worn in the lab.

cloven /kloʊvən/ v. a past participle of CLEAVE

clove /kloʊv/ n. [C] 1 a piece of GARLIC: a clove of garlic 2 a strong sweet spice with a pointed stem
clove v. a past tense of CLEAVE

cloven /kloʊvən/ v. a past participle of CLEAVE

clover /kloʊvər/ n. [C] a small plant with three round leaves on each stem

cloven /kloʊvən/ n. [C] a performer who wears MAKEUP and funny clothes and tries to make people laugh, especially in a CIRCUS

cloven v. [I] to behave in a silly or funny way: a couple of boys clowning around
cloying /ˈklɔɪɪŋ/ adj. 1 a cloying attitude or
quality annoys you because it is too nice and seems false: a cloying poem about love  
2 cloying food or smells are too sweet and make you feel sick: the cloying smell of cheap perfume
club /klab/ n. [C]  
1 an organization for people who share an interest or who enjoy similar activities: a member of the drama club  
2 the building used by a club: The restaurant is located next to the fitness club  
3 [s/u] an old car or other machine that does not work very well  
4 a specially shaped stick for hitting the ball in golf (syn) golf club  
5 [plural] in card games, the cards with black symbols with three round parts: the five of clubs  
6 a heavy stick used as a weapon
club /klab/ v. (clubbed, clubbing) [T] to hit someone with a club
club-house /klabhaus/ n. [C] a building used by a club, especially a sports club
club ‘sandwich n. [C] a sandwich consisting of three pieces of bread with meat and cheese between them
club ‘soda n. [C/U] water filled with bubbles that is often mixed with other drinks
cluck /kluk/ v. [I] to make a noise like a hen —cluck n. [C]
clue /klu/ n. [C]  
1 a piece of information or an object that helps to solve a crime or mystery: The police are still searching for clues.  
No one seems to have a clue as to the bomber’s identity.  
2 not have a clue (informal) to definitely not know or understand something: I don’t have a clue what you’re talking about.  
3 ‘Where’s Jamie?’ “I don’t have a clue.” (Origins: 1500—1600 clew “ball of string” (11—19 centuries), from Old English clæwen; from the use of a ball of string for finding the way out of a network of passages]  
clue2 /kluu/  
1 in phr. v. (informal) to give someone information about something: He clued me in on how the washing machine works.
clue-less /kluul/ adj. (disapproving) having no understanding or knowledge of something: Jason is clueless when it comes to women.
clamp /klamp/ n. [C] a group of trees or plants growing together
clamp2 /klampa/ v. [I] to walk with slow noisy steps: I could hear Grandpa clumping around in the basement.
clum-sy /klamz/ adj.  
1 moving in an awkward way and tending to knock things over: She was clumsy and shy.
2 a clumsy object is large, heavy, and difficult to use  
3 if you say or do something in a clumsy way, you do it in a careless way, without considering other people’s feelings: a clumsy attempt to apologize —clumsily adv. —clumsiness n.
clump /klump/ v. the past tense and past participle of clingle
clunk /klunk/ v. [I.T] to make the loud sound of two heavy objects hitting each other —clunk n. [C]
clunk-er ‘klunkar n. [C] (informal)  
1 an old car or other machine that does not work very well  
2 something that is completely unsuccessful because people think it is bad or stupid
cluster /kluster/ n. [C] a group of things that are close together: a cluster of grapes
cluster2 v. [I] to form a group of people or things: The tulips were clustered around the fence.
clutch /klutch/ v. [T] to hold something tightly: Jamie stood there, clutching her purse.
clutter /klutər/ n. [U] a lot of things scattered in a messy way

CNN n. Cable News Network an organization that broadcasts television news programs all over the world
CO the written abbreviation of COLORADO
Co. ‘Koo/ 1 the written abbreviation of COMPANY; E.F. Hutton & Co.  
2 the written abbreviation of COUNTY
C/O /s/ the written abbreviation of in care of, used when you are sending a letter for someone to another person who will keep it for him/her:  
Send the letter to me c/o Anne Miller, 8 Brown St., Peoria, IL.
C.O.D. adv. cash on delivery a system in which you pay for something when it is delivered:  
Send the equipment C.O.D.
coach /kouf/ n. 1 [C] someone who trains a
person or team in a sport: a basketball/football, etc.

coach

**thesaurus**

- teacher, professor, lecturer, instructor → TEACHER

1 [T] to train a person or team in a sport: He coaches our tennis team. 2 to give someone private lessons in singing, acting, etc.

coaches /ˈkoʊəls/ n [C] someone who gives private lessons in singing, acting, etc. [origin: 1500—1600 French *kutsche*, from German *kutsche*]

couch /ˈkou,koʊ/ n, v [T] 1 to change from a liquid into a thicker substance or a solid; Blood had coagulated around the wound. → see picture at clotting

coagulation /ˌkoʊəˈɡeɪlən/ n [U]

coal /koʊl/ n 1 [U] EARTH SCIENCES a black mineral that is dug from the earth and is burned for heat: a lump of coal | coal miners 2 coals [plural] pieces of coal that are burning [origin: Old English *coale*] → charcoal, rake sb over the coals or rake

coalesce /ˈkoʊəˌleɪs/ v [I] (formal) to combine or grow together to form one single group

coalition /ˈkɔəliʃən/ n [C] a union of separate political parties or people for a special purpose, usually for a short time: a new coalition government in Japan | The two parties have decided to form a coalition.

coke /ˈkoʊk/ n 1 [U] COAL a coal that is burnt for heat: a lump of coke | coal miners 2 coals [plural] pieces of coal that are burning [origin: Old English *coale*] → charcoal, rake sb over the coals or rake

coast /ˈkoʊst/ n 1 [C] EARTH SCIENCES the land next to the ocean: the Pacific coast | the west coast of Mexico | an island off the coast (in the water near the land) of California | a small beach house on the coast

coastal /ˈkoʊstəl/ adj coastal

cost /ˈkɔst/ v [I] to cover a surface with a layer of something: The books were thickly coated with dust.

coal /ˈkoʊl/ n 1 [C] the cheapest type of seats on an airplane or a train: We flew coach to Seattle. 2 [C] someone who gives private lessons in singing, acting, etc. [origin: 1500—1600 French *kutsche*, from German *kutsche*]

coach /ˈkoʊʃ/ n 1 [C] a long hard middle part of the corn plant: corn on the cob

co-balt /ˈkoʊbɔlt/ n [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol Co) a shiny silver-white metal that is a chemical element

co-bled /ˈkoʊbɔld/ adj covered with round flat stones: a cobbled street

co-bler /ˈkoʊblər/ n 1 [C] a person who makes or repairs shoes

co-b-stone /ˈkoʊbstʌn/ n [C] a small round stone set in the ground, especially in past times, to make a hard surface for a road

co-bra /ˈkoʊbɾə/ n [C] an African or Asian poisonous snake [origin: 1800—1900 Portuguese *coba* (de capello) “snake with a hood,” from Latin *colubra* “snake”]

co-b-web /ˈkoʊbəb/ n [C] a very fine structure of sticky threads made by a SPIDER

co-ca-Co-la /ˈkoʊkoʊə/ n [C] (trademark) a sweet brown SOFT DRINK, or a glass of this drink

co-caine /ˈkoʊkən/ n, v [C] an illegal drug, usually in the form of a white powder

co-ch-lee-ae /ˈkoʊkliə/ n (plural *cochleae* or *cochleas*) [C] BIOLOGY a part of the inner ear that is shaped like a spiral, and that has small hair-like cells that help you to hear

cock /kɔk/ n, v [T] 1 to raise or move part of your head or face: Jeremy cocked his head to one side and smiled. 2 to pull back the part of a gun that hits the back of a bullet, so that you are ready to shoot

cocked /ˈkɔkt/ adj (old-fashioned) a ROOSTER
co·coon /'kəʊkən/ n. [C] the soft sound made by a ROOSTER

cock·eyed /ˈkɒkəd/ adj. (informal) 1 not sensible or practical: a cockeyed idea 2 not straight or level: His hat was on cockeyed.

cock·pit /ˈkɒkpɪt/ n. [C] the part of an airplane or racing car where the pilot or driver sits — see picture at AIRPLANE

cock·roach /ˈkɒkˌrɔʊʃ/ n. [C] a large insect that often lives where food is kept: [Origin: 1500—1600 Spanish cucaracha, from cuca “caterpillar”]

cock·tail /ˈkɒktəl/ n. 1 an alcoholic drink made from a mixture of different drinks 2 a dish of small pieces of food, usually eaten at the start of a meal: a shrimp cocktail — fruit cocktail

cocktail ·lounge n. [C] a public room in a hotel, restaurant, etc., where people can buy alcoholic drinks

cocktail ·party n. [C] a formal party where alcoholic drinks are served

cock·y /ˈkɒki/ adj. (informal) too confident, in a way which people do not like: Howitt was young and cocky. —cockiness n. [U]

co·coa /ˈkəʊə/ n. [U] 1 a dark brown powder that tastes like chocolate and is used in cooking. 2 a hot chocolate drink: a cup of cocoa

co·nut /ˈkəʊnʌt/ n. [C,U] a very large brown nut which is white inside and has liquid in the middle: [Origin: 1600—1700 coco “coconut” (16—18 centuries) (from Portuguese, “grinning face,” because the bottom of a coconut, with its three spots, looks like a face) + nut] — see picture on page 414

co·coon /ˈkəʊkən/ n. [C] 1 BIOLOGY a silk cover that some insects make to protect themselves while they are growing. 2 a place or situation in which you feel comfortable and safe: the COCONUT of college life —coconoon v. —COCONUT noun

cod /kəʊd/ n. (plural cod) [C,U] a large ocean fish that you can eat, or the meat from this fish

coc·a /ˈkəʊʊə/ n. [C] 1 ENG. LANG. ARTS an additional part at the end of a piece of music, that is considered separate from the main piece. 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS a separate piece of writing at the end of a work of literature or a speech

cod·e1 /ˈkəʊd/ n. [C] a set of rules, laws, or principles that tells people how to behave: the company’s employee code of conduct. 2 [C] a set of numbers, letters, or symbols used instead of ordinary writing to keep something secret: Important reports were sent in code. 3 [C] a set of numbers, letters, or symbols that give you information about something: Goods that you order must have a product code. [Origin: 1500—1600 French, Latin codex “main part of a tree, piece of wood for writing on, book”] —code noun

code2 v. [T] to put a message into code —coded adj.: He sent a coded message to CIA headquarters.

cod·i·fy /ˈkəʊdi/ v. (codified, codifies) [T] LAW to arrange laws, principles, facts, etc. in a system: The agreement must still be codified by federal legislation. —codification noun

cod·ing /ˈkəʊdɪŋ/ n. [C] the number that does not change in a mathematical expression that has a VARIABLE: In 8x, the coefficient of x is 8.

cod·omi·nance /ˈkəʊdərəˈmæn/ n. [U] BIOLOGY a situation in which both ALLELES (pair of GENES) are present to an equal degree on a CHROMOSOME, and both have an equal influence on a person’s or animal’s physical appearance and the type of blood they have —codominant adj.

cod·ed /ˈkəʊd/ adj. using a system in which students of both sexes study or live together: co-ed dormitories

cod·efi·cient /ˈkəʊdiˈʃjənt/ n. [C] MATH the number that does not change in a mathematical expression that has a VARIABLE: In 8x, the coefficient of x is 8.

cod·en·zyme /ˈkəʊdənˌzaim/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a substance, often a vitamin or a mineral, that forms part of an ENZYME, and that must combine with a PROTEIN to make the enzyme work

coc·erce /ˈkəʊəsər/ v. [T] (formal) to force someone to do something by threatening him/her: The women were coerced into hiding the drugs. —coercion noun

co·er·cive /ˈkəʊərˌsɪv/ adj. —coercive noun

cod·ex /ˈkəʊdɪks/ n. [U] 1 a large brown drink that has a slightly bitter taste: a cup of coffee. 2 a cup of this drink: Two black coffees (coffee with no milk added), please. 3 [U] whole coffee beans, crushed coffee beans, or a powder from which you make coffee: a pound of coffee.

co·ffe·ma·chine /ˈkəʊfəˌməˌʃiːn/ n. [C] a machine that gives you a cup of coffee, tea, etc. when you put money in it

co·ffe·maker /ˈkəʊfəˈmərkər/ n. [C] an electric machine that makes a pot of coffee

co·ffee ·cake n. [C,U] a sweet heavy cake, usually eaten along with coffee

co·ffee ·house n. [C] a small restaurant where people go to talk and drink coffee

co·ffee ·ma·chine n. [C] a machine that gives you a cup of coffee, tea, etc. when you put money in it

co-ef·fi·cient /ˈkoʊəfiʃənt/ n. [C] a number that does not change in a mathematical expression that has a VARIABLE: In 8x, the coefficient of x is 8.

co·fess /ˈkəʊfəs/ v. (confessed, confessing) [T] (usu. refl.) to admit that you have done something wrong: She confessed to taking the money from the till.

co·fe·sion /ˈkəʊfəˈʃən/ n. [C] 1 the act of confessing: He gave his confession to the police. 2 RELIGION the words used in a religious service that is not a prayer: The resistance of the faithful in the desert is a daily confession of faith.

co·fes·ter /ˈkəʊfəsər/ n. [C] a coffee pot with a lid and a handle: He put the cofeset on the table.

co·fe·t·ure /ˈkəʊfətʃər/ n. [C] a coffee or beer shop.

co·fe·t·ure ·de ·par·is n. [C] a French term for a small coffee shop or bar where people go to drink coffee or tea.

co·fe·w·er·y /ˈkəʊfəwərē/ n. [C] a place where coffee is sold.

co·fe·w·es·ter /ˈkəʊfəwəstər/ n. [C] a coffee pot with a lid and a handle: He put the cofeset on the table.

co·fet·u·re /ˈkəʊfətʃər/ n. [C] a small coffee shop or bar.

co·fet·u·re ·de ·par·is n. [C] a French term for a small coffee shop or bar where people go to drink coffee or tea.

co·fes·ter ·de ·par·is n. [C] a French term for a small coffee shop or bar where people go to drink coffee or tea.

co·fes·ter ·ye·le n. [C] a coffee pot with a lid and a handle: He put the cofeset on the table.

co·fes·ter ·ye·le ·de ·par·is n. [C] a French term for a small coffee shop or bar where people go to drink coffee or tea.

co·fes·ter ·ye·le ·de ·par·is n. [C] a French term for a small coffee shop or bar where people go to drink coffee or tea.

co·fes·ter ·ye·le ·de ·par·is n. [C] a French term for a small coffee shop or bar where people go to drink coffee or tea.

co·fes·ter ·ye·le ·de ·par·is n. [C] a French term for a small coffee shop or bar where people go to drink coffee or tea.

co·fes·ter ·ye·le ·de ·par·is n. [C] a French term for a small coffee shop or bar where people go to drink coffee or tea.
coffee shop

coffee shop n [C] a small restaurant that serves cheap meals

coffee table n [C] a low table in a living room

coffers /kɔfərz/ ‘koʊ-/ n [plural] the money that an organization has: The tax would add an estimated $500,000 to the city's coffers.

cof-fin /kɔfɪn/ n [C] the box in which a dead person is buried [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French cophilin, from Latin cophina “basket”]

cog /ˈkɒɡ/ n [C] 1 a wheel in a machine, with small parts on its edge that fit together with the parts of another wheel as they turn 2 a cog in the machine/ wheel an unimportant worker in a large organization

cog-ni-zant /ˈkɒɡnɪzənt/ adj (formal) cognizant of sth having knowledge or information about something: The social worker was cognizant of the fact that the boy’s father was abusive.

cog-ni-zant /ˈkɒɡnɪzənt/ adj (formal) to choose or decide something: Uncle Henry collects foreign coins.

2 toss/flip a coin to choose or decide something by throwing a coin into the air and guessing which side will show when it falls 3 the other side of the coin a different fact or way of thinking about something [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French “three-sided piece, corner,” from Latin cuneus “wedge”]

coin v [T] to invent a new word or phrase that many people start to use: Who coined the word ‘cyberpunk’?

coin-age /ˈkoɪnɪdʒ/ n 1 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a word or phrase that has been recently invented 2 [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the use or making of new words or phrases 3 [U] the system of money used in a country

co-in-cide /ˌkəʊɪnˈsaɪd/ v [I] to happen at the same time as something else: Their wedding anniversary coincides with Thanksgiving.

co-in-ci-dence /ˌkəʊɪnˈsənsəns/ n [U] 1 ENG. LANG. ARTS a situation in which two things happen together by chance, in a surprising way: By coincidence, my husband and my father went to the same high school. [It’s no coincidence that veterans are more likely to smoke than other people.]

coke /ˈkɔk/ n 1 Coke [C.U.] (trademark) the drink COCA-COLA, or a bottle, can, or glass of this drink 2 [U] (informal) cocaine

cold /kɔld/ adj 1 having a low temperature: a cold winter morning 2 being cold in the case: Let’s go inside – I’m cold.

bitterly cold weather 3 your coffee’s getting cold (becoming cold).

cooler /ˈkɔlər/ n [U] an unimportant worker in a large organization

cool /kɔl/ also cool up v [I,T] to wind or twist into a round shape, or to make something do this: Dad coiled up the hose. 1 The snake coiled around the branch.

cool up /ˈkɔləp/ n [C] a piece of wire or rope that has been wound into a circular shape

THE SAURUS

money, bill, penny, nickel, dime, quarter, cash, change, currency ➔ money

The tax would add an estimated $500,000 to the city’s coffers.
The snail coiled around the branch.

THE SAURUS

• cool – in a pleasant way, especially after it has been hot: It’s very hot during the day, but cooler at night.
• chilly – cold, but not very cold: a chilly fall day
• frosty – very cold, with the ground covered in frost (ice that is white and powdery): a bright frosty morning
• freezing (cold) – extremely cold, so that water outside becomes ice: It was freezing cold last night.
• icy (cold) – extremely cold: an icy wind
cold (adj.) 1 very cold in a way that feels very unpleasant: The bitter wind seemed to go right through us. 2 cold food has been cooked, but is not eaten while it is warm: cold chicken 3 without friendly feelings: a polite but cold greeting

cold-blooded adj. 1 cruel and showing no feelings: a cold-blooded killer 2 Biology a cold-blooded animal, such as a snake, has a body temperature that changes with the air or ground around it: warm-blooded

cold cuts n. [plural, U] thin pieces of different kinds of cooked meat eaten cold

cold-hearted adj. without sympathy or pity: a cold-hearted man

coldly adv in an unfriendly way: “I’m busy,” said Sarah coldly.

cold sore n. [C] a painful spot on the inside or outside of your mouth that you sometimes get when you are sick

cold ‘turkey n. go cold turkey (informal) to suddenly stop taking a drug that you are addicted to, and to feel sick because of this: The only way to quit smoking is to go cold turkey.

cold war n. [C] 1 Politics an unfriendly political relationship between two countries that do not actually fight with each other 2 the Cold War History this type of relationship between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, after World War II

cole slaw /koul sλ/ n. [U] a salad made with thinly cut raw cabbage and carrots

collab:orate /kəˈlæbəˌreɪt/ v. [I] 1 to work together with another person or group in order to achieve or produce something: The author and illustrator wanted to collaborate on a book for children. 2 to help a country that your country is at war with: He was accused of collaborating with the Nazis. [Origin: 1800—1900 Late Latin, past participle of collaborare, from Latin com “with” + laborare “to work”] —collaborator n. [C]

collaborative /kəˈleɪbrətɪv/ adj. collaborative project/effort/work/etc. a project, effort, etc. that involves two or more people working together to achieve something

collage /kəˈlæʒ, koʊlɪˈeɪʒ/ n. 1 [C] a picture made by sticking pictures, photographs, cloth, etc. onto a surface 2 [U] the art of making pictures in this way

collapse /kəˈlæps/ v. [T] 1 to fall down or become unconscious because you are sick or very weak: He looked like he was going to collapse. 2 to suddenly fall down or become unconscious because you are sick or very weak: He looked like he was going to collapse. 3 to fail suddenly and completely: They sold the property just before the real estate market collapsed. [Origin: 1700–1800 Latin collapsus, past participle of collabi, from com– labi “to fall, slide”]

collaboration /kəˈleɪbrəˈkeɪʃən/ n. the act of working with another person or group in order to achieve or produce something: Our department worked in close collaboration on the project. The project has involved collaboration with the geography department. 2 the act of helping an enemy during a war

bitter (adj.) —v. very cold in a way that feels very unpleasant: The bitter wind seemed to go right through us.
collateral

**col-lat-er-al /ˌkəˈletrəl/ n. [U] ECONOMICS property or other goods that you promise to give to someone if you cannot pay back a debt. They put up their house as collateral in order to raise the money.**

col-league /ˈkulɪɡ/ [C] n. [C] someone you work with, especially in a profession: The research was carried out by Dr. Francis and her colleagues at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. [Origin: 1500—1600 French collègue, from Latin collega, from com “with” + legere “to choose for a particular job”]

col·lect /kəˈlɛkt/ v. 1 [T] to get things and bring them together; I’ll collect everyone’s tests at the end of class. 2 [T] to get and keep objects of the same type because you think they are attractive or interesting: She collects stamps. 3 [T] to get money from people: We’re collecting for charity. [The landlord was at the door, trying to collect the rent. 4 [I] to come or gather together: Dust had collected in the corners of the room. 5 collect yourself/collect your thoughts to make yourself calmer and able to think more clearly: I had a few minutes to collect my thoughts before the meeting began. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of colligere, from com “together” + legere “to choose”]

col·lect·or /kəˈlɛktər/ n. 1 a collector if you call someone collect, the person who gets the telephone call pays for it. 2 collect call a telephone call that is paid for by the person who gets it

col·lect·ed /kəˈlɛktid/ adj. 1 collected works/poems/stories etc. all of the poems, stories, etc. of a particular writer included together in one book: the collected works of Emily Dickinson 2 in control of yourself and your thoughts, feelings, etc.: Jason seemed calm and collected.

col·lect·i·ble /kəˈlɛktəbəl/ n. [C] an object that you keep as part of a group of similar things: a store that sells antiques and collectibles

col·lec·tion /kəˈlekʃən/ n. 1 [C] a set of similar things that you keep or put together: a coin collection | a collection of toy soldiers 2 [U] the act of bringing together things of the same type from different places; different methods of data collection 3 [C] several stories, poems, pieces of music, etc. that are put together: a collection of fairy tales 4 [C] the act of taking something away from a place: Garbage collection is on Fridays. 5 [C] the act of asking people for money: tax collection | We’re planning to have a collection for UNICEF

col·lec·tive 1 /kəˈlɛktɪv/ adj. [only before noun] shared or done by all the members of a group together: We had made a collective decision. | collective farms — collectively

col·lec·tive·ly bargain n. [U] discussions between employers and unions about pay, working conditions, etc.

col·lec·tive noun n. [C] ENGL. ARTS a noun such as “family” or “committee,” that is the name of a group of people or things: COMMON NOUN, PROPER NOUN

col·lec·tor /kəˈlɛktər/ n. 1 someone whose job is to collect taxes, tickets, debts, etc.: a tax collector 2 someone who collects things that are interesting or attractive: a stamp collector

col·lege /ˈkəlɪdʒ/ n. 1 [C,U] a large school where you can study after high school — UNIVERSITY: My oldest son is in college (=is a student at a college). | I’m planning to go to college. 2 [C] the part of a university that teaches a particular subject: the College of Engineering [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin collegium “society”]

col·lin·e·ar /kəˈlɪnɪər/ adj. relating to college or a college: collegiate sports

col·lide /kəˈlaid/ v. [I] to crash violently into something or someone: His car collided with a bus.

col·lin·e·ar points /kəˈlɪnər ˈpɔɪnts/ n. [plural] MATH two or more points that lie on the same straight line
col·li·sion /kəˈlɪʒən/ n 1 [C,U] a violent crash in which one vehicle hits another: a midair collision (=one involving two planes).

in colorful language, e.g. in informal conversations: colloquial expressions — colloquially adv — colloquialism n [C]

collude /kəˈluːd/ v [I,T] to work together secretly to do or plan something dishonest or illegal.

col·lonize /kəˈlənɪzaɪ/ v [I,T] to establish a colony or colonies.

col·o·nial /kəˈloʊnɪəl/ adj 1 relating to a country or region or society that is controlled by a more powerful country: colonial administration /kəˈloʊnɪəl ədˈmɪnɪstrəʃən/ n[U,used inf] 2 relating to or characteristic of colonialism: colonial-style brick house

2 "What color does your new car have?" “Blue.”

We need to get more women and people of color into elected office. 6 [U] showing all the different colors such as red, green, and blue rather than just black and white (=only black and white): color photographs/pictures. 7 [U] if you have some color in your face, your face is pink or red, usually because you are healthy or embarrassed: He felt the color rise to his face.

col·or /ˈkʌlər/ v 1 [T] to give color to something: Do you color your hair? 2 [I,T] to put color onto a drawing or picture, or to draw a picture using colored pencils or pens: Give Grandma the picture you colored, Jenny. 3 color sb's judgment/ opinions/attitudes etc. to influence the way that someone thinks about something, especially so that she becomes less fair or reasonable: Personal feelings colored his judgment.

col·or·ful /ˈkʌlərfʊl/ adj having a color that will not become lighter when you wash or wear it

col·or·i·zation /kəˈlɔːrɪzaɪʃən/ n [U] the act of coloring something.

col·or·ize /kəˈlɔːrɪz/ v [I,T] to give color to something: The book includes 200 color photographs/pictures. — "The Wizard of Oz" was the first film shot in color.

col·or·less /ˈkʌlərlɛs/ adj 1 not having any color: colorless food: a colorblind person: a colorblind judge.

"What color is your new car?" "Blue." ● Don't say "What color does your new car have?" or the color of his eyes | I love wearing bright colors.

The leaves were pale green in color.

2 [U] the quality of having colors: Flowers can add color to a patio or backyard.

3 [U] a substance such as paint or dye, that makes something red, blue, etc.: He mixed the colors with his paintbrush.

4 [C,U] how dark or light someone's skin is, which shows which race s/he belongs to: They are trying to bring together people of all colors and religions.

The awards will be given without discrimination based on color, religion, or sex. 5 people/men/ women etc. of color people who are not white: We need to get more women and people of color into elected office.

We need to get more women and people of color into elected office. 6 [U] showing all the different colors such as red, green, and blue rather than just black and white (=only black and white): color photographs/pictures. 7 [U] if you have some color in your face, your face is pink or red, usually because you are healthy or embarrassed: He felt the color rise to his face.

col·lo·qui·al /kəˈloʊkwaɪəl/ adj colloquial language is the kind of language that is used in informal conversations: colloquial expressions — colloquially adv — colloquialism n [C]

col·lu·syon /kəˈluːʒən/ n [U] (formal) the act of agreeing secretly with someone else to do something dishonest or illegal — collude /kəˈluːd/ v [I,T]: The companies colluded to keep prices high.

col·o·nize /ˈkəloonɪzaɪ/ v [I,T] to establish a colony or colonies.

col·o·ny /ˈkələni/ n 1 [C] a large liquid with a pleasant smell, which you put on your skin

2 [C] a high rank in the Army, Air Force, or Marines, or an officer who has this rank

3 one of the original British colonies in America: a Colonial-style brick house

col·o·ni·al·ism /ˈkələnɪəlɪzəm/ n [U] politics the principle or practice in which a powerful country rules a weaker one and establishes its own trade and society there

col·o·nize /ˈkələnɪzaɪ/ v [I,T] to control a country or area and send your own people to live there: Argentina was colonized by Spain.

colonial n [C] — colonist n [C] — colonization /kəˈlənɪzaɪʃən/ n [U]

col·o·ny /ˈkələnɪ/ n (plural colonies) [C] 1 a country or area that is ruled by a more powerful country, usually one that is far away: Massachusetts was one of the original British colonies in America. 2 a group of people with the same interests who live together: an artists' colony. 3 a group of the same kind of animals living together: a herds of animals living together [Ori-gins: 300–1400 Old French colonie, from Latin colonia ]

from colonus "farmer, someone who develops a new place"

2 Lessons are drawn without color so that a child can color them in

See the difference between particular colors

col·or·ful /ˈkʌlərfʊl/ adj having a lot of bright colors: a colorful stained-glass window — colorfully adv

The book includes 200 color photographs/pictures. — "The Wizard of Oz" was the first film shot in color.

"The color of my eyes is blue.
"The leaves were pale green in color.

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The awards will be given without discrimination based on color, religion, or sex.

5 people/men/women etc. of color people who are not white:

We need to get more women and people of color into elected office.
color: a colorless gas 2 not interesting or exciting
cosmosal /ˈkɒsəʊsəl/ adj very large: They’ve run up colossal debts.

THESAURUS
big, large, substantial, sizable, prodigious, huge, enormous, vast, gigantic, massive, immense ➔ big

cosmosus /ˈkɒsəʊsəs/ n. [C usually singular] someone or something that is very large or very important
colt /ˈkɒlt/ n. [C] a young male horse
coumm /ˈkʌm/ n. [C] 1 a tall solid round upright stone post used to support a building or as a decoration 2 an article by a particular writer that appears regularly in a newspaper or magazine: an advice column ➔ NEWSPAPER 3 something with a long narrow shape: a column of smoke 4 one of two or more areas of print that go down the page of a newspaper or book and that are separated from each other by a narrow space: Let’s look at the second column of table 8.5. 5 a long moving line of people, vehicles, etc.: A column of soldiers marched through the streets.
columnist /ˈkʌləʊnɪst, ‘kʌləʊnɪst/ n. [C] someone who regularly writes an article for a newspaper or magazine: a sports columnist ➔ NEWSPAPER

com /kʌm/ adj commercial organization — used in Internet addresses

com-man-d /ˈkʌmənd/ n. [C] a state in which someone is not conscious for a long time, usually after an accident or illness: Ben was in a coma for six days. [Origin: 1600—1700 Modern Latin, Greek koma “deep sleep”]

com-tous /ˈkʌmtəʊs/ n. as a “two by two”

comb /kʌmb/ n. 1 as a flat piece of plastic or metal with a row of thin parts like teeth on one side that you use to make your hair neat ➔ BRUSH

comb /kʌmb/ v. [T] 1 to make your hair neat with a comb: Go comb your hair. 2 to search a place thoroughly: Police combed the woods for the missing boy.

comb /kəmb/ v. [T] 1 to try to stop something bad from happening or getting worse: efforts to combat terrorism

comb-at /ˈkʌmbət/ n. [C] someone who fights in a war

comb-a-tive /ˈkʌmbətɪv/ adj ready to fight or argue: Paul was in a combative mood.

comb-i-na-tion /ˌkʌmbəˈneɪʃən/ n. 1 [C U] two or more different things, substances, etc. that are used or put together; A combination of factors led to the decision. | The medication should be taken in combination with vitamin C.

THESAURUS
mixture, blend, compound, solution ➔ MIXTURE

2 [C] a series of numbers or letters you need to open a combination lock: I forgot the combination on my lock.

com-bina-tion lock n. [C] a lock that is opened by using a special series of numbers or letters

combine /kəbˈbɪndaɪ/ v. 1 [I] to be joined together with another thing, or to join two or more things together: The two chemicals combine to form a powerful explosive. | The heat, combined with the loud music, was beginning to make her feel sick.

THESAURUS
mix, stir, blend, beat ➔ MIX

2 [T] to do two different activities at the same time: It’s hard to combine family life with a career. | [Origin: 1400—1500 French combiner, from Late Latin combine, from Latin com “together” + bin “two by two”]

combine2 /kəbˈbɪndaɪ/ n. [C] 1 also combine harvester a large machine used on a farm to cut a crop and separate the grain at the same time 2 a group of people, businesses, etc. that work together

combined /kəbˈbɪnd/ adj

comb-o /ˈkʌmbəʊ/ adj (plural combos) [C] a small group of musicians who play dance music: a jazz combo 2 a combination of things, especially food at a restaurant: I’ll have the fish combo and a Coke.

comb-tle /ˈkʌmbəl/ adj able to catch fire and burn easily: Gasoline is highly combustible. — combustible n. [C]

comb-tion /ˈkʌmbəʃən/ n. [U] the process of burning

com-bustion re-action /rɪˈækʃən/ n. [C U] CHEMISTRY a chemical change that happens when a substance reacts with oxygen to produce energy in the form of heat and light

come /kʌm/ v. (past tense came /kəm/, past participle come) [I]

1 MOVE TOWARD SB/STH to move toward you or arrive at the place where you are ➔ go: Come here right now! | A young woman came into the room. There were no cars coming the opposite way. What time will you be coming home?

THESAURUS
arrive, get to, reach, turn up, show up, get in, come in, land ➔ ARRIVE

2 GO WITH SB if someone comes with you, he goes to a place with you: I asked Rosie if she’d like to come with us. | Do you want to come along?

3 TRAVEL TO A PLACE to travel to or reach a place: He had come a long way to see us. | Will you be coming by bus?

4 MAIL if a letter, etc. comes, it is delivered to you in the mail: The phone bill hasn’t come yet.
5 happen if a time or event comes, it arrives or starts to happen: Spring came early that year.

6 list/competition etc. to have a particular position in the order of something: Jason came first/last in the 10-mile race. | P comes before Q in the alphabet.

7 come open/loose/undone etc. to become open, loose, etc.: The buttons had come undone.

8 be produced/sold to be produced or sold with particular features: This shoe doesn’t come in size 11.

9 come as a surprise/relief/shock etc. (to sb) to make someone feel surprised, believed, etc.: His decision to retire came as a surprise.

10 sb/sth has come a long way to have made a lot of progress: Computer technology has come a long way since the 1970s.

11 reach a length/height to reach a particular height or length: The grass came up to our knees.

12 come naturally/easily (to sb) to be easy for someone to do: Acting come naturally to Roe.

13 in the years/days to come in the future: I think you might regret this decision in the years to come.

14 come of age a) to reach the age, usually 18 or 21, when you are legally considered to be an adult b) to develop into a successful form, or to reach the time when this happens: The sport has finally come of age.

15 come and go to be allowed to go into and out of: If you want to come and go at will, why not say so?

16 how come? used in order to ask someone why something happened or is true: “She’s moving to Alaska.” “How come?” | So, how come we haven’t met your boyfriend yet?

17 here comes sb said when someone is about to arrive at the place where you are: Here comes Karen now.

18 come to think of it said when you have just realized or remembered something: Come to think of it, Cooper did mention it to me.

19 take sth as it comes to accept something as it happens, without trying to plan for it or change it: I’m not going to worry about it. I’ll just take each day as it comes.

20 have it coming to deserve to be punished or to have something bad happen to you: I don’t feel sorry for Brad – he had it coming.

[Origin: Old English cuman]

come about ppr. v. to happen or develop: How did this change come about?

come across ppr. v.
1 come across sb/sth to meet, find, or discover someone or something by chance: I came across this photograph among some old newspapers.

2 if someone comes across in a particular way, s/he seems to have certain qualities: She comes across as a really happy person.

come along ppr. v.
1 to appear or arrive: Jobs like this don’t come along very often!

2 to develop or improve: Terry’s work has really come along this year.

come apart ppr. v.
1 to split or separate easily into pieces: The book just came apart in my hands.

2 to begin to fail: Their marriage was coming apart.

come around ppr. v.
1 to visit someone: What’s a good time to come around and drop off this present?

2 if someone comes around, s/he decides to agree with you after disagreeing with you: I know he’ll come around.

3 if a regular event comes around, it happens as usual: I can’t believe his birthday is coming around already.

come at sb ppr. v. to move toward someone in a threatening way: She came at him with a knife.

come away ppr. v.
1 to leave a place with a particular feeling or idea: I came away with a good impression.

2 to become fashionable or popular again: The styles of the seventies are coming back.

come back ppr. v.
1 to return from a place: When is your sister coming back from Europe?

2 come back to sb to be remembered, especially suddenly: Then, everything Williams had said came back to me.

3 to become fashionable or popular again: The styles of the seventies are coming back.

come between sb/sth ppr. v.
1 to cause trouble between two or more people: Don’t let money come between you and David.

2 to prevent someone from giving enough attention to something: She never let anything come between her and her work.

come by ppr. v.
1 come by (sth) to visit someone for a short time before going somewhere else: I’ll come by later to pick up Katrina.

2 come by sth to get something that is difficult to get: Good jobs are hard to come by right now.

come down ppr. v.
1 a) to become lower in price, level, etc.: Wait until interest rates come down before you buy a house. b) to offer or accept a lower price: They refused to come down on the price.

2 to fall to the ground: A lot of trees came down in the storm.

3 if someone comes down to a place, s/he travels south to the place where you are: Why don’t you come down for the weekend sometime?

come down on sb/sth ppr. v.
1 to punish someone severely: The school came down hard on the students who were caught drinking.

2 come down on the side of sth to decide to
come

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support something or someone: The court came down on the side of the boy’s father.
come down to sth phr. v.
1 if a difficult or confusing situation comes down to something, that is the single most important thing:
It all comes down to money in the end.
come down with sth phr. v.
2 to get an illness: I think I’m coming down with the flu.
come forward phr. v.
3 to offer to help: Several witnesses have come forward with information.
come from sth phr. v.
4 1 to have been born in a particular place: “Where do you come from?” “Texas.”
5 2 to have first existed, been made, or produced in a particular place, thing, or time: A lot of medicines come from quite common plants. | The lines she read come from a Rilke poem.
come in for sth phr. v.
6 1 to be involved in a plan, deal, etc.: I need somebody to help, and that’s where you come in.
come in for criticism/blame to be criticized or blamed: All of medicines come in for criticism.
come into sth phr. v.
7 1 to enter a room or house: Come in and sit down.
come in for criticism/blame to be criticized or blamed: The court came in for criticism.
come into sth phr. v.
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come in for sth phr. v.
22 1 to be involved in a plan, deal, etc.: I need somebody to help, and that’s where you come in.
subject: She’s hopeless when it comes to money.
5 to become conscious again after having been unconscious: When I came to, I was lying on the grass.

come·back /'kʌmbæk/ n.
1 make a come-back to become popular or successful again: the stars are coming back.
2 if someone comes up to you, she comes close to you, especially in order to speak to you
3 to be mentioned or suggested: Something’s come up, so I won’t be able to go with you Thursday.

1 if someone comes up to place, she travels north to the place where you are: Why don’t you come up to Chicago for the weekend?
2 to be controlled or influenced by something such as a set of rules: All doctors come under the same rules of professional conduct.

come under sb/th pht shr v.
1 come under attack/fire/pressure etc. to be attacked, criticized, threatened, etc.: The president has come under fire from Democrats in Congress.
2 to be controlled or influenced by something such as a set of rules: All doctors come under the same rules of professional conduct.

1 come up against sb/sth phr v. (subject)
➔ to become conscious again after having been unconscious: When I came to, I was lying on the grass.
➔ come·back /ˈkʌmbæk/ n.
➔ come·up·pance /ˈkʌmpəpəns/ n. (singular) (informal) a punishment or something bad that happens to you, that you deserve: the story of a crook who finally gets his comeuppance
➔ com·fort /ˈkʌmfort/ n. 1 [U] a feeling of being physically relaxed and satisfied, so that nothing is hurting you, making you feel too hot or cold, etc.
➔ discomfort: the air-conditioned comfort of his car. We slept there in comfort. 2 [U] if someone or something gives you comfort, he, she, or it makes you feel happier when you are upset or worried: I took comfort from the fact that I had done my best. She turned to her church for comfort. 3 [be] a comfort to sb to help someone feel happier or less worried: Her children were a great comfort to her. 4 [U] a way of living in which you have everything you need to be happy: They had enough money to live in comfort. 5 comforts [plural] all the things that make your life easier and more comfortable: The beach cabin has all the comforts of home. [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French conforter, from Late Latin confortare "to strengthen"] ➔ too close for comfort at close
➔ comfort2 v. [T] to make someone feel less worried or unhappy, for example by saying kind things to him/her — comforting adj. — comfortably adv.
➔ com·fort·a·ble /ˈkʌmfortəbl/ adj. 1 something that is comfortable makes you feel physically relaxed: Remember to wear comfortable shoes. 2 if you are comfortable, you feel physically relaxed: Come in and make yourself comfortable. 3 not worried about what someone will do or about what will happen: I feel very comfortable with him. 4 having enough money to live on without worrying: We’re not rich, but we are comfortable. — comfortably adv.
➔ com·fort·er /ˈkʌmfortər/ n. [C] a thick cover for a bed ➔ see picture at BED
➔ com·fy /ˈkʌmfi/ adj. (spoken) comfortable
➔ com·ic /ˈkʌmɪk/ adj. funny or amusing: a comic actress | At least Marlene was there to give us comic relief (=make us laugh in a serious situation).
➔ comic2 n. [C] 1 a COMEDIAN 2 a COMIC BOOK 3 the COMICS [plural] the part of a newspaper that has COMIC STRIPS
➔ com·i·cal /ˈkʌmɪkəl/ adj. funny, especially in a strange or unexpected way — comically adv.
➔ comic book n. [C] a magazine that tells a story using pictures that are drawn like comic strips
➔ comic strip n. [C] a series of pictures that are drawn inside boxes and tell a story

THE SAURUS

funny, hilarious, hysterical, witty, amusing, humorous ➔ FUNNY

Latin cometa, from Greek kometes “long-haired, comet;” because of its long tail

come-up·pan·ce /ˈkʌməpəns/ n. (singular) (informal) a punishment or something bad that happens to you, that you deserve: the story of a crook who finally gets his comeuppance

COMEDIAN /ˈkʌmədɪən/ n.
➔ comic strip n. [C] a series of pictures that are drawn inside boxes and tell a story
coming

com-ing /ˈkæmɪŋ/ n. 1 the coming of sb/sth the time when something or someone arrives or begins: With the coming of the railroad, the town changed considerably. 2 comings and goings the movements of people as they arrive and leave places

com-ma /ˈkɑːmə/ (,) used in writing to show a short pause [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin “part of a sentence,” from Greek komma “part, clause,” from koptein “to cut”]

com-ma-end /ˈkɑːmənd/ v. 1 [T] to tell someone officially to do something, especially if you are a military leader, king, etc.: The captain commanded the crew to remain on the main deck. 2 [T] to get attention, respect, etc. because you are important or popular: He commands one of the highest fees in Hollywood.

com-man-dant /ˈkɑːmənt/ n. [C] the head of the military for the U.S. president in his position as the official representing the U.S. high rank who is in control of all the military organizations in a country or of a specific military activity: 2 Commander in Chief

com-man-der /ˈkɑːməndər/ n. [C] 1 an officer in charge of a military organization or group 2 an officer who has a middle rank in the Navy

com-mand in ‘chief n. [C] 1 someone of high rank who is in control of all the military organizations in a country or of a specific military activity 2 Commander in Chief

com-mand-ing /ˈkɑːməndɪŋ/ adj. [only before noun] 1 having authority or confidence that makes people respect and obey you: his commanding presence 2 being in a position from which you are likely to win a race or competition easily: Stevens has a commanding lead in the polls.

com-man-dment /ˈkɑːməndmənt/ n. [C] one of ten rules given by God in the Bible that tell people how they should behave

com-man-do /ˈkɑːməndɔ/ n. (plural commandos) [C] a soldier who is specially trained to make quick attacks into enemy areas

com-mem-o-rate /ˈkɑːməmərɪt/ v. [T] to remember someone or something by a special action, ceremony, object, etc.: The monument commemorates the soldiers who died during the Vietnam war. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin, past participle of comminorare, from memoria “to remind of”]

com-mence /ˈkɑːməns/ v. [I,T] (formal) to begin: Work on the building will commence soon. | The trial commenced with the testimony of the first witness. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French commencer, from Vulgar Latin comministare, from Latin + initiare “to begin”]

com-mence-ment /ˈkɑːmənsmənt/ n. 1 [C,U] a ceremony at which college or high school students receive their diplomas 2 [U] the beginning of something: The Olympic torch will be carried into the stadium prior to the commencement of the games.

com-mend /ˈkɑːmənd/ v. [T] (formal) to praise someone or something publicly or formally: The three firefighters were commended for their bravery.


com-men-da-tion /ˈkɑːməntʃən/ n. [C] (formal) an honor or prize given to someone for being brave or successful

com-men-su-rate /ˈkɑːmənsərɪt/ adj. matching something else in size, quality, or length of time: The salary is commensurate with experience (=the salary for the job is higher if you have experience).

com-ment /ˈkəmənt/ n. 1 [CU] an opinion that you give about someone or something: Does anyone have any questions or comments? | He made rude comments about her. 2 no comment (spoken) said when you do not want to answer a question, especially in public: [Origin: 1300—1400 Late Latin commentum, from Latin, “invention,” from comminisci “to invent”]

com-mentary /ˈkəməntərɪ/ n. (plural commentaries) [C,U] a spoken description of an event, given while the event is happening, especially on the television or radio: the commentary on the World Series 2 a book or article that explains or discusses something, or the explanation itself: political commentary 

com-mem-o-rate /ˈkɑːməmərɪt/ v. [T] to give an opinion about someone or something: The police have refused to comment on the case. | His teacher commented that his writing was poor.

THE SAURUS

begin, start, break out ➔

BEGIN

THE SAURUS

praise, congratulate, flatter, compliment sb/pay sb a compliment, extol ➔

PRAISE

THE SAURUS

praise, congratulate, flatter, compliment sb/pay sb a compliment, extol ➔

PRAISE

THE SAURUS

praise, congratulate, flatter, compliment sb/pay sb a compliment, extol ➔

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praise, congratulate, flatter, compliment sb/pay sb a compliment, extol ➔

PRAISE

THE SAURUS

praise, congratulate, flatter, compliment sb/pay sb a compliment, extol ➔

PRAISE
commission

noun

1 someone on television or radio who describes an event as it is happening: a sports commentator
2 someone who knows a lot about a subject, and who writes about it or discusses it on the television or radio: political commentators [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin commentari “to comment,” from commissi “to invent”]

commerce

noun

[U] the buying and selling of goods and services: interstate commerce (= among U.S. states) [Origin: 1500—1600 French, commercer, from com- “together” + merr- “things to be sold”]

commission

verb

1 to do something wrong or illegal: Police still don’t know who committed the crime. 2 commit suicide to kill yourself deliberately
3 commit adultery if a married person commits adultery, she’s been with someone who is not his/her husband or wife. 4 to say that you will definitely do something: Going to the interview doesn’t commit you to anything. 5 to decide to use money, time, effort, etc. for a particular purpose: A lot of money has been committed to the project. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin committere, from com- “together” + mittere “to send, put”]

commercial

adjective

1 relating to business and the buying and selling of things: commercial activity 2 relating to making money or a profit: The movie was a commercial success/failure. —commercially adverb

commercialism

noun

[C] an advertisement on television or radio: TV commercials

commissioner

noun

someone who is officially in charge of an organization: a police commissioner

common

noun

1 someone on television or radio who describes an event as it is happening: a sports commentator
2 someone who knows a lot about a subject, and who writes about it or discusses it on the television or radio: political commentators

commercial

adjective

1 relating to business and the buying and selling of things: commercial activity 2 relating to making money or a profit: The movie was a commercial success/failure. —commercially adverb

commercialism

noun

[C] an advertisement on television or radio: TV commercials

commercialization

noun

the selling of goods and services: (among U.S. states)

commentator

noun

a person on television or radio who is someone on television or radio who describes an event as it is happening: a sports commentator
2 someone who knows a lot about a subject, and who writes about it or discusses it on the television or radio: political commentators

commentary

noun

1 someone who knows a lot about a subject, and who writes about it or discusses it on the television or radio: political commentators
2 someone on television or radio who describes an event as it is happening: a sports commentator

commentary

noun

1 someone who knows a lot about a subject, and who writes about it or discusses it on the television or radio: political commentators
2 someone on television or radio who describes an event as it is happening: a sports commentator
common

best for everyone in a society: *They truly believed they were acting for the common good.* 5 common knowledge something that everyone knows: *It’s common knowledge that he’s an alcoholic.* 6 ordinary and not special in any way: *The song is a tribute to the common man.* 7 ordinary people: *[Origin: 1200—1300 Old French commun, from Latin communis “common”]*

common\(^2\) \(n\) 1 have sth in common (with sb/sth) to have the same interests, attitudes, etc. as someone else: *Terry and I have a lot in common.* 2 have sth in common (with sth) if objects or ideas have something in common, they share the same features: *The two games have much in common.* 3 [C] a word meaning a public park, used mostly in names: *Boston Common.*

common ‘cold’ \(n\) [C] a slight illness in which your throat hurts and it is difficult to breathe normally: *[Syn: cold]*

common denominator \(n\) [C usually singular] MATH a number that can be divided exactly by all the denominators (=bottom numbers) in a set of fractions

common factor \(n\) [C] MATH a number that divides exactly into each of a set of two or more other numbers. For example, 3 is a common factor of 6, 12, and 18.

common-law \(adj\) common-law husband/wife someone you have lived with for a long time as if she was your husband or wife

commonly \(adv\) often or usually: *the most commonly used computer*

common noun \(n\) [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a noun that is not the name of a particular person, place, or thing. For example, “book” and “sugar” are common nouns. ➔ ColLECTIVE noun, Proper noun

common place \(n\) [U] sb/sth \(phr v\) (formal) willing or able to talk or give information: *Divorce has become commonplace.*

common ‘sense’ \(n\) [U] the ability to behave in a sensible way and make practical decisions: *Use your common sense.*

commonwealth \(n\) [C] politics a group of countries that are related politically or economically, for example the group of countries that have a strong relationship with Great Britain. 2 the official legal title of some U.S. states: *The Commonwealth of Virginia* 3 politics the official legal title of some places, such as Puerto Rico, that are governed by the U.S. but are not states

common noise \(n\) [singular, U] sudden noisy activity or arguing: *Everyone looked to see what was causing the commotion.*

common noun \(adj\) shared by a group of people: *a communal bathroom in the dorm*

common:\(^1\) \(v\) [k@’myun@’nIz@m] mATH \(s(=bottom numbers) in a set of fractions\)

common man, common person \(n\) (plural communities) \(C\) a group of people who live in the same town or area: *[Origin: 1600—1700 French, Medieval Latin communia, from Latin communis “common”]*

common\(^2\) \(v\) [k@’myun@’nIz@m] communique 1 to communicate with a person, god, or animal, especially in a mysterious way: *2 commune with nature to spend time in the countryside, enjoying it in a quiet peaceful way*

comm-uni-ca-bil-i-ty \(n\) \(k@’myun@k@ÔÎi\) \(Ac\) \(adj\) a communicable disease is one that can be passed on to other people: *[Syn: infectious]*

comm-uni-ca-tion \(n\) \(k@’myun@’keIt\) \(Ac\) 1 \([i\] to exchange information or conversation with other people, using words, signs, writing, etc.: *We communicate mostly by email.* 2 \([l\] to express your thoughts or feelings clearly, so that other people understand them: *A baby communicates its needs by crying.* \([Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of communicare “to give information, take part,” from communis “common”]*

comm-uni-ca-tive \(adj\) \(k@’myun@k@ÔÎv,\) I, T \(k@’myun@k@ÔIv,\) \(Ac\) \(adj\) very common or not unusual: *Divorce has become commonplace.*

com-mun-ion \(n\) \(k@’myun@’nIz@m\) n. also Holy Communion the Christian ceremony in which people eat bread and drink wine as signs of Christ’s body and blood

com-му-nist \(n\) \(k@’myun@’nIz@m\) \(Ac\) \(adj\) someone who is a member of a political party that supports communism, or who believes in communism: *[Syn: communist]*

com-му-ni-tу \(n\) \(k@’myun@’nIz@m\) \(Ac\) \(n\) (plural communities) \(C\) a group of people who live in the same town or area: *The library serves the whole*
community. 2 a group of people who have the same interests, religion, race, etc.: Miami has a large Cuban community. | politicians who have close ties to the business community. | Most of the world’s scientific community now accept the theory. 3 sense of community the feeling that you belong to a group in which people work together and help each other: Teachers are working to build a sense of community in the school. | [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French communauté, from Latin communitas, from communis “common”].

community college n [C] a college that people can go to, usually for two years, in order to learn a skill or to prepare to go to another college or university

community service n [U] work that some people do to help other people without being paid, especially as punishment for a crime | punishment

commute1 /kəˈmyʊt/ v.1 [I] to travel regularly in order to get to work: Jerry commutes from Scarsdale to New York every day. 2 [T] LAW to change the punishment given to a criminal to one that is less severe: Her sentence was commuted from death to life imprisonment. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin commutare “to exchange, change”].

commute2 n [C] usually singular the trip made to work every day: My morning commute takes 45 minutes.

com-mut-er /kəˈmyʊtər/ n. [C] someone who travels a long distance to work every day

com-pact1 /kəmˈpækt, kəmˈpækt/ adj small but arranged so that everything fits neatly into the available space: a compact car [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin compactus, past participle of compingere “to put together”].

com-pact2 /kəmˈpækt/ n. [C] 1 a small flat container with a mirror, containing powder for a woman’s face 2 a small car 3 LAW an agreement between two or more people, countries, etc. with laws or rules that they must obey

com-pact3 /kəmˈpækt/ v. [T] to press something together so that it becomes smaller or more solid

com-pa·ny /ˈkæmpənē/ n. | companies?

compare /kəmˈpær/ v.1 [T] to examine or show something to be different or similar: We went to compare the two car manufacturers.

com-par·a·tive /kəmˈpærətɪv/ adj. 1 showing what is different and similar between things of the same kind: a comparative study of European languages. 2 comparative comfort/freedom/wealth etc. comfort, freedom, etc. that is fairly good when measured or judged against something else, or against what the situation was before (relative: After a lifetime of poverty, his last few years were spent in comparative comfort.

com-par·a·tive·ly /kəmˈpærətɪvli/ adv. as compared to something else or to a previous state: The disease is comparatively rare.

com·pan·ion /ˈkæmpənɪən/ n. [C] someone you enjoy being with: Why don’t you come with me? I’ll stay here to keep you company (=be with you so you are not alone). 3 [U] one or more guests, or someone who is coming to see you: We’re having company tonight, so I want you back home by five. 4 [singular, U] the group of people that you are friends with or spend time with: I don’t like the company she keeps. 5 [C] a group of actors, dancers, or singers who work together: a ballet company [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French compagnie, from commain “company,” from Late Latin compagnia].

com·pan·ion·ship /ˈkæmpənɪənʃip/ n. work that someone does to help other people without being paid, especially as punishment for a crime | punishment

com·pan·ion·a·ble /ˈkæmpənɪənəbəl/ adj. pleasantly friendly: They sat in a companionable silence.

com·pan·ion·ship /ˈkæmpənɪənʃip/ n. [U] the state of being with someone so that you have someone to talk to and do not feel lonely: the need for companionship

com-pa·ny /ˈkæmpəni/ n. (plural companies) 1 [C] a business that makes or sells things or provides a service: What company do you work for? | insurance/software/phone companies

thesaurus

firm – a company that usually provides a service rather than producing goods: a law firm

business – a company that often employs only a small number of people: She set up her own catering business. | small businesses

corporation – a large company that often includes several smaller companies

subsidiary – a company that is owned by a larger company

thesaurus

similar, like, alike, akin to sth, analogous, identical, matching | similar

com·par·a·tive

comparative

comparative

com-par-a-tive

com-par-a-tive

com-par-a-tive
to a few different stores to compare prices. | Compared to me, Al is tall. | The police compared the suspect’s fingerprints with those found at the crime scene.

**THE SAURUS**

**make a comparison** — to compare two or more people, situations, etc.: The article makes a comparison between Hemingway and Thoreau.

**draw a parallel** — to say that people or things are similar in some aspects: There are parallels that can be drawn between the two writers — they both grew up in the South.

**draw an analogy** (formal) — to say that two things or situations are similar, even though they may seem very different: Some people have drawn an analogy between poetry and mathematics.

**contrast** — to compare two things, situations, etc., in order to show how they are different from each other: In the novel, he contrasts the lives of two families living in New York.

**make/draw a distinction** — to emphasize that two things are very different: It is important to draw a distinction between people’s fear of crime and the actual amount of crime that really happens.

**comparison** /ˈkɒmpərɪʃn/ n. [U] a statement that something is similar to someone or something else: Critics have compared him to Robert De Niro. | The oranges out here don’t compare with (=are not as good as) the Florida ones.

**compare** /ˈkɑːmpər/ v. [T] to say that someone or something is similar to someone or something else: "C” makes a comparison between the two presidents.

**com-part·ment** /ˈkɑːmpərtmənt/ n. [C] a smaller enclosed space inside something larger: the overhead compartment on a plane.

**com-part·men·tal·ize** /ˈkɑːmpərˌməntəlайz/ v. [T] to divide things into separate groups.

**com-par·i·son** /ˈkɑːmpərɪʃn/ n. 1 [U] the process of comparing two people or things: In comparison with/to his brother, he’s really shy. | My last job was so boring that this one seems great by comparison.

**com-pa·tri·ot** /ˈkɑːmpətrɪət/ n. [C] someone who is from the same country as you: I met an English class with several of my compatriots.

**com-pa·try·om·at** /ˈkɑːmpətrɪəmət/ n. [C] a book that contains a complete collection of facts, figures, and other information on a particular subject.

**com-pass** /ˈkɑːmpəs/ n. [C] 1 an instrument that shows the direction you are traveling in, with an arrow that always points north. 2 Math an instrument with a sharp point, used for drawing circles or measuring distances on maps.

**com-pa·tri·ot·ism** /ˈkɑːmpətrɪətɪzəm/ n. [U] the state or quality of being a compatriot: He is a compatriot of mine.

**com-par·i·son** /ˈkɑːmpərɪʃn/ n. [U] a statement that someone or something is similar to someone or something else: They are compatriots of mine.

**com-pa·tri·ots** /ˈkɑːmpətrɪəts/ n. [C] someone from the same country as you: We met a compatriot on the bus.

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**com-pa·tri·ots** /ˈkɑːmpətrɪəts/ n. [C] someone from the same country as you: We met a compatriot on the bus.
until there is one winner: a local volleyball tournament at Sunset Park.

context – a competition in which a judge or group of judges decides the winner: the school’s essay contest.

playoff – a game or series of games played by the best teams or players in a sports competition, in order to decide the final winner: The Yankees have often made the playoffs. | the divisional playoff game against San Francisco.

com·pet·i·tive 

adj. 1 determined to be more successful than other people or companies: Steve’s very competitive. | What can we do to maintain our competitive edge (=ability to be more successful)? 2 relating to competition: competitive sports | Advertising is a highly competitive industry. 3 competitive prices or products are cheaper than others but still of good quality.

—competitiveness n. [U]

com·pet·i·tor 

n. [C] a person, team, company, etc. that is competing with another one: Last year they sold twice as many computers as their main competitor.

com·pi·la·tion 

n. 1 [C] a book, list, record, etc. that consists of different pieces of information, music, etc.: a compilation of love songs 2 [U] the process of making a book, list, record, etc. from different pieces of information, music, etc.: the compilation of the report.

com·pile 

v. [T] to make a book, list, record, etc. using different pieces of information, music, etc.: The report is compiled from a survey of 5,000 households. | It took several months to compile the database. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French compiler, from Latin compilare "to seize together, steal].

com·pla·cent 

adj. 1 placency and constantly strive to improve. Successful companies avoid complacency and constantly strive to improve. 2 hardly ever saw me, because I was working too much. | My kids complained that they hardly ever saw me, because I was working too much. | She complained to the manager. 2 I can’t complain (spoken) said when you think a situation is satisfactory even though there may be a few problems: I still don’t feel too great, but I can’t complain. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French complaître, from Vulgar Latin complângere].

com·pen·sa·tion 

n. 1 [U] money that someone is given because s/he has suffered injury, loss, or damage: The firm will compensate workers for their loss of earnings. | The fund was set up to compensate victims of the disaster. | [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin, past participle of compensate, from compendiare "to weigh together"] —compensatory adj. The court awarded Ms. Jones $2 million in compensation for the injuries.

com·pe·te 

v. [I] to try to win or gain something, to try to be better or more successful than someone else: How many runners will be competing in the race? | We just can’t compete with big companies like theirs. | The stores are competing for customers.

com·pe·ten·cy 

adj. having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard: A competent mechanic should be able to compete with other mechanics. | [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French compiter, from Latin compete, from French, Latin, present participle of competere "to compete"] —competently adv.

com·pe·ted 

adj. 1 competing interests/demands/claims, etc., two or more interests, claims, etc. that cannot both be right: 2 competing products, products, etc. that are trying to be more successful than each other.

com·pe·ti·tion 

n. 1 [singular, U] a situation in which people or organizations compete with each other: The competition between the two sisters is obvious. | Competition for the job was intense. | Prices have gone down due to competition among the airlines. | 2 [singular, U] the people or groups that are competing against you, especially you: You’ll have no competition. | Our aim is to be better than the competition. 3 [C] an organized event in which people or teams compete against each other: a dancing competition | He decided to enter the competition. | Who won the competition?

com·pen·sate 

v. [T] to pay someone money because s/he has suffered injury, loss, or damage: The firm will compensate workers for their loss of earnings. | The fund was set up to compensate victims of the disaster. | [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin, past participle of compensate, from compendiare "to weigh together"] —compensatory adj. The court awarded Ms. Jones $2 million in compensation for the injuries.

com-pen-sa-tion 

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com·pe·tent 

adj. 1 having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard: A competent mechanic should be able to compete with other mechanics. | [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French compiter, from Latin compete, from French, Latin, present participle of competere "to compete"] —competently adv. | A competent mechanic should be able to compete with other mechanics.

com·pen·si·ta·tory 

adj. from Latin compensare, from compendiare "to weigh together"

com·ple·ment 

n. 1 [U] something that makes a bad situation seem better: One of the few compensations of losing my job was seeing more of my family. | The symptoms of diabetes are controlled with medicine, diet, and self-care. | The symptoms are managed through diet, medication, and self-care. | [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French complimenter, from Old French completier, from Vulgar Latin completiare, from Latin completus, past participle of completer, from Latin completere "to complete"]

com·plai·nance 

n. 1 a feeling of satisfaction with a situation or with what you have achieved, so that you stop trying to improve or change things: Successful companies avoid complacency and constantly strive to improve. 2 I can’t complain (spoken) said when you think a situation is satisfactory even though there may be a few problems: I still don’t feel too great, but I can’t complain. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French complaître, from Vulgar Latin complângere].

com·plain 

v. [I, T] to say that you are annoyed, satisfied, or unhappy about something or someone: Fred’s always complaining about something. My kids complained that they hardly ever saw me, because I was working too much. | She complained to the manager. 2 I can’t complain (spoken) said when you think a situation is satisfactory even though there may be a few problems: I still don’t feel too great, but I can’t complain. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French complaître, from Vulgar Latin complângere].

com·pliant 

adj. 1 complying with the requests: She complied with the request. | They complied with our demands. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin, past participle of compliant, from Latin complacere, from complacere "to please"] —compliance n. [U]
complaint

complain of [str phr v] to say that you feel sick or have a pain in a part of your body: He complained of stomach pain.

complaint /kəmˈplɛnt/ n [C/U] a statement in which someone complains about something: We’ve received a large number of complaints from customers. | There have been complaints about the quality of her work. | complaints against the police 2 [C] saw a formal statement saying that someone is guilty of a crime: She has filed a formal complaint against her employer, alleging sexual harassment.

complementary /ˌkɒmpləˈmɛntərɪ/ adj: part of two colors that produce white or gray when they are mixed, for example red and green

completeness n [U] 1 a state of being finished, or the act of finishing something: The construction is nearing completion. | the completion of the $80 million project

completing the ‘square’ n [U] MATH a method for changing the form of a quadratic equation so that it is easier to solve

complex /ˈkɒmplɪks/ n [C] 1 a group of buildings or one large building used for a particular purpose: a new shopping complex 2 an emotional problem in which someone is too anxious about something or thinks too much about it: Linda has a complex about her appearance

complex conjugate also complex conjugate ‘number’ n [C] MATH either of a pair of complex numbers that have the same real number parts but opposite imaginary number parts. For example, a + bi is the complex conjugate of a – bi

complex ‘fraction’ n [C] MATH a fraction (=number such as ½ or ⅓) in which either the numerator or denominator is a complex number

complete /kəmˈplɪt/ v [T] 1 to finish doing or making something: The book took five years to complete. 2 to make something whole or perfect by adding what is missing: I need one more stamp to complete my collection. 3 to write the information that is needed on a form: 65 people completed the questionnaire.

completely-ly /ˈkɒmplɪtli/ adv in every way or to the greatest degree possible: I completely forgot about her birthday.

complementary angles n plural two angles whose total is 90° that produce white or gray when they are mixed, for example red and green

complete with sth having particular equipment or features: The house comes complete with a swimming pool. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French compler, from Latin, past participle of completere “to fill up”] —completeness n [U] 1
Fifteen men were arrested for complicity in the lynching. 2 (formal) involvement in or knowledge of a situation that is morally wrong or dishonest: None of these terrible events could have happened without the complicity of the state. —complicit adj.

complicate /kəmˈplɪkɪt/ n. 1 [C] something that makes something more difficult to understand or deal with: The drop in student numbers added further complications. 2 adj. made up of different parts or materials: a composite drawing —composite n. [C]
composition

com·po·si·tion /ˌkämpəˈziʃən/ n. 1 [U] the way in which something is made up of different parts, things, or people: the chemical composition of soil 2 a) [U] the art or process of writing music, a poem, or an essay, etc. b) [C] a piece of music, or art, or a poem: one of Beethoven’s early compositions 3 [U] the way in which the different parts of a painting or photograph are arranged 4 [C, U] a short piece of writing about a particular subject, that is done by a student

com·post /ˈkɑmpəst/ n. [U] a mixture of decayed leaves, plants, etc. used for improving the quality of soil

com·po·sure /ˌkɑmpəˈzʊr/ n. [singular, U] a calm feeling that you have when you feel confident about dealing with a situation: She stopped crying and regained her composure

com·ound /ˈkɑmpənd/ n. [C] 1 CHEMISTRY a chemical compound is a substance that consists of two or more different substances: Organic compounds have been found in meteorites. | Sulfur dioxide is a compound of sulfur and oxygen.

com·pre·hen·si·ble /ˌkɑmpriˈhɛnsəbl/ adj. easy to understand (not incomprehensible): The book explains the process in language that is comprehensible to the average reader.

com·pre·hen·si·on /ˌkɑmpriˈhenʃən/ n. [U] the ability to understand something, or knowledge about something: The complexities of the situation are beyond my comprehension (impossible for me to understand). | a test of reading/listening comprehension (= student’s ability to understand written or spoken language)

com·pre·hen·sive /ˌkɑmpriˈhɛnsiv/ adj. including everything that is necessary: comprehensive health insurance | a comprehensive study of the city’s public transportation system

com·press /ˌkɑmprib/ v. 1 [T] to press something or make it smaller so that it takes up less space: This program compresses computer files so they can be easily sent by email.

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comp time /kəmpˈtaɪm/ n [U] vacation time that you are given instead of money because you have worked more hours than you should have.

compulsive /kəmˈpʌlsɪv/ adj 1 compulsive behavior is very difficult to stop or control: compulsive liar/gambler etc. someone who has a strong desire to lie, etc. which s/he cannot control —compulsively adv.

compulsory /kəmˈpʌlsəri/ adj if something is compulsory, it must be done because of a rule or law (ANT) voluntary: compulsory military service.

compunction about (doing) sth (formal) to not feel guilty or sorry about something although other people may think that it is wrong: He seemed to feel no compunction about lying to us.

compute /kəmˈpjuːt/ v [T] (formal) to calculate an answer, total, result, etc.: The machine can compute the time it takes a sound wave to bounce back —computation /kəmˈpuːtʃən/ n [C] U: He is below average in spelling and math computation. The software is able to perform (do) complex computations.

computer /kəmˈpjuːtər/ n [C] 1 an electronic machine that stores information and uses programs to help you find, organize, or change the information: laptop, PC. I can’t get the program to work on my computer. We do all our work on computer. Our office has switched to a different computer system. the latest computer software —computerization /kəmˈpuːtərizəˈneɪʃən/ n [U]

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conceivable
what you can do, how you look, etc.: I don’t want to seem conceited, but I know I’ll win.

**THE SAURUS**
| proud, big-headed, vain, arrogant, stuck-up, egotistical, haughtily ➔ | PROUD |

conceivable adj able to be believed or imagined [ANT] inconceivable; **It is conceivable** that the experts could be wrong. | Doctors looked at every conceivable cause of her illness. —conceivably adv

conceive /kənˈsɪv/ (Ac) v 1 [I,T] to imagine a situation or what something is like: It is impossible to conceive of the size of the universe. | I can hardly conceive what it would be like to live in the Antarctic during winter. | At that time, the Native American people had heard about life in a city, but they could not conceive it. 2 [I] to think of a new idea or plan: It was Dr. Salt who conceived the idea of a polo vaccine.

**THE SAURUS**
| invent, create, think up, come up with sth, devise, make up, dream up ➔ | INVENT |

3 [I,T] **BIOLOGY** to become pregnant ➔ CONCEPTION: Ben and Tracy are hoping to conceive a second child soon. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French conceive, from Latin concipere “to take in, conceive”]

concentrate /kənˈsɛntrɪt/ (Ac) v 1 [I] to think very carefully about something you are doing: With all this noise, it’s hard to concentrate. | Children with attention deficit disorder find it difficult to concentrate on their work. 2 be concentrated in/on/at etc. sth to be present in large numbers or amounts in a particular place: Most of the state’s population is concentrated in the cities.

**THE SAURUS**
| to be present in large numbers, or amounts in a particular place: | CONCENTRATION |

concentrate on sth phr.v. to give most of your attention to one thing: I want to concentrate on my career for a while before I have kids. | The authorities are concentrating their efforts on preventing the disease spreading.

concentrate n. [C,U] a substance or liquid that has been made stronger by removing most of the water from it: orange juice concentrate

**THE SAURUS**
| idea, theory, hypothesis ➔ | IDEA |

concentrated adj 1 showing a lot of determination or effort: He made a concentrated effort to raise his grades. 2 a substance that is concentrated has been made stronger by removing most of the water from it: a concentrated detergent. | Heating the substance produced a concentrated solution containing sodium and calcium chlorides.

concentration /kənˈsɛntrəʃən/ (Ac) n 1 [U] the act of thinking very carefully about something that you are doing: The children got tired and lost their concentration. 2 [U] a process in which you put a lot of attention, energy, etc., into a particular activity: There was too much concentration on one type of industry. 3 [C,U] a large amount of something in a particular place: This concentration of industry has made the province one of the most polluted regions of China. | Workers were exposed to huge concentrations of asbestos. 4 [C] **CHEMISTRY** the amount of a substance contained in a liquid: Tests showed high concentrations of minerals in the water.

concentrated detergent /kənˈsɛntrət dɛˈʒərt/ (Ac) a substance that is concentrated has been made stronger by removing most of the water from it: concentrated detergent

concentrated solution /kənˈsɛntrət ˈsəljuˈʃən/ (Ac) a solution that is concentrated has been made stronger by removing most of the water from it: concentrated solution

concentric /kənˈsɛntrik/ adj **MATH** concentric circles are of different sizes and have the same center [Origin: 1300—1400 Medieval Latin concentricus, from Latin com- “together” + centrum “center”]

conception /kənˈsepʃən/ (Ac) n 1 [C] a general idea about what something is like, or a way of understanding what something is like: One common conception of democracy is that it means “government by the people.” 2 [U] **BIOLOGY** the process by which a woman or female animal becomes pregnant, or the time when this happens ➔ CONCEIVE

conceptual adj (formal) relating to ideas, or based on them, and not yet real: The plans are in the conceptual stage.

concern /kənˈsɜr/ n 1 [U] a feeling of worry about something important: There is growing concern about ocean pollution. | There is concern that the war could continue for a long time. | The police officer said that there was no cause for
concern. 2 [C] something important that worries you or involves you: The destruction of the rainforest is a concern to us all. | Our main/primary major concern is safety.

concern v [T] 1 to affect someone or involve him/her: What we're planning doesn't concern you. 2 to make someone feel worried or upset: My daughter's problems at school concern me greatly. 3 to be about something or someone: Most of her books concern the problems of growing up. 4 concern yourself (with sth) to become involved in something that interests or worries you: You don't need to concern yourself with this, Jan.

concerned /kənˈsɜːnd/ adj. 1 [not before noun] involved in something or affected by it: It was a shock for all involved (everyone involved). | Everyone concerned with the car industry will be interested. 2 worried about something important: We're concerned about the results of the test. | all concerned

concerning prep (formal) about or relating to something: We have questions concerning the report.

concert /ˈkɔnˌsɛrkt/ n. [C] 1 a performance given by musicians or singers: a rock concert | We went to a concert last night. 2 in concert  a) playing or singing at a concert. b) (formal) done together with someone else: Police are working in concert with local businesses. [Origin: 1500—1600 French, Italian concertto, from concertare, from Latin, “to fight, compete”]

concerted /kənˈsɜːrtid/ adj. a concerted effort/action/attempt etc. something that is done by people working together in a determined way: Libraries have made a concerted effort to attract young people.

conference /kənˈfərəns/ n. (plural conferences) [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a piece of CLASSICAL MUSIC, usually for one instrument and an ORCHESTRA.

concession /kənˈsɛfʃən/ n. [C] 1 something that you do in order to end an argument: Neither side is willing to make concessions on the issue of pay. 2 a special right given to someone by the government, an employer, etc.: tax concessions for married people 3 the right to have a business in a particular place, especially in a place owned by someone else

concession stand n. [C] a small business that sells food, drinks, and other things at sports events, theaters, etc.

concierto /ˌkɒnˈsɛrtoʊ/ n. [C] 1 a performance given by musicians or singers: a rock concerto | from Latin, “to fight, compete”| Italian concerto usually for one instrument and an orchestra, played by musicians or singers: a concerto for violin and piano, with orchestra

conclusive /kənˈkljuːsɪv/ adj. showing that something is definitely true: There is no conclusive evidence connecting him with the crime. | conclusively adv.: The theory has not been proved conclusively.

concoct /kənˈkɒkt/ v. [T] 1 to invent a false explanation or illegal plan: She concocted a story about her mother being sick. | He concocted a scheme to rob the bank. 2 to make something
concomitant

unusual by mixing different things together [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of concoquere "to cook together"]

con-com-i-tant

concord

concomitant

Concrete noun: a noun that names a physical thing, animal, or person you are able to hear, see, smell, touch, or taste. For example, "book" and "child" are concrete nouns.

concrete evidence

Concrete evidence is evidence that is based on facts, not on beliefs or guesses. We need concrete evidence to prove that he did it.

concrete

Concrete is a substance used for building that is made by mixing sand, water, small stones, and cement.

condemer

Politicians were quick to condemn the war.

condemnation

An expression of very strong disapproval: international condemnation of the war.

condemn

To force someone to live in an unpleasant way or to suffer: families who are condemned to a life of poverty.

condemn

To say very strongly that you do not approve of someone or something: Politicians were quick to condemn the bombing.

condition

A condition is a particular state that someone or something is in: the condition of the roads.

condition

The war condemnations of the police were morally repugnant.

condition

You will be killed if you step out of line.

condition

We offered him a job on condition that he stay put.

conditioned

The bank sets strict conditions for loans.

condense

To make something shorter by using fewer words to say the same thing: 3 [T] to make a liquid thicker by removing some of the water from it: condensed soup.

condensation

The murderer was condemned to death.

condemnation of

to give as a very punishment to someone who is guilty of a crime: The murderer was condemned to death.

condition

Two employees agreed to speak to the medical board.

condition

He remained in a condition of misery.

condition

Poor conditions are part of their daily lives.

condition

The roads were in a bad condition.

concurrent

Concurrent lines are two or more lines that pass through the same single point.

concur

Two trends were concurrent during World War II.

concurrence

Concurrence is agreement: concurrent opinions.

condition

The school board voted to close schools until conditions improved.

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The school board voted to close schools until conditions improved.
condo /ˈkʌndəʊ/ n. 1 [C] a building that consists of separate apartments, each of which is owned by the people living in it, or one of these apartments → HOUSE

condominium /ˈkʌndəmɪnjuː/ n. 1 [U] SOCIAL SCIENCE the process by which people or animals learn to behave in a particular way: social conditioning

condo /ˈkʌndəʊ/ n. (plural condos) [C] (informal) a CONDOMINIUM → HOUSE

condo-lence /ˈkʌndələns/ n. [C] usually plural, U sympathy for someone when someone s/he loves has died: Please offer my condolences to your mother. [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 Late Latin condolere “to express sympathy,” from Latin compelus “with” + dolere “to feel pain”]

condom /ˈkʌndəʊm/ n. [C] a thin piece of rubber that a man wears over his PENIS during sex, to prevent a woman from becoming PREGNANT or to protect against disease

condo-min-i-um /ˈkʌndəmɪnɪəm/ n. [C] a building that consists of separate apartments, each of which is owned by the people living in it, or one of these apartments → HOUSE [ORIGIN: 1700—1800 Modern Latin, Latin com- + dominium “area ruled”]

condone /ˈkʌndəʊn/ v. [T] to accept or allow behavior that most people think is wrong: I cannot condone the use of violence. [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 Latin condonare “to forgive”]

condo-lence /ˈkʌndələns/ n. 1 [U] SOCIAL SCIENCE the process by which people or animals learn to behave in a particular way: social conditioning

conde-rior /ˈkʌndərɪər/ n. 1 [C] a liquid that you put on your hair when you wash it in order to make it healthy and easy to comb

condo-ting /ˈkʌndətɪŋ/ n. [U] SOCIAL SCIENCE the process by which people or animals learn to behave in a particular way: social conditioning

condo-tion-al /ˈkʌndəʃənəl/ adj. 1 if an offer, agreement, etc. is conditional, it only will be done if something else happens: Our buying the house is conditional on our loan approval. 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS a conditional sentence is one that usually begins with “if” or “unless,” and states something that must be true or must happen before something else can be true or happen

conditional /ˈkʌndəʃənəl/ n. 1 the conditional ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, the form of the verb that expresses something that must be true or that happens before something else can be true or happen: 2 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a conditional sentence or CLAUSE

condo-tion-er /ˈkʌndəʃənər/ n. [C] a liquid that you put on your hair when you wash it in order to make it healthy and easy to comb

condo-tion-ing /ˈkʌndəʃənɪŋ/ n. [U] SOCIAL SCIENCE the process by which people or animals learn to behave in a particular way: social conditioning

condo-do /ˈkʌndədəʊ/ v. [T] to provide conditions that make it easier to do something: The sunny climate is conducive to outdoor activities.

condo-duce /ˈkʌndədjuːs/ v. [I] to do something in an organized way, especially in order to get information or prove facts: The District Attorney’s office is conducting the investigation. I don’t think it’s right to conduct experiments/tests on animals, 2 [I] to stand in front of a group of musicians or singers and direct their playing or singing: the Boston Pops Orchestra, conducted by John Williams. 3 [I] if something conducts electricity or heat, it allows the electricity or heat to travel along or through it: Metal conducts electricity easily but plastic does not. 4 conduct yourself (formal) to behave in a particular way: He conducted himself well in the job interview. [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 Latin conductus, past participle of conducere “to lead or bring together”]

conduc-t /ˈkʌndəkt/ v. 1 [T] to do something in an organized way, especially in order to get information or prove facts: The District Attorney’s office is conducting the investigation. I don’t think it’s right to conduct experiments/tests on animals, 2 [I] to stand in front of a group of musicians or singers and direct their playing or singing: the Boston Pops Orchestra, conducted by John Williams. 3 [I] if something conducts electricity or heat, it allows the electricity or heat to travel along or through it: Metal conducts electricity easily but plastic does not. 4 conduct yourself (formal) to behave in a particular way: He conducted himself well in the job interview. [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 Latin conductus, past participle of conducere “to lead or bring together”]

 conducive /kənˈdɔktɪv/ adj. 1 if a substance is conducive to outdoor activities, it allows electricity or heat to travel along or through it: Metal conducts electricity easily but plastic does not. 2 the way a business, activity, etc. is organized and done: Democrats have been critical of the conduct of the hearings.

conduc-tion /ˈkʌndəkʃən/ n. 1 [U] PHYSICS the process by which energy, in the form of heat, sound, or electricity, passes through a substance or object without movement in the substance or object, for example heat passing through metal

conduc-tiv-ity /ˌkʌndəkˈtɪvəti/ n. [U] PHYSICS the degree to which something allows electricity or heat to travel along or through it

conduc-tor /ˈkʌndəktər/ n. 1 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS someone who conducts a group of musicians or singers 2 PHYSICS something that allows electricity or heat to travel along it or through it 3 someone who is in charge of a train or the workers on it

condu-it /ˈkʌndjuːt/ n. 1 [C] a pipe or passage through which water, gas, electric wires, etc. pass 2 a connection that allows people to pass ideas, news, money, weapons, etc. from one place to another: The Internet is a tremendous conduit for information.

cone /kaʊn/ n. 1 [C] a hollow or solid object with a round base and a point at the top: an orange traffic cone 2 a hard thin cookie, shaped like a cone, that you put inside a cone, to make ice cream into → ice cream cone 3 BIOLOGY the hard brown fruit of a PINE or FIR tree → ice picture at PLAN

con-fe-c-tion /ˈkʌnˌfɛkʃən/ n. 1 [U] informal 1 something sweet and decorated, such as candy or cake: chocolate confections 2 something that is complicated or has a lot of decoration, such as clothing or a building 3 something such as a movie or a song that is entertaining and not serious at all: The movie is a pretty light-hearted confection.

con-fed-er-a-ry /ˌkʌnˈfɛdərərɪ/ n. (plural confederacies) 1 the Confederacy HIST the southern states that fought against northern states in the American Civil War 2 [C] a confederation

con-fed-er-ate /ˈkʌnˌfɛdərət/ n. 1 [C] HIST a soldier in the Confederacy —confederate adj

con-fed-er-a-tion /ˌkʌnˌfɛdəˈreɪʃən/ n. [C] a group of people, political parties, or organizations that have united in order to achieve an aim

con-fer /ˈkʌnˌfɜr/ v. [conferred, conferring] 1 [I] to discuss something with other people
Conference

so everyone can give his/her opinion: You may want to confer with the other team members. 2 confer a degree/honor etc. on sb to officially give someone a degree, etc. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin conferre “to bring together”]

conference /ˈkɒnfərəns/ n. [C,U] 1 a private meeting in which a few people discuss something: We’re having parent-teacher conferences at my kid’s school this week. | The meeting will be held in the second floor conference room. 2 a large formal meeting, often lasting for several days, at which members of an organization, profession, etc. discuss things related to their work: a sales conference | The American Medical Association is sponsoring a conference on men’s health. | Professor Roth is in London attending an international conference.

3 a group of teams that play against each other in a league

conference call n. [C] a telephone conversation in which several people in different places can all talk to each other

conference committee n. [C] politics a temporary committee, consisting of members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, whose job is to reach an agreement on a bill that has been passed in two different forms by each house

confess /kənˈfɛs/ v. [T,U] 1 to admit that you have done something wrong or illegal: It didn’t take long for her to confess. | He has confessed to the crime.

2 to admit something that you feel embarrassed about: I confessed that I hadn’t understood. 3 to tell a priest or God about the bad things you have done—confessed adj.

confession /kənˈfɛʃən/ n. 1 [C] a statement that you have done something wrong or illegal: He made a full confession at the police station. 2 [C,U] the act of telling a priest or God about the bad things you have done

confetti /ˈkɒnfɛtɪ/ n. [U] small pieces of colored paper thrown into the air at a wedding, party, etc. [Origin: 1800—1900 Italian, plural of confetto “candy;” from Latin confecere; because candy was thrown at Italian street celebrations]

confident /kənˈfɪdənt/ adj. 1 someone to whom you tell secrets or personal information

2 a woman to whom you tell secrets or personal information

confide /kənˈfɜːd/ v. [T] to tell someone about personal things that you do not want other people to know: He had confided to friends that he was unhappy.

confide in sb v. to tell someone about something that is very private or secret because you feel you can trust him/her: I’ve never been able to confide in my sister.

confidence /kənˈfɪdəns/ n. 1 [U] the feeling that you can trust someone or something to be good or successful: Public confidence in the economy is at an all-time low. | We have complete confidence in your ability to handle the situation. | Employees are losing confidence in the company. 2 [U] belief in your ability to do things well: I didn’t have any confidence in myself. | Her lack of confidence showed. | Living in another country gave me more confidence. 3 gain/win/earn sb’s confidence if you gain someone’s confidence, she begins to trust you: Gradually, the new manager began to win the employees’ confidence. 4 [U] the feeling that something is definite or true: I have confidence (that) the dispute will be settled before long. 5 in confidence if you say something in confidence, you tell someone something and trust him/her not to tell anyone else 6 [C] a secret, or a piece of information that is private or personal

confidently adv.

self-confident – sure that you can do things well and that other people will like you: He’s much more self-confident since he started college.

self-assured – confident about what you are doing, and dealing with people in a calm way: The doctor spoke in a slow, self-assured voice.

assertive – behaving in a confident way, so that you are able to get what you want: Men tend to be more assertive than women.

2 [not before noun] something that will happen in the way you want or expect: I’m confident (that) he’ll help us out. | He was confident of winning the election.—confidently adv.

confidential /kənˈfɪdənʃəl/ adj. secret and not intended to be shown or told to other people: confidential information —confidentially adv.

confidentiality /kənˈfɪdənʃəlɪti/ n. [U] secret, classified, sensitive, covert, undercover, clandestine —confidential adj.

confidential adj. —confidentially adv.
con·firma·tion /ˈkɑnˌfɜrməˈneɪʃən/ n [C] the way in which parts of something are arranged or formed into a particular shape: a star-shaped configuration

con·fig·ure /ˈkɑnˌfɪɡjʊr/ v [T] to do things that allow something, especially computer equipment, to work with other equipment

con·fine /ˈkɑnˌfaɪn/ v [T] 1 to stop something from spreading to another place: The fire was confined to one building. 2 if you are confined to a place, you have to stay in that place, especially because you are sick: Rachel is confined to bed. 3 to keep someone or something within the limits of a particular subject or activity: Try to confine yourself to spending $120 a week. 4 we confined our research to young people. 5 a confined space. 6 confined to a place, you have to stay in that place, such as a prison: The prisoners are confined to their cells for most of the day. [Origin: 1500—1600 French confiner, from Latin confinare, from con- (com-) + finis (end)]

con·fin·ed /ˈkɑnˌfaɪnd/ adj a confined space or area is very small: It wasn’t easy to sleep in such a confined space.

con·fine·ment /ˈkɑnˌfaɪnəmənt/ n [U] the act of forcing someone to stay in a room, prison, etc., or the state of being there.

con·fines /ˈkɑnˌfaɪnz/ n [plural] the walls, limits, or borders of something: His son has only seen him within the confines of the prison.

con·firm·ist /ˈkɑnˌfɜrmɪst/ n [C] someone who behaves or thinks like everyone else because she does not want to be different.

con·front /ˈkɑnˌfrɒnt/ v [T] 1 if you are confronted with a problem, difficulty, etc., it appears and needs to be dealt with: It was the first time
confrontation

A group of people gathered in a church for a religious service, or the people who usually go to a particular church.
con·i·fer /ˈkɒnɪfər/ n. [plur. coniferous trees] [C] a woman who is elected to be in Congress

con·ju·gal /ˈkɑnˌdʒəɡəl/ adj. [only before noun] relating to marriage or married people

con·ju·gate /ˈkɑnˌdʒəɡət/ v. [T] to form the different forms that a verb can have —conjugation /ˈkɑndʒəˈʃən/ n. [C]

con·junc·tion /ˈkɑnˌdʒʌŋkʃən/ n. [C] 1 in conjunction with sb/sth working, happening, or being used with someone or something else: The worksheets should be used in conjunction with the video. 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS a word such as “but,” “and,” or “while” that connects parts of sentences, phrases, or clauses

con·ju·re /ˈkɑnˌdʒʊr/ v. [I,T] to perform tricks in which you seem to make things appear, disappear, or change as if by magic —conjurer, conjuring n. [C]

con·man /ˈkɑnˌmæn/ n. (plural conmen ˌ-ˌmɛn/) [C] (informal) someone who gets money or valuable things from people by tricking them

con·nect /ˈkɑnˈnek/ v. 1 [T] to join two or more things together and make them work together: Connect the speakers to the stereo. 2 [I,T] to realize or show that a fact, event, person, etc. is related to or involved in something: There is little evidence to connect him with the crime. 3 [T] to attach something to a supply of electricity, gas, or water, or to a computer or telephone network: Disconnect: Has the phone been connected yet? 4 [I] if an airplane, train, etc. connects with another one, it arrives just before the other one leaves so you can change from one to the other: a connecting flight to Omaha 5 [I] (informal) if people connect, they feel that they like and understand each other: I really felt I connected with Jim’s parents.

con·nect·ed /ˈkɑnˈnektd/ adj. 1 joined to something else: The computer is connected to a printer 2 well-connected having important or powerful friends or relatives: a wealthy and well-connected lawyer

con·nect·ing /ˈkɑnˌnekɪŋ/ adj. 1 [C] a relationship between things, people, ideas, etc.: the connection between smoking and lung disease 2 [C] a piece of wire or metal joining two parts of a machine together or to an electrical system: There must be a loose connection —I’m not getting any power. 3 [C] the process of joining together two or more things: free Internet connection 4 [C] an airplane, bus, or train that leaves at a
connective tissue

time that allows passengers from an earlier airplane, bus, or train to use it to continue their trip: I missed my connection. 5 in connection with sth concerning something: Police are questioning a man in connection with the crime. 6 connections [plural] people you know who can help you, especially because they are in positions of power: He has connections in high places.

con·nect·ive tissue n. [U] BIOLOGY parts of the body such as fat or bone that support or join together organs and other body parts.

con·ni·vise /kəˈnatəv/ v. [I] to plan something secretly, especially something that is wrong or illegal: Together, they conspired to deceive her. [Origin: 1600—1700 French connivere, from Latin connívere “to close the eyes, connive”] —con·ni·vance n. [C]U

con·noi·seur /kəˈnœzər/ -sər n. [C] someone who knows a lot about something such as art, food, or music: a connoisseur of fine wines.

con·scient·ious adj. careful, methodical, thorough, meticulous, systematic, painstaking, scrupulous ➔ CAREFUL

con·scient·ious·ly adv. carefully, thoroughly, precisely

con·scient·ious·ness n. [C] someone who refuses to fight in a war because of his/her moral beliefs.

con·sci·ence n. [C] the set of beliefs that tell you whether what you are doing is morally right or wrong: He had a guilty conscience (=feeling of guilt). | At least my conscience is clear (=I know I have done nothing wrong).

con·sci·ous adj. —con·sci·ous·ly adv. —con·sci·ous·ness n. [C] 1 aware, understanding what is happening: Charlie fell down the stairs and lost consciousness. 2 someone’s mind, thoughts, and ideas: research into human consciousness 3 the state of knowing that something exists or is true: awareness: The march is intended to raise people’s consciousness about women’s health issues. 4 thinking that something is very important: fashion-conscious teenagers | She’s very conscious of safety.

con·scir·ate /kənˈsərɪt/ v. [T] to get control of land or people by force: Egypt was conquered by the Ottoman Empire in 1517.

con·sec·u·tive adj. —con·sec·u·tively adv. —con·sec·u·tive·ly adv. following one after another: It rained for three consecutive days. 2 [T] to succeed in controlling a strong feeling or solving a serious problem that you have: I didn’t think I’d ever conquer my fears of heights. —conqueror n. [C]

con·quest /kənˈkwest/ n. [singular, U] the act of getting control of land or people by force: the Spanish conquest of Central America.

con·science /kənˈsəns/ n. [U] 1 the set of feelings that tell you whether what you are doing is morally right or wrong: He had a guilty conscience (=feeling of guilt). | At least my conscience is clear (=I know I have done nothing wrong). 2 on sb’s conscience making you feel guilty: I lied and it’s always going to be on my conscience. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French, Latin consciëntia, from conscire “to be conscious (of being guilty)”]

con·sen·sus n. [U] agreement, permission for something, or agreeing to something: an opinion that everyone in a group agrees with or
accepts: We failed to reach a consensus on the issue. | The decisions are made by consensus. | There seems to be a lack of consensus on/about how to deal with the situation. [Origin: 1200—1300 Latin consentire “to feel together, agree”]

consent1 /ˈkənsɛnt/ [Ac] n [U] permission to do something: parental consent | He took the car without my consent.

consent2 /ˈkənsɛnt/ [v] [i] (formal) to give your permission for something to happen: Her father reluctantly consented to the marriage. | His boss asked him to work late, and he consented.

consequent /ˈkɒnsɪkwənt/ [Ac] adj. [only before noun] (formal) happening as a result of something: racial prejudice and its consequent violence [Origin: 1400—1500 French, Latin; present participle of consequi, from com “with” + sequi “to follow”]

consequent-li /ˈkɒnsɪkwəntli/ [Ac] adv. as a result: He didn’t study and consequently failed the final exam. | The employees received very little training. Consequently, they made mistakes.

conservation /ˈkɑːnsərveɪʃən/ [n] 1 The protection of natural things such as animals, plants, forests, etc.: the conservation of wildlife | 2 the controlled use of a limited amount of water, gas, electricity, etc. to prevent the supply from being wasted —conservationist n [C]

conservation of ‘charge n [U] PHYSICS a scientific principle that says that the total electric charge of a system remains the same in spite of any changes that happen inside the system

conservation of ‘energy n [U] PHYSICS a scientific principle that says that the total amount of energy in a system remains the same even though the type of energy may change

conservation of ‘mass n [U] PHYSICS a scientific principle that says that the total mass of a system remains the same in spite of any changes that happen inside the system

conservation of ‘momentum n [U] PHYSICS a scientific principle that says that the total momentum of a system remains the same in spite of any changes that happen inside the system

con-serv-a-tism /ˈkɑːnsərvətɪzəm/ [n] [U] the belief that any changes to the way things are done must happen slowly and have very good reasons: political conservatism

con-serv-a-tive1 /ˈkɑːnsərvətɪv/ adj. 1 preferring to continue doing things the way they are being done or have been proven to work, rather than risking changes: a very conservative attitude to education | 2 not very modern in style, taste, etc.: a conservative business suit

con-serv-a-tive2 /ˈkɑːnsərvətɪv/ n [C] POLITICS someone with conservative opinions or principles: an conservative: Conservatives in Congress want to reduce the agency’s funds.

con-serv-a-to-ry /ˈkɑːnsərvətərɪ/ [n] (plural conservatories) [C] 1 a school where students are trained in music or acting | 2 a GREENHOUSE

conserve /ˈkɑːnsərv/ [v] [T] to prevent something from being wasted, damaged, or destroyed: efforts to conserve water | Try and rest frequently to conserve your energy. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French conserve, from Latin conservare, from com “together” + servare “to keep, guard”]

con-sid-er /ˈkɑːnsɪdər/ [v] [I, T] to think about something very carefully, especially before making a decision: I considered resigning. | He was considering whether to apply for the job. | You should consider the possibility of moving there permanently. | [T] to think of someone or something in a particular way, or have a particular opinion: Mrs. Greenwood was considered to be an excellent teacher. | We consider it important to get the Director’s advice on this. | Greg should consider himself lucky (= be glad) he wasn’t badly hurt.

con-sid-er-ate /ˈkɑːnsɪdərət/ [adj] large enough to be important or have an effect: We spent a considerable amount of money on the interior of the house. | considerably colder tonight.

con-sid-er-ate /ˈkɑːnsɪdərət/ [adj] thinking and...
caring about other people’s feelings, wants, or needs [ANT] inconsiderate: He was always kind and considerate. —considerably adv

con·sid·era·tion /ˈkənˌsidərəshən/ n 1 [U] (formal) careful thought and attention: Several plans are under consideration. | We will give careful consideration to your proposal. 2 [C] a fact or detail that you think about when making a decision: financial considerations 3 take sth into consideration to think about something when making a decision: We’ll take into consideration the fact that you were sick. 4 [U] the quality of thinking and caring about other people’s feelings, wants, or needs: He shows no consideration for others.

con·sid·ered /ˈkənˌsidərd/ adj 1 considered opinion/judgment an opinion based on careful thought 2 all things considered after thinking about all the facts: All things considered, I think the meeting went pretty well.

con·sid·er·ing /ˈkənˌsidərɪŋ/ prep., conjunction used to say that you are thinking about a particular fact when giving your opinion: She did very well considering (that) it was her first attempt.

con·sign /ˈkənˌsaɪn/ v [T] (formal) consign sb/sth to sth pbr v 1 to cause someone or something to be in a bad situation: a decision that consigned him to political obscurity 2 to put something somewhere, especially in order to get rid of it

con·sign·ment /ˈkənˌsaɪnmen/ n 1 [C] a quantity of goods that is sent to someone in order to be sold 2 on consignment goods that are on consignment are being sold by a store owner for someone else, for a share of the profit

con·sist /ˈkənˌsistaɪ/ v consist of sth pbr v to be made of or contain particular things or people: The top layer of earth consists largely of clay, gravel and sand. | The audience consisted solely of teenagers. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin consistere “to stand still or firm, exist”]

con·sist·en·cy /ˈkənˌsɪstənsi/ n 1 [U] (approving) the quality of always being the same, or of always behaving in an expected way [ANT] inconsistency: There’s no consistency in the way they apply the rules. 2 [C,U] how thick, smooth, etc. a substance is: a dessert with a nice creamy consistency

con·sist·ent /ˈkənˌsɪstənt/ adj 1 (approving) always happening in the same way, or having the same attitudes, quality, etc. [ANT] inconsistent: I’ve tried to be consistent in applying the rules. 2 containing facts, ideas, etc. that agree with other facts, etc.: His story is not consistent with the facts. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, present participle of consistere “to stand still or firm, exist”] —consistently adv: consistently good grades

con·so·la·tion /ˌkɑnˈsələʃən/ n [C,U] something that makes you feel better when you are sad or disappointed: If it’s any consolation to you, I think that you’re improving.

con·sol·a·tion prize n [C] a prize that is given to someone who has not won a competition

con·sole /ˈkɑnˈsoʊl/ v [T] to help someone who is sad or disappointed to feel better: No one could console her when her dog died. | Danny consoled himself with the thought that he had done his best.

con·sol·i·date /ˌkɑnˈsoʊliˌdeɪt/ v [T] to make something stronger or more successful: The company has consolidated its position in the Japanese market. 2 to combine things so that they are more effective or easier to manage: a loan to consolidate debts

con·so·la·tion prize /ˌkɑnˈsoʊliˌdeɪtprɪz/ n [C,U]}

con·so·na·tion /ˌkɑnˈsoʊniˈleɪʃən/ adj any letter of the English alphabet except a, e, i, o, u and y —consolatory adj

con·so·na·tion /ˌkɑnˈsoʊniˈleɪʃən/ n [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the action of repeating the same consonant sound or sounds, especially at the end of words, in a piece of writing or speech

con·so·na·tive /ˌkɑnˈsoʊniˈtɪv/ adj useful in emphasizing sound patterns

con·so·na·tive /ˌkɑnˈsoʊniˈtɪv/ n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS any letter of the English alphabet except a, e, i, o, u and y —vowel [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin, present participle of consonare “to sound together, agree”]

con·sort /ˈkɑnˈsɔrɪt/ v consort with sb to spend time with someone who other people do not approve of

con·sort /ˈkɑnˈsɔrɪt/ n 1 [C] a plan, plot, scheme, strategy 2 a combination of several companies, organizations, etc. working together: a consortium of banks

con·spic·u·ous /ˌkɑnˈspɪkəs/ adj very easy to notice [ANT] inconspicuous: The notice must be displayed in a conspicuous place.

con·spi·ra·cy /ˌkɑnˈspɪrəsi/ n 1 [U] (disapproving) the act of buying a lot of expensive things, so that other people will see how rich you are

con·spir·a·to·ry /ˌkɑnˈspɪrəˈtɒrərɪ/ adj someone who is involved in a secret plan to do something illegal —conspiratorial /ˌkɑnˈspɪrəˈtorəl/ adj
con-spire /kənˈspɑːr/ v. [I] 1 to secretly plan with other people to do something bad or illegal: The company was accused of conspiring with local stores to fix prices. 2 (formal) if events conspire to make something happen, they happen at the same time and have a bad result

con-stant /kənˈstænt/ adj. 1 happening regularly or all the time: There was a constant stream of visitors to the house. 2 he’s under constant pressure. 2 staying at the same level for a long period of time: driving at a constant speed | The experiment was carried out at a constant temperature. — constancy n. (singular, U)

con-stant-ly /kənˈstæntli/ adv. always or regularly: The English language is constantly changing.

con-stel-la-tion /kənˈstɛləʃən/ n. [C] a group of stars that forms a particular pattern and has a name — SPACE

con-ster-na-tion /kənˈstɜrnoʊʃən/ n. [U] a feeling of shock or worry

con-sti-pa-tion /kənˈstɪpəʃən/ n. [U] a condition in which someone is unable to get rid of solid waste from his/her body — constipated /kənˈstɪpət/ adj.

con-sti-tu-ent /kənˈstɪtjuʊənt/ n. [C] 1 one of the parts that combine to form something: The congressman is committed to issues that are important to his constituents. 2 one of the parts that combine to form something: Sodium is one of the constituents of salt. — constituent adj.

con-sti-tu-tion /kənˈstɪtʃən/ n. [C] 1tr. to form something such as a sentence or argument by joining words, ideas, etc. together: The younger students found it hard to construct a sentence in Spanish. 2 tr. to draw a mathematical shape: Construct a triangle with three equal angles. (Origin: 1400–1500 Latin, past participle of construere, from com “together” + struere “to build”)

con-sti-tu-tion-al /kənˈstɪtʃənəl/ adj. 1 officially allowed or restricted by the constitution of a country or organization: The court ruled that the officers had violated the men’s constitutional rights. 2 relating to the constitution of a country or organization: a constitutional reform

constitutio-nal-monarchy n. 1 [U] politics a political system in which a country is ruled by a king or queen whose powers are limited by law. 2 [C] politics a country that is ruled by a king or queen whose powers are limited by law

con-strain /kənˈstreɪn/ v. [T] formal] to limit someone’s freedom to do what s/he wants to do: Our research was constrained by a lack of funds.

con-strain-t /kənˈstreɪnt/ n. [C] something that restricts what you are doing: constraints on government spending. — constrained by (formal) something that makes something do this: Her throat constricted. — constriction /kənˈstrɪkʃən/ n. [C, U]: constriction of the arteries

con-struc-tion /kənˈstrʌkʃən/ n. [U] 1 to build something large such as a building, bridge, etc.: The Empire State Building was constructed in 1931. 2 the cabin is constructed from thick, heavy timbers. — see picture at BUILD

con-struc-tive /kənˈstrʌktɪv/ adj. 1 someone’s essays in a particular area: His paper is a constructive contribution to the field. 2 having good results: constructive criticism of students’ essays. — constructively adv.

con-sul /kənsəl/ n. [C] an official who lives in a foreign city and whose job is to help citizens of his/her own country who also live or work there — consular adj.
con·sul·late /ˈkansəlt/ v. [C] the official building where a consul lives and works → EMBASSY: the Danish Consulate

con·sult /ˈkansəlt/ (US) v. [T] 1 to ask or look for advice, information, etc. from someone or something that should have the answers: Consult your physician. 2 Don’t do anything without consulting with your lawyer. 3 to discuss something with someone so that you can make a decision together: I’d better consult my wife first. 3 to look for information in a book, list, map, etc.: The police officer consulted his notes before answering Judge Eggert’s question.

con·sul·tan·cy /ˈkansəltənsi/ n. (plural consultancies) [C] a company that gives advice and training in a particular area of business to people in other companies

con·sult·ant /ˈkansəltənt/ (US) n. [C] someone with a lot of experience in a particular area of business, whose job is to give advice about it: a marketing consultant

con·sus·ta·tion /ˌkansəstuˈteʃən/ n. [C,U] 1 a discussion in which people who are affected by a decision can say what they think should be done: The changes were made in consultation with community groups. 2 The interest rate rise follows close consultations with Treasury officials. 2 a meeting in which you get advice from a professional, or the process of getting this advice: a consultation with the school counselor

con·sume /kənˈsum/ v. [T] 1 to use time, energy, goods, etc.: Smaller cars consume less fuel. 2 to eat or drink something: The boys seemed able to consume large quantities of food. 3 be consumed with passion/guilt/rage etc. to have a very strong feeling that you cannot ignore 4 (formal) if a fire consumes something, it completely destroys it: fire consumes something → TIME-CONSUMING

con·sum·er /kənˈsəmjər/ n. [C] someone who buys or uses goods and services: Consumers will soon be paying higher airfares. 1 There are laws that protect the consumer (=consumers in general) from fraud. 2 advertisements for consumer goods (=things that people buy for their own use, rather than things bought by businesses)

con·sum·er·ism /kənˈsəmjərərɪzəm/ n. (disapproving) the belief that it is good to buy and use a lot of goods and services

con·sum·mate /kənˈsəmjəmət/ v. 1 to make a marriage or a relationship complete by having sex 2 to make something such as an agreement complete: consumption

con·sump·tion /kənˈsʌmpʃən/ n. [U] 1 the amount of electricity, gas, etc. that is used: the aircraft’s fuel consumption 2 (formal) the act of eating or drinking: The consumption of alcohol is not permitted on these premises.

con·tact /kənˈtækt/ n. 1 [C,U] communication with a person, organization, country, etc.: Have you kept in contact with any of your school friends? 2 The soldiers had little contact with citizens of the country, the establishment of diplomatic contacts 3 [C] someone you know who may be able to help you or give you advice: He has a few contacts in the movie industry. 4 [C] a contact lens 5 [C] PHYSICS an electrical part that completes a circuit when it touches another part

c·ont·act /kənˈtækt/ v. [T] to telephone or write to someone: I’ve been trying to contact you for the past three days! 2 Don’t say “I’ve been trying to contact you.”

con·tact·less /kənˈtæktləs/ adj. 1 a small round piece of plastic you put on your eye to help you see clearly

con·ta·gious /kənˈteʃəs/ adj. 1 a disease that is contagious can be passed from person to person by touch or through the air. 2 a person who is contagious has a disease like this: 3 a feeling, attitude, action, etc. that is contagious is quickly felt or done by other people: Jeannie’s laughter was contagious.

con·tain /kənˈteɪn/ v. [T] 1 to have something inside: a wallet containing $50 2 to be included in something or be part of something: The report contained some shocking information. 3 products that contain nuts 4 to control the emotions you feel: Greg was so excited he could hardly contain himself. 5 PHYSICS an electrical part that completes a circuit when it touches another part

con·tain·er /kənˈteɪnər/ n. [C] something such as a box, a bowl, a bottle, etc. that can be filled with something: an eight-gallon container

con·tain·ment /kənˈteɪnmənt/ n. [U] POLITICS the act of controlling something, such as the cost of a plan or the power of an unfriendly country

con·tam·i·nate /kənˈtæməneɪt/ v. [T] to spoil something by adding a dangerous or poisonous substance to it: These areas of the ocean are contaminated with oil. 2 to influence someone or something in a way that has a bad effect: Lack of trust will contaminate your whole relationship.
contempt

con·tem·plate

contemplation

contemporary

contend

content

contentedly

contentment

contentious

contest

contend with

contest

content
contestant

contest·ant /kənˈtest·ənt/ n. [C] someone who competes in a contest

con·text /ˈkɔntekst/ n. [C] 1 the situation, events, or information that are related to something, and that help you to understand it: The events have to be considered in their historical/social/political context. | Can students apply the skills learned in school in a different context, such as the workplace? | 2 the words and sentences that come before and after a word and that help you understand its meaning: “Smart” can mean “intelligent” or “sarcastic,” depending on the context. 3 take sth out of context to repeat a sentence or phrase without describing the situation in which it was said, so that its meaning seems different from what was intended: Journalists had taken his comments completely out of context. [Origins: 1400—1500 Latin contextus “connection of words,” from contextus “to weave together”]

‘context , clue n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS information that helps you understand the meaning of a particular word or phrase, which you obtain from the surrounding words or from the situation or events, etc. being described

con·ti·n·gu·ous /ˌkɔnˈten gyəs/ adj. (formal) next to something, or sharing the same border: the 48 contiguous States

con·ti·nent /ˈkɔn tənənt/ n. [C] one of the main areas of land on the Earth: the continent of Africa [Origins: 1500—1600 Latin continens “continuous area of land,” from continere]

con·ti·nental /ˌkɔn təˈnəntl/ adj. relating to a continent: flights across the continental U.S.

con·ti·nental break·fast n. [C] a breakfast consisting of coffee, juice, and a sweet roll (=type of bread)

con·ti·nental di·vide n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a very large area of high ground on a continent, the very edge of which river systems flow in opposite directions

con·ti·nental drift n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES the very slow movement of the continents across the surface of the Earth

con·ti·nental shelf n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES the area of land on the edge of a continent that slopes down into the bottom of the ocean ➔ see picture at Photic Zone

con·ti·nue·cy /ˈkɔn tin juˈs/ n. (plural contingencies) [C] an event or situation that might happen and could cause problems: a contingency plan to cope with any computer failures

con·ti·nent·al /ˌkɔn təˈnəntl/ adj. (formal) dependent on something that may or may not happen in the future: The purchase of the house is contingent on/upon a satisfactory inspection.

con·ti·nent·al /ˈkɔn təˈnəntl/ adj. [C] a group of people who have the same aims or are from the same area, and who are part of a larger group: By late summer, a contingent of scientists had arrived.

con·ti·nu·a n. a plural of continuum

con·ti·nu·al /ˈkɔn təˈnənl/ adj. repeated often, over a long period of time: Their continual arguing really upset me.

con·ti·nu·ous 1 n. the continuous ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, the form of a verb that shows that an action or activity is continuing to happen, and that is formed with “be” and the present participle. In the sentence “She is watching TV,” “is watching” is in the continuous.

con·ti·nu·um /ˈkɔn təˈnjuəm/ n. (plural continua) [C] (formal) a series of related things, in which each thing is only slightly different from the one before or the one after, so that there are no clear dividing points: Depression exists on a continuum, with mild sadness at one end to suicide at the other.

con·ti·nu·ous 2 n. the continuous ENG. LANG. ARTS

con·ti·nu·u·sion /ˈkɔn təˈnjuəʃən/ n. (formal) a part of a text that continues from where the previous part left off: a continuation of his previous work

con·ti·nu·u·ous /ˈkɔn təˈnjuəs/ adj. frequently repeated: a continual cough

Continual and continuous can be used in a very similar way: a continual/continuous process.

Continual is also used when something happens many times, especially something annoying: There were continual interruptions all day.

Continuous is used in order to emphasize that there is no pause or break between things: a continuous flow of water | a continuous line of trees

—continuously adv.

con·ti·nu·u·ation /ˈkɔn təˈnjuəˈeʃən/ n. 1 [U] the act or state of continuing for a long time without stopping: the continuation of family traditions 2 [C] something that follows after or is joined to something else and seems a part of it: Community colleges offer students a continuation of their education.

con·ti·nu·ue /ˈkɔn təˈnuː/ v. 1 [I,T] to keep happening, existing, or doing something without stopping: She will continue her work at UCSD. | The city’s population will continue to grow. Continu·ing with the peace process is very important. 2 [I,T] to start doing something again after a pause: Rescuers will continue the search tomorrow. | After a brief ceasefire, fighting continued. 3 [I] to go further in the same direction: Route 66 continues on to Texas from here. [Origins: 1300—1400 French continuer, from Latin continere, from continuus.

con·ti·nu·u·ing edu·ca·tion /ˌkɔn təˈnuː in dʒəˈkeiʃən/ n. [U] classes for adults, often on subjects that relate to their jobs

con·ti·nu·u·ous 1 /ˈkɔn təˈnuːs/ adj. continuing to happen or exist without stopping or pausing: The church has been in continuous use since 1732. ➔ see usage box at continual. 2 without any spaces or holes in it: a continuous line of cars

—continuously adv.

con·ti·nu·u·ous 2 /ˈkɔn təˈnuːəs/ adj. frequently repeated: a continual cough

con·ti·nu·u·ous 3 n. the continuous ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, the form of a verb that shows that an action or activity is continuing to happen, and that is formed with “be” and the present participle. In the sentence “She is watching TV,” “is watching” is in the continuous.

con·ti·nu·u·ous 4 n. the continuous ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, the form of a verb that shows that an action or activity is continuing to happen, and that is formed with “be” and the present participle. In the sentence “She is watching TV,” “is watching” is in the continuous.

—continuously adv.

con·ti·ni·tort /ˈkɔn təˈtɔrt/ v. [I,T] to twist your face or
body so that it does not have its normal shape

—contortion /kəntɔrən/ n. [C] the shape of the outer edges of something such as an area of land or someone’s body

con·tour /ˈkɒntʊər/ n. [C] the outline of something, especially the outline of a distant object

con·tract /ˈkɒntrækt/ n. [U] 1 goods that are brought into or taken out of a country illegitimately, especially to avoid paying tax. 2 goods that are illegal to supply to either side in a war. [Origin: 1500–1600 Italian contrabbando, from contr- “against” + bannum “official order”] —contractual /kəntrəˈkʃʊəl/ adj.

con·tra·band /kənˈtrəbænd/ n. [U] goods that are illegal to supply to either side in a war. [Origin: 1500–1600 Latin contrabandum, from contr- “against” + bannum “official order”] —contraband /kəntrəˈbænd/ adj.

con·tra·cep·tion /ˈkɒntrəˌsɛpʃən/ n. [U] the practice or methods of preventing a woman from becoming pregnant when she has sex. [Origin: 1870 contraceptive “contrary to”] —contraceptive /kəntrəˈsiptɪv/ adj.

con·tract /ˈkɒntrækt/ v. [T] to arrange to have a job done by a person or company outside your own organization. The city has contracted with a private company to remove garbage.

con·tract /ˈkɒntrækt/ v. [I,T] to sign a contract to do something: The city has contracted with a private company to remove garbage.

con·tract /ˈkɒntrækt/ v. [Irregular: contracted, contractions] 1 [T] to become smaller or expand: The economy is likely to contract over the coming year. 2 [I] to become stronger or expand: The weather is likely to contract over the coming year. 3 [to] to become smaller or expand: The economy is likely to contract over the coming year.

contractor /ˈkɒntrətrə/ n. [C] a person or company that does work or supplies material for other companies.

con·tractor /ˈkɒntræktər/ n. [C] a person or company that does work or supplies material for other companies.

con·tra·dict /ˈkɒntrədɪkt/ v. [T] to say that what someone else has just said is wrong or not true: You shouldn’t contradict me in front of the kids. 3 contradict yourself to say something that is the opposite of what you have said before: [Origin: 1500–1600 Latin contradicere, from contra- “against” + dicere “to say”] —contradictory /-dɪˈkərərē/ adj.

con·tra·dic·tion /ˈkɒntrəˌdɪkʃən/ n. 1 [C] a difference between two stories, facts, etc. that means they cannot both be true: There were contradictions between the testimonies of the two men. 2 [U] the act of saying that what someone has just said is wrong or not true: 3 contradiction in terms a combination of words that seem to be the opposite of each other, so that the phrase does not have a clear meaning

con·trap·tion /ˈkɒntræptʃən/ n. [C] (informal) a piece of equipment that looks strange

con·trast /ˈkɒntræst/ n. 1 a difference or comparison, a comparison, draw a parallel, draw an analogy, make/draw a distinction: compare, make, a comparison, draw a parallel, draw an analogy, make/draw a distinction

contrary /ˈkɒntrəri/ adj. 1 completely different or opposite: This idea is contrary to Catholic teaching. 2 contrary to popular belief used in order to show that something is true even though people may think the opposite: Contrary to popular belief, gorillas are shy and gentle.

contrary /ˈkɒntrəri/ adj. deliberately doing or saying the opposite of what someone else wants: an extremely contrary child

con·trast /ˈkɒntræst/ n. 1 [C,U] a difference between two people, situations, ideas, etc. that are being compared: the contrast between the rich and poor in America | Claire is tall and dark in contrast to her mother, who is short and fair. | At that time, the life of West Berlin stood in sharp contrast to East Berlin. 2 [U] the differences in color or in light and darkness on photographs, a television picture, etc. [Origin: 1600–1700 French contraster, from Italian contrastare “to stand out against, fight against”]

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contravene

2 [I] if two things contrast, they are very different from each other: His thick, bulgy body contrasted with Len’s tall lankiness. — contrasting adj: Different cultures have contrasting interpretations of the story.

contrive /ˌkɒnˈtrɪv/ v [T] (formal) to do something that is not allowed by a law or a rule. [Origin: 1500—1600 French contrevenir, from Late Latin contravere, from Latin contra- “against” + venire “to come”]

—contrivance /ˌkɒnˈtrɪvəns/ n [C] con·trib·ute /kənˈtrɪbjuːt/ v [I] to give money, help, or ideas to something that other people are also giving to: Large companies contribute money to both parties. | Other people had good ideas, but I felt I had nothing to contribute. 2 [I] to help make something happen: An electrical problem may have contributed to the crash. 3 [I] to write something for a newspaper or magazine: Several hundred people contributed articles, photographs, and cartoons.

—contributor n. [C] —contributory adj

con·trib·u·tion /ˌkɒnˈtrɪbjuʃən/ n [C] 1 something that is given or done to help something else be successful: The Mayo Clinic has made important contributions to cancer research. | Einstein’s significant/important/valueable contributions to physics 2 an amount of money that is given or done: Would you like to make a contribution to the Red Cross? 3 a contribution of $25 3 a piece of writing that is printed in a newspaper or magazine

con·trite /kənˈtrɪt/ adj feeling guilty and sorry for something bad that you have done: a contrite apology — contrition /kənˈtrɪʃən/ n [U]

—thesauri: guilty, ashamed, embarrassed ➔ GUILTY

con·trive /kənˈtrɪv/ v [T] to manage to do something difficult or to invent something by being very smart or dishonest: Schindler contrived to save more than 1,000 Polish Jews from the Nazis.

con·trived /kənˈtrɪvd/ adj seeming false and not natural: The plot was contrived.

con·trol /kənˈtrəʊl/ n. 1 [U] the power or ability to make someone or something do what you want: They don’t have any control over their son. | Newborn babies have little control over their movements. | The car went out of control and hit a tree. | The situation is now under control. | These events are beyond our control (not possible for us to control). 2 [U] the power to rule or govern a place, organization, or company: Rioters took control of the prison. | The airport is now under the control of UN troops. | The government is no longer in control of the country. 3 [C] an action, method, or law that limits the amount or growth of something: an agreement on arms control | Firefighters brought the fire under control (=stopped it from getting worse). 4 [U] the ability to remain calm even when you are angry or excited: I just lost control and punched him! 5 [C] something that you use to make a television, machine, vehicle, etc. work: the volume control | the controls of the airplane 6 [singular] also control key if a button on a computer, that allows you to do particular things: Press “control” and “S” to save the document. — controlled adj

control /kənˈtrəʊl/ v (controlled, controlling) [T] 1 to make someone or something do what you want or work in a particular way: If you can’t control your dog, you should put it on a leash. 2 to limit the amount or growth of something: a chemical used to control weeds 3 to rule or govern a place, organization, or company, or to have more power than someone else: Rebels control all the roads into the capital. 4 to make yourself behave calmly, even if you feel angry, excited, or upset: I was furious, but I managed to control myself.

control freak n. [C] (informal, disparaging) someone who is very concerned about controlling all the details in every situation she is involved in

con·trolled experiment n. [C] SCIENCE a scientific test in which you change only one single condition of the test and do not change any of the other conditions that might affect the test

con·trolled variable n. [C] SCIENCE in a scientific experiment (=test), one of the conditions that you do not change, so that its effect is always the same

con·trol·ler /kənˈtrɔːlər/ n [C] ECONOMICS someone whose job is to collect and pay money for a government or company department: the state controller

con·trol·tower n. [C] a building at an airport, from which people direct the movements of airplanes on the ground and in the air

con·tro·ver·sial /kənˈtrɔːvəsəl/ adj something that is controversial causes a lot of disagreement because many people have strong opinions about it: the controversial subject of abortion (=person who does controversial things) in the art world. — controversially adv

con·tro·ver·sy /kənˈtrɔːvəsər/ n [C] (plural controversies) [C] a serious disagreement among many people over a plan, decision, etc., over a long period of time: There is controversy over the proposed development. | The controversy surrounding the theory continues to this day. | (Origin: 1300—1400 Latin controversia, from controversus “disagreed about”)

con·tu·sion /kənˈtʃuʃən/ n. [C] (formal) a bruise — contused adj

co·num·drum /kənˈnəmdrəm/ n. [C] 1 something or someone that is confusing and difficult to understand: a moral conundrum 2 a trick question asked for fun

—Rémi Riddle
convenient /ˈkənvɪnɪənt/ adj. most people in society think are normal and right, and that is often easier for someone (ANT: inconvenience) or completely prepared already

convenience /ˈkənvɪnəns/ n. [U] a group of towns that have grown and joined together to form an area where a lot of people live, often with a large city as its center

con·ven·ience /ˈkənvɪnəns/ n. [singular, U] a large formal meeting of people who belong to the same profession, organization, etc., or who have the same interests: the Democratic National Convention | a convention of science fiction fans 2 [C,U] behavior and attitudes that most people in society think are normal and right: He defied social conventions to follow his own path.

con·ven·tion·al /ˈkənvɛntʃənəl/ adj. having knowledge or experience of something: Staff members are conversant with all the safety rules.

con·ver·gence /kənˈvɜːrsəns/ n. 1 [U] the quality of being good or useful for a particular purpose, especially because it makes something easier (ANT: inconvenience): Most people like the convenience of using a credit card. 2 [U] what is easiest and best for someone (ANT: inconvenience): The package can be delivered at your convenience. 3 something such as a service, piece of equipment, etc. that is useful because it saves you time or work: modern conveniences such as washing machines

con·ven·tion·al·ly /kənˈvɛntʃənəlɪ/ adv.

con·ver·sant /kənˌvɜːsənt/ adj. having experience of something: Staff members are conversant with all the safety rules.

con·ver·sa·tion /kənˈvɜːrəʃən/ n. 1 [C] a large formal meeting of people who belong to the same profession, organization, etc., or who have the same interests: the Democratic National Convention | a convention of science fiction fans 2 [C,U] behavior and attitudes that most people in society think are normal and right: He defied social conventions to follow his own path.

con·ver·sa·tion·al /kənˈvɜːrəʃənəl/ adj. having knowledge or experience of something: Staff members are conversant with all the safety rules.

con·vers·al·ly /kənˌvɜːrəsəlɪ/ adv.
con·verse / ˈkōn-vərs / v. [T] (formal) to have a conversation with someone: She enjoyed the chance to converse with someone who spoke her language. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French converser, from Latin conversari “to live with, be with.”]

THE SAURUS

talk, have a conversation, chat (with/to sb)/have a chat, visit with sb, discuss, gossip, whisper → TALK.

con·verse2 / ˈkōn-vərs / n. (formal) 1 the converse the opposite of something: Most people’s income grew, but the converse was true in Canada’s conversion to the metric system. 2 a change in which someone accepts a completely new religion, belief, etc.: his conversion to Islam.

con·ver·sion / ˈkōn-vər-zhən / n. [C,U] 1 the act or process of changing something from one form, system, or purpose to another: Canada’s conversion to the metric system. 2 a change in which someone accepts a completely new religion, belief, etc.: his conversion to Islam.

con·ver·sion·factor / ˈkōn-vər-zhən-fərk-tər / n. [C] MATH a fixed quantity that, when multiplied or divided by another number, changes one type of measurement into a different type of measurement, for example miles into kilometers.

con·vert1 / ˈkōn-vərt / v. [T] 1 to change, or to make something change, from one form, system, or purpose to another: We’re going to convert the garage into a workshop. 2 to change your opinions, beliefs, or habits, or to make someone do this: She converted to Christianity. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French convertiri, from Latin convertere “to turn around, convert.”]

con·vert2 / ˈkōn-vərt / n. [C] someone who has accepted a completely new religion, belief, etc.

con·vert·i·ble / ˈkōn-vərt-i-əb-lə / adj. 1 an object that is convertible can be folded or arranged in a different way, so that it can be used as something else: a convertible couch (one that unfolds to become a bed). 2 ECONOMICS able to be exchanged for the money of another country, for stocks, etc.: a convertible currency. This type of stock is convertible.

con·ver·tible / ˈkōn-vər-təb-lə / n. [C] a car with a roof that you can fold back or remove.

con·vex / ˈkōn-veks / , kon- / adj. PHYSICS curved toward the outside like the surface of the eye (and concave: a convex lens).

con·ve·y / ˈkōn-vər / v. [T] (formal) to communicate a message or information, with or without using words: Please convey my thanks to her. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French convier “to go with someone to a place,” from Vulgar Latin conviare].

con·vey·or belt / ˈkōn-vər-ər-bəl / n. [C] a long continuous moving band of rubber or metal, used in a place such as a factory or airport to move things from one place to another.

con·vic·tion / ˈkōn-vək-shən / n. [C,U] 1 a very strong belief or opinion: his religious convictions. 2 ECONOMICS to prove or announce that someone is guilty of a crime after a trial in a court of law (and acquit: Both men were convicted of fraud.

con·vic·t1 / ˈkōn-vɪkt / v. [T] LAW to prove or announce that someone is guilty of a crime after a trial in a court of law (and acquit: Both men were convicted of fraud.

con·vic·t2 / ˈkōn-vɪkt / n. [C] LAW someone who has been proved to be guilty of a crime and sent to prison.

con·vice / ˈkōn-vɪs / v. [T] 1 to make someone feel certain that something is true: His lawyers convinced the jury that Booth was innocent. 2 to persuade someone to do something: I convinced him to stay. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin convincere “to prove untrue, convict, prove.”]

con·vinced / ˈkōn-vɪns / adj. be convinced to feel certain that something is true: I was convinced (that) we were doing the right thing. Doctors are convinced of the medicine’s effectiveness.

con·vinc·ing / ˈkōn-vɪns-ɪŋ / adj. making you believe that something is true or right: Their argument is not very convincing. The most convincing evidence that light travels as a wave came from the experiments of James Maxwell. —convincingly adv.

con·viv·ial / ˈkōn-vəv-əl / adj. (formal and

Please note: This text is a direct transcription of the page and includes all information available. It may contain some inconsistencies or errors due to the nature of the transcription process.
pleasant: a convivial atmosphere —conviviality

coo-coo

coo-voy /'kʌnvɔі/ n. [C] a group of vehicles or ships traveling together

con-vo-luted /'kənvəlʊtɪd/ adj. (formal) complicated and difficult to understand: a convoluted plot

con-vo-ley /'kʌnvɔіl/ n. [C] a book that tells you how to prepare and cook food

cook-book /'kʌkbʊk/ n. [C] a book that tells you how to prepare and cook food

cooked /kʊkt/ adj ready for eating and not raw: cooked vegetables

cook-ie /'kʊki/ n. [C] 1 a small flat sweet cake: chocolate chip cookies 2 if information that a WEB site leaves on your computer so that the website will recognize you when you use it again [ORIGIN: 1700—1800 Dutch koekje, from koek "cake"]

cookie cutter /ˈkʌki kʌtər/ n. [C] an instrument that cuts cookies into special shapes before you bake them

cookie cutter /ˈkʌki kʌtər/ adj. (only before noun) almost exactly the same as other things of the same type, and not very interesting: cookie cutter houses

cookie sheet /ˈkʌki ʃiːt/ n. [C] a flat metal pan that you bake food on

cooking /ˈkʊkɪŋ/ n. [U] 1 the act of making food and cooking it: I do most of the cooking. 2 food made in a particular way or by a particular person: Italian cooking

cooking /ˈkʊkɪŋ/ adj. used for cooking: cooking oil | a cooking pot

cool /kəʊl/ adj. 1 low in temperature but not cold: a cool summer evening | a nice cool drink

cool /kəʊl/ v. 1 [T] to become calm after being angry: He’s really cool. 2 (spoken) said in order to show that you agree with something, that you understand it, or that it does not annoy you: “Do you mind if I bring my sister?” “No, that’s cool.” 3 (spoken, approving) fashionable, attractive, interesting, etc. in a way that people admire: It’s a really cool car. 4 calm and not nervous or excited: Stay cool: don’t let him get to you.


cool /kəʊl/ v. 1 [T] also cool down to make something slightly colder, or to become slightly colder: Allow the cake to cool before cutting it. 2 [I] feelings or relationships that cool become less strong or friendly: Relations between the two countries have cooled considerably. 3 cool it (spoken) used in order to tell someone to stop being angry: Joe, Jim, just cool it, will you?

cool down /kəʊldʌn/ v. 1 to become calm after being angry: The long walk home helped me cool down. 2 to do gentle physical exercises after doing more difficult exercises, so that you do not get injured

cool off /kəʊl ɔf/ v. 1 to return to a normal temperature after being hot: They went for a swim to cool off. 2 to become calm after being angry: Give him some time to cool off first.

cool /kəʊl/ n. [U] 1 the cool a temperature that is cool: the cool of a spring morning 2 keep your cool
cooler

to stay calm in a difficult situation: The players kept their cool and started scoring. 3 lose your cool to stop being calm in a difficult situation: The waiter never lost his cool.

cool·er /ˈkjʊər/ n [C] a small box in which you can keep food or drinks cool

coop /koʊp/ n [C] a cage for chickens

coop·ed /ˈkʊpt/ adj [not before noun] having to stay indoors or in a place that is too small for a long period of time: I’ve been cooped up in this apartment all day.

coop·er·a·tion /ˌkoʊʊərəˈrɑːʃən/ n [U] 1 the act of working with someone else to achieve something that you both want: The local police are cooperating with the FBI. 2 to do what someone asks you to do: Some of the kids refused to cooperate with him.

co·op·era·tive /ˌkoʊərəˈreɪtiv/ adj 1 willing to help or willing to do what you ask: a happy and cooperative child 2 made, done, or owned by people working together: a cooperative farm —cooperatively adv

cop·er·a·tive /ˌkoʊərəˈreɪtiv/ n [C] a company, farm, etc. that is owned and operated by people working together: They turned their business into a cooperative.

cop·i·ous /ˈkəʊpiəs/ adj enough to satisfy the needs or wants of a large number of people: They have a copious supply of food.

cop·i·er /ˈkəʊpiər/ n [C] a machine that quickly produces copies of documents onto paper by photographing them

cop·i·py·ment /ˈkəʊpiˌpɪmənt/ n [C] an amount that someone with medical insurance has to pay for using particular medical services, for example visits to the doctor

cop·i·ta·tion /ˌkoʊˌpiːtəˈʃən/ n [C] (informal) something you do or say in order to avoid doing something: Blaming kids’ failing grades on TV is a cop-out.

cop·per /ˈkəʊpər/ n [U] 1 an orange-brown metal that is an ELEMENT and is often used to make wire [Origin: Old English coper, from Late Latin cuprum, from Latin (aes) Cyprium “metal of Cyprus, copper”] —copper adj

cop·per·ty /ˈkɒrpərəti/ n [C] (informal) a helicopter

cop·u·lant /ˈkɑːpjuˌleɪnt/ n [U] (formal) to have sex

cop·y /ˈkɒpi/ n (plural copies) 1 [C] something that is made to look exactly like something else: Please make me a copy of the report. 2 a good copy
copy v (copied, copies) 1 [T] to make a thing that is exactly like something else: I copied a CD for him. I copied a file, press "F3." To copy a file, press "F3.

2 [T] also **copy down** to write something down exactly as it was said or written: She copied down the homework assignment. 3 [T] to do something that someone else has done, or behave like someone else: The system has been copied by other organizations, and has worked well.

**copy** sb ↔ **cut**. PASTE

copy sb ↔ in phr. v to send someone a copy of an email.

**copy** sb ↔ **cut**. PASTE

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cornbread /'kɔrnbred/ n [U] bread that is made from CORNMEAL.
corneal /'kɔrniəl/ adj (C) [BIOLOGY] the strong transparent covering on the outer surface of your eye [origin: 1300—1400 Medieval Latin, Latin, "horny," from corne "horn;" because its structure is like horn] —cornereal adj
corned beef /'kɔrnəd 'bif/ n [U] BEEF that has been preserved in saltwater and been preserved in saltwater and<br>something additional," from corolla "circle of flowers"
corneal /'kɔrniəl/ adj (C) [BIOLOGY] the strong transparent covering on the outer surface of your eye [origin: 1300—1400 Medieval Latin, Latin, "horny," from corne "horn;" because its structure is like horn] —cornereal adj
corner /'kɔrnər/ 1 the point at which two lines, surfaces, or edges meet: a table in the corner of the room | Jess sat on the corner of the bed. 2 the place where two roads, streets, or paths meet: Meet me on the corner of 72nd and Central Park. | We went to a place around the corner for coffee. | Some kids were standing at the corner. | When you turn the corner (=go around the corner), you'll see a bookstore. 3 a particular part of an area, especially one that is far away or quiet: a sunny corner of the yard 4 the sides of your mouth or eye 5 see 5th out of the corner of your eye to notice something without turning your head 6 be just around the corner to be happening to happen very soon: Victory seemed to be just around the corner.
➔ cut corners at cut
corner adj 1 to move closer to a person or an animal so that he, she, or it cannot escape: Gibbs cornered Cassetti after the meeting.
cornerstone /'kɔrnə'stɔn/ n [C] a cornerstone of democracy
corporate /'kɔrprət/ adj formal 1 relating to or belonging to a corporation: corporate headquarters 2 an increase in corporate profits — corporately adv
corporate headquarters /'kɔrprə'teərəs/ n [C] the place where a large or major company is located
corpus /'kɔrpəs/ n [C] 1 the husk or hard body 2 the Naval Air Corps 3 a dead body
corpuscle /'kɔrpuskl/ n [C] a small white blood cell in your body [origin: 1600—1700 Latin corpusculum "small body," from corpus "body"]
corral /'kɔrəl/ n [C] an enclosed area where cattle, horses, etc. are kept
correspondent /ˈkɔːrɪspənt/ adj. 1 right or without any mistakes (NT) incorrect: the correct answers | "Your name is Ives?" "Yes, that's correct."

Thesaurus:
right, accurate, true → RIGHT

2 right for a particular occasion or use: the correct way to lift a heavy weight [Orig.: 1300—1400 Latin, past participle of corrīgere, from com- “together” + regere “to lead straight”] —correctly adv. —correctness n [U]
correct /ˈkɔːrɪkt/ v. [T] 1 to make something right or better: Your eyesight can be corrected with corrective lenses. 2 teacher corrects as student’s written work, s/he shows where the mistakes are and what the right answer is
cor·rec·tive /ˈkɔːrɪktɪv/ adj. (formal) intended to make something right or better: corrective lenses for the eyes

cor·rec·tion /ˈkɔːrɪkʃən/ n. [C] a change in something that makes it right or better: Johnson made a few corrections to the article.
cor·rec·tive /ˈkɔːrɪktɪv/ adj. (formal) intended to make something right or better: corrective lenses for the eyes

MATH a relationship between two mathematical variables (= quantities that can represent any of several different values) → correlate

corre·lation coef·fi·cient /ˌkɔrəˈreɪʃən kəˈfiʃənt/ n. [C] MATH a number between +1 and -1, used to represent the relationship between quantities that increase or decrease in direct relation to one another
cor·re·spond /ˌkɔrəˈspɔnd/, ˌkɔr- /ˈkɔːrəspɔnd/ v. [I] 1 if two things correspond, they are similar to each other or relate to each other: The figures in columns A and B do not correspond. | The name on the envelope doesn’t correspond with the one on the letter. | The test gives you a qualification that corresponds to a high school diploma. 2 if two people correspond, they write letters to each other: They’ve been corresponding for years. [Orig.: 1500—1600 Latin correspondere, from Medi eval Latin, from Latin com- “together” + respondere “to promise in return, answer”]
cor·re·spond·ence /ˌkɔrəˈspɔndoʊns/, ˌkɔr- /ˈkɔːrəspɔndəns/ n. [U] letters that people send and receive: Her secretary deals with her correspondence. 2 the activity of writing letters: His correspondence with Hemingway continued until his death. 3 a relationship or connection between two things: the correspondence between a letter and the sound it represents
cor·re·spond·ence course /ˌkɔrəˈspɔndoʊns kɔrs/ n. [C] a course of lessons that you receive by mail and do at home
cor·re·spond·ent /ˌkɔrəˈspɔndənt/, ˌkɔr- /ˈkɔːrəspɔndənt/ n. [C] 1 someone whose job is to report news from a distant area, or about a particular subject, for a newspaper or television: the White House correspondent → NEWSPAPER 2 someone who writes to another person regularly
cor·re·spond·ing /ˌkɔrəˈspɔndɪŋ/, ˌkɔr- /ˈkɔːrəspɔndɪŋ/ adj. relating or similar to something: She was given a promotion and a corresponding increase in salary. | As the price of the product fell, the corresponding demand rose. —correspondingly adv.
cor·re·lating /ˌkɔrəˈleɪtɪŋ/ v. [I, T] 1 to show a corresponding relationship or connection between two ideas, facts, etc., especially when one may be the cause of the other: There’s a strong correlation between poverty and health. 2 MATH a relationship between two variables: a mathematical relationship between two variables (quantities that can represent any of several different values) that shows the relationship between them. 3 MATH a relationship between two variables (quantities that can represent any of several different values) that shows the relationship between them.
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cor·ro·de /ˈkɔrəd/ v. [T] if metal corrodes, or if something corrodes it, it is slowly destroyed by water, chemicals, etc. [Orig.: 1300—1400 Latin corrosere “to eat away”]
cor·ro·de /ˈkɔrəd/ v. [T] if metal corrodes, or if something corrodes it, it is slowly destroyed by water, chemicals, etc. [Orig.: 1300—1400 Latin corrosere “to eat away”]
cor·ro·sion /ˈkɔrəʃən/ n. [U] the gradual process of being destroyed by the effects of water, chemicals, etc., or a substance such as rust that is produced by this process
cor·ro·sive /ˈkɔrəsɪv/ adj. 1 CHEMISTRY a corrosive substance such as an acid can destroy metal, plastic, etc. 2 gradually making something weaker, and possibly destroying it: the corrosive effect of guilt on your relationships
cor·ru·gat·ed /ˈkɔrəɡət/ adj. formed in rows of folds that look like waves: corrugated cardboard

corrupt /ˈkɔrəpt/ adj. 1 dishonest and ready to do things that will give you an advantage: a corrupt judge who took a bribe. 2 very bad morally: a corrupt society [Orig.: 1300—1400 Latin corruptus, past participle of corruptere,]
corrupt
from rumper = “to break” — corruptly adv.
corrupt [v. [T]] 1 to make someone dishonest or immoral: Younger prisoners are being corrupted by the older, long-term offenders. 2 to change or spoil something so that it is not as good: a traditional culture corrupted by outside influences 3 it to change the information in a computer, so that the information is wrong and the computer does not work correctly: The data had been corrupted. — corruptible adj.
corruption naɪˈpɜːrʃən n. [U] 1 dishonest or immoral behavior: corruption in city politics 2 the act or process of making someone dishonest or immoral: the corruption of today’s youth by drugs
corset /kəˈsɛt/ n. [C] a small bunch of flowers that a woman wears on her dress for special occasions
cos·mo·pol·i·tan /kəˈzməpəlˈtæn/ adj. (=formal) a line of people, cars, etc. that move slowly in a funeral
cos·mo·naut /kəˈzmənɔt/ n. [C] from the former Soviet Union

cos·me·tic /kəˈzmətɪk/ n. [C] MATH a number relating to an angle in a RIGHT TRIANGLE, that is calculated by dividing the length of the side next to the right angle by the length of the HYPOTENUSE (=side opposite the right angle) \[ \text{sin} \]

cos·me·tic·al·ly /kəˈzmətɪkəlɪ/ adv. to make your skin or body more beautiful: cosmetic surgery 2 dealing only with the appearance of something: cosmetic changes to the policy —cosmetically adv.
cos·me·tics /kəˈzmətɪks/ n. [plural] cream, powder, etc. that you use to make your face and body more attractive \[ \text{makeup} \]
cos·mic /kəˈzmɪk/ adj. 1 relating to space or the universe: a cosmic explosion —cosmically adv.
cos·mo·naut /kəˈzmənɔt/ adj. from the former Soviet Union
cos·mo·pol·i·tan /kəˈzməpəlˈtæn/ adj. 1 a cosmopolitan place has people from many different parts of the world: a cosmopolitan city 2 a cosmopolitan person, attitude, etc. shows a lot of experience of different people and places: Her cosmopolitan view of the world was formed during her time in Paris, Tokyo, and New York.
cos·mos /ˈkɒzməs, -mɒs/ n. the universe considered as a whole system \[ \text{Orig.:} \ 1200—1300 \text{Greek = “order, universe”} \]
cost /kɒst/ n. 1 [C,U] the amount of money you must pay in order to buy, do, or produce something: the cost of a college education | Will $100 cover the cost of books (=be enough to pay for them)? | the high cost of car insurance | Legal services were provided at a low cost. | The software is available at a cost of $30. | Glasses were offered at no extra cost.


2 costs [plural] a the money that you must regularly spend in order to run a business, your home, car, etc.: the university’s annual operating costs | high labor costs | We’re trying to cut/reduce/flower costs (=spend less money) by driving a smaller car. b the money that you must pay to lawyers if you are involved in a legal case: Burdell lost the case and was ordered to pay the defense’s costs. 3 [C,U] something that you must give or lose in order to get something else: War is never worth its cost in human life. He saved his family, at the cost of his own life. | He intends to hold on to power, whatever the cost. 4 at all costs/at any cost whatever happens, or whatever effort is needed: We need to get that contract, at any cost. 5 at cost for the same price that you paid: We had to sell the van at cost.

cost [v. (past tense and past participle cost.] 1 [linking verb] to have a particular price: This dress cost $75. | How much did your watch cost? | The wedding ended up costing them $50,000. | It’ll cost thousands of dollars to fix this place up. | I love these boots, but they cost an arm and a leg/cost a fortune (=are extremely expensive). 2 [T] to make someone lose something important: Your mistake cost us the deal. 3 [T] (past tense and past participle costed) to calculate how much money is needed to pay for something: The options are being costed and analyzed.
co·star /ˈkɒstɑːr/ n. [C] one of two or more famous actors who work together in a movie or play — co·star n. [T]: He co-starred with De Niro in the movie “Heat.”

cost·cut·ting /ˈkɒstˌkʌtɪŋ/ adj. at the things that a company or
organization does in order to reduce its costs: Cost-cutting efforts included the elimination of 4,000 jobs.

cost-effective adj producing the best profits or advantages at the lowest cost: a cost-effective way to reduce pollution
costly /ˈkɔsti/ adj 1 costing a lot of money: costly repairs

2 causing a lot of problems: The delay proved costly.

cost of living n [singular] the amount of money you need to spend in order to buy the food, clothes, etc. that you need to live: The cost of living is much higher in California than in Iowa.

costume /ˈkɔstəm/ n [C, U] 1 clothes worn to make you look like a particular type of person, animal, etc.: a price for the best Halloween costume | The actors put on their costumes and makeup. 2 clothes that are typical of a particular country or time in the past: We took a tour given by volunteers in period costume (=the clothes of the clothes of a particular period of history). [Origin: 1700—1800 French, Italian, “custom, dress,” from Latin consuetudo]

costume jewelry n [U] cheap jewelry that looks expensive

cot /kət/ n [C] a light narrow bed that folds up [Origin: 1600—1700 Hindi khat “hammock, bed”] • see picture at bed

cottage /ˈkɔtij/ n [C] a small house in the country, especially an old one ⇒ HOUSE [Origin: 1300—1400 Anglo-French cottage, from English cot “cottage,” from Old English]
cottage cheese n [U] a soft wet white cheese
cottage industry n [C] ECONOMICS a business that consists of people who produce things in their homes

cotton /ˈkət(ə)n/ n [U] 1 cloth or thread made from the cotton plant: a cotton shirt 2 a plant with white hairs used for making cotton cloth and thread 3 a soft mass of cotton, used especially for cleaning your skin [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French coton, from Arabic qaṣ]‘
cotton ball n [C] a small soft ball made from cotton, used for cleaning skin

cotton Belt n the Cotton Belt HISTORY an area of the Southeast U.S., especially South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, where cotton was the main crop in the past

cotton candy n [U] a type of sticky pink candy that looks like cotton

cotton gin n [C] a machine that separates the seeds of a cotton plant from the cotton

cottonwood /ˈkətənˌwʊd/ n [C] a North American tree with seeds that look like cotton

cotton-lea·don /ˈkətənˌlɪdənˌ/ , -ˈlɪdən/ n [C] BIOLOGY the first leaf that grows from a seed ⇒ DICOTYLEDON, MONOCOTYLEDON

couch /ˈkʌʃ/ adj 1 a long comfortable piece of furniture on which you can sit or lie ⇒ sofa n. Tom offered to sleep on the couch.
couch v be couched in sth (formal) to be expressed in a particular way: His refusal was couched in polite terms.
couch potato n [C] (informal) someone who spends a lot of time sitting and watching television
couch·pur·pose n [C] (informal) a reason for doing or being in a particular place or doing something, especially because you are sick: He’s been coughing and sneezing all day. [Origin: 1300—1400 From an unrecorded Old English couhlian]
cough up sth v. 1 cough sth up (informal) to give someone money, information, etc. when you do not really want to: I’m trying to get my dad to cough up some money for a motorcycle. 2 cough up sth if you cough up a substance such as blood, it comes from your lungs or throat into your mouth when you cough: We rushed her to the hospital when she started coughing up blood.
cough v [kʌf] n [C] 1 the action of coughing, or the sound made when you cough: She gave an nervous cough before speaking. 2 an illness that makes you cough a lot: He had a terrible cough.
cough·drop n [C] a type of medicine like a piece of candy, that you suck to help you stop coughing

cough·sy·rup n [U] a thick liquid medicine that you take to help you stop coughing

could /kəd/ strong could/ modal verb 1 used as the past tense of “can” to say what someone was able to do or was allowed to do in the past: I looked everywhere, but I couldn’t find it. I could hear children playing. 2 When I was young, you could buy a concert ticket for $5. 3 He said we could smoke if we wanted. 4 used in order to say that something is possible or might happen: Most accidents in the home could easily be prevented. 5 It could be weeks before they’re finished. 6 could have used in order to say that something was possible in the past, but did not actually happen: She could have been killed. 7 (spoken) used in order to make a polite request: Could I ask you a couple of questions? 8 Could you deposit this check at the bank for me? 9 (spoken) said when you are sure that something is true: I could tell she was lying.
couldn’t /kʌndnt/ modal verb the short form of “could not”: We couldn’t stop laughing.

council /ˈkaʊnsəl/ n. [C] PHYSICS a unit for measuring electric current, equal to the amount produced by one AMP in one second

council /ˈkaʊnsəl/ n. (plural council-men, -men) [C] a male councilor

council manager /ˈkaʊnsəl məˈɡrɪŋər/ n. [C] a system of local government in many U.S. towns or cities, in which people elect a council and a mayor, who then choose a manager who is paid to run the town or city

council of governments n. (plural councils of governments) [C] POLITICAL a system of local government in many U.S. towns or cities, in which people elect a council and a mayor, who then choose a manager who is paid to run the town or city

council or /ˈkaʊnsələr/ n. [C] a member of a council

council woman /ˈkaʊnsəl wʊmən/ n. (plural councilwomen) [C] a female councilor

counsel /ˈkʌnsəl/ v. [T] (formal) to advise or support someone who has problems: Tyrone got a job counseling patients who have cancer.

counsel /ˈkʌnsəl/ v. [I] LAW a lawyer who speaks for someone in a court of law: The counsel for the defense gave her opening statement.

counseling /ˈkʌnsəlɪŋ/ n. [U] advice given by a counselor to people about their personal problems or difficult decisions: family career counseling

counselor /ˈkʌnsələr/ n. [C] 1 someone whose job is to help and support people with problems: a marriage counselor 2 someone who takes care of a group of children at a camp

count /kɔunt/ v. 1 [T] also count up to calculate the total number of things or people in a group: The nurses counted the bottles of medicine as they put them away. 2 [I] to say numbers in the correct order: My daughter is learning to count in French. 3 [I] to be allowed or accepted: “I won!” “You cheated, so it doesn’t count.” 4 Your sculpture class counts as a Humanities credit. 5 [T] to include someone or something in a total: There are five in our family, counting me. 6 [I] to think of something or someone in a particular way: I count her as one of my best friends. 7 You should count yourself lucky that you weren’t hurt. 8 [I] in order to emphasize how small the number of something is: I can count on one hand the number of times he’s come to visit me.

count /kɔunt/ v. phr. v. (informal) to include someone or something in an activity: If you’re going dancing, count me in.

count on sb/sth /kɔunt ən sb/sth/ v. 1 to depend on someone or something, especially in a difficult situation: You can always count on him to help 2 to expect something to happen, or someone to do something: We didn’t count on this many people coming.

count out /kɔunt aʊt/ v. 1 count sb out (informal) to not include someone or something in an activity: If you’re looking for a fight, count me out. 2 count out sb or sth to put things down one by one as you count them: He counted out ten $50 bills.

count /kɔunt/ n. [C] 1 the process of counting, or the total that you get when you count things: The final count showed that Gary had won by 110 votes to 86. 2 At last count (=the last and most recent time you counted), 48 students were interested in the trip. 3 a measurement of how much of a substance is present in a place, area, etc.: The pollen count is high today. 4 keep count to keep a record of the changing total of something over a period of time: Are you keeping count of the people you’ve invited? 5 lose count to forget how many there are of something: I’ve lost count of how many times she’s been married. 6 count to ten (=to say numbers in the correct order from one to ten) to count to ten to help you relax.

countable noun has both a singular and a plural form

count a-bile /ˈkɔuntəbəl/ adj. ENG. LANG. ARTS a countable noun has both a singular and a plural form

count down /ˈkəʊnt dəʊn/ v. 1 [C] the act of counting backward from zero before something happens, especially before a spacecraft is sent into the sky.

count down to Christmas /ˈkəʊnt dəʊnt tə ˈkristəmz/ v. count down to Christmas to count down to Christmas to count down to Christmas

count-er-ness /ˈkɔuntərənəs/ n. [C] (literary) your face or your expression
counterattack /kaʊntəˈtækɪt/ n [C] 1 a flat surface in the kitchen where you prepare food  2 the place where you pay or are served in a shop, bank, restaurant, etc.: He started chatting with the woman behind the counter. 3 over the counter over the counter medicines can be bought without a prescription from your doctor 4 under the counter secretly and not legally: She gets paid under the counter.

counterpart /ˈkaʊntəpɑːrt/ n [C] a person or thing that has the same job or purpose as someone or something else in a different place: a meeting between the U.S. president and his French counterpart.

counter argument /ˈkaʊntər əˈɡɔːrnənt/ n [C] an attack that you make against someone who has attacked you, in a sport, war, or argument —counterattack v [I] attack, invasion, raid, ambush —ATTACK

counterbalance /ˈkaʊntərˈbæləns/ v [I] to have an equal and opposite effect to something else: Good sales in Europe have counterbalanced the weak sales in the U.S. —counterbalance n. [C]

counter-clockwise /ˈkaʊntərˈklɒkˌwaɪz/ adj, adv in the opposite direction to the way the hands (parts that point to the time) of a clock move ONCE: Turn the lid counterclockwise.

counter-culture /ˈkaʊntərˌkʌltʃər/ n [C] social science the beliefs, behavior, and way of living of a group of people, especially young people, that are very different from the accepted beliefs, behavior, etc. of society.

counterexample /ˈkaʊntərˌɛksəmpl/ n. [C] eng. lang. arts a fact proving that the opposite of an existing fact is true, which is used to question whether someone’s argument is reasonable or correct.

counterfeit /ˈkaʊntərˌfɪt/ adj made to look exactly like something else in order to deceive people: counterfeit money [origin: 1300—1400 Old French, past participle of contrefaire “to copy”] —counterfeit v. [T] —counterfeiter n. [C]

country

countrypart /ˈkaʊntərˌpɑːt/ n [C] an area of land that is controlled by its own government, president, king, etc.: Bahrain became an independent country in 1971. I’ve always wanted to live in a foreign country. developing countries (countries that are poor but are trying to increase trade and industry).

country /ˈkʌntrɪ/ n (plural countries) 1 [C] an area of land that is controlled by its own government, president, king, etc.: Bahrain became an independent country in 1971. I’ve always wanted to live in a foreign country. developing countries (countries that are poor but are trying to increase trade and industry).

countrypart /ˈkaʊntərˌpɑːt/ n [C] a person or thing that has the same job or purpose as someone or something else in a different place: a meeting between the U.S. president and his French counterpart.

counterproductive /ˈkaʊntərprəˈdʌktɪv/ adj achieving the opposite result to the one you want: Punishing children too harshly can be counterproductive.

counter-sign /ˈkaʊntərˌsaɪn/ v [T] to sign a paper that someone else has already signed: My boss will countersign the check.

counterpart /ˈkaʊntəˌpɑːrt/ n [C] only before noun very many: She spent countless hours making that clock.

counterpart /ˈkaʊntəˌpɑːrt/ n (plural countries) 1 [C] an area of land that is controlled by its own government, president, king, etc.: Bahrain became an independent country in 1971. I’ve always wanted to live in a foreign country. developing countries (countries that are poor but are trying to increase trade and industry).

countrypart /ˈkaʊntərˌpɑːt/ n [C] an area of land that is controlled by its own government, president, king, etc.: Bahrain became an independent country in 1971. I’ve always wanted to live in a foreign country. developing countries (countries that are poor but are trying to increase trade and industry).

nation – a country and its people. used especially when considering its political and economic structures: the major industrialized nations.

state – a country and its people. used especially when considering its political and economic structures: state-owned industries.

power – a country that is very strong and important: Germany is a major industrial power in Europe.

land (literary) – a country or place: Lessing’s memoirs describe her many journeys to foreign lands.

realm (literary) – a country ruled over by a king or queen: the richest man in the realm.

2 the country a) land that is away from towns and cities: We went for a drive in the country. b) all the people who live in a country: The President has the support of over 50 per cent of the country. 3 [U] a type of land: farming country. 4 [U] country music [origin: 1200—1300 Old French contrére, from Medieval Latin contrata “(land) which lies opposite,” from Latin contra]
country

country² adj. in the area outside cities, or relating to this area: clean country air | country roads
country club n. [C] a sports and social club, especially one for rich people
country-man /ˈkʌtrɪmən/ n. (plural country-men /ˈmən/) [C] (old-fashioned) someone from your own country
country, music also country and western n. [U] popular music in the style of music from the southern and western U.S.
country-side /ˈkʌtrɪsaɪd/ n. that is land outside cities and towns ➔ country: the English countryside
county /ˈkʌntri/ n. (plural counties) [C] an area of land within a state or country that has its own local government: Orange County in California [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French comté “area ruled by a count,” from Medieval Latin comitatus, from Latin comes]
county fair n. [C] an event that happens each year in a particular county, with games and competitions for the best farm animals, for the best cooking, etc.
coup /kaʊp/ n. 1 also coup d’état /ˈkuːptət/ an act in which citizens or the army suddenly take control of the government by force: a military coup

THESAURUS

revolution, rebellion, revolt, uprising, insurrection, insurgency ➔ revolution

2 [usually singular] an impressive achievement: Getting that job was quite a coup.
couple² /ˈkʌpəl/ n. [C] 1 a couple (informal) a two things or people of the same kind: He’s got a couple of kids. b a few: I need to make a couple (of) phone calls. 2 two people who are married or have a romantic relationship: the young couple next door | a married couple with children [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French cople, from Latin copula “something that joins”]
couple v. [T] to join two things together: The two sections of the plane’s wing are coupled together using rivets.
couple sth with sth prep: if one thing is coupled with another, the two things happen or exist together and produce a particular result: Technology, coupled with better health care, means people live longer.
couple² /ˈkʌpəl/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS two lines of poetry that follow each other and are the same length
coupon /ˈkʌpən, ’kʌvən/ n. [C] 1 a small piece of paper that allows you to pay less money for something or get it free: a coupon for fifty cents off a jar of coffee | 2 a printed form, used when you order something, enter a competition, etc. [Origin: 1800—1900 French, Old French, “piece,” from couper “to cut”]
courage /ˈkʌrɪdʒ, ’kʌrɪ-/ n. [U] the quality of being brave when you are in danger, a difficult situation, etc.: He didn’t have the courage to face the media. | It must have taken a lot of courage for him to drive again after the accident [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French courage, from cuer “heart,” from Latin cor] —courageous /ˌkɔrəˈriːzəs/ adj. a courageous decision —courageously adv.

THESAURUS

bravery — brave behavior in a dangerous or frightening situation: Troops on both sides fought with bravery
guts (informal) — the courage and determination that you need to do something difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant: He didn’t even have the guts to tell me himself
nerve (informal) — the ability to stay calm in a dangerous, difficult, or frightening situation: It takes a lot of nerve to stand up and give a speech
valor (formal) — great courage, especially in war: He received the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor in battle
mettle (literary) — courage and determination: Walking the length of the Pacific Coast Trail will certainly test your mettle.
cou-rí-er /ˈkʊrɪər/ ’kəu-/ n. [C] someone whose job is to deliver documents and packages
course /kaʊrs/ n.
1 of course a) used when you or someone else has just said is not surprising: The insurance has to be renewed every year, of course. b) (spoken) used in order to say yes very strongly, or to give permission politely: “Can I borrow your notes?” “Of course you can.” c) (spoken) said in order to emphasize that what you are saying is true or correct: “You’ll tell her?” “Of course!”
2 of course not (spoken) used to say no strongly: “You mind if I’m a little late?” “Of course not.”
3 SCHOOL [C] a class in a particular subject: a computer course | a three-month course in English literature

THESAURUS

class, lesson, period, lecture, seminar ➔ class²

4 SPORTS [C] an area of land or water where races are held, or an area of land designed for playing golf: a race course | a 9-hole golf course
5 MEAL [C] one of the parts of a meal: the main course | a four-course dinner
6 ACTION [C] something you can do to deal with a situation: The best course of action is to speak to her alone.
7 DIRECTION [C,U] the planned direction taken by a boat or airplane to reach a place: During the flight, we had to change course. | The ship was blown off course (=in the wrong direction).
8 in/during/over the course of sth (formal) during a period of time or a process: During the course of our conversation, I found out that he had worked in France.
9 be on course for sth/to do sth to be likely to achieve something because you have already had
some success: Hodson is on course to break the world record.

10 WAY STH DEVELOPS [singular] the way that something changes or develops: a major event that changed the course of history | The popularity of World Music has run its course (=it is not as popular as it was before).

11 PLAN [singular, U] a general plan to achieve something, or the general way something is happening: The President described how he would get the economy back on course.

court /kɔːrt/ n. 1 [C] LAW the people who make a legal judgment, for example about whether someone is guilty of a crime, or the place where these judgments are made: A crowd of reporters had gathered outside the court. | Please tell the court where you were on the night of the 15th. | He had to appear in court as a witness. | We decided to take them to court (=make them be judged in a court) to get our money back. | The case should go to court (=start being judged in a court) in August. | The insurance company settled out of court (=they made an agreement without going to court). ➔ LOWER COURT, SUPERIOR COURT

In court, the person who is said to have committed a crime is called the defendant. The defendant’s lawyers, who are called the defense, try to prove that the defendant is not guilty. The prosecution tries to prove that the defendant is guilty. The judge and a jury listen to testimony and examine evidence in order to decide if the defendant is guilty or not guilty. Their decision is called the verdict.

2 [C] an area made for playing games such as tennis: a volleyball court | 3 a) [C] the place where a king or queen lives and works | b) [singular] the king or queen, their family, and all the people who work for them or advise them: Court officials denied the rumors. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French, Latin cohors “enclosed place, people in an enclosure, unit of soldiers in the ancient Roman army.”]

court v. 1 [T] to try to please someone so that she will support you: Politicians are courting voters before the election. | 2 court disaster/danger etc. to do something that is likely to have very bad results: To cut taxes now would be courting disaster. | 3 [I,T] (old-fashioned) to have a romantic relationship with someone, especially someone you are likely to marry

courteous /ˈkɔːrəs/ adj. (formal) polite and respectful: a courteous reply —courteously adv.

courtesy /ˈkɔrteʃi/ n. (plural courtesies) 1 [U] polite behavior: She didn’t have the courtesy to apologize. | 2 [C] something you do or say to be polite: As a courtesy to other diners, please switch off your cell phone. | 3 courtesy of sb used in order to say in a grateful way who provided or did something for you: We were put up in a fancy hotel, courtesy of the airline.

court-house /ˈkɔrθaʊs/ n. [C] a building containing courts of law and government offices.

court-martial /ˈkɔrtnmɑːtʃəl/ n. [C] a military court, or an occasion when a soldier is judged by a military court. ➔ court-martial v. [T] court-room /ˈkɔrtrʊm/ n. [C] the room where a case is judged by a court of law.

courtesies /ˈkɔrteʃiɪz/ n. (plural) polite behavior: She didn’t have the courtesy to apologize.
cover

8 cover your tracks to try to hide something you have done so that other people do not find out

9 gun to aim a gun somewhere to protect someone from being attacked or to prevent someone from escaping: We'll cover you while you run for it. | The police covered the back entrance.

10 cover (all) the bases (informal) to make sure that you can deal with any situation or problem

1 to do someone's work because s/he is sick or is somewhere else: I'll be covering for Sandran next week.

2 to prevent someone from getting into trouble by lying about where s/he is or what s/he is doing: Can you cover for me? Just say I had an appointment.

cover sth ↔ up phr. v.
to prevent people from discovering a mistake or an unfavorable fact: A lot of people tried to cover up the Watergate affair.

cover up for sb phr. v.
to protect someone by hiding unfavorable facts about him/her: The mayor's friends tried to cover up for him.

cover up n. 1 [C] something that protects something else by covering it: a plastic cover

2 [C] the outer front or back part of a book, magazine, etc.: The Pope was on the cover of Time magazine. | I read the book from cover to cover (= all of it).

3 [U] protection from bad weather or attack: The soldiers ran for cover when the shooting started. | We took cover under a tree.

4 covers [plural] sheets, BLANKETS, etc. that cover you in bed

5 a cover (for sth) something a criminal uses to hide his/her activities or keep them secret: The company is just a cover for the Mafia. 6 under cover pretending to be someone else in order to do something secretly: Policemen working under cover arrested several drug dealers.

cover-age /'kʌvərɪdʒ, -vərdʒ/ n. [U] 1 the amount of attention that is given to a particular subject or event on television, on the radio, or in newspapers, or the way in which the subject is reported: excellent news coverage of the elections | Most of the media/press coverage has been negative.

2 the protection your insurance gives you, for example paying you money if you are injured or something is stolen: Millions of people have no formal health care coverage.

cov-er-alls /'kʌvərˌɔls/ n. [plural] a piece of clothing that you wear over all your clothes to protect them

cover charge n. [C] money that you have to pay in a restaurant in addition to the cost of food and drinks, especially when there is a band or dancing

cov-er-ing /'kʌvərɪŋ, -vərɪŋ/ n. 1 [singular] something that covers something: a light covering of snow. 2 [C] something that covers a part of a wall or floor: silk wall coverings

cov·er·let n. [C] a letter that you send with a document or package, which gives more information about it: Never send a résumé without a cover letter.

cov·er·net /'kʌvərnet, 'kʌ-, kʌvər-/ adj. secret or hidden: a covert operation — covertly adv.

cover-up n. [C] an attempt to prevent the public from discovering the truth about something: CIA officials denied there had been a cover-up.

cov·et /'kʌvət/ v. [T] (literary) to want something that someone else has: The Michelin Awards are coveted by restaurants all over the world. —coveted adj.

cow /'kau-/ n. 1 [C] a large female animal that is kept on farms and used to produce milk or meat → BULL → see picture at FARM. 2 the female of some large animals, such as the ELEPHANT or the WHALE [Origin: Old English cau]

cow·ard /'kauərd/ adj. — cowardly adv.

cow·ard·ice /'kauərdɪs/ n. [U] a lack of courage

cow·boy /'kauəbɒɪ/ n. [C] a man whose job is to take care of cattle

cow·er /'kauər/ v. [I] to bend low and move back because you are afraid: The hostages were covering in a corner.

cow·girl /'kauəɡɜːl/ n. [C] a woman whose job is to take care of cattle

cow·work·er /'kauəˌwɜːkər/ n. [C] someone who works with you

coy /ˈkɔɪ/ adj. 1 pretending to be shy in order to attract people's interest: a coy smile. 2 not wanting to tell people about something: Bourne was coy about his plans. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French cwi “calm,” from Latin quietus “quiet”]. — coyly adv.

coy·o·te /ˈkɔɪət/, -œt/ n. [C] a small wild dog that lives in western North America and Mexico [Origin: 1700—1800 Mexican Spanish, Nahua coyotl]

cozy /ˈkɔzʊ/ adj. small, comfortable, and warm: a cozy cabin in the woods — cozily adv. — coziness n. [U]

CPA n. [C] Certified Public Accountant an accountant who has passed all of his/her examinations
crack /kræk/ n. [U] a sudden loud noise that sounds like a stick breaking: There was a loud crack of thunder as the storm began. (informal) a cruel joke or remark: Stop making cracks about my sister! 7 at the crack of dawn very early in the morning: We were up at the crack of dawn.

crack1 /kʳæk/ v.
1 BREAK [I,T] if you crack something, or if something cracks, it breaks so that it gets a line on its surface, and may then break into pieces: I just cracked my favorite coffee mug. | The ice was starting to crack. | He cracked three eggs into a bowl.

2 NOISE OF BREAKING [I,T] to make a loud sudden noise like the sound of something breaking, or to make something do this: A stick cracked under his foot. | He cracked his knuckles.

3 HIT 6TH [T] to accidentally hit something very hard: Carly tripped and cracked her head on the sidewalk.

4 LOSE CONTROL [I] to lose control of your emotions and become unable to deal with a situation because there is too much pressure on you: a spy who never cracked under questioning

5 VOICE [I] if your voice cracks, it changes from one level to another suddenly, especially because of strong emotions

6 SOLVE [T] to solve a difficult problem or a code: Detectives believe they’ve finally cracked the case. | It took them nearly two months to crack the code.

7 crack a joke (informal) to tell a joke: John keeps cracking jokes about my hair.

8 not be all sht is cracked up to be (informal) not as good as people say it is: The movie was OK, but it’s not all it’s cracked up to be.

9 crack down phr. v.

to become more strict in dealing with a problem and punishing the people involved: CRACKDOWN: Police are cracking down on drunk drivers.

10 crack up phr. v. (informal)

1 crack (sb) up to laugh a lot at something, or to make someone laugh a lot: I’ll try to tell the story without cracking up. Sue just cracks me up!

2 to become mentally ill because you have too many problems or too much work

11 crack2 /k्रæk/ n. [C] 1 a very narrow space between two things or two parts of something: He could see them through a crack in the door. | Can you open the window a crack?

2 a thin line on the surface of something when it is broken but has not actually come apart: cracks on the wall

3 a weakness or fault in an idea, system, or organization: The cracks in their relationship were starting to show.

4 (informal) an attempt to do something: Okay, Dave, let’s take a crack at fixing this bike.

5 a sudden loud noise that sounds like a stick breaking: a crack shot (someone who is very good at shooting)

6 crack-down /k्रækdaʊn/ n. [C] an effort to stop bad or illegal behavior by being more strict: a national crackdown on illegal immigrants

7 crack/ed /k्रækt/ adj. something that is cracked has lines on the surface because it is damaged but not completely broken: a cracked mirror

8 crack-er /k्रækə/ n. [C] a type of hard dry bread that is thin and flat

9 crack-le /k्रækl/ n. [C] to make a lot of short sharp noises: a log fire crackling in the fireplace

10 crack-pot /k्रækpət/ adj. (informal) slightly crazy: a crackpot idea

11 cradle /ˈk레이d/ n. [C] 1 a small bed for a baby, that can swing gently from side to side 2 the cradle of sth the place where something important began: Some say Athens was the cradle of democracy.

12 cradle2 /ˈkレイd/ v. [T] to hold someone or something gently in your arms: Tony cradled the baby in his arms.

13 craftsman /ˈkraftsmən/ n. (plural craftsmen /ˈkraftsmən/ or -man) [C] someone who is very skilled at making things with his/her hands: furniture made by the finest craftsmen —craftsmanship n. [U]

14 crafty /ˈkrafti/ adj. good at getting what you want by deceiving people —craftily adv.

15 cram /k्रæm/ v. (crammed, cramming) [T] to force a lot of people or things into a small space: I managed to cram all my stuff into the closet.

16 cram2 /ˈkレイm/ n. (crammed, cramming) 1 [T] to fill up with people or things: The mall was crammed with shoppers.

17 craze /k्रæz/ v. [T] to become very popular: The craze for hiking spread across the country.

18 craze2 /ˈkレイz/ n. [C] a popular craze: The craze for makeup.

19 Craig /k्रæg/ n. a sur. of Craig (a surname)

20 craignish /ˈkレイnιʃ/ adj. (informal) more afraid than necessary: a craignish person

21 Craigie /ˈkレイdʒi/ n. a sur. of Craigie (a surname)

22 craggy /ˈkレイdʒi/ adj. a craggy mountain or cliff is very steep and covered with large rocks

23 cramp /k्रæm/ v. (cramped, cramming) [T] to force a lot of people or things into a small space: I managed to cram all my stuff into the closet.

24 cram2 /ˈkレイm/ n. (crammed, cramming) 1 [T] to fill up with people or things: The mall was crammed with shoppers.
cramp

/to prepare yourself for a test by studying a lot of information very quickly: Julia stayed up all night cramming for her math final. —crammed adj.: crammed sidewalks

cramp /kræmp n / [C] 1 a severe pain that you get when a muscle becomes very tight: I have a cramp in my wrist from writing all day. 2 cramps [plural] a severe pain in the stomach that women get when they menstruate

crammed /kræmpd/ adj. a cramped room or building does not have enough space for the people or things in it: a cramped apartment

THESAURUS small, little, tiny, minute, miniature, diminutive \smaller

cran-ber-ry /kra:n,berri n / [C] 1 a small sour red berry: cranberry sauce [Origin: 1600—1700 Low German kraanbere, from kraan “crane” + bere “berry,” because a part of the flower looks like a crane’s beak.]
cranberry

crane /kri:n/ n / [C] 1 a tall machine with a long metal arm for lifting heavy things. 2 a water bird with very long legs

crane /kri:n/ v / [I,T] to look around or over something by stretching or leaning: All the kids craned their necks to see who Mrs. Miller was talking to.
crane

THESAURUS close, peer, peer around, peek, peer into

cran-k(y) /kræk/ adj. very easily annoyed or made angry, especially because you are tired: Steve woke up cranky this morning.
crank

cramp /kræmp/ n / [U] a game played for money, using two dice

crash /kræʃ/ v / [I,T] 1 to have an accident in which a car, airplane, etc. hits something: The jet crashed shortly after takeoff. 2 to hit something hard, causing a lot of damage or making a loud noise: A baseball crashed into/through our living room window. 3 to hit something against the rocks 4 (spoken) a) also crash out to go to bed, or to go to sleep very quickly because you are very tired: I crashed out on the sofa, watching TV. b) to stay at someone’s house for the night: You can crash at our place tonight.

crash course /kræʃ kɔːs/ n / [C] a short course in which you study a subject very quickly

crash diet /kræʃ dıːt/ n / [C] an attempt to make yourself thinner quickly by strictly limiting how much you eat

crash helmet /kræʃ hɛlmət/ n / [C] a hard hat worn by people who drive race cars, motorcycles, etc. to protect their heads

crash landing /kræʃ lændɪŋ/ n / [C] an occasion when a pilot has to bring an airplane down to the ground in a more dangerous way than usual because the airplane has a problem: He was forced to make a crash landing in the middle of the desert.

crass /kræs/ adj. offensive and stupid: a crass remark

crate /kræt/ n / [C] a large box used for carrying fruit, bottles, etc.: a crate of wine

crater /kræt/ n / [C] 1 a round hole in the ground made by something that has fallen on it or exploded on it: a bomb crater 2 the round open top of a volcano

THESAURUS accident, collision, wreck, pile-up, disaster, catastrophe, mishap \accident
create

kraIv /kraIvI/ v [T] to want something very much: Most little kids crave attention.
craIving /kraIvInɡ/ n [C] a very strong desire for something: a craving for chocolate
crayfish /ˈkrɛɪʃɪf/ n (plural crayfish) [C] a CRAYFISH
crawl /kraʊl/ v [I] 1 to move on your hands and knees or with your body close to the ground: They had to crawl through a tunnel to escape. | The baby crawled across the floor. | see picture on page A9 2 if a vehicle crawls, it moves very slowly: We got stuck behind a truck crawling along at 25 mph. 3 be crawling with sth to be completely covered with insects or people: The food was crawling with ants. 4 if an insect crawls somewhere, it moves there
crawled /kraʊld/ n 1 [singular] a very slow speed: Traffic has slowed to a crawl. 2 the crawl a way of swimming in which you lie on your stomach and move one arm, and then the other, over your head
➔ see picture at SWIM1
crayfish /ˈkrɛɪʃɪf/ n (plural crayfish) [C,U] a small animal like a LOBSTER that lives in rivers and streams, or the meat from this animal [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French crevisse; influenced by fish]
crayon /ˈkrɛɪən,-ən/ n [C] a stick of colored wax that children use to draw pictures [Origin: 1600—1700 French craie “chalk”]

craze /ˈkreɪz/ n [C] a fashion, game, type of music, etc. that is very popular for a short time: Shoes with wheels in the heel were the latest craze.
➔ see picture on page A7

creamed /ˈkriːm/ v [I] if something such as a door or wooden floor creaks, it makes a long high noise when it moves: The door creaked shut behind him.
➔ cream n. [C] —creaky adj

cream /kriːm/ n [U] 1 a thick white liquid that comes from milk: Do you take cream and sugar in your coffee? 2 [U] a pale yellow-white color 3 [C,U] used in the names of foods containing cream or something similar to it: banana cream pie, cream of mushroom soup. 4 [C,U] a thick smooth substance that you put on your skin to make it feel soft, treat a medical condition, etc.: The doctor gave me a cream to put on my sunburn. 5 the cream of the crop the best people or things in a group: These students represent the cream of the academic crop. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French créaim, creême, from Latin creamum] —cream adj —creamy adj

cream /ˈkriːm/ v [T] 1 to mix foods together until they become a thick smooth mixture: Next, cream the butter and sugar. 2 cream sb (informal) to hit someone very hard or easily defeat someone in a game, competition, etc.: The Yankees creamed the Red Sox 11–1.
➔ see picture on page A7

create /ˈkriːt/ v [T] 1 to make something new or happen: Scientists believe the universe was created by a big explosion. 2 Why do you want to create problems for everyone? The chemical reaction creates two new substances.
creation

cre-a-tion /kri'ejən/ (Ac) n. 1 [U] the act of creating something: the creation of 300 new jobs 2 [C] something that has been created: the artist's latest creation 3 the Creation according to many religions, the time when God made the universe and everything in it

cre-a-tive /kri'eativ/ (Ac) adj. 1 good at thinking of new ideas: I try to surround myself with creative people. 2 involving the use of imagination to produce new ideas or things: a creative solution to our problems | the writer's creative process | He is full of creative ideas. — creatively adv. — creativity n. [U]: the company encourages creativity and innovation.

cre-a-tor /kri'eətər/ (Ac) n. 1 [C] someone who made or invented a particular thing: Walt Disney, the creator of Mickey Mouse 2 the Creator God

creat-ure /kri'dər/ n. [C] 1 an animal, fish, or insect: Native Americans believe that all living creatures should be respected. 2 an imaginary animal or person, or one that is very strange and frightening: creatures from outer space 3 creature comforts all the things that make life comfortable and enjoyable 4 a creature of habit someone who always does things in the same way or at the same time

cre-dence /krə'dens/ n. [U] (formal) the acceptance of something as true: His ideas quickly gained credence (=started to be believed) among economists.

cre-den-tials /krə'den'taıls/ n. [plural] 1 some one’s education, achievements, experience, etc.: that prove that she has the ability to do something: a woman with impressive credentials 2 a document that proves that you are: May I see your credentials?

cred-ibil it-ty /kredə'bɪləti/ n. [U] the quality of deserving to be believed and trusted: The scandal has ruined his credibility as a leader.

cred-ible /kredə'bəl/ adj. deserving or able to be believed or trusted: a credible witness — credibly adv.

cred-it /'krɛdɪt/ (Ac) n. 1 [U] an arrangement with a bank, store, etc., that allows you to buy something and pay for it later: We bought a new stove on credit. 2 [U] praise given to someone for doing something: They never give Jesse any credit for all the extra work he does. I can't take all the credit: Nicky helped a lot too. The team deserves credit for playing hard until the end. | Much to Todd's credit, the dance was a great success. 3 be a credit to sb/sth to be so successful or good that the people around you are proud of you: Jo's a credit to her family. 4 be in credit to have money in your bank account 5 [C] a successfully completed part of a course at a university or college: She needs 30 more credits to graduate. 6 have sth to your credit to have achieved something: She already has two best-selling novels to her credit. 7 the credits [plural] a list of all the people involved in making a television program or movie [Origin: 1500—1600 French crédit, from Italian, from Latin creditum "something given to someone to keep safe, loan"]

cred-it-able /'krɛdɪtəbl/ adj. deserving praise or approval: a creditable piece of scientific research

cred-it card /'krɛdɪt kərd/ n. [C] a small plastic card that you use to buy goods or services and pay for them later: Can I pay by credit card?

cred-it limit /'krɛdɪt ˈlɪmɪt/ n. [C] the amount of money that you are allowed to borrow or spend using your credit card

cred-i-tyor /'krɛdɪtiər/ (Ac) n. [C] a person or organization that you owe money to ➔ DEBTOR

cred-it rating /'krɛdɪt ˈreɪtɪŋ/ n. [C] ECONOMICS a judgment made by a bank or other company about how likely a person or a business is to pay their debts

cre do /'krɪdəʊ/ n. (plural credos) [C] a short statement that expresses a belief or rule

cre-du-li-ty /'krɛdələti/ n. [U] (formal) willingness or ability to believe that something is true: Her story strained credibility (seems difficult to believe).

cred /'krɛd/ n. [C] a set of beliefs or principles: people of every creed, color, and nationality

thesaurus: faith, religion, belief ➔ FAITH

creek /kriək, krək/ n. 1 a small narrow stream or river 2 be up the creek (without a paddle) (spoken) to be in a difficult situation: I'll really be up the creek if I don't pay my bills by Friday.

crep /krep/ v. (past tense and past participle crept) /krep/t [I] 1 to move very carefully and quietly so that no one will notice you: She crept down the hall, trying not to wake up her mom. 2 to move somewhere very slowly: a tractor creeping along the road at 15 mph 3 to gradually begin to appear: Bitterness crept into his voice. 4 to gradually
increase: The total number of people out of work crept up to five million.

creep² n [C] (informal) 1 someone who you dis- like a lot: Get lost, you little creep! 2 give sb the creeps to make you feel nervous and slightly frightened: That house gives me the creeps.

creepy /'kripi/ adj making you feel nervous and slightly frightened: a really creepy movie

cre·mate /kri'meit/ v [T] to burn the body of a dead person at a funeral ceremony —cre·ma·to·ri·um /kri'me tə rə mə/ n. [C,U]

cre·ma·to·ri·um /kri'me tə rə mə/ n. (plural cre·ma·to·ri·ums or cre·ma·to·ri·a /kri'me tə rə è/) [C] a building in which the bodies of dead people are cremated

cre·ole /'kriol/ n. 1 [C,U] ENGL. ARTS a language that is a combination of a European language and one or more others 2 Creole [C] a) someone whose family were originally from both Europe and Africa b) someone whose family were originally French settlers in the southern U.S. [Origin: 1700—1800 French créole, from Spanish, from Portuguese crioulo “black person born in Brazil, home-born slave,” from criar “to breed”) —creole adj.

crêpe /krɛp/ n. 1 [C] a very thin pancake 2 [U] thin light cloth with very small folded lines on its surface, made from cotton, silk, wool, etc.

crêpe paper n. [U] thin brightly colored paper with small folded lines on its surface, used for making decorations

crept /krept/ v. the past tense and past participle of creep

cres·cen·do /kres ə nˈdoʊ/ n. (plural crescendos) [C] ENGL. ARTS a gradual increase in the loudness of a piece of music until it becomes very loud

cres·cent /kres ə n/ n. [C] a curved shape that is wider in the middle and pointed on the ends: a crescent moon [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French creissant, from creisere “to grow, increase,” from Latin crescere] ➔ see picture at SHAPE

crest /krest/ n. [C] 1 (usually singular) the top of a hill or wave: It took us over an hour to reach the crest of the hill. 2 a pointed group of feathers on top of a bird’s head

crest·fall·en /krest ˈfələn/ adj. (formal) disappointed and sad: Thomas was crestfallen when he heard the judge’s decision.

crèv·e·sæ·sæ /kroʊˈvæsə/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a deep wide crack, especially in thick ice

crèv·i·ce /kriˈvi s/ n. [C] a narrow crack, especially in rock

crew /kru/ n. [C] 1 all the people that work together on a ship, airplane, etc.: the crew of the space shuttle 2 a group of people who work together on something: the movie’s cast and crew [Origin: 1500—1600 crew “additional soldiers, reinforcements” (15—16 centuries), from Old French creue “increase,” from creisire]

c·crew cut n [C] a very short style of hair for men

crib /ˈkrɪb/ n [C] a baby’s bed with bars around the sides ➔ see picture at BED

c·crib death n [C] the sudden and unexpected death of a healthy baby while s/he is asleep

c·crib she·et also c·crib note n. [C] (informal) something on which questions are written, usually used in order to cheat on a test

c·crick·et n [C] a small brown insect that can jump, and makes a short loud noise by rubbing its wings together 2 [U] a game in which two teams try to get points by hitting a ball and running between two sets of sticks

c·crime /ˈkraɪm/ n. 1 [U] illegal activities in general: There’s very little crime in this neighborhood. 2 [C,U] something that expresses a desire to commit crime. 3 methods of crime prevention 4 The crime rate has gone down in the last few years. 5 Violent crime is up by 8%.

CRIMES THAT INVOLVE STEALING THINGS

Theft — the crime of stealing things: car theft — the crime of stealing a car. 2 burglar — the crime of stealing something from a house. 3 stealing — the crime of taking things from a store without paying for them

CRIMES THAT INVOLVE ATTACKING PEOPLE

Assault — a crime in which someone is physically attacked

Mugging — a crime in which someone is attacked and robbed in a public place

Murder — a crime in which someone is deliberately killed ➔ ATTACK, CRIMINAL, STEAL

CRIMINAL ² adj relating to crime: a criminal record (= an official record of crimes someone has committed) 2 street gangs involved in criminal activity: Drinking and driving is a criminal offense (= a crime).

CRIMINAL ³ adv but not illegal: It’s criminal to charge so much to go to a movie. ➔ criminally

criminal
**crimp** 1 /krimp/ n [countable] **to put a crimp in/on sth** to reduce or restrict something, so that it is difficult to do something else: Failing wheat prices have put a crimp on farm incomes.

**crimp** 2 /ˈkrɪmp/ v [T] to restrict the development, use, or growth of something: The lack of effective advertising has cramped sales.

**crimson** /ˈkrɪmzn/ n [U] a dark slightly purple red color — **crimson adj**

**cringe** /ˈkrɪŋɡ/ v [I] 1 to move away from someone or something because you are afraid: a dog cringing in the corner 2 to feel embarrassed by something: Paul cringed at the thought of having to speak in public. — **cringe n [C]**

**crinkle** /ˈkrɪŋkl/ also **crinkle up** v [I,T] to become covered with small folds, or to make something do this: Mandy crinkled her nose in disgust. — **crinkled adj**. — **crinkly adj**

**crip·ple** /ˈkrɪpl/ n [C] (old-fashioned) someone who has difficulty walking because his/her legs are damaged or injured. This word is considered to be offensive, and you should avoid using it. It is better to say that someone is **disabled**.

**cripple** v [T] 1 to injure someone so she can no longer walk: He was crippled in a car accident. 2 to make something very weak, or damage it: The country’s economy has been crippled by drought. — **crippled adj**. — **crippling adj**

**critis·sис** /krɪˈsɪsɪs/ n (plural crises /ˈkrɪsɪsɪz/) [C,U] a time when a situation is very bad or dangerous: an economic/budget/financial etc. crisis | The president faces a political crisis. | In times of crisis, you find out who your real friends are. | The stock market is suffering from a crisis of confidence.

**crisp** /krɪsp/ adj 1 pleasantly dry, and hard enough to be broken easily: He stepped carefully through the crisp, deep snow. 2 food that is crisp is pleasantly hard or firm when you bite it: a nice crisp salad 3 paper or clothes that are crisp are fresh, clean, and new: a crisp $20 bill 4 weather that is crisp is cold and dry: a crisp winter morning

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**THE SAURUS**

### Types of criminals

**offender (Law)** – someone who is guilty of a crime

**thief** – someone who steals things

**robber** – someone who steals things, especially from stores or banks

**burglar** – someone who goes into buildings to steal things

**shoplifter** – someone who takes things from stores without paying for them

**pickpocket** – someone who steals things from people's pockets

**attacker** – someone who uses violence to hurt someone

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**murderer** – someone who deliberately kills another person → **CRIME**

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**murderer** – someone who deliberately kills another person → **CRIME**
cri·tique1 /krɪˈtɪk/ n. [C] a piece of writing describing the good and bad qualities of a play, film, book, etc.; a critique of John Updike’s latest novel
critique2 v. [T] to judge whether someone or something is good or bad; a group of artists meeting to critique each other’s work
crit·ter /ˈkrɪtər/ n. [C] (spoken) a creature, especially an animal
croach /krəʊk/ v. 1 [I] to make a deep low sound like the sound a frog makes 2 [I, I] to speak in a low rough voice 3 [I] ( slang ) to die — croak n. [C]
cro·chet /kroʊˈʃeɪt/ v. [T, T] to make clothes, hats, etc. from yarn, using a special needle with a hook at one end
cro·co·dile /ˈkrəʊkəˌdaɪl/ n. [C] a large reptile with a long body and a long mouth with sharp teeth that lives in rivers and lakes in hot countries [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French crocodile, from Latin crocodilus, from Greek, “lizard, crocodile,” from kroko “small stone” + drilos “worm”]
cro·cus /ˈkrəʊkəs/ n. [C] a small purple, yellow, or white flower that appears in spring
crois·san·t /ˈkrwəsˌsānt/ n. [C] a curved piece of soft bread, usually eaten for breakfast — see picture at bread
cro·ny /ˈkrəʊni/ n. (plural cronies) [C] (informal, disapproving) one of a group of friends who use their power or influence to help each other: one of his political cronies
crook /krʊk/ n. [C] 1 ( informal ) a criminal or dishonest person: a bunch of crooks 2 the crook of your arm the inside part of your arm, where it bends
crook·ed /ˈkrʊkəd/ adj. 1 not straight: crooked teeth
crop /ˈkrɒp/ n. 1 [U] to sing or speak softly about love — crooner n. [C]
crop /ˈkrɒp/ v. (cropped, cropping) [T] to make something shorter by cutting it: Her hair was closely cropped.
crop up phr. v. to suddenly happen or appear; Several problems cropped up soon after we bought the car.
cro·quet /ˈkrəʊkət/ n. [U] an outdoor game in which you hit heavy balls under curved wires using a wooden hammer
cross /kros/ 1 [U] to go from one side of a road, river, place, etc. to the other: Look both ways before crossing the street! 2 [U] to cross the Pacific; Thousands of people cross the border from Mexico to the U.S. each year 3 [T] Thompson was the first runner to cross the finish line. 4 [T] if two or more roads, lines, etc. cross, or if one crosses another, they go across each other: There’s a post office where Main Street crosses Elm. 5 [T] if you cross your arms, legs, or ankles, you put one on top of the other: She sat down and crossed her legs. 6 cross your mind if something crosses your mind, you suddenly think about it: It never crossed my mind that she might be sick. 7 [T] to make someone angry by refusing to do what she wants: I wouldn’t cross her if I were you. 8 cross the line to go beyond the limits of proper behavior and begin acting in an unacceptable way: The officers crossed the line when they began beating the suspect. 9 [T] to mix two different types of animals or plants to produce young animals or plants: Wolves can be crossed with domestic dogs. 8 cross my heart (and hope to die) (spoken) used to say that you promise that you will do something, or that what you are saying is true 9 cross your fingers also keep your fingers crossed used to say that you hope something will happen: People vote, cross their fingers, and hope for the best. [Origin: 900—1000 Old
C

cross

Norse kross, from an unrecorded Old Irish cross, from Latin crux]
cross sth ↔ off pht v. to draw a line through something on a list to show that you have dealt with it: *Cross off their names as they arrive.*
cross sth ↔ out pht v. to draw a line through something that you have written because it is not correct: *The salesmen crossed out $222 and wrote $225.*
cross-legged adj., usu. (in a particular sitting position with your knees apart and one foot on the floor) having knees apart and one foot behind the other. *You can sit cross-legged on the floor.*
cross-leggedly adv. in a sitting position with your knees apart and one foot over the opposite leg: *We sat cross-legged on the floor.*
cross-over /'krOswəvər/ n. [C, U] a situation in which something or someone is popular or successful in different areas, or is liked by different types of people, for example when a popular song is liked by people who usually like only serious music. *The song became a crossover hit.*
cross-purposes n. at cross-purposes if two people are at cross-purposes, they become confused because they think they are talking about the same thing, although they are not.
cross-reference n. [C] a note in a book telling you to look on a different page for more information.
cross-roads /'krOsrəʊdz/ n. (plural crossroads) [C] 1 a place where two roads cross each other 2 a time when you have to make an important decision about your future: *Neale’s career was at a crossroads.*
cross-section, cross-section n. [C] 1 a group of people or things that is typical of a larger group: a *cross-section of the American public* 2 something that has been cut in half so that you can look at the inside, or a drawing of this: a *cross section of the brain.*
cross street n. [C] a large street that crosses another street: *The nearest cross street to our house is Victory Boulevard.*
cross-trainer n. [C] usually plural a type of shoe that can be worn for playing different types of sports.
cross-training n. [U] the activity of training for more than one sport at the same time.
crosswalk /'krOswɔːk/ n. [C] a marked place where people can cross a road safely. *crossword* n. [C] a word game in which you write the answers to clues (=questions) in a pattern of numbered boxes → see picture at PUZZLE.
crotch /krʌtʃ/ n. [C] the place where your legs join at the top, or the part of a piece of clothing that covers this.
crotchety adj. informally annoyed or made angry: *a crotchety old man.*
crouch /'krʌstʃ/ also crouch down v. [I] to lower your body close to the ground by bending your knees and back: *We crouched down behind the wall to hide.* → see picture on page A9.
crow /kraʊ/ n. [C] 1 a large black bird that makes a loud sound 2 as the crow flies used to describe the distance between two places when measured in a straight line: *My house is ten miles from here as the crow flies.*
crow v. [I] 1 to make the loud sound of a rooster 2 to talk very proudly about yourself or your achievements: *His supporters are still crowing about the court’s decision.*
crowbar /'kraʊbɑːr/ n. [C] a strong iron bar with a curved end, used for forcing things open.
crowd /'kraʊd/ n. [C] a large group of people in one place: *a crowd of reporters* 1 A crowd gathered to watch the parade. 2 [plural] ordinary people: *He likes to stand out from the crowd.*
The attack on Pearl Harbor was a crucial moment in American history.

The prisoners were all crowded around in a small cell. Shoppers crowded the malls in the week before Christmas.

Crowds are very full of people or things: a crowded room The streets were crowded with tourists.

The crowns were made of gold and jewels that a king or queen wears on his/her head, so that s/he officially becomes king or queen:

The career was crowned by the best actor award.

He was crowned at the age of six.

Children can be very cruel to other children: Children can be very cruel to each other.

Cruelties are behavior or actions that are cruel: cruelty to animals The cruelties of war.

Her cruel father's death was a cruel blow.

Her cruel behavior or actions that are cruel: cruelty to animals The cruelties of war.

Show business can be cruel.

Making someone suffer or feel unhappy: Her father's death was a cruel blow.

Deliberately hurting people or animals: Children can be very cruel to each other.

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Thoughtless, spiteful, abusive, vicious, malicious — cruelly

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crush

/craʃ/ v. 1 [T] to press something because you think you are usually lives in water [Latin crusta] —crushed adj.

CRUSH n. 1 singular a noise like the sound of something being crushed: the crunch of footsteps on gravel —see picture on page A7. 2 singular a difficult situation caused by a lack of something, especially money or time: the hospital’s budget crunch 3 the crunch also crunch time the moment in a situation when you must make an important decision: Crunch time is approaching for college applicants.

crusade /’kra:seɪd/ n. [C] a determined attempt to change something because you think you are morally right: a crusade for better schools —crusading adj.

crust /’kraʊst/ n. 1 [singular] the surface of the lake as covered by a thin thing: crust of ice. 2 [plural] a hard outer shell and several pairs of legs, and usually lives in water [Latin crusta] —crustacean adj.

crusty /’kræstɪ/ adj. having a hard crust: crusty bread

crutch /’krʌtʃ/ n. [C] usually plural one of a pair of sticks that you lean on to help you walk: He was on crutches after breaking his leg. 2 (disapproving) something that gives someone support or help, especially when this is not good for him/her: Tom uses those pills as a crutch.

crux /’krʌks/ n. the crux the most important part of a problem, question, argument, etc.: The budget plan is the crux of the dispute between the White House and Congress

cry /’kraɪ/ v. (cried, cries) 1 [I] to produce tears from your eyes, usually because you are unhappy or hurt: What are you crying about? 2 [I] a woman crying over the death of her son. 3 [C] to cry for help.

CRUSHING /’kraʃɪŋ/ adj. very hard to deal with: He was/they were crushed by the news.

crushing /’kraʃɪŋ/ adj. very hard to deal with: He feels/they feel crushed by the news.

crushed /’kraʃt/ n. 1 [plural] a hard outer shell and several pairs of legs, and usually lives in water [Latin crusta] —crustacean adj.

crunch /’krʌntʃ/ v. 1 [T] to eat hard food in a way that

—crunchy adj.

crunch 2 1 [I] to completely defeat someone or something, using severe methods: The uprising was crushed by the military. 2 to completely defeat someone or something, using severe methods: The army suffered a crushing defeat. 3 to completely defeat someone or something, using severe methods: The health care system is crying out for reform.

crunchy /’krʌntʃi/ adj. something being crushed: crunchy leaves.

crunching /’krʌntʃɪŋ/ adj. something being crushed: crunchy leaves.

crunchy /’krʌntʃi/ adj. something being crushed: crunchy leaves.
sad or upsetting: *It would be a crying shame if the school had to close down.*

crypt /ˈkrɪpt/ n. [C] a room under a church, used in past times for burying people

cryptic /ˈkrɪptɪk/ adj. having a meaning that is hard to understand: *a cryptic message* —cryptically adv.

crystal /ˈkraɪstəl/ n. [U] high-quality clear glass: *crystal wine glasses* 2 [C,U] rock that is clear, or a piece of this 3 [C] a small evenly shaped object that forms naturally when a liquid becomes solid: *ice crystals* 4 [C] CHEMISTRY a solid substance that has atoms arranged in a regular repeated pattern: *copper sulfate crystals* [ORIGIN: 1000—1100 Old French *cristal*, from Latin *crystallum*, from Greek *krystallos* "ice, crystal"]

crystal ball n. [C] a glass ball that you look into, that some people believe can show the future

crystal clear adj. 1 clearly stated and easy to understand: *I made it crystal clear that you weren’t allowed to go!* 2 completely clear and clear: *The lake was crystal clear.*

crypticalize /ˈkrɪptɪˌlaɪz/ v. [T] 1 if a liquid crystallizes, it forms crystals 2 if an idea or plan crystallizes, it becomes clear in your mind: *The recent events really crystallized my opposition to war.*

c-section /ˈsɪs.ˌekʃən/ n. [C] a CESAREAN CT the written abbreviation of CONNECTICUT

cub /ˈkʌb/ n. [C] the baby of a lion, bear, etc.

cub-hole /ˈkʌbˌhəʊl/ n. [C] a small space or room, used for storing things

cube /ˈkjuːb/ n. [C] 1 a solid square object with six equal sides: *a sugar cube* 2 *ice cube* —see picture at SHAPE 2 *the cube of sth* MATH the number you get when you multiply a number by itself twice: *The cube of 3 is 27.* [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 Latin *cubus*, from Greek *kybos* "cube, vertebra*"]

cube √ v. [T] 1 MATH to multiply a number by itself twice: *2 cubed is 8.* 2 to cut something into cubes

cube root n. [C] MATH the cube root of a particular number is the number which, when multiplied by itself twice, equals that number. For example, the cube root of 64 is 4. — see SQUARE ROOT

cubic /ˈkjuːbɪk/ adj. CUBIC INCH/CENTIMETER/YARD etc. MATH a measurement of space which is calculated by multiplying the length of something by its width and height

cubicule /ˈkuːbɪkəl/ n. [C] a small partly enclosed part of a room: *office cubicles* [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 Latin *cubiculum*, from *cubare* "to lie"]

'Cub Scouts' n. [plural] the part of the BOY SCOUTS that is for younger boys

cuckoo /ˈkʌkoʊ/ n. [plural cuckoos] [C] a gray European bird that puts its eggs in other birds’ nests and that has a call that sounds like its name [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French *cicu*, from the sound it makes]

cu-cum-ber /ˈkyu.ˈkʌmbər/ n. [C] a long thin green vegetable, usually eaten raw [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French *coconbre*, from Latin *cucumis*, from Greek *krystallos* "ice, crystal"]

cryptic /ˈkrɪptɪk/ adj. having a meaning that is hard to understand: *a cryptic message* —cryptically adv.

cryptically /ˈkrɪptɪkəli/ adv.

cryptically /ˈkrɪptɪkəli/ adv.

crypticalize /ˈkrɪptɪˌlaɪz/ v. [T] 1 if a liquid crystallizes, it forms crystals 2 if an idea or plan crystallizes, it becomes clear in your mind: *The recent events really crystallized my opposition to war.*

crypticalize /ˈkrɪptɪˌlaɪz/ v. [T] 1 if a liquid crystallizes, it forms crystals 2 if an idea or plan crystallizes, it becomes clear in your mind: *The recent events really crystallized my opposition to war.*

cryp·tic /krɪpˈtɪk/ adj. having a meaning that is hard to understand: *a cryptic message* —cryptically adv.

cryptically /ˈkrɪptɪkəli/ adv.

**THESARUS** hug, embrace, hold, wrap
your arms around sb ➔ HUG

cuddle up phr. v. to lie or sit very close to someone or something: *The children cuddled up to each other in the dark.*
cuddly /ˈkʌdlɪ/ adj. soft, warm, and nice to hold: *a cuddly stuffed animal*
cue /ˈkyu/ n. [C] 1 an action or event that is a signal for something else to happen: *That was a cue for me to leave.* 2 a word or action that is a signal for someone to speak or act in a play, movie, etc.: *Tony stood by the stage, waiting for his cue.* 3 [right/as if] on cue happening or done at exactly the right moment: *Then Bart walked in, right on cue.* 4 *take a/your cue from sb* to copy what someone else does because s/he does it correctly 5 a long straight wooden stick used for hitting the ball in games such as POOL 6 a movement of the hand, body, or face that communicates meaning without words: *Cues such as smiling or lowering your eyes show that you are attracted to someone.*
cuff /ˈkʌf/ n. [C] 1 the end of a sleeve 2 a narrow piece of cloth turned up at the bottom of your pants 3 off-the-cuff without previous thought or preparation: *an off-the-cuff remark* 4 cuffs [plural] (informal) HANDCUFFS
cuff √ v. [T] (informal) to put HANDCUFFS on someone
cuff link n. [C] a small piece of jewelry that a man can use instead of a button to fasten the cuff of his shirt
culinary /ˈkjuːlərəri/ adj. having a meaning that is hard to understand: *a cryptic message* —cryptically adv.

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culinary /ˈkjuːlərəri/ adj. having a meaning that is hard to understand: *a cryptic message* —cryptically adv.
Cull /kəl/ v  1 [T] (formal) to collect information from different places: data culled from various sources 2 [T] to kill some of the animals in a group so that the size of the group does not increase too much. —cull n [C]

culminating in with sth phr v to end with a particular event, especially a big or important one: a series of arguments that culminated in divorce

culmination of sth something important that happens after a period of development: That discovery was the culmination of his life’s work.

culpafully /ˈkʌlpufl/ adj (formal) deserving blame: Both sides were equally culpable.

cult /ˈkəlt/ n [C] 1 someone who has done something wrong: Police are still looking for the culprit. 2 the reason for a particular problem or difficulty: High labor costs are the main culprit for the rise in prices. [Origin: 1600—1700 Anglo-French cul (from culpable “guilty”) + prit “ready (to prove it)”]

cultivate /ˈkʌltɪveɪt/ v 1 to work land for growing crops and plants 2 to develop a particular skill, quality, or attitude:

—culminating /ˈkʌlmiəntɪŋ/ adj 1 relating to a particular society and its way of life: England has a rich cultural heritage. 2 relating to art, literature, music, etc.: a guide to cultural events in London. The museum is a welcome addition to the city’s cultural life. 3 cultural diffusion SOCIAL SCIENCE the spread of ideas. CUSTOMS (traditional ways of doing something), etc. between people from different cultures 4 cultural diversity SOCIAL SCIENCE the fact that there are many clearly different cultures in a city, country, etc. 5 cultural institution SOCIAL SCIENCE an important practice or custom (=traditional way of doing something) that has existed in a society or within a social group for a long time. —cultural adj: Europe is a culturally diverse continent.

culture /ˈkʌltʃər/ n 1 [C/U] SOCIAL SCIENCE the art, beliefs, behavior, ideas, etc. of a particular society: the culture of ancient Greece. 2 [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS art, literature, music, etc.: Boston is a good place for anyone who is interested in culture. 3 [C/U] BIOLOGY the process of growing bacteria for scientific use, or the bacteria or cells produced by this: tissue culture [Origin: 1600—1700 Old French, Latin cultura, from calx “care, worship”]

cultured /ˈkʌltʃərd/ adj intelligent, polite, and interested in art, music, etc.

culture shock n [singular, U] a feeling of being confused or anxious when you visit a foreign country for the first time

cumbersome /ˈkʌmbɜrsm/ adj 1 a cumbersome process is slow and difficult: Getting a passport can be a cumbersome process. 2 heavy and difficult to move or use: cumbersome equipment

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cup² v. (cupped, cupping) [T] to form your hands into the shape of a cup: Greta cupped her hands around the mug.

cup-board /ˌkʌp.bɔːd/ n. [C] a piece of furniture with doors and shelves, used for storing clothes, plates, food, etc. [Origin: 1500—1600 cupboard “shelf or table for cups” (14—18 centuries)]

cup-cake /ˈkʌp.kɛk/ n. [C] a small round cake

cu·ri·os·i·ty /kyʊˈrɪəsɪti/ n. [U] (formal) very strong desire for something, especially money or property (e.g. greed)

cu·rable /ˈkərəbəl/ adj. able to be cured (and) incurable: a curable disease

cu·rar·i·tor /kyʊərɪˈtɪərɪər/ n. [C] someone who is in charge of a museum

curb /kɜːr/ n. [C] the edge of a sidewalk, where it joins the road [Origin: 1400—1500 French courbe “curve, curved piece of wood or metal,” from Latin curvus “bent, curved”]

THE SAURUS

edge, perimeter, rim, margin ➔ EDGE

Thesaurus

—curiously adv.
curl¹ /kɜːrl/ n. [C] 1 a piece of hair that hangs in a curved shape: a little girl with blonde curls ➔ see picture at hair 2 something that forms a curved shape: a curl of smoke ➔ curly adj.
curl² v. [T] to form a curved shape, or to make something do this: I don’t know if I should curl my hair or leave it straight. | Thick smoke curled from the chimney. | The phone cord was curled around her hand.
curl up prep. v. 1 to lie or sit comfortably with your arms and legs bent close to your body: Pepe curled up on the couch to watch TV. 2 if paper, leaves, etc. curl up, their edges become curved and point up

curl-er /ˈkɜːrlər/ n. [C usually plural] a small metal or plastic tube for making hair curl ‘curling iron n. [C] a piece of electrical equipment that you heat and use to curl your hair

cur·ral /ˈkɜːrəl/ n. [C] a small round red or black berry, usually dried [Origin: 1500—1600 raising of Corsante “raisin of Corinth” (14—17 centuries), from Corinth city and area in Greece]
cur·ren·cy /ˌkɜːrənsi, ˈkərənsi/ n. (plural currencies) 1 [C,U] the type of money that a country uses: Japanese currency | foreign currency

cur·re·nent /ˌkɜːrəˈnɛnt, ˈkær-/ n. [C] a continuous movement of water or air in a particular direction: We were swimming against a strong current. 2 a flow of

Thesaurus

money, bill, coin, cash, change ➔ MONEY

2 [U] the state of being accepted or used by a lot of people: During the 1880s, Marxism began to gain currency. [Origin: 1600—1700 Medieval Latin currentia “flowing,” from Latin currere]
cur·rent² /ˈkɜːrənt/ adj. happening, existing, or being used now: Sales for the current year are low: the current edition of “Newsweek” [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French curant, present participle of courir “to run,” from Latin currere]

Thesaurus

present, existing, prevailing ➔ PRESENT

current
current affairs \( n \) [U] important political or social events that are happening now

currently /ˈkɜrəntli/ \( \text{adj} \) at the present time: She's currently studying in Japan. These are the most effective drugs currently available.

**curricular** /ˈkɜriklər/ \( n \) (plural curricula /-kərɪˈleərə/ or curriculums) \( [C] \) all of the subjects that are taught at a school, college, etc. [Origin: 1800—1900 Modern Latin, Latin, “running, course,” from currere]

curry /ˈkəri/ \( n \) \( [C,U] \) meat or vegetables cooked in a spicy sauce

curtains /ˈkɜtən/ \( n \) \( [C,U] \) a screen that moves to show where you are writing

cursed /ˈkɜrsd/ \( adj \) be cursed with bad luck: All his life, he's been both a blessing and a curse.

curtail /ˈkɜrtəl/ \( v \) \( [T]\) to reduce something: new laws to curtail immigration —curtailment /ˈkɜrtəlmənt/ \( n \) \( [C,U] \)

curtain /ˈkɜtrən/ \( n \) \( [C,U] \) something that hangs from above to cover a window, divide a room, etc.: a shower curtain | a new pair of curtains | Can you close/draw/pull the curtains for me? [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French cortine, from Late Latin cortina, from Latin cohors “enclosure, court”]

curtsey, curtsy /ˈkərsə/ \( v \) (curtied, curties) \( [I]\) if a woman curtsies, she bends her knees with one foot in front of the other as a sign of respect for an important person [Origin: 1500—1600 courtesy] —cursy /ˈkɜrsi/ \( n \) \( [C] \)

curse /kərs/ \( v \) \( [I,T]\) to swear:

1. [I] to swear: He cursed at the lawn mower when it didn't start. 2. [T] to say or think bad things about someone or something because he, she, or it that has made you angry: I cursed myself for not buying the car insurance sooner. 3. [T] to ask God or a magical power to make it more comfortable: I cursed the house.

curse on /kərs on/ \( v \) \( [T]\) to be angry at someone: She cursed on me.

custom /ˈkəstəm/ \( n \) \( [C]\) the people in a particular society do because it is traditional: the custom of throwing rice at weddings | It's the custom for the bride's parents to pay for the wedding. | Chinese customs and culture
THE SAURUS

habit, tradition, practice, convention ➔ HABIT

2 customs [plural] the place where your bags are checked for illegal goods when you go into a country: It took forever to go through customs.

[Origin: 1100–1200 Old French custume, from Latin consuetudo, from consessere “to make someone used to something”]

cus·tom·ary /ˈkʌstəmərē/ adj. usual or normal: It is customary for a local band to lead the parade.

—customarily /ˈkʌstəməriəli/ adv.

cus·tom·ize /ˈkʌstəmaɪz/ v. [T] to change something to make it more appropriate for a particular person or purpose: a customized software package

’custom-built adj. a custom-built car, machine, etc. is built specially for a particular person

cus·tom·er /ˈkʌstəmer/ n. [C] someone who buys things from a store or company: Dow is one of our biggest customers. | Foster was a regular customer at Brennan’s Restaurant. | efforts to improve customer service

THE SAURUS

client – someone who pays for a service: a business meeting with clients.
shopper – someone who goes to a store looking for things to buy: streets full of Christmas shoppers
patron (formal) – someone who uses a particular store, restaurant, company, etc.: the patrons of the restaurant
consumer – anyone who buys goods or uses services: the rights of consumers
buyer – someone who buys something very expensive, such as a car or a house: first-time home buyers ➔ STORE

2 MAKE SHORTER [T] to make something shorter using a knife, scissors, etc.: We cut the grass once a week. | Did you get your hair cut?

THE SAURUS

saw – to cut wood, using a saw (= a tool with a row of sharp points)
chop down – to make a tree fall down by cutting it
mow – to cut grass using a special machine: I need to mow the lawn.
trim – to cut off a small amount of something to make it look neater, for example hair or a bush
snip – to cut something quickly, using scissors

3 REDUCE [T] to reduce the amount of something: You need to cut the amount of fat in your diet. | The company had to close several factories to cut costs. | The number of soldiers had to be cut in half.

THE SAURUS

reduce, lower, decrease, slash, roll back ➔ REDUCE

4 INJURE [T] to injure yourself or someone else with a knife or something else that is sharp: He cut his finger on a piece of broken glass. | She fell and cut her head open.

5 cut sb free/loose to cut something such as a...
cut

rope or metal in order to let someone escape: Firemen were carefully cutting the driver free from the wreckage.

6 MAKE A HOLE/MARK [T] to make a mark in the surface of something, open something, etc. using a sharp tool: She used a saw to cut a hole in the ice. | Strange letters had been cut into the stone.

7 GO A QUICK WAY [I] to go somewhere by a quicker and more direct way than usual: We cut through/across our neighbor's yard.

8 ON A COMPUTER [T] to remove writing, a picture, etc. from a computer document: Cut and paste the picture into a new file (= remove it and move it to another place).

9 REMOVE PARTS FROM A MOVIE, ETC. [T] to remove parts from a movie, book, speech, etc.: The original version was cut by more than 30 minutes.

10 cut corners to do something less well than you should, in order to save time, effort, or money: Parents are worried that the city is cutting corners in education.

11 cut class/school to deliberately not go to class or school

12 cut your losses to stop doing something that is failing so that you do not waste any more money, time, or effort: He decided to cut his losses and sell the business.

13 cut sth short to end something earlier than you had planned: His career was cut short by an injury.

14 not cut it to not be good enough to do something: Barry's just not cutting it as a journalist.

15 cut it close to unfairly go in front of someone because something is wrong with the telephone connection

16 be cut off if a place is cut off, it is difficult or impossible to get to or leave: The ski resort was cut off by a heavy snowfall.

17 cut sb off to interrupt someone: He cut her off in mid-sentence.

18 cut out to remove something by cutting it with a knife or scissors: The children cut star shapes out of colored paper.

19 cut it that out (spoken) used in order to tell someone to stop doing something that is annoying: You: Cut that out, you two, or you'll go to your rooms.

20 not be cut out for sth/to be sth not to have the qualities that you need for a particular job or activity: I decided I wasn't really cut out to be a teacher.

21 cut sth ↔ up to cut something into smaller pieces: Cut up two carrots and three potatoes.

22 cut sth off to separate something by cutting it from other people who are waiting to do something: Some idiot cut in front of me on the freeway and almost caused an accident.

23 cut off phr. v. 1 cut sth ↔ off to separate something by cutting it away from the main part: Cut the top off a large ripe pineapple. | His finger was cut off in the accident. 2 cut sth ↔ off to stop the supply of something: They're going to cut off our electricity if you don't pay that bill. 3 be/get cut off to be unable to finish talking to someone because something is wrong with the telephone connection 4 be cut off if a place is cut off, it is difficult or impossible to get to or leave: The ski resort was cut off by a heavy snowfall. 5 cut sb off to interrupt someone: He cut her off in mid-sentence.

24 cut across if a problem or feeling cuts across different groups of people, they are all affected by it: Basketball's popularity cuts across racial lines.

25 cut sth ↔ back phr. v. to reduce the amount, size, cost, etc. of something: Education spending cannot be cut back any further. | The company is attempting to cut back on expenses.

26 cut down phr. v. 1 to eat, drink, or use less of something, especially in order to improve your health: I've always smoked, but I'm trying to cut down. | I'm trying to cut down on the fat in my diet. 2 cut sth ↔ down to reduce the amount of something: Email cuts down the amount of paper passed between staff. | By getting the design right, you can cut down on accidents. 3 cut sth ↔ down to cut a tree so that the whole of it falls to the ground: Beautiful old oaks had been cut down to build houses.

27 cut in phr. v. cut in front/cut in line to unfairly go in front of other people who are waiting to do something: Some idiot cut in front of me on the freeway and almost caused an accident.

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32 cut in phr. v. cut in front/cut in line to unfairly go in front of other people who are waiting to do something: Some idiot cut in front of me on the freeway and almost caused an accident.
2 smart in a way that can seem rude: Ignore him; he's just trying to be cute. —cute·ly adv. —cute·ness n [U]
cy·a·nide /ˈsɪənɪd/ n [C] the hard thin skin at the bottom of your fingernails
cut·ler·y /ˈkʌtli/ n [U] knives, forks, and spoons [silverware]
cut·let /ˈkʌtli/ n. [C] a small flat piece of meat: veal cutlets
cut·off /ˈkʌtɒf/ n. [C] 1 a time or level at which something stops: The cutoff date for applying was June 3rd. 2 a cutoff (plural) a pair of shorts that you make by cutting off the bottom part of a pair of pants
'cut-rate' also 'cut-price' adj. cheaper than normal: cut-rate insurance
cut·ter /ˈkʌtər/ n. [C] a tool that cuts things: wire cutters | a cookie cutter
cut·throat /ˈkʌtˌθrɔʊt/ adj. a cutthroat activity or business involves people competing with each other in an unpleasant way: cutthroat competition
cut·ting /ˈkʌtɪŋ/ adj. unkind and intended to upset someone: a cutting remark
cut·ting board n. [C] a piece of wood or plastic that you cut food on when you are cooking
cutting edge n. the cutting edge (of sth) the newest design or the most advanced way of doing something: artists on the cutting edge of computer animation —cutting-edge adj.: cutting-edge technology
cy·a·ni·de /ˈsɪənɪd/ n. [C] a very strong poison
cy·ber·ca·fé /ˈsaɪbərˌkæf/ n. [C] a café where you can use computers connected to the Internet
cy·ber·space /ˈsaɪbərˌspes/ n. [U] the imaginary place that electronic messages go through when they travel from one computer to another
cy·cle /ˈsaɪkl/ n. [C] a number of related events that happen again and again in the same order: the cycle of the seasons | the plant’s life cycle. | The company’s poor profits were put down to a temporary downturn in the business cycle. [Orig.: 1300—1400 French, Late Latin cyclus, from Greek kyklos “circle, wheel, cycle”]
cycle·clis·ter /ˈsaɪklɪst/ n. [C] 1 to ride a bicycle. | I cycled to the store. 2 to go through a series of related events again and again in the same order: Waste water is cycled through the machine and reused. —cyclis·tail adj. (C
cy·cli·cal /ˈsaɪklɪkl/ ‘sɪ-əl/ also cy·cli·cally /ˈsaɪklɪkli/ adv. happening again and again in a regular pattern: the cyclical nature of fashion —cy·cli·cal·ly adv.
cy·cl·ing /ˈsaɪklɪŋ/ n. [U] the sport or activity of riding a bicycle
cy·clone /ˈsaɪklən/ n. [C] a TORNADO
cy·lin·der /ˈsaɪlɪndər/ n. [C] 1 a shape, object, or container with circular ends and long straight sides —see picture at SHAPE

—THESAURUS—

shape, square, circle, semicircle, triangle, rectangle, oval ➔ SHAPE

2 the part of an engine that is shaped like a tube, where the piston moves up and down: a six-cylinder engine [Orig.: 1500—1600 Latin cilindus, from Greek kylindros “like a roll”]
cy·lin·d·ry-cal /ˈsaɪlɪndrikl/ adj. in the shape of a cylinder

—THESAURUS—

oval, circular, round, semicircular, triangular, rectangular ➔ SHAPE

cy·bom·ba /ˈsɪbəmba/ n. [C] a thin round metal plate that you hit to make a musical sound
cy·nic /ˈsaɪnɪk/ n. [C] a cynical person [Orig.: 1500—1600 Latin cynicus, from Greek kynikos “like a dog”] —cy·nic·al·ly adv.
cy·pher /ˈsaɪfər/ n. [C] another spelling of CIPHER
cy·ril·lic /ˈsaɪrɪlik/ adj. ENG. LANG. ARTS relating to the alphabet used for Russian, Bulgarian, and other Slavonic languages: Cyrillic writing
cy·st /ˈsaɪst/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a small lump containing liquid, that grows in your body or under your skin
cy·to·plasm /ˈsaɪtroˌplæzm/ n. [U] BIOLOGY all the material in the cell of a living thing except the NUCLEUS (= central part)
cy·to·skel·e·ton /ˈsaɪtroˌskeɪlən/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a system of very thin connected tubes in the cytoplasm of a cell, that gives the cell its shape and structure
czar /ˈzaər/ n. [C] 1 (informal) someone who is very powerful in a particular job or activity: the President’s drug czar. 2 HISTORY a male ruler of Russia before 1917 [Orig.: 1500—1600 Russian tsar], from Gothic kaisar “emperor,” from Greek, from Latin Caesar, from Julius Caesar

D

D, d /d/ 1 the fourth letter of the English alphabet 2 the number 500 in the system of ROMAN NUMERALS

d /d/ n. [C] a grade that a teacher gives to a student’s work to show that it is poor and just above the point of failing: I got a D on the history test. 2 [C, U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the second note in the musical SCALE of C, or the musical KEY based on this note

Dd

Dd
d. the written abbreviation of died: d. 1937
-‘d [d/ the short form of “would” or “had”: Ask her if she'd like to go with us.] | If only I'd known you were there!

D.A. n. [LAW] a DISTRICT ATTORNEY
dab1 /dæb/ n. [C] a small amount of something: a dab of butter
dab2 v (dabbled dabbing) 1 [T] to lightly touch something several times, usually with a cloth: Emily dabbed at her eyes with a handkerchief. 2 [T] to quickly put a small amount of a substance onto something: She dabbed some suntan lotion onto her cheeks.
dabble /dæbl/ v [I] to do something or be involved in something in a way that is not very serious: He dabbles in art.
dachs-hund /dækshunt/, -hund/ n. [C] a small dog with short legs and a long body
dac-tyl /dæktəl/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a RHYTHM in poetry in which a STRESSED word or SYLLABLE is followed by two words or syllables that are not stressed, as in the word "poetry"
dad /dæd/ or dad-dy /dædi/ n. [C] (informal) father: I’m having dinner with my mom and dad. | Dad, can I borrow $20? • RELATIVE

daisy /ˈdeɪzi/ n. (plural daisies) [C] a white flower with a bright yellow center [Origin: Old English dægesæge “day’s eye”]
daily /ˈdeɪli/ adj. 1 happening, done, or produced every day: daily flights to Miami | a daily newspaper 1 relating to a single day: a DAILY rate of pay 3 DAILY life the ordinary things that you usually do
dailyly /ˈdeɪli-ly/ adv. every day: The zoo is open daily.
dainty /ˈdeɪnti/ adj. small, pretty, and delicate: dainty white gloves
dairy1 /ˈdeɪri/ n. (plural dairies) [C] 1 a place on a farm, where milk is kept and butter and cheese are made 2 a company that sells milk and makes cheese, butter, etc.
dairy2 adj. [only before noun] 1 made from milk: dairy products 2 relating to the production of milk: a dairy farm

daisy /ˈdeɪzi/ n. (plural daisies) [C] a white flower with a bright yellow center [Origin: Old English dægesæge “day’s eye”]
daily /ˈdeɪli/ v (dallied, dallies) [I] (old-fashioned) to move slowly or waste time: children dailying on their way to school
dam1 /dæm/ n. [C] a wall built across a river in order to stop the water and make a lake
dam2 v (dammed, damming) [T] to build a dam across a river

dam-age1 /ˈdeɪmɪdʒ/ n. [U] 1 physical harm that is done to something, so that it is broken or injured: Was there any damage to your car? | The earthquake caused/did serious damage. | brain damage 2 a bad effect on someone or something: The closure of the factory will cause severe damage to the local economy. 3 damages [plural] LAW money that a court orders someone to pay someone else for harming that person or his/her property: The court ordered her to pay $2,000 in damages. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French dam, “dam-age,” from Latin damnum “damage, loss”]
damage2 v [T] 1 to physically harm someone or something: The storm damaged the tobacco crop. 2 to have a bad effect on someone or something: She didn’t want to do anything that would damage her reputation; — damaging adj.
dame /dæm/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) a woman
damn /dæm/ v be damned to be punished by God after your death by being sent to hell; showing that someone has done something very bad or wrong; damning evidence
damp /dæmp/ adj. slightly wet, usually in a cold and unpleasant way: The house was cold and damp. | a damp sponge | damp weather — dampness n. [U]

damp-en /ˈdæmpən/ v [T] 1 to make something slightly wet 2 to make something such as a feeling

Dal·ma-tian, dalmatian /ˈdalmaˌtiən/ n. [C] a dog with white fur and small black or brown spots.
The only dance I know is the tango.

is in danger of losing her job.

dangerous to smoking is dangerous to your health. It's dangerous for women to walk alone at night. Even tiny amounts of the gas are extremely/highly etc. dangerous. 2 likely to cause problems, or involving a lot of risk. The company is in a dangerous financial position. —dangerously adv.

dangerous criminal

Cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health. It's dangerous for women to walk alone at night. Even tiny amounts of the gas are extremely/highly etc. dangerous. 2 likely to cause problems, or involving a lot of risk. The company is in a dangerous financial position. —dangerously adv.

dark adj. 1 with very little or no light 2 new or unusual in a way that may shock some people: a daring movie 3 in the dark (informal) not
dark adj. 1 able or likely to harm you: a dangerous criminal 2 likely to cause problems, or involving a lot of risk. The company is in a dangerous financial position. —dangerously adv.

dangerous adj. 1 able or likely to harm you: a dangerous criminal 2 likely to cause problems, or involving a lot of risk. The company is in a dangerous financial position. —dangerously adv.
knowing about something important because no one has told you about it: Employees were kept in the dark about the possible layoffs.

dark-en /dArl, en/ v. [T] to make something dark, or to become dark. The sky darkened before the storm. | in a darkened room

dark 'horse n. [C] someone who is not well known and who surprises people by winning a competition

dark-ly /dArlI@/ adv. in a sad, angry, or threatening way: scientists speaking darkly about the future

dark-ness /dArlm@s/ n. [U] a place or time when there is no light: The whole room was in darkness. | We made it home just as darkness fell (=it became night).

dark-room /dArlrum@/ n. [C] a special room with a red light or no light, where film from a camera is made into photographs.

dar·ling /dãrlI@n/ n. [C] (spoken) used when speaking to someone you love: Come here, darling. | darling child

dar·ned /dArlnd/ adj. | speak desparately: It's darnd if I believe you!

dar·ning /dãrln@ng/ n. [C] (spoken) used in order to emphasize what you are saying: a darned good movie | The darn fool got lost.

dart 1 /dArt/ n. [U] a small pointed object that is thrown in a game of darts or used as a weapon. 2 darts [U] a game in which you throw darts at a circular board: A couple of men were playing darts.

dart 2 vb. [I] to move suddenly and quickly in a particular direction: The dog darted into the street.

dash 1 /dæʃ/ v. 1 [I] to go somewhere very quickly: She dashed into the room just before the boss arrived.

dash 2 /dæʃ/ n. 1 a make a dash for sth to run very quickly toward something: I made a dash for the house to get my umbrella. 2 [singular] a small amount of a liquid: a dash of lemon

darken /dArlkn/ vb. to make something appear darker or to become dark: The storm darkened the sky.

darken·ment /dArlkment/ n. [U] the process of darkening something: the darkening of the wound

dark·en·ment·less /dArlkmentm@ls/ adj. | not made dark: dark red, or to become dark: the storm.

dark·ness /dArlm@s/ n. [U] a place or time when there is no light: The whole room was in darkness. | We made it home just as darkness fell (=it became night).

dash 1 /dæʃ/ vb. 1 [I] to dash off sth to move suddenly and quickly in a particular direction: The dog darted into the street.

dash·board /dæʃbOd/ n. [C] the board in front of the driver in a car, that has the controls on it [orig.: 1800—1900 dash “to strike with small drops of liquid” (17—19 centuries) + board (because it was originally a board to stop mud getting into a vehicle)]

dat·a /deIt@/ n. [C] digital audio tape tape for recording music, sound, or information in digital form

dat·a·min·ing /deIt@mɪnɪŋ/ n. [U] the process of using a computer to find new patterns and relationships in large amounts of information kept on a computer

dat·a·proces·sing /deIt@prəsɪŋ/ n. [U] the use of computers to store and organize information

date 1 /deIt/ n. [C] 1 a particular day of the month or of the year, shown by a number: “What’s today’s date?” “It’s August 11th.” | Have you set a date (=chosen a day) for the wedding? | She refused to give her date of birth/birth date (=the day she was born). 2 an arrangement to meet someone, especially someone you like in a romantic way: Mike’s going (out) on a date on Friday. | I have a date with Andrea tomorrow night. | Let’s make a date (=arrange a time) to see that new movie. 3 someone you go on a date with: My date’s taking me out to dinner. 4 to date up to now: This is the best research on the subject to date. 5 at a later date at some time in the future 6 a small sweet sticky brown fruit with a single long seed [origin: (1) 1200—1300 Old French, Greek daktylos “finger”] ➔ out-of-date, up-to-date

date 2 vb. 1 [I] to have a romantic relationship with someone: How long have you been dating Mona? 2 [I] to write the date on something: a letter dated May 1, 2007 3 [I] to find out the age of something that is very old: Scientists have not yet dated the human remains.

date from sth also date back to sth phr. vb. to have existed since a particular time: Independence Hall dates from the 17th century.

dat·ed·ed /deItید/ adj. no longer fashionable: These shoes are really dated.

THE THESAURUS

run, sprint, tear, race, bolt ➔ run
rush, race, hurry, charge, speed, hasten ➔ rush

2 dash sb’s hopes to ruin someone’s hopes completely: Her hopes of winning in the Olympics were dashed after the accident. 3 [T] to make something hit violently against something else: The ship was dashed against the rocks.

dash off phr. vb. 1 dash sth v. v. off to write or draw something very quickly 2 to leave somewhere very quickly

dash 2 n. 1 make a dash for sth to run very quickly toward something: I made a dash for the house to get my umbrella. 2 [singular] a small amount of a liquid: a dash of lemon 3 [C] ENG.
DATE \n[C.U] a rape that happens during a date.

DAWFIVE \n[ENGLISH, LANGUAGE, ARTS] a form of a noun, in languages such as Latin and German, that shows that the noun is the indirect object of a verb ➔ ACCUSATIVE.

daub /dəub/ v [T] to put paint or a soft substance on a surface in a careless way [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French dauber, from Latin dealbare “to make white, whitewash”.

dau·ther /dəθər/ n [C] someone’s female child ➔ SOK; the daughter of a local farmer [ORIGIN: Old English dohtor].

dau·ther-in·law /dəθər-in-lə/ n [plural daughters-in-law] [C] the wife of your son.

daunt·ed /dəntid/ adj [not before noun] feeling afraid or worried: Cooper is feeling daunted by his new responsibilities.

daunt·ing /dənting/ adj frightening or worrying: a daunting task.

daw·dle /dədəl/ v [I] to take a long time to do something or go somewhere: Stop dawdling; we’ll be late.

dawn /dərn/ n [C.U] 1 the time of day when light first appears: We talked until dawn. [I got up at dawn to milk the cows. [As dawn broke (=it started to get light), the fire was under control.] [The boat left at the crack of dawn (=very early in the morning).] 2 the dawn of sth the time when something began or first appeared: the dawn of civilization [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 dawn “to dawn” (10—19 centuries), from Old English dagian; related to day.

dawn /dərn/ v[I] if a day or morning dawns, it begins: The morning dawned cool and clear.

dawn on sb for v to realize something for the first time: It suddenly dawned on me that he was right.

day /deɪ/ n
1 24 HOURS [C] a period of time equal to 24 hours ➔ DAILY; I’ll be back in ten days. [The letter arrived two days ago. “What day is it today?” “Tuesday.”] [The next/following day, Hayes was fired. [I got a phone call from Eve the other day (=a few days ago).] [We’re leaving for Arizona the day after tomorrow. I saw Margo the day before yesterday. Don’t say “We’re leaving for Arizona after tomorrow” or “I saw Margo before yesterday.”]

2 MORNING UNTIL NIGHT [C.U] the period of time between when it becomes light in the morning and when it becomes dark in the evening ➔ RIGHT; the days begin to get longer in the spring; a beautiful summer day.

3 WHEN YOU ARE AWAKE [C usually singular] the time during the day when you are usually awake: He started his day with a three-mile run. It’s been a long day (=a day when you had to get up early and were busy all day). Jan’s been studying all day (=for the whole day).

4 WORK [C] the hours you work in a day: I work an eight-hour day.

DAY BREAK /ˈdeɪbrɪk/ n [U] the time of day when light first appears ➔ DAWN. We broke camp at daybreak.

day camp n [C] a place where children go during the day to do activities, sports, art, etc. on their summer vacation from school.

day-care /ˈdeɪkər/ n [U] care of young children,
daydream

or of sick or old people, during the day: a daycare center | My youngest boy is in daycare.

day-dream /ˈdeɪdrɪm/ v [I] to think about nice things so that you forget what you should be doing. Joan sat at her desk, daydreaming about Tom.

—daydream n [C] —daydreamer n [C]

THESAURUS

imagine, visualize, picture, fantasize, envision, envisage → IMAGINE

Day-Glo /ˈdeɪgləʊ/ adj (trademark) having a very bright orange, green, yellow, or pink color
day-light /ˈdeɪlaɪt/ n 1 [U] the light produced by the Sun during the day: The market is crowded during daylight hours. | She was attacked in broad daylight (=during the day when it is light). 2 scare/frighten the (living) daylights out of sb (informal) to frighten someone a lot 3 beat the (living) daylights out of sb (informal) to hit someone many times and hurt him/her badly
daylight ‘saving time’ also daylight ‘sav-ings’ n [U] the time in the spring when clocks are set one hour ahead of standard time
day-time /ˈdeɪtaɪm/ n [U] the time between when it gets light in the morning and when it gets dark in the evening: in the daytime: I’ve never been here in the daytime. | daytime talk shows
day-to-day adj happening every day as a regular part of life: our day-to-day routine at work
daze /ˈdeɪz/ n in a daze unable to think clearly
dazed /ˈdeɪzd/ adj unable to think clearly, usually because you are shocked, have been hurt, etc.: dazed victims of the bombing
dazzle' /ˈdeɪzl/ v [T] 1 if a very bright light dazzles you, you are unable to see for a short time 2 to make someone admire someone or something a lot: We were all dazzled by her charm.
dazzling /ˈdeɪzlɪŋ/ adj 1 very impressive, exciting, or interesting: a dazzling performance 2 a dazzling light is so bright that you cannot see for a short time after you look at it

THESAURUS

impressive, imposing, awe-inspiring, breathtaking, majestic, magnificent → IMPRESSIVE

DC PHYSICS the abbreviation of DIRECT CURRENT

D.C. n District of Columbia the area containing the city of Washington, the capital of the U.S.

DDT n [U] a chemical used in order to kill insects that harm crops, which is now illegal

DE the abbreviation of DELAWARE

dea-con /ˈdiːkɔn/, dea-con-ess /ˈdiːkɔnˌɛs/ n [C] a religious official in some Christian churches

dea·ac·ti·vate /ˌdiːəˈæktəˌvı́t/ v [T] to switch a piece of equipment off, or to stop it from working

dead' /ˈdeɪd/ adj 1 NOT ALIVE no longer alive: Her mom’s been dead for two years. | I think that plant is dead. | She found a dead body (=dead person) in the woods.

USAGE

Dead is an adjective used to describe people or things that are no longer alive: a dead fish

Died is the past tense and past participle of the verb “to die,” used to talk about how and when someone died: He died of a heart attack when he was only 58.

THESAURUS

lifeless (literary) – dead or seeming to be dead: dull, lifeless eyes

late/deceased (formal) – dead: her late husband | their recently deceased grandmother

2 NOT WORKING not working, especially because there is no power: Is the battery dead? | The phones went dead during the storm.

PLACE [not before noun] a place that is dead is boring because nothing interesting happens there: The bar is usually dead until around 10:00.

3 PLACE [not before noun] a place that is dead is boring because nothing interesting happens there: The bar is usually dead until around 10:00.

4 NOT USED no longer active or being used: He says the peace plan is dead. | a dead language

COMPLETE [only before noun] complete or exact: For about five minutes, there was dead silence. | Hit the dead center of the nail so it doesn’t bend. | The train came to a dead stop.

5 TIRED [not before noun] (informal) very tired: I think I’ll go to bed early; I’m absolutely dead.

PART OF BODY a part of your body that is dead has no feeling in it for a short time: I’d been sitting so long my legs went dead.

8 over my dead body (spoken) used when you are determined not to allow something to happen: You’ll marry him over my dead body!

9 IN TROUBLE (spoken) also dead meat in serious trouble: If anything happens to the cat, you’re dead!

10 sb wouldn’t be caught/seen dead in sth (spoken) used to say that someone would never wear particular clothes, go to particular places, or do particular things because s/he would feel embarrassed: I wouldn’t be caught dead in a dress like that! [ORIGIN: Old English]

dead2 adv (informal) completely or exactly: Paula stopped dead when she saw us. | I’m dead tired. | You can’t miss it; it’s dead ahead.

dead3 n 1 in the dead of winter/night in the middle of winter or in the middle of the night 2 the dead [plural] all the people who have died (ANT: the living)

dead-beat /ˈdeɪdbiːt/ n [C] someone who does not pay his/her debts

dead-en /ˈdeɪdn/ v [T] to make a feeling or sound less strong: a drug to deaden the pain

dead ‘end n [C] 1 a street with no way out at one end 2 a situation from which no progress is possible
dead-lined /ˈdeklənd/ n. [C] a time by which you must finish something: The deadline for applications is May 27th. | Can you meet the deadline?

dead-lock /ˈdeklɔk/ n. [C,U] a situation in which a disagreement cannot be settled: The UN is attempting to break the deadlock (=end it) in the region.

dead-ly /ˈdedlɪ/ adj. very dangerous and likely to cause death: a deadly virus

dead-pan /ˈdedplæn/ adj. sounding and looking completely serious when you are not: a deadpan sense of humor

defa /ˈdefə/ adj. 1 physically unable to hear, or unable to hear well: hearing impaired: I'm deaf in my right ear. 2 the deaf [plural] people who are deaf 3 be deaf to sth unwilling to listen to something: The guards were deaf to the prisoners' complaints. 4 fall on deaf ears if something you say falls on deaf ears, everyone ignores it [Origin: Old English]—deafness n. [U]

defa-en-ing /ˈdefənɪŋ/ adj. 1 noise or music that is deafening is very loud

**THE SAURUS**

2 deafening silence complete silence, used especially when this is uncomfortable or unusual: —deafen v. [T]

defa1 /ˈdefə/ n. [C] an agreement or arrangement, especially in business or politics: She has just signed a new book deal with a different publisher. | Diaz tried to cut/make/strike a deal with the government. | You can get some good deals (=bargains at a good price) at the new travel agency. | “I’ll give you $100 for your TV” “Okay, it’s a deal.” 2 a great/good deal a large quantity of something: The new law is a fair deal for the American taxpayer. | He knows a great deal more (=a lot more) than I do about computers. 3 [C usually singular] the way someone is treated in a situation: This new law is a fair deal for the American taxpayer. | Women often get a raw deal (=unfair treatment) from their employers. 4 what’s the deal? (spoken) used when you want to know what is happening in a situation: So what’s the deal? Why is he so mad? 5 [singular] the process of giving out cards to players in a card game: It’s your deal. ➔ BIG DEAL

defa2 v. (past tense and past participle dealt /delt/) [T, U] 1 also deal out to give out playing cards to players in a game: It’s my turn to deal. 2 to buy and sell illegal drugs: He was arrested for dealing heroin. 3 deal a blow (to sb/sth) to harm someone or something: The ban dealt a severe blow to local tourism.

deal in sth phr. v. to buy and sell a particular product: a business dealing in medical equipment

deal with sth phr. v. 1 to do what is necessary, especially in order to solve a problem: Who’s dealing with the new account?

**THE SAURUS**

handle – to deal with someone or something: He’s finding it hard to handle the pressure at work.

tackle – to try to deal with a difficult problem: There are still a number of problems which we need to tackle.

cope – to succeed in dealing with a difficult problem or situation: Exercise can help people cope with stress.

attend to sb/sth – to give attention to someone or something: I have some business to attend to.

take care of sb/sth – to do the work or make the arrangements that are necessary for something to happen: I’ll take care of making the reservations.

2 to succeed in controlling your feelings and being patient in a difficult situation: I can’t deal with any more crying children today. 3 to do business with someone: We’ve been dealing with their company for ten years. 4 to be about a particular subject: a book dealing with 20th-century art

defa-er /ˈdɪlzə/ n. [C] 1 someone who buys and sells a particular product: a car dealer 2 someone who buys and sells illegal drugs 3 someone who gives out the playing cards in a game

defa-er-ship /ˈdɪlsəʃip/ n. [C] a business that sells a particular company’s product, especially cars

defa-ing /ˈdɪlnɪŋ/ n. [C] the buying and selling of things: penalties for drug dealing 2 dealings [plural] personal or business relations with someone: Have you had any dealings with IBM?

defa /ˈdelt/ v. the past tense and past participle of DEAL

defa1 /ˈdefə/ n. [C] a university official with a high rank: the dean of admissions [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French deien, from Latin Latin deica- nous “person in charge of ten others”]

defa’s list n. [C] a list of the best students at a university

defa /ˈdelt/ n. [C] an agreement or arrangement, especially in business or politics: She has just signed a new book deal with a different publisher. | Diaz tried to cut/make/strike a deal with the government. | You can get some good deals (=bargains at a good price) at the new travel agency. | “I’ll give you $100 for your TV” “Okay, it’s a deal.” 2 a great/good deal a large quantity of something: The new law is a fair deal for the American taxpayer. | He knows a great deal more (=a lot more) than I do about computers. 3 [C usually singular] the way someone is treated in a situation: This new law is a fair deal for the American taxpayer. | Women often get a raw deal (=unfair treatment) from their employers. 4 what’s the deal? (spoken) used when you want to know what is happening in a situation: So what’s the deal? Why is he so mad? 5 [singular] the process of giving out cards to players in a card game: It’s your deal. ➔ BIG DEAL

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defa in sth phr. v. to buy and sell a particular product: a business dealing in medical equipment

defa with sth phr. v. 1 to do what is necessary, especially in order to solve a problem: Who’s dealing with the new account?
deathbed

(formal) to be very bored, afraid, etc. 3 the death of sth the permanent end of something: the death of Communism ➔ be sick (and tired) of/be sick to death of at SICK
deathtrap

n [singular] a sign that something will soon stop existing or stop being used: The new bridge will be the death trap for the ferry crossing.
debacle

n [usually singular] the total number of people who die in an accident, war, etc. 2 fierce/intense debate within the medical profession. We were involved in a fierce debate over what to do with alcohol, drugs, or sex —debased

adj —debasement or something lose its value or people's respect. débâcler

“to remove abar” —debauch

v. —debauchery ➔ debauched

debate

n [ Cu usually singular] a formal discussion of a subject in which people express different opinions: a debate about/on/over equal pay. The drug has become the subject of a heated/fierce/vehement debate within the medical profession. 2 a formal discussion of a subject in which people express different opinions, and sometimes vote: After much debate, the committee decided to raise the fees. [ a debate on/about welfare reform. [1200—1300 Old French deбаuchиre, from déboucler “to remove a bar”]

debate

v. 1 [ T] to discuss a subject formally so that you can make a decision or solve a problem: The Senate is debating the future of health care. [ We were debating which person to hire. ] The impact of the reforms has been hotly debated by economists. 2 [ T] to think about something carefully before making a decision: I was debating whether to go to work. —debauch

v. —debauched
decagon /ˈdɛkəgon/ n. [C] MATH a flat shape with ten straight sides and ten angles

decal /ˈdɛkl/ n. [C] a piece of paper with a pattern or picture on it that you stick onto a surface
decant /ˈdɛkənt/ n. [C] a container used for serving alcoholic drinks
decapitate /dɪˈkæpəˌtɪt/ v. [T] to cut off someone’s head: a decapitated body

decathlon /dɪˈkæθlən/ n. [C] a sports competition consisting of ten running, jumping, and throwing events → heptathlon, pentathlon

decay /dɪˈkeɪ/ v. 1 [T] to be slowly destroyed by a natural chemical process, or to destroy something in this way: The dead animal started to decay. → sugar decays teeth.

deciduous /ˈdɛsɪˈdjuəs/ adj. (formal) 1 dead: Both my parents are deceased.

decide /dɪˈsɪd/ v. 1 to make a choice or judgment about something → DECISION: I’ve decided to stay home. → Jane decided against going (=decided not to go) to Washington on vacation. | Ted decided (that) the car would cost too much. | I can’t decide whether if I want fish or chicken.

2 deceive yourself to pretend to yourself that something is not true because you do not want to accept the truth [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French deceivre, from Latin decipere]

december /dɪˈsɛmbər/ (written abbreviation Dec.) n. [C.U] the twelfth month of the year, between November and January: Franny’s birthday is on December 6th. → We mailed the invitations in December. → Kevin was promoted last December. → We’re going to Florida next December. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French, Latin, name of the tenth Roman month, from decem “ten”]
decency /dɪˈsɛnsi/ n. [U] morally correct behavior: At least have the decency to call if you’ll be late.
decent /dɪˈsɛnt/ adj. 1 acceptable and good enough: a decent living | a decent job | a decent education 2 honest and good: Dr. Green was a decent man. 3 wearing enough clothes, so that you are not showing too much of your body: Don’t come in — I’m not decent. —decently adv.
decentralize /dɪˈsɛntəˌlaɪz/ v. [T] to change a government or organization so that decisions are made in local areas rather than in one place → decentralization /dɪˈsɛntəˌləzɪʃən/
decent /dɪˈsɛnt/ adj. 1 acceptable and good enough: a decent living | a decent job | a decent education 2 honest and good: Dr. Green was a decent man. 3 wearing enough clothes, so that you are not showing too much of your body: Don’t come in — I’m not decent. —decently adv.
decadent /dɪˈsɛptənt/ adj. 1 that something that is deceptive seems very different from how it really is: Clark has deceptive speed (=moves faster than you think or expect). 2 deliberately intended to make someone believe something that is not true: deceptive advertising —deceptively adv.
decay rate /dɪˈseɪr/ n. [C] PHYSICS the speed at which a radioactivity substance breaks apart and sends out atomic particles or radiation

decese /dɪˈsɛs/ v. [I] to make someone believe something that is not true: Owen tried to deceive the police. → Customers were deceived into paying more than they should have.

decisive /dɪˈsaɪv/ adj. 1 making a choice or judgment about something → DECISION: I’ve decided to stay home. → Jane decided against going (=decided not to go) to Washington on vacation. | Ted decided (that) the car would cost too much. | I can’t decide whether if I want fish or chicken.

2 the deceased someone who has recently died [Origin: 1300—1400 decease “to die” (15—19 centuries), from French décès “death,” from Latin decedere “to leave, die”]
decide /dɪˈsaɪd/ v. 1 to make a choice or judgment about something → DECISION: I’ve decided to stay home. → Jane decided against going (=decided not to go) to Washington on vacation. | Ted decided (that) the car would cost too much. | I can’t decide whether if I want fish or chicken.
decided

2 deciding factor a very strong reason for making a particular decision: Zimmer’s testimony was the deciding factor in the case. 3 [T] to be the reason why something has a particular result: One punch decided the fight.

decide on sth phr v to choose one thing from many possible choices: Have you decided on a name for the baby?

decid-ed /dɪˈsæd/ adj [only before noun] definite and easy to notice: The new color is a decided improvement. —decidedly adv

decid- u-ous /dɪˈsɪdʒʊəs/ adj deciduous trees lose their leaves in winter ➔ evergreen [origin: 1600—1700 Latin deciduus, from decidere “to fall off”]

dec-i-ma l /ˌdeɪsɪˈmɔːl/ adj a decimal system is based on the number ten [origin: 1600—1700 Modern Latin decimalis, from Latin decem “ten”]

decim al2 n [C] MATH a number less than one, that is shown by a mark (.) followed by the number of tenths, then the number of hundredths, etc., for example 0.8 or 0.25

decim al ‘point n [C] MATH the mark (.) in a decimal

dec-i-pher /dɪˈsæfər/ v [T] to find the meaning of something that is difficult to read or understand: I can’t decipher his handwriting.

decision /dɪˈʃən/ n 1 [C] a choice or judgment that you make: We’ll make a decision by Friday. | Gina’s decision to go to college pleased her parents. | Do you expect to reach a decision soon? | Decisions about medical treatment should not be based on cost. 2 [U] the ability to make choices or judgments quickly: This job requires the ability to act with speed and decision.

decision-making n [U] the process of deciding on something ➔ decision-maker n [C]

decisive /dɪˈsəsɪv/ adj 1 having an important effect on the result of something: a decisive moment in his career | The U.N. played a decisive role in peace-making. 2 good at making decisions quickly: a decisive leader 3 definite and clear: a decisive advantage —decisively adv: The President was criticized for failing to act decisively.

decK /deɪk/ n [C] 1 a wooden floor built out from the back of a house, where you can sit outdoors 2 a set of playing cards: a deck of cards 3 a) the flat top part of a ship, that you can walk on: Let’s go up on deck. b) one of the levels on a ship, airplane, or bus: the lower deck.

decK1 v [T] also deck sb ↔ out to decorate something with flowers, flags, etc.: The street was decked out with flags for the big parade.

decK2 v to dress in fashionable clothes or to dress in a certain style of clothes for a special occasion: On her eighty-fifth birthday, Amy decked herself out in a cowgirl outfit and rode in the parade.

dec-la-ra-tion /ˌdɪkləˈreɪʃən/ n [C] U an official or important statement about something: a declaration of war

dec-lare /dɪˈklaə/ phr v to officially state the value of things that you have bought or own, or the amount of money you have earned, because you may have to pay taxes on them: You must declare your full income. [origin: 1300—1400 Latin declarare, from clarea “to make clear”]

dec-la-sion /ˌdɪkləˈʃən/ n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the set of forms that a noun, pronoun, or adjective can have depending on whether it is the subject, object, etc. of a sentence, in a language such as Latin or German

dec-line /dɪˈklaɪn/ v [I,T] 1 to decrease in quality, quantity, or importance: As his health has declined, so has his influence. | Car sales have declined.

dec-lin-ing /ˌdɪklɪnɪŋ/ adj ➔ declining

dec-line2 n [C usually singular, U] a decrease in the quality, quantity, or importance of something: a decline in profits | During the last ten years, the construction industry has been in decline. | the decline of marriage in western society

dec-o-de /dɪˈkəʊd/ v [T] to discover the meaning of a secret or complicated message

dec-o-m-pose /ˌdɪkəˈmɒʊz/ v [T,T] to decay, or to make something do this: a partially decomposed
decorous /dekərəs/ adj. pretty and used as a decoration; a decorative pot

decor  /dekər/ n.; adj. [C,U] the way that the inside of a building is decorated

decorate /dekrət/ v. [T] 1 to make something look more attractive by adding pretty things to it: We decorated the Christmas tree with big red bows. 2 to give someone an official sign of honor, such as a MEDAL; soldiers decorated for bravery [Orig: 1500—1600 Latin decoratus, past participle of decorare “to decorate,” from decus “honor, decoration”]

decoration /dekrərənʃən/ n. 1 [C] something pretty that you add to something in order to make it look more attractive: the Christmas decorations around the house 2 [U] the style in which something is decorated 3 [C] an official sign of honor, such as a MEDAL, that is given to someone

decoration /dekrərənʃən/ n. 1 [C] something pretty that you add to something in order to make it look more attractive: the Christmas decorations around the house 2 [U] the style in which something is decorated 3 [C] an official sign of honor, such as a MEDAL, that is given to someone

decorous /dekrərəs/ adj. pretty and used as a decoration; a decorative pot

decrease /dikrəs/ v. (formal) having the correct appearance or behavior for a particular occasion —decorously adv.

decorum /dikərəm/ n. [U] (formal) behavior that is respectful and correct for a formal or serious situation

decoy /dikəl/ n. [C] a person or object that is used to trick a person or animal into going somewhere or doing something —decoy /dikəl/ v. [T]

dedicate /dikət/ v. [I,T] to become less, or to make something do this: The company’s profits decreased in 2007. The need to decrease costs. By 1881, the population had decreased to 5.2 million. Anglo-French decreistre, from Latin decrescere, from crescere “to grow” —dedication /dikətʃən/ n.

deduction /dikədʒən/ n. [U] the process of reducing something, or the amount by which it is reduced (ANT: increase: a decrease in sales)

deductive reasoning /dikətiv, dɪˈkredɪtɪv/ n. [C] an official order or decision —deduc·tive /dɪˈkredɪtɪv/ adj.

deduce /dɪˈkredʒ/ v. old and in bad condition [Orig: 1400—1500 Latin decripitus, from crepere “to make a high cracking sound”]

decriminalization /dɪˈkriːmələˌzaʃən/ n. [U] state officially that something is no longer illegal —decriminalize /dɪˈkriːməlʌˌzaɪ/ v. [T]

decry /dɪˈkraɪ/ v. (decried, decry) [T] (formal) to state publicly that you do not approve of something: The candidate has decried the use of negative campaign ads.

dedicate /dɪˈdedɪk/ v. [T] 1 to say that a book, movie, song, etc. has been written, made, or sung in honor of someone: The book is dedicated to his mother. 2 dedicate yourself/your life to (doing) sth to give all your attention and effort to one thing; I’ve dedicated my life to my work. [Orig: 1400—1500 Latin dedicare, from dicare “to say publicly”]

dedicated /dɪˈdedɪkt/ adj. working very hard at something because you think it is important: a dedicated teacher

dedication /dɪˈdedɪkʃən/ n. [U] hard work or effort that you put into a particular activity because you think it is important: He shows great dedication to his work. 2 [C] the act or ceremony of dedicating something to someone 3 [C] the words used in dedicating a book, movie, song, etc. to someone

deduction /dɪˈdʒəkʃən/ n. [U] the process of making a judgment based on the information that you have: From his observations, Darwin deduced that animals adapt to their environment. The time of death can be deduced from the temperature of the body. [Orig: 1400—1500 Latin deducere “to lead out,” from ducere “to lead”]

deductible /dɪˈdʒektəbəl/ adj. ECONOMICS an amount of money that is deductible can be taken away from the total money you must pay taxes on: The money you give to a charity is tax deductible.

deduction /dɪˈdʒəkʃən/ n. [C,U] 1 the process of taking away an amount from a total, or the amount that is taken away: I earn about $2,000 a month, after deductions. 2 the process of making a judgment about something, based on the information that you have: a game that teaches logic and deduction

deductive reasoning /dɪˈdʒəktɪv, dɪˈdʒekˈtɪv/ n. [U] the process of forming a scientific judgment about something,
based on existing facts 2 MATH a process of prov-
ing a mathematical statement or solving a mathe-
matical problem using an existing mathematical
principle or facts that develop from one to the next
in a reasonable or correct way
deed /did/ n. [C] 1 (literary) an action; good
deeds 2 LAW an official paper that is a record of an
agreement, especially one that says who owns
property
doom /dim/ v. [T] (formal) to say that something has a particular quality
SYN consider: The judge deemed the question inappropriate.
deep /dip/ adj.
1 GO FAR DOWN going far down from the top or
from the surface DEEP SHALLOW ➔ DEPTH: The path
was covered in deep snow. | The water’s about 10
feet/6 inches etc. deep. ➔ see picture at SHALLOW
2 GO FAR IN going far in from the outside or from
the front: Terry had a deep cut in his forehead.
3 FEELING/BELIEF a deep feeling or belief is very
strong and sincere: deep feelings of hatred
4 SOUND a deep sound is very low: a deep voice
5 COLOR a deep color is dark and strong (SHINE) light,
pale: a plant with deep green leaves
6 SERIOUS serious and often difficult to under-
stand: a deep conversation about the meaning of
life
7 deep sleep if someone is in a deep sleep, it is
difficult to wake him/her
8 a deep breath a deep breath is one in which you
breathe a lot of air in, especially because you are
upset or nervous: I took a deep breath and jumped
into the water.
9 be in deep trouble (informal) to be in serious
trouble or in an extremely difficult situation: Many
smaller companies are in deep trouble.
10 deep in thought/conversation etc. thinking
so hard or talking so much that you do not notice
anything else: Martin sat at his desk, deep in
thought. (Ours: Old English deap)
deeplier adv. 1 far into something: He stepped deep
into the mud. 2 deep down a) if you feel or
know something deep down, that is what you really
feel or know even though you may not admit it:
Deep down, I knew she was right. b) if someone is
good, evil, etc. deep down, that is what s/he is
really like even though s/he usually hides it: He
seems mean, but deep down he’s really nice.
3 two/three etc. deep in two, three, etc.
rows or layers
deepen /dpən/ v. [T] to make something
deeper, or to become deeper
'deep freeze n. [C] a FREEZER
deep fried adj. cooked in a lot of hot oil —deep
fry v. [T]
deeply /dipli/ adv. 1 extremely or very much:
Wood is a deeply religious man. | They knew Frank
was deeply involved in criminal activities.
2 a long
way into something: We started sinking even more
deeper into the mud. 3 breathe deeply to take a
large breath of air into your lungs and then let all
the air out again
deep-seated also deep-rooted adj. a deep-
seated feeling or idea is strong and very difficult to
change
deer /dər/ n. (plural deer) [C] a large wild animal
that lives in forests. The male has long horns that
look like tree branches. [ORIGIN: Old English
deor “animal”]
de-face /də′fés/ v. [T] (formal) to damage the
appearance of something, especially by writing or
making marks on it: walls defaced by graffiti
de face-to /də′fæktə- də′fæktə/ adj. LAW writing
or saying something that makes people have a bad
opinion of someone or something
defamation /də′fæmə′ʃən/ n. [U] LAW writing
or saying something that makes people have a bad
opinion of someone or something: She sued him for defaming
her character. —defamatory /də′fæmə′tərē/ adj.
default /də′fɔlt/ v. [I] to not do something that
you are legally supposed to: He defaulted on his
loan payments.
default /də′fɔlt/ n. 1 [U] failure to do something that you
are supposed to do: We won the first game by
default (=because the other team failed to arrive.)
The loan is in default (=it has not been paid back
on time). 2 [U] failure to win or suc-
cceed: Miami’s first defeat | an embarrassing
defeat: He’ll never admit defeat (admit that he
has failed). 2 [singular] victory over someone or
something: the defeat of the President’s tax plan
defeat /də′fət/ v. [T] 1 to win a victory over someone:
Davis easily defeated his opponent in the election.
defeating /də′fət/ adj. —defeating /də′fəting/ adv.
defeat /də′fət/ adj. —defeating /də′fəting/ adv.
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defeat /də′fət/ adj. —defeating /də′fəting/ adv.
defect /deˈfɛkt/ v [T] to leave your own country or a group and join or go to an opposing one: a Cuban baseball player who defected to the United States —defector n [C] —defection /deˈfɛksən/ n [C]U

defective /deˈfɛktɪv/ adj not made correctly or not working correctly: defective products

defend /defend/ [ˈdɛfɛnd] 1 [T] to protect someone or something from being attacked —DEFENSE: You should learn to defend yourself. | Soldiers defended the fort from attack. 2 [T] to use arguments to protect something or someone from criticism: The mayor defended his plan to raise taxes. | He had to defend himself against their charges. 3 [T] to try to prevent your opponents from getting points in a sports game 4 [T] to be a lawyer for someone who is said to be guilty of a crime [Origin: 1200–1300 Old French défender, from Latin defendere, from defender “to keep”] —defender n [C] —defensible /dɪˈfɛnsəbl/ adj

defendent /defendənt/ n [C] LAW the person in a court of law who has been accused of doing something illegal —plaintiff

defense /dɪˈfens/ 1 [U] the act of protecting someone or something from attack or criticism: Senator Stevens spoke in defense of a bill to make handguns illegal. 2 [U] the weapons, people, systems, etc. that a country uses to protect itself from attack: the Department of Defense | Defense spending =money spent on weapons, etc.) has increased. 3 [C] something that is used for protection against something else: Vitamin C is my defense against colds. 4 a) [C]U LAW the things that are said in a court of law to prove that someone is not guilty of a crime: His defense is that he didn’t remember the incident. b) the defense LAW the people in a court of law who are trying to show that someone is not guilty of a crime —PROSECUTION: Are the defense ready to call the first witness? —defensive /dɪˈfɛnsɪv/ adj 2 used or intended for protection against attack —DEFENSIVE: defensive weapons 2 behaving in a way that shows you think someone is criticizing you even if she is not: She got really defensive when I asked her why she was late. 3 relating to stopping the other team from getting points in a game —DEFENSIVE: a defensive play —defensively adv —defensiveness n [U]
defensive /dɪˈfɛnsɪv/ n on the defensive protecting yourself because someone is criticizing you: Her boss’s comment put her on the defensive.
defender /ˈdɛfəndər/ (deferred, deferring) [T] (formal) to delay something until a later date: His military service was deferred until he finished college.
defer to /dɪˈfaI@nt/ v (deferred, deferring) [T] (formal) to accept someone’s opinion or decision because you have respect for that person or because she has power over you: I usually defer to my wife when it comes to shopping.
deferral /ˌdɛfərəl/ n [U] (formal) polite behavior that shows that you respect someone and are willing to accept what she says or believes: In deference to local custom, we covered our heads.
amount deferential /ˌdɛfərənʃl/ adj —deferentially adv
deference /dɪˈfɛrsəns/ n [U] —deferential deference to local custom, we covered our heads.
deficiency /dɪˈfɪʃəns/ n [U] (plural deficiencies) 1 a lack of something that is needed: a vitamin deficiency 2 a weakness or fault in something: The computer system has serious deficiencies.
deficient /dɪˈfɪʃənt/ adj 1 not having or containing enough of something: food deficient in iron 2 not good enough
deficit /ˈdɛfəsit/ n [C] the difference between the amount of something that you have and the higher amount that you need: The Celtics had a 22-point deficit at halftime. 2 [C]U ECONOMICS the difference between the amount of money that a government spends and the amount that it takes in from taxes and other activities: The objectives are to control the budget deficit and reduce inflation. | The balance of payments was in deficit.
defile /dɪˈfaɪl/ v [T] (formal) to make something less pure, good, or holy: graves defiled by Nazi symbols
define /dɪˈfain/ v [T] 1 to explain the exact meaning of a particular word or idea —DEFINITION: Please define what you mean by “democracy.” —A
definite
lie is defined as saying something in order to deceive someone. 2 to describe something correctly and show what qualities it has that make it different from other things: Teachers need to give students rules that are clearly defined. [Orig: 1300–1400 Old French, from Latin definitus, from finire “to limit, end.”] —definable adj.
definite article the word “the” in English, or a word in another language that is like “the” → ARTICLE
definite-ly /definitli/ adv without any doubt: That was definitely the best movie I’ve seen all year. “Are you going to be there tomorrow?” “Definitely.” | It’s definitely not the right time to tell her. | After seeing the statistics, we can definitely say that pollution has increased.
definition /definishn/ n 1 [C] a phrase or sentence that says exactly what a word, phrase, or idea means: What’s the definition of “defamation?” | a dictionary definition 2 [U] the clear edges, shapes, or sound that something has: The photograph lacks definition. | a high definition television 3 by definition if something has a particular quality by definition, it must have that quality because all things of that type have it: A carcinogenic substance (one that can cause cancer) is, by definition, hazardous to humans.
definitive /definativ/ adj [only before noun] 1 the definitive book, description, etc. is considered to be the best of its type and cannot be improved: the definitive biography of Charlie Chaplin 2 a definitive statement, answer, etc. cannot be doubted or changed: The group has taken a definitive stand against pornography. —definitively adv.
deflate /dɪˈfleɪt, dɪ-/, v 1 [T] if a tire, ball, etc. deflates, or if you deflate it, it becomes smaller because the air or gas inside it comes out (try) inflate 2 [T] to make someone feel less important or confident 3 [T] ECONOMICS to change the economic rules or conditions in a country so that prices become lower or stop rising —deflation /dɪˈfleɪʃn/ n 2 defy description/explanation/imagination etc. to be almost impossible to describe, explain, understand, etc.: Her outfit defied description.
defense of /dɪˈfɛns/ v (defended, defending) [T] 1 to refuse to obey someone or something: He defied his father’s wishes and joined the army.
defend /dɪˈfend/ v to protect: The owner defended his house against burglars.
defend (one’s) interest /dɪˈfend/ v to protect: The lawyer defended the defendant’s rights.
defender /dɪˈfendər/ n 1 a person who defends: The defender of the county football team. 2 a person who defends the rights of others: A human rights defender.
defense /dɪˈfens/ n 1 [C,U] a group of people who protect their country: the Canadian armed forces 2 [U] the protection of something: the defense of our borders.
defensed /dɪˈfensd/ adj used to describe someone who is being defended by someone else:
3 definitive answer, decisive response a clear and noticeable:
4 definite evidence, proof, clairvoyance something that is sure to happen: a definite improvement in the last few games. 5 to be almost impossible to describe, explain, understand, etc.: The subject defies description.
defeat /dɪˈfɪt/ v 1 to defeat someone in a conflict: The team was defeated by its rival. 2 to defeat someone in a competition: The fighter defeated his opponent in the first round. —defeated /dɪˈfɪtɪd/ adj 3 the defeating of something: The sport experienced a defeat in its popularity.
default /dɪˈfɔːt/ n 1 [C] the act of having done something wrong: the payment of a debt in default 2 a situation in which something happens by mistake: 
3 [C] a situation in which something happens as expected: the default of a computer program. —default /dɪˈfɔːt/ v (defaulted, defaulting) 1 to default on a debt, obligation, etc.: The company defaulted on its loans. 2 to default on a computer program when it fails. —defaulted /dɪˈfɔːtɪd/ adj —defaulting /dɪˈfɔːtɪŋ/ adj
defective /dɪˈfɛktɪv/ adj 1 a defective device, product, etc. has a fault or flaw: The television set is defective. 2 a defective computer program has a fault: The computer program is not working.
de·grad·ing
/dɪˈɡrædɪŋ/ adj. showing no respect for someone, or making him/her feel very ashamed: It was degrading to have to ask strangers for money.

deg·ree /ˈdiɡri/ n. 1 [C] a unit for measuring temperature: It got up to 86 degrees today. 2 [C] a unit for measuring the size of an angle: The plane was climbing at an angle of 20 degrees. 3 [C,U] the level or amount of something: students with different degrees of ability | To what degree is his smoking contributing to his health problems? 4 [C] something that you get from a college or university, which officially shows that you have successfully completed a program of study: a law degree | Ryan has a degree in chemistry. | You need a college degree for most of these jobs. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French degré “step, grade”]

degree of a (n. [C] math the number you get when you add together the exponents of the term in a monomial.
degree of a (n. [C] math the number you get when you add together the exponents of the term in a polynomial.
degree of a (n. [C] math the number you get when you add together the exponents of one of the terms in an equation.
dehy·drat·ed /dɪˈhaɪdrətəd/ adj. people or things that are dehydrated do not have enough water inside them: dehydrated potatoes. Be careful you don’t get dehydrated outside in this heat.

—dehy·drat·ion /dɪˈhaɪdrəʃən/ n. [U]: Several runners were suffering from dehydration.

del·e·gate /diˈleɪɡət/ v. [T] to give part of your work, or something you are responsible for, to someone who is in a lower position than you in your organization: Smaller jobs should be delegated to your assistant.
del·e·gate /diˈleɪɡət/ n. (plural delegates) /ˈdɛləɡət/ (formal) very good to taste or smell
del·e·gate /diˈleɪɡət/ n. (plural delegates) /ˈdɛləɡət/ (formal) very good to taste or smell
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del·igate /diˈleɪɡət/ v. [T] to give part of your work, or something you are responsible for, to someone who is in a lower position than you in your organization: Smaller jobs should be delegated to your assistant.
delibe·rate /dɪˈlɪbərət/ adj. chosen to speak, vote, and make decisions for a group: Delegates from 50 colleges met to discuss the issue. [Origin: 1400—1500 Medieval Latin delegatus, from Latin legare “to send as a representative”]
delibe·rate /dɪˈlɪbərət/ v. [T] to do something especially something that you do not want to do: Regular checkups are important—don’t put off visits to the dentist!

—procrastinate — to delay something that you ought to do: A lot of people procrastinate when it comes to doing paperwork.
delibe·rate /dɪˈlɪbərət/ v. [T] to make someone or something late: Our flight was delayed by bad weather. —delayed adj.
delay /dɪˈleɪ/ n. (plural delays) /ˈdɛləʊ/ (formal) a situation in which someone or something is made to wait, or the length of the waiting time: Delays of two hours or more are common. | There are severe delays on Route 95. | The President urged Congress to pass the bill without delay.
delibe·rate /dɪˈlɪbərət/ adj. planned: The players looked dejected after the lunch.
delibe·rate /dɪˈlɪbərət/ adj. chosen to speak, vote, and make decisions for a group: Delegates from 50 colleges met to discuss the issue. [Origin: 1400—1500 Medieval Latin delegatus, from Latin legare “to send as a representative”]
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delibe·rate /dɪˈlɪbərət/ adj. planned: The players looked dejected after the lunch.
deliberately

de-liber-ate-ly /dɪˈlɪbərətli/ adv. done in a way that is intended: Someone set the fire deliberately.

thesaurus

on purpose (especially spoken) – deliberately, especially in order to annoy someone or get an advantage for yourself: He told the teacher I’d pushed him on purpose intentionally – deliberately, especially in order to have a particular result or effect: Very few teenagers become pregnant intentionally purposely – deliberately, in order to achieve a particular aim: Some day-care centers are purposely built near senior centers, so that old and young people can interact.

de-liber-a-tion /dɪˈlɪbərəʃən/ n. [C] careful thought or discussion about a problem: The committee will finish its deliberations today.

del-i-cal-ly /dɛlɪˈkælɪ/ adv. very easily damaged or broken: a delicate porcelain cup 2 needing to be done very carefully in order to avoid causing problems: delicate surgery 3 a part of the body that is delicate is attractive, thin, and graceful: long delicate fingers — delicately adv.

del-i-ca-tes-sen /dɛlɪˈkeɪtəsən/ n. [C] a delicatessen.

del-i-cate /dɪˈlɪkət/ adj. 1 something good to eat that is expensive or rare: The red sea urchins, a delicacy in Japan, are caught off the coast of California. 2 [U] a careful way of speaking or behaving so that you do not upset anyone: We need to handle this business with great delicacy. 3 [U] the quality of being easy to harm or damage: the delicacy of the clock’s machinery

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del-i-ca-tess-en /dɛlɪˈkeɪtəsən/ n. [C] a delicatessen.

de-li-cious /dɪˈlɪʃəs/ adj. 1 having a very enjoyable taste or smell: a delicious meal 2 tasting delicious. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French, Latin deliciare “to attract”]

thesaurus

sweet, tasty, sour, salty, hot, spicy — TASTE

de-light /dɪˈlaɪt/ n. 1 [U] a feeling of great pleasure and satisfaction: Kristal laughed with delight. 2 [C] something that makes you feel very happy or satisfied: the delights of traveling [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French delti, from Latin deliciare “to please greatly”]

delight /dɪˈlaɪt/ v. [T] to give someone a feeling of great pleasure and satisfaction: This movie classic will delight the whole family.

delight in sbh /v. to enjoy something very much, especially something that annoys someone else: little boys who delight in scaring people

delightful /dɪˈlaɪtʃəl/ adj. very nice, pleasant, and enjoyable: a delightful story for younger children — delightfully adv.

de-lin-e-ate /dɪˈlɪnət/ v. [T] (formal) to make something very clear by describing it or drawing it in great detail

de-lin-quent /dɪˈlɪŋkwənt/ adj. 1 late in paying the money you owe: delinquent loan 2 behaving in a way that is illegal or that society does not approve of — delinquent n. [C]

delir-i-ous /dɪˈlɪrɪəs/ adj. 1 confused, anxious, and excited because you are very sick 2 extremely happy and excited: Her parents were delirious with joy to see her again. — delirium /dɪˈlɪriəm/ n. [U]

de-liv-er /dɪˈlɪvər/ v. 1 [T] to take a letter, package, goods, etc. to a particular place or person: I delivered newspapers when I was a kid. I’m having some furniture delivered to the apartment. 2 [T] to make a speech to a lot of people: Rev. Whitman delivered a powerful sermon. 3 [T] to do the things that you have promised: Voters are angry that politicians haven’t delivered on their promises. 4 deliver a baby to give birth to a baby, or to help a woman give birth to a baby 5 [T] to get votes or support from a particular group of people: We’re expecting Rigby to deliver the blue-collar vote. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French deliver, from Latin liberare “to set free”]

de-liv-er-y /dɪˈlɪvərɪ/ n. [C] the act of bringing something to someone or somewhere: Pizza Mondo offers free delivery for any pizza over $10. 2 [C] something that is delivered: All deliveries should be taken to the rear entrance. 3 [C] the process of a baby being born: Mrs. Haims was rushed into the delivery room (= hospital room where babies are born) at 7:42. 4 [singular, U] the way that someone speaks or performs in public: I liked his jokes, but his delivery needs work.

del-ta /dɛlˈtə/ n. [C] Earth Sciences a low area of land where a river separates into many smaller rivers flowing toward an ocean: the Mississippi Delta | an inland delta (=a delta that is not near the ocean)

de-lude /dɪˈluːd/ v. [T] to make someone believe something that is not true — deceive: He’s deluding himself if he thinks he can eat what he wants and lose weight. — deluded adj.

deluge /dɛlˈjuːɡ/ n. [C] 1 a period of time when it rains continuously 2 a large amount of something such as letters, questions, etc. that someone gets at the same time [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French, Latin diluvium “flood”]

deluge /v. [T] 1 to send a lot of letters, questions, etc. to someone at the same time: The radio station
was deluged with complaints. 2 (literary) to completely cover something with water
de-lu-sion /ˈdɛluʃən/ n [C,U] a false belief about something: Walter’s still under the delusion that (=wrongly believes that) his wife loves him.
deluxe /ˈdɛljuks/ adj. of better quality and more expensive than other similar things: a deluxe resort
delve /dɛlv/ v. to search for more information about someone or something: Reporters are always delving into actors’ personal lives.
dem-a-gogue /dəˈmeɪɡɔʊg/ n [C] (disapproving) a political leader who tries to make people feel strong emotions in order to influence their opinions
[Origin: 1600—1700 Greek διάμεγας “leading”]
demand /dɪˈmænd/ n. 1 [singular, U] the need or desire that people have for particular goods or services, and their willingness to buy them ➔ supply: Demand for the new model is outstripping supply. 2 [C] a strong request that shows you believe you have the right to get what you ask for: Union members will strike until the company agrees to their demands. 3 demands [plural] the difficult or annoying things that you need to do: women dealing with the demands of family and career | The school makes heavy demands on its teachers. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French demander, from Latin mandare “to order”]
demand /dɪˈmænd/ v. 1 [T] to ask strongly for something, especially because you think you have a right to do this: The President demanded the release of the hostages. | Hughes demanded that he get his money back. 2 [I,T] to order someone to tell you something or do something: “What are you doing here?” she demanded. 3 [I,T] if something demands your time, skill, attention, etc., it makes you use a lot of your time, skill, etc.: The baby demands most of her time.

democracy

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Demoncrat /ˈdɛməkrət/ n [C] 1 Democrat Politics a member or supporter of the Democratic Party of the U.S. → Republican 2 Politics someone who believes in or works to achieve democracy

democrat-ic /ˈdɛməkrətɪk/ adj 1 Democratic Politics relating to or supporting the Democratic Party of the U.S. → Republican: the Democratic senator from Hawaii 2 organized by a system in which everyone has the same right to vote, speak, etc.: a democratic way of making decisions 3 Politics based on a system in which a government is elected by the people of a country: a democratic government

Democratic Party n the Democratic Party one of the two major political parties of the U.S. → Republican Party

demographics /ˌdɛməɡrəfɪks/ n [plural] Social Science information about the people who live in a particular area, for example, what they earn or how old they are: The demographics of America’s population have changed dramatically over the past century. → demographic adj: The under-25s buy more downloads than any other demographic group.

demolish /ˈdɛməlɪʃ/ v 1 to completely destroy a building or other structure: Several houses were demolished to make space for a new park. 2 to prove that an idea or opinion is completely wrong: Each of his arguments was demolished by the defense lawyer. [Origin: 1500—1600 Old French demoli, from Latin de “down” + molii “to build”] → demolition /ˌdɛməlɪʃən/ n [C,U]

demon /ˈdɪmən/ n [C] an evil spirit → demonic /ˈdɪmənɪk/ adj

demonstrate /dɪˈmɑːnstreɪt/ v 1 [T] to show a fact clearly: The research demonstrates the need to treat cancer early. | His lawyer will try to demonstrate that Lee was out of town on the night of the murder. | The graph demonstrates how air travel has increased over the last fifty years.

Thesaurus show – to make it clear that something is true or exists by providing facts or information: The case shows that women still face discrimination at work.

indicate (formal) – if scientific facts, tests, official figures, etc. indicate something, they show that something exists or is likely to be true: Research indicates that the drug may be linked to birth defects.

suggest – to show that something is probably true, even though there is no proof: There was nothing in the letter to suggest that he was thinking of suicide.

prove – to show that something is definitely true: Researchers have not been able to prove there is a link between living near a power line and getting cancer.

establish (formal) – to find out facts that will prove that something is true: Studies have established that good daycare does children no harm.

substantiate (formal) – to prove the truth of something that someone has said: The data substantiates this theory.

Thesaurus through sth, clarify → explain

2 [T] to show or describe how to use or do something: Instructors should demonstrate how to use the equipment. | Our teacher demonstrated the correct way to construct an essay.

3 [T] to show that you have a particular skill, quality, or ability: The contest gave her a chance to demonstrate her ability. | [T] to protest or support something in public with a lot of other people: Thousands came to demonstrate against the war. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin demonstratus, past participle of demonstrare, from monstrare “to show”]

Thesaurus protest, march, riot, hold/stage a sit-in, go on a hunger strike, boycott → protest?

demonstration /dɪˈmɑːnstraʃən/ n 1 [C] an event at which a lot of people meet to protest or support something in public: Students staged a demonstration against gun violence. 2 [C,U] the act of showing and explaining how to do something: Pam gave a demonstration on how to use the new computer system. | Make sure you get a demonstration of the software before you buy it. 3 [C] an action, fact, etc. that proves that someone or something has a particular quality, ability, emotion, etc.: People gathered in a demonstration of support for the missing children. | The city’s polluted air is a clear demonstration of the need for tougher environmental laws.

demonstrative ‘pronoun n [C] Eng. Lang. Arts a pronoun such as “that” or “this” that shows which person or thing is meant out of a group.

demonstrate against /dɪˈmɑːnstrətɪv/ adj willing to show how much you care about someone: He loves me, but he’s not very demonstrative.

demonstrative ‘pronoun n [C] Eng. Lang. Arts used by or popular with most ordinary people: a play written in the demonstrative language of Chicano gangs → Demotic History relating to an ancient form of Egyptian writing that was simple and could be used by ordinary people.
de-mure /ˌdɪˈmʊər/ adj. a girl or woman who is demure is shy, quiet, and always behaves well

**THESAURUS**

- shy, timid, bashful, self-conscious, reserved, introverted, retiring ➔ shy

**den** /dɛn/ n. [C] 1 a room in a house, where people relax, read, watch television, etc. 2 the home of some types of animals, such as lions and foxes [Origin: Old English *dēn*]

den-rite /ˈdenrɪt/ n. [C] **BIOLOGY** a small part on the body of a nerve cell, that makes electrical signals come toward the cell from other cells

den-i-al /dɪˈnɪəl/ n. 1 [C,U] a statement saying that something is not true ➔ **DENY**: *Diaz made a public denial of the rumor.* 2 [U] a situation or condition in which you refuse to admit or believe that something bad exists or has happened: *I think Becky’s in denial about her drinking problem.* 3 [C] (formal) the act of refusing to allow someone to have or do something ➔ **DENY**: *the denial of basic human rights*

**Den-i-grate** /dɪˈnɪɡrɪte/ v. [T] (formal) to do or say things to make someone or something seem less important or good [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin *denigrare*, from niger “black”]

den-im /dɛnɪm/ n. [U] a type of strong cotton cloth used for making jeans [Origin: 1600—1700 French (serge) *de Nîmes* “(type of cloth) from Nîmes,” French city where it was first made]

den-o-mi-na-tion /ˌdɛnəˈmiːnəʃən/ n. [C] 1 a religious group that has slightly different beliefs from other groups who belong to the same religion

**THESAURUS**

- church, sect, cult ➔ **CHURCH**

- The value of a coin, paper money, or a stamp: *The robbers escaped with $12,000 in small/large denominations.*

**Den-o-mi-na-tor** /ˌdɛnəˈmiːnətər/ n. [C] **MATH** the number below the line in a fraction ➔ **COMMON DENOMINATOR, LOWEST COMMON DENOMINATOR, NUMERATOR**

den-o-ta-tion /ˌdɛnəˈteɪʃən/ n. [C,U] **ENG. LANG. ARTS** the thing that is actually described by a word, rather than the feelings or ideas it suggests

den-o-ta-tive /ˌdɛnəˈteɪtɪv/ adj. **ENG. LANG. ARTS** representing or explaining something in a clear way using facts: *Denotative language is factual,* whereas connotative language is emotional

den-o-te /ˌdɛnəˈteɪ/ v. [T] (written) to represent or mean something: *Each X on the map denotes 500 people.* 1 In this painting, the red sky denotes danger.

denounce /ˌdɛnəns/ v. [T] to say publicly that you disapprove of someone or something: *The bishop denounced the film as immoral.*

den-sif-i-ca-tion /ˌdɛnsɪˈfɪkəʃən/ n. 1 the degree to which an area is filled with things or people: *a high density (=very crowded) neighborhood* 2 **PHYSICS** the relationship between an object’s weight and the amount of space it fills

dent /dɛnt/ n. [C] 1 a mark made when you hit or press something so that its surface is bent: *a big dent in the car* 2 a reduction in the amount of something: *I haven’t made a dent in the money I have to pay back on my loan.*

dent² v. [T] to hit or press something so that its surface is bent and marked: *Some idiot dented my car door.*

den-tal /ˌdɛntəl/ adj. relating to your teeth: *dental care* [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin *dentalis*, from dens “tooth”]

den-tal floss n. [U] thin string that you use to clean between your teeth

den-tine /ˌdɛntɪn/ n. [U] **BIOLOGY** the type of bone that your teeth are made of

**dent-tis** /dɛntɪs/ n. [C] someone whose job is to treat people’s teeth: *I go to the dentist twice a year.*

**THESAURUS**

- doctor, physician, surgeon, specialist, psychiatrist, pediatrician ➔ **DOCTOR**

-dent-ure /dɛntˈʃər/ n. [plural] artificial teeth worn to replace the natural ones that someone has lost [Syn: false teeth]

den-tures /dɛntʃərz/ n. [plural] a public statement in which you criticize someone or something

den-ny /dɛnˈni/ v. (denied denies) [T] 1 to say that something is not true ➔ **DENIAL**: *Simmons denied that he had murdered his wife.* 2 He has repeatedly denied the rumor. 2 to refuse to allow someone to have or do something ➔ **DENIAL**: *The judge denied a request to close down the school immediately.* [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French *denier*, from Latin *negare* “to deny”]

de-o-dor-ant /ˌdɪəˈdɔrənt/ n. [C,U] a substance that you put on the skin under your arms to stop you from smelling bad
deoxyribonucleic acid  

**ac-id**  

/ˈdiˌoʊksəˌreɪnuˈklɪəs/ n. [U] **BIOLOGY** DNA

**de-part**  

/ˈdipərt/ v. [I] (formal) to leave  

and arrive: All passengers departing for New York on flight UAL79 should go to Gate 7. | The train will depart from track 9.

**depart from** sb/sth phr v. (formal) to start to use new ideas or do something in an unusual or unexpected way: Parker’s approach departs from the usual classroom routine.

**de-part-ment**  

/ˈdipərtnənt/ n. [C] 1 any of the groups of people working together that form part of a large organization such as a college, government, or business: a typical university music department | the Department of Energy 2 an area in a large store, where particular types of product are sold: the men’s department (=where clothes for men are sold)

**de-par-ture**  

/ˈdipərtoʊr/ n. [U] 1 [C]U the action of leaving a place, especially to travel in an airplane, car, etc. 2 arrival: Check in at the airport an hour before departure. | her departure for Japan 2 [C] a change from what is usual or expected: Their new designs represent a departure from their usual style.

**de-pend**  

/ˈdipənd/ v. that depends (spoken) used to say that you are not sure about something because you do not know what will happen: “Are you coming to my house later?” “It depends. I might have to work.”

**depend on/upon** sb/sth phr v. 1 to need the help or support of someone or something else: Charles depends on money from his parents to pay his rent. 2 to be directly affected by something else: The amount you spend depends on where you live. 3 to trust someone or something: Sometimes I think you’re the only person I can depend on.  

**de-pend-ent**  

/ˈdipəndənt/ adj 1 needing someone or something else in order to exist, be successful, etc. **independent**: dependent children | Jan’s mother was dependent on her for physical care. 2 be dependent on/upon sb/sth to be directly affected by something else: Your success is dependent on how hard you work.  

**dependence**  

/ˈdipəndəns/ n. [U] dependent

**de-pen-dent**  

/ˈdipəndənt/ n. [C] someone, especially a child, who depends on someone else for food, money, clothing, etc.

**de-pend-ent clause**  

/ˈdipəndənt klaʊs/ n. [C] **ENG. LANG. ARTS** a clause that gives information related to the main clause in a sentence, but which cannot exist alone. For example, in the sentence, “I have hated milk since I was child,” the clause “since I was a child” is a dependent clause.  

**de-pend-ent variable**  

/ˈdipəndənt vərəˈbil/ n. [C] **SCIENCE** in a scientific experiment (=test), a result that is likely to change depending on the different conditions used in the experiment **SYN** responding variable

**de-pict**  

/ˈdipɪkt/ v. [T] to describe or show a character, situation, or event in writing or by using pictures: the people depicted in the movie | The god is depicted as a bird with a human head. [Orig.: 1400—1500 Latin depictus, past participle of depingere, from pinger: “to print”]

**de-pilete**  

/ˌdipəˈlɪt/ v. [T] (formal) to reduce the amount of something: Many of our forests have been depleted by the paper industry.

**de-plor-a-ble**  

/ˌdipəˈlɔrəbəl/ adj. (formal) very bad, shocking, and deserving strong disapproval: deplorable prison conditions

**de-plor-er**  

/ˌdipəˈlɔrər/ v. [T] (formal) to severely criticize something that you disapprove of: a statement deploiting the use of chemical weapons [Orig.: 1500—1600 French déplorer, from Latin plorare: “to cry out”]

**de-play**  

/ˌdipəˈpleɪ/ v. [T] to move soldiers and military equipment to a place so that they can be used if necessary: Nuclear missiles were being deployed in Europe. [Orig.: 1400—1500 French déployer, from Latin displicare: “to scatter”]

**de-pop-u-la-tion**  

/ˌdipəˈpələʃən/ n. [U] **SOCIAL SCIENCE** a large reduction in the number of people living in a particular area: The movement of people into the cities led to the depopulation of rural areas.

**de-port**  

/ˌdipərˈpɔrt/ v. [T] to officially make a person from a foreign country return to the country they came from.  

**de-pos-ite**  

/ˌdipəˈstreɪt/ n. [C] U 1 a part of the cost of something that you pay before paying the total amount later: We put down a deposit on the house yesterday. 2 an amount of money that is put into someone’s bank account: I’d like to make a deposit into my savings account. 3 money that you pay when you rent something such as an apartment or car, which will be given back if you do not damage it 4 an amount or layer of a substance in a particular place: oil deposits
depress**: 
1. To put money into a bank account. 
2. To put something down especially in a particular place.

**de-pot** n [C] 1 A small train or bus station. 2 A place where goods are stored.

**de-praved** adj morally unacceptable and evil: a depraved murderer [Origin: 1500—1600 deprave “to make evil” (14–21 centuries), from French dépraver, from Latin pravus “bent, bad”]

**de-pres·sion** /de·pres·shən/ n [U] The state of being evil or morally unacceptable: sexual depravity.

**de-pre·ci·ate** v [T] (formal) to disapprove of or criticize something strongly: The Senator deplored the riots that had broken out after the court’s decision. —depreciation /ˌdiprəˈkeiʃən/ n [U]

**de·pre·ci·a·tion** n. To decrease in value or price: The value of the peso fell, depressing the nation’s economy.

**de·pre·sive** adj. Not having the things that are considered to be necessary for a comfortable or happy life: a deprived childhood.

**depth** /dəpθ/ n 1 [C usually singular] a) The distance from the top of something to the bottom of it: The water rose to a depth of 12 feet. b) The distance from the front of an object to the back of it: the depth of the shelves see picture at dimension. 2 [U] How strong an emotion is or how serious a situation is: the depth of their friendship.

**depth of field** n. A) The range of distances from the front of an object to the back of it that can be in focus: The lens has a limited depth of field. B) The amount of detail that can be seen in a photograph or image: The camera has a wide depth of field.

**de·press·ing** adj. Very sad: depressed about my mother’s illness.

**de·prive** /drəˈprɪv/ v to make someone feel very sad: To deprive someone of something: the patient is suffering from depression.

**der·e·lict** adj. Not having enough jobs or business activity to make a area, industry, etc. successful. depressed economy.

**de·riv·a·tive** /drəˈrivətiv/ np. From Latin derivatum or process of coming from something else, such as:

- **derivative of** /drəˈrivətiv/ n. A word that has developed or been produced from something else: The drug is a derivative of Vitamin A.
derivative\(^2\) adj. (disapproving) copied or taken from something else: I find his painting style very derivative.
derive /də'riv/ (v. 1 [T] to get something such as happiness, strength, or satisfaction from someone or something: He derives pleasure from helping others. 2 [I-T] to develop or come from something else: The word “benefit” is derived from Latin. 3 [T] CHEMISTRY to get a chemical substance from another substance: A variety of compounds can be derived from the acid. [Origin: 1300—1400 French dériver, from Latin derivare “to draw out water,” from rivus “stream”].
derick /dəˈrik/ n. [C] the tall tower over an oil well, that holds the DRILL.
descent /dɪˈsent/ v. [T] (formal) to move from a higher level to a lower one (any ascend: She began to descend the stairs. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French descendre, from Latin de “down” + scandere “to climb”].
descend from ab phr. v. be descended from sb to be related to someone who lived a long time ago: My father’s family is descended from the Pilgrims.
descent on/upon sb phr. v. if a lot of people descend on a place, they arrive there at the same time: A large troop of soldiers descended on the village.
desendant /dɪˈsedənt/ n. [C] someone who is related to a person who lived a long time ago ➔ ANCESTOR: She was a direct descendant of one of the Pilgrims on the Mayflower.
descent /dɪˈsent/ n. 1 [C-U] (formal) the process of going down (any ascent: The plane began its descent. 2 [U] your family origins, especially in relation to the country where your family came from: We’re of Italian descent.
describe /dɪˈskrɪb/ v. [T] to say what someone or something is like by giving details ➔ DESCRIPTION: Can you describe the man who took your purse? [It’s hard to describe how I feel. | One child described his caps as having jumping beans inside her stomach. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin describere, from scrivere “to write”].
thesaurus call, characterize, label, brand, portray ➔ CALL\(^3\)
description /dɪˈskrɪpʃən/ n. [C-U] a piece of writing or speech that gives details about what someone or something is like ➔ DESCRIBE: Kate gave a detailed description of her new house. | Police have a detailed description of the missing child. | You fit the description of (=look like) a man seen running from the scene.
descriptive /dɪˈskrɪptɪv/ adj. giving a description of something in words or pictures
describe /dɪˈskrɪb/ v. [T] to damage something holy or respected ➔ desecration /dɪˈsekrəʃən/ n. [U]
desegregate /dɪˈseɡrəɡet/ v. [T] to end a system in which people of different races are kept separate ➔ segregate: an attempt to desegregate the schools ➔ desegregated /dɪˌsɛɡrəˈɡeɪtɪd/ adj. —desegregation /dɪˌsɛɡrəˈɡeɪʃən/ n. [U]
dermatology /dəˈmætələdʒi/ n. [U] the part of medical science that deals with the skin, its diseases, and their treatment ➔ dermatologist n. [C]
derogatory remarks about women.
derick /dəˈrik/ n. [C] the tall tower over an oil well, that holds the DRILL.
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derick /dəˈrik/ n. [C] the tall tower over an oil well, that holds the DRILL.
desire /ˈdeərəs/ n. 1 [U] a strong hope or wish: the desire for peace | a desire to meet her. 2 [formal] a strong wish to have sex with someone [Orig: 1200—1300 Old French désirer, from Latin desiderāre]
desire2 v. [T] 1 sth leaves a lot to be desired said when something is not as good as it should be: This coffee leaves a lot to be desired. 2 [formal] to want or hope for something very much [Syn: want: Muller never desired to return to the United States. 3 [formal] to want to have sex with someone

desire3 v. [T] 1 to have or desire something to be different: I have no desire to improve my French. 2 to have or desire something: They have no desire to continue working.
desire4 v. [T] 1 to feel the need to do something: He has no desire to go abroad.
desire5 v. [T] 1 to feel that there is no hope: He despaired of ever finding a husband.
desire6 v. [T] 1 to have the wish or hope of something: I have no desire to buy a new car.
desire7 v. [T] 1 to feel that there is no hope: He despaired of ever finding a husband.
desire8 v. [T] 1 to feel that there is no hope: He despaired of ever finding a husband.
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despondent

de-spond·ent (diˈspəndənt) adj. unhappy and without hope —despondency n. [U]
—despondently adv.
despot /ˈdespət/ n. [C] someone, especially the ruler of a country, who uses power in a cruel and unfair way [Origin: 1500–1600 Old French despote, from Greek despotes “lord”] —despotic /ˈdespətik/ adj.
destined /ˈdestIn̩d/ adj. seeming certain to happen or do something at some time in the future: The album is destined to become a classic.
destination /ˈdestIn̩ʃən/ n. [U] tourist destination n. of ood, etc.:

destruction /dIˈstrikSən/ n. —destruc·tion n. the process of destroying something or of being destroyed: the destruction of the rain forests —destruc·tive /dIˈstrʌktív/ adj.
destructive interference n. [U] PHYSICS the combination of two waves of energy whose highest and lowest points are not the same, which results in a wave that is weaker than either of them
detach /dIˈtætʃ/ v. [T] to remove something from something that it is attached to —detachable adj.
detached /dIˈtætʃt/ adj. not reacting to something in an emotional way: My father was always emotionally detached from the rest of us.
detail /ˈdiːtəl/ n. [C] a single fact or piece of information about something: Dad planned our vacation down to the smallest last detail | The judge refused to discuss the case in detail (causing lots of details). | There’s no need to go into detail (=give a lot of details) about the contract at this early stage. [Origin: 1600–1700 French détail, from Old French “piece cut off”]
detail (=using lots of details) v. [T] to list things or give all the facts or information about something: Woolley detailed the dangers of dieting.
detailed /ˈdiːtəld, ˈdɪteɪld/ adj. containing or using a lot of information or facts: a detailed examination of the body
detain /ˈdɛtən/ v. [T] to officially stop someone from leaving a place: Police detained two suspects for questioning.
detect /ˈdɛtɛkt/ v. [T] to notice or discover something, especially something that is not easy to see, hear, etc.: I detected the faint smell of perfume. | Cancer cells are often difficult to detect. [Origin: 1400–1500 Latin detectus, past participle of detectere “to uncover”] —detectable adj. —detection /ˈdɪtɛkʃən/ n. [U]: The search led to the detection of a second bomb.
detec·tive /dIˈtektrɪv/ n. [C] a police officer whose job is to discover information about crimes and catch criminals
detect·or /ˈdɪtɛktər/ n. [C] a machine or piece of equipment that finds or measures something, especially something that is not easy to notice or discover.
detention /ˈdɛtɛntʃən/ n. 1 [U] the state of being kept in prison: The suspect was held in detention for three days. 2 [C] a punishment in which students who have behaved badly must stay at school for a short time after other students have left
deter /dIˈtɛr/ v. (deterred, deterring) [T] to stop someone from doing something by making it difficult or threatening him/her with punishment: The high cost of cigarettes has deterred many smokers. | The security camera was installed to deter people from stealing. [Origin: 1500–1600 Latin deterere, from terrere “to frighten”]
deter·gent /dIˈtɛrjənt/ n. [C] a liquid or powder containing soap, used for washing clothes, dishes, etc. [Origin: 1600–1700 French détergent, from Latin tergere “to clean by rubbing”]
deter·ior·ate /dIˈtɛriər, ˈdɪtɪər/ v. [I] to become worse: Her health is deteriorating quickly. [Origin: 1500–1600 Late Latin deteriorare, from Latin deterior “worse”] —deterioration /dIˈtɛriərətʃən/ n. [U]
The number of incoming students will determine the size of the classes. Determined exactly where the ship had sunk. Determined opponent desire to do something even when it is difficult: A deterrence in which a country continues to have a strong army or powerful weapons in order to prevent a determined to make someone feel extremely sad or shocked: Mike was devastated by his parents’ divorce. To damage something, or to destroy something completely: Bombing raids devastated parts of London. Detracting news of her sister’s death. Development of a product, plan, or change that makes a product, plan, or more advanced: A healthy diet can prevent the development of heart disease. Economic development a new event that changes a situation: Our reporter in Denver has the latest developments. A large, stronger, or more advanced: A healthy diet can prevent the development of heart disease.
deviant 276

deviant adj (formal) different, in a bad way, from what is normal: deviant behavior —deviant n. [C]
deviate /di'veı̊ət/ v. [I] (formal) to be or become different from what is normal or acceptable: The daytime temperature rarely deviates from 70 degrees. [Origin: 1600—1700 Late Latin deviatus, from Latin de “away from” + via “way”]
deviation /di'veı̊ə'ʃən/ n. [C] 1 a noticeable difference from what is expected or normal: Any deviation from procedures will not be tolerated.
devise /di'vı̊z/ n. [C] 1 a machine or other small object that does a special job: a device for sorting mail. The device records the level of oxygen in the water.

2 a way of achieving a particular purpose: A contest could be a good device for raising money.
devil /'devl/ n. 1 the Devil the most powerful evil spirit in some religions, such as Christianity—Satan 2 [C] any evil spirit [Origin: Old English deofol, from Greek diabolos]
devilish /'devlIʃ/ adj. (old-fashioned) very bad, difficult, or evil —devilishly adv.
devil's advocate n. [C] someone who pretends to disagree with you in order to have a good discussion about something: I've always enjoyed playing devil's advocate.
devious /'di'veIəs/ adj. using tricks or lies to get what you want: a devious plan
devise /'di'veIz/ v. [T] to plan or invent a way of doing something: A teacher devised the game as a way of making math fun. He finally devised a way to divide the money fairly.

devote /'devət/ v. 1 devote time/money/attention etc. to sb/sth to give your time, money, etc. to someone or something: She devotes much of her time to her family. 2 devote yourself to sth to do everything that you can to achieve something or help someone: McCarthy devoted himself to ending the war. 3 to use a particular area, period of time, or amount of space for a specific purpose: This chapter is devoted to Lincoln's presidency.
devoted /'devət/ adj. giving someone or something a lot of love, concern, and attention: a devoted wife/father —devotedly adv.

devotee /'devo:tI/ n. [C] someone who enjoys or admires someone or something very much: devotees of Italian wine
devotion /'devə'shən/ n. 1 a strong feeling of love that you show by paying a lot of attention to someone or something: a father's devotion to his family. 2 the act of spending a lot of time and energy on something: The actress is famous for her devotion to animal rights. 3 strong religious feeling
devour /'dI'veəvər/ v. [T] 1 to eat something quickly because you are very hungry
devout /'dI'veUt/ adj. having very strong beliefs, especially religious ones: a devout Catholic —devoutly adv.

dew /dju|/ n. [U] the small drops of water that form on outdoor surfaces during the night
dexterous /'dIkstrəs/ adj. [U] skill in using your hands to do things —dexterous, dextrous /'dIkstrəs/ adj.
dextrose /'dekstrəs|/ n. [U] chemistry a type of sugar that is found naturally in many sweet fruits, and that is also produced naturally in the body. It is sometimes also known as glucose.

diabetes /'dIæbIəs|/ n. [U] a disease in which there is too much sugar in the blood
diabetic /'dIæbi,tIık/ adj. someone who has diabetes —diabetic]
diagnosis /'daI@g'noUsIs/ n. [C] the result of diagnosing someone or something —diagnose /'daIgənəuz/ v. [I] to find out what illness a person has or what is wrong with something: A technician diagnosed a bad pump in the engine. He was diagnosed with hepatitis.
diagnosis /'daIg'no:sIz/ n. (plural diagnoses) —diagnostic /'dIægənəsTIk/ adj.
will make a diagnosis and recommend treatment.

— diagnostic /ˌdiːəɡˈnɒstɪk/ adj.
di-ag-o-nal /ˌdaɪəˈɡənɔl/ adj. 1 a diagonal line joins two opposite corners of a square shape 2 following a sloping angle: diagonal parking spaces —diagonal n [C] —diagonally adv.
di-a-gram /ˌdaɪəˈɡræm/ n [C] a drawing that shows how something works, where something is, what something looks like, etc.: a diagram of a car engine [Origin: 1600—1700 Greek diagramma, from diagraphein “to mark out with lines”]
di-a-l/ /diəˈlɑːl/ v. [T] to press the buttons or turn the dial on a telephone in order to make a telephone call: Dial 911 —there’s been an accident. I think I dialed the wrong number. ➔ PHONE1
dia-log n [C] 1 the round part of a clock, watch, machine, etc., that has numbers that show you the time or a measurement 2 the part of a piece of equipment, such as a radio or THERMOSTAT, that you turn in order to do something, such as find a different station or set the temperature 3 the wheel with holes for fingers on some telephones
di-a-lect /ˌdaɪəˈlekt/ n [CU] ENG. LANG. ARTS a form of a language that is spoken in one area which is different from the way it is spoken in other areas: a dialect of Arabic | literature written in native dialects [Origin: 1500—1600 French dialecte, from Greek dialektoς “conversation, dialect”]
di-a-logue. dialogue /ˌdaɪəˈlɑɡ/ n [CU] 1 a conversation in a book, play, or movie ➔ MONOLOGUE 2 a formal discussion between countries or groups in order to solve problems: an opportunity for dialogue between the fighting countries | a dialogue on human rights [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French, Greek dialogos, from dialægsthai “to talk to someone”]

dia-logic /ˌdaɪəˈlɑɡɪk/ adj.
di-a-logue. dialogue about /ˌdaɪəˈlɑɡ/ v. [T] to cut food into small square pieces: Dice the carrots.
di-cot-y-le-don /ˌdaɪkəˈtɪli dən/ also di-cot /ˌdaɪkət/ n [C] BIOLOGY a type of plant that has seeds which produce two COTYLEDONS (=first
dictate /ˈdiktət/ v 1 [T] to say words for someone else to write down: She dictated a letter to her secretary. 2 [T] to tell someone exactly what s/he must do: You can’t dictate how I should live my life! 3 [T] to influence or control something: Where I go on vacation will be dictated by the amount of money I’ve saved. [Origins: 1500—1600 Latin dictare “to say often, say firmly,” from dicere “to say”] 
dictation /ˈdiktəʃən/ n 1 [U] the act of saying words for someone to write down 2 [C] sentences that a teacher reads out to test your ability to hear and write the words correctly: Dictations are the hardest part of learning French.
dictator /ˈdiktətər/ n [C] a leader of a country who controls everything, and who usually has gained power by force —dictatorial /ˌdiktəˈtɔrēəl/ adj 
dictatorship /ˈdiktətərˌʃip/ n 1 [U] government by a dictator 2 [C] a country ruled by a dictator

dictionary /ˈdiktənjər/ n 1 [U] the act of saying words to mean, especially in literature or poetry

diction /ˈdiktʃən/ n [U] 1 the way in which someone pronounces words 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS the choice and use of words and phrases to express meaning, especially in literature or poetry

dictionary /ˈdiktənjər/ n [plural dictionaries] 1 [C] a book that gives a list of words in alphabetical order, and explains their meanings in the same or another language: a Spanish-English dictionary [Origins: 1500—1600 Medieval Latin dictionarium, from Late Latin dictio “word”]
died /dɪd/ v the past tense of do
dielectric /ˈdaɪəlektrɪk/ adj (formal) speech or writing that is didactic is intended to teach people a lesson
diedn’t /ˈdɪdn’t/ v the short form of “did not”: She didn’t have enough money.
die1 /dai/ v (past tense and past participle died, present participle dying) 1 to stop living ➔ DEAD, DEATH: She was afraid her son would die. | Mrs. Chen died off from (=because of) heart disease. | Mary died peacefully in her sleep. 2 to disappear or stop existing: The hope that her husband would return never died. 3 (informal) if a machine or motor dies, it stops working: I was going down a hill when my car died.

SPOKEN PHRASES

4 be dying to do something to want to do something very much: I’m dying to meet her brother. 5 be to die for if something is to die for, it is extremely good: Max’s chocolate cake is to die for! 6 die laughing to laugh a lot: When Alex fell off the stage, I almost died laughing. 7 I could have died also I almost died said when you are very surprised or embarrassed: I could’ve died when Ed said that.

die away phr. v if a sound dies away, it becomes weaker and then stops

die down phr. v to become less strong or violent: The wind finally died down this morning.
die off phr. v to die one at a time until none is left: All the elm trees are dying off.
die out phr. v to disappear or stop existing completely: The last bears in this area died out 100 years ago.
died /dʌɪd/ n (plural dice /ˈdaɪks/) [C] one of two or more small blocks of wood, plastic, etc. with a different number of spots on each side, used in games
died-hard, die-hard /ˈdʌɪd,haːrd/ adj (informal) 1 opposing change and refusing to accept new ideas: a die-hard opponent of free speech 2 diehard fan/communist/supporter etc. someone who is very loyal to a team, political party, person, etc.: a diehard Dodgers fan
difference /ˈdiffərəns/ n (plural differences /ˈdɪfrəns/) [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a sign that is put over the second of two vowels to show that it is pronounced separately from the first, for example in the word “naïve”
diesel /ˈdɪzəl/ also diesel fuel n [U] a type of FUEL used instead of gas in a special type of engine [Origins: 1800—1900 Rudolf Diesel (1858-1913), German engineer who invented the engine]
die-sel /ˈdɪzəl/ n [C,U] the type of food that you eat each day: Many kids don’t get enough fruit in their diet. [Origins: 1913], German engineer who invented the engine]
diet /daɪət/ n 1 [U] the type of food that you eat each day: Many kids don’t get enough fruit in their diet. The animals live on a diet of fruit and insects. 2 [C] a plan to eat only particular kinds or amounts of food, especially because you want to get thinner or because you have a health problem: a low-fat diet | No dessert for me – I’m on a diet. [Origins: 1200—1300 Old French diète, from Greek diaita “way of living, food to be eaten”]
diet /daɪət/ v [I] to eat less or only particular foods in order to lose weight: Jill’s always dieting.
different /ˈdɪfrənt/ phr. v [I] to be different: How does the movie differ from the book? 2 (formal) to have different opinions: The two groups differ on/about aver where to have the meeting. [Origins: 1300—1400 French différencier “to delay, be different,” from Latin differenter]
different /ˈdɪfrənt/ n 1 [C] a way in which two or more things or people are not like each other: the differences between England and America | Can you tell the difference between the twins (=recognize that they are different)? 2 [singular, U] the fact of not being the same as something else, or an amount by which one thing is not the same as another: What’s the difference in price? | There’s an age difference of 4 years between the two children. 3 make a difference/make all the difference to have a good effect on a situation or person: Swimming twice a week can make a big
dif·fi·cult

1 adj. 1 difficult to understand: a difficult question | She finds math difficult. 2 involving a lot of problems and causing trouble: This past year has been a very difficult time in my life. | The bus strike is making lifethings difficult for commuters. 3 someone who is difficult is never satisfied, friendly, or pleased.

diff·fi·cul·ty /ˈdifˌkjəlti/ n. (plural difficulties) 1 [C usually plural, U] a problem, or something that causes trouble: Peter’s having difficulty in finding a job. | She walks with great difficulty. | Their business is in financial difficulty. | We ran into difficulties (=had trouble) buying the house.

dif·fer·ent /ˈdifərənt/ adj. 1 not like something or someone else, or not the same as before: Did you get a haircut? You look different. | Anna is different from most kids at her school. | Writing for films is different than writing plays. 2 separate: The bookstore has a lot of different books about Kennedy. 3 (spoken) unusual, often in a way that you do not like: “How do you like my shirt?” “Well, it’s different.”

dif·fer·en·ti·ate /ˈdifərənˌteɪt/ v. 1 to recognize or express the difference between things or people: It was difficult for him to differentiate between light and dark. 2 [T] to make one thing different from another: We try to differentiate our products from those of the competitors. —differentiation /ˌdifərənˈteɪʃən/ n.

dif·fi·cul·ty

2 [U] the state of being hard to do or understand: The books vary in level of difficulty. [Origin: 1300–1400 Latin difficultus, from difficilis “difficult,” from facilis “easy”]

dif·fi·dent /ˈdifədənt/ adj. (formal) shy and not wanting to make people notice you or talk about you, because you lack confidence: a diffident young man —differently adv.

diff·frac·tion /ˈdifrækʃən/ n. [U] physics the process or result of dividing sound or light waves into smaller waves, by sending them around something or through a small hole —diffraction /ˈdifrækʃən/ v. [T]

dif·fuse /ˈdifəs/ adj. spread over a large area or in many places: a large and diffuse organization

dif·fuse·ly adv. 1 having difficulty in solving a problem, or something —difficulty n. —difficulty adj.

The book was difficult to read.

DIG

dig /dɪg/ v. (past tense and past participle dug /dʌg/, present participle digging) 1 [I,T] to break up and move earth, stone, snow, etc. with a tool, your hands, or a machine: The kids enjoyed digging in the sand. | She dug a hole and threw some seeds in it. | The company began digging for minerals many years ago. 2 [I] to move many things such as papers, boxes, rocks, or clothing in order to find something: She dug through her purse, looking for her keys. 3 dig yourself (into) a hole to do or say something that makes a problem or situation so bad that it is difficult to make it better: The mayor dug himself into a hole when he promised 3,000 new jobs. 4 [T] (spoken) to like something or someone: You really dig her, don’t you? dig in phr v. (spoken) to start eating food that is in front of you: Come on, everyone — dig in!

dig (ath) into sth phr v. to push hard into something, or to make something do this: She dug her fingernails into my arm.
dig

dig sth ↔ out pbr. v. 1 to get someone or something out of a place using a tool, your hands, or a machine: We had to dig our car out after the blizzard. 2 to find something that you have not seen for a long time, or that is not easy to find: Mom dug out her wedding dress and showed it to us.
dig sth ↔ up pbr. v. 1 to remove something from under the ground with a tool, your hands, or a machine: Police dug up the missing man’s body from the yard. 2 (informal) to find hidden or forgotten information by careful searching: See what you can dig up on this guy Stark.
dig 2 n. [C, U] 1 an unkind thing you say to annoy someone: Greene’s remark was meant to be a dig at his opponent. 2 a small quick push that you give someone with your finger or elbow: a dig in the ribs 3 the process of digging in a place in order to find ancient objects to study
di·gest 1 v. /das'igest, 'daɪsiəst/ v. [I, T] 1 if food digests, or if you digest it, it changes in the stomach into a form your body can use: Some babies can’t digest cow’s milk. 2 to understand something after thinking about it carefully: He’ll need some time to digest the news.
di·gest 2 n. /das'igest, 'daɪsiəst/ n. [C] a short piece of writing that gives the most important facts from a book, report, etc.
di·ges·tion 1 /das'ıdʒən, 'daɪdʒən/ n. [C, U] the process or ability to digest food —digestive adj.: digestive problems
dig·it 1 /dɪgɪt/ n. [C] 1 a written sign that represents any of the numbers from 0 to 9: a seven-digit phone number 2 (formal) a finger or toe [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin digitus “finger, toe”]
dig·it·al 2 adj. /'dɪgɪtəl/ 1 giving information in the form of numbers: a digital clock 2 it using a system in which information is represented in the form of numbers: a digital camera —digitally adv.
dig·ni·fy 1 v. /dɪɡˈnaɪfaɪ/ 1 to make someone or something appear more important: The painful memory began to dim. 2 to make a liquid weaker —dilute adj.: dilute a solution

dig·ni·ty 2 /dɪgˈnɪti/ n. 1 the quality of being serious and formal: Lawyers must respect the dignity of the court. [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French dignité, from Latin dignitas “worth”]
di·gres·sion 1 /daɪˈɡresən/ n. [C, U] 1 calm serious behavior, even in difficult situations, that makes people respect you: a woman of compassion and dignity | She spoke with courage and dignity. 2 the quality of being serious and formal: Lawyers must respect the dignity of the court. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin dilapidare “to scatter like stones, misuse, destroy,” from lapidare “to throw stones”] —dilapidation

dig·ni·ty 2 /dɪgˈnɪti/ n. 1 the quality of being serious and formal: Lawyers must respect the dignity of the court.
di·late 1 /dəˈleɪt, 'daɪlət/ v. [I, T] to become wider or more open, or to cause something to do this: Her eyes were dilated and her face was red. —dilation

dig·it·al 1 adj. /'dɪgɪtəl/ 1 giving information in the form of numbers: a digital camera —digitally adv.
di·lute 1 v. /daɪˈljuːt, 'daɪljuːt/ to make a liquid weaker by adding water or another liquid: Dilute the paint with oil. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin dilutus, past participle of diluere “to wash away”] —diluted adj.: dilute a solution

di·lute 2 n. /'dɪljuːt, 'daɪljuːt/ n. [C] CHEMISTRY a liquid that contains a SOLUTE (=substance that has mixed with and become part of a liquid)
di·lute·sol·u·tion 1 /daɪˈljuːtsəljuˈʃən, 'daɪljuːtsəljuˈʃən/ n. [C] CHEMISTRY a liquid that contains a SOLUTE (=substance that has mixed with and become part of a liquid)
di·luted 1 adj. (formal) slow and tending to delay decisions or actions

dim 1 /dɪm/ adj. (comparative dimmer, superlative dimmest) 1 not bright or easy to see well: a dim hallway | The curtains were closed and the light was dim. | the dim outline of a building 2 a dim recollection/awareness etc. something that is difficult for someone to remember, understand, etc.: She only has a dim memory of her parents. 3 take a dim view of sth to disapprove of something —dimly adv.
dim 2 v. (dimmed dimming) 1 v. [I, T] 1 if a light dims, or if you dim it, it becomes less bright: Can you dim the lights? 2 if a feeling or quality dims, or if something dims it, it grows weaker: The painful memory began to dim.
dime 1 /daɪm/ n. [C] 1 a coin worth 10 cents (=1/10 of a dollar), used in the U.S. and Canada

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di·lap·i·dat·ed 1 adj. /daɪˈlæpəˈdɛrɪd/ old, broken, and in very bad condition: a dilapidated church [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin dilapidare
di·men·sion /diˈmɛnʃən, dat-/ n [C] 1 a part of a situation that affects the way you think about it: The baby added a new dimension to our life. | Because the boat sank in Cuban waters, there is a political dimension to the incident. 2 a measurement of something in length, height, or width 3 dimensions [plural] a) the measurement or size of something: What are the dimensions of the room? b) how great or serious a problem is: The government needs to recognize the full dimensions of the problem. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin dimensio “to measure out”]
d’dim·me store /dɪmˈmiː/.C a store that sells different types of cheap things, especially for the house
di·min·ish /diˈminəʃ/ v [T] to become smaller or less important, or to make something do this: The show’s audience has slowly diminished. | The tobacco companies tried to diminish the significance of the findings. [Origin: 1400—1500 diminuer (14—16 centuries), from Old French diminuer “to make less”]
dim·i·nu·tion /diˈminjuʃən/ n [C.U] (formal) a reduction in the size, number, or amount of something
di·min·u·tive /diˈminyətiv/ adj (formal) very small: a diminutive man
dim·ple /ˈdɪmpl/ n [C] a small hollow place on your cheek or chin, especially one that forms when you smile —dimpled adj
din /dɪn/ n. [singular, U] (literary) a loud, continuous, and annoying noise
dine /dɪn/ v. [I] (formal) to eat dinner
dine on sth phr. v (formal) to eat a particular type of food for dinner, especially expensive food: We dined on shrimp and pasta.
dine out phr. v (formal) to eat in a restaurant
di·ner /ˈdɪnər/ n. [C] 1 a small restaurant that serves cheap meals
din·er·time /ˈdɪnərˌtaɪm/ n. C.U] the time when most people eat dinner, usually between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.
di·no·saur /ˈdɪnəsɔr/ n [C] a very large animal that lived millions of years ago and no longer exists [Origin: 1800—1900 Greek deinos “terrible” + sauros “lizard”]
di·ode /ˈdiəd/ n. [C] PHYSICS a piece of electrical equipment that makes an electrical current flow in one direction
dip /dɪp/ v (dipped, dipping) 1 [T] to put something into a liquid and quickly lift it out again: Janet dipped her feet into the water. | strawberries dipped in chocolate 2 [I] (informal) to go down or become lower: The temperature could dip down to the 20s tonight.
dip into sth phr. v. to use some of an amount of money that you have: Medical bills forced her to dip into her savings.
dip 2 n. 1 [C.U] a thick mixture that you can dip food into before you eat it: a cheese dip 2 [C] an occasion when the level or amount of something becomes lower: a dip in prices 3 [C] a place where the surface of something goes down suddenly, and
diphtheria

then goes up again: a dip in the road 4 [C] (informal) a quick swim: Is there time for a dip in the pool before lunch?

diph-the-ri-a /dɪˈθɜːrɪə/, dɪp-θə /n/ [U] BIOLOGY a serious infectious throat disease that makes breathing difficult

diph-thong /ˈdɪfθɒŋ/, *dɪpθ-/ /n/ [C] ENG, LANG, ARTS a vowel sound made by pronouncing two vowels quickly one after the other. For example, the vowel sound in “my” is a diphthong (Origin: 1400—1500 French, Late Latin diphthonus “two sounds,” from Greek *phthongos “voice, sound”)

dip·loid /ˈdɪplɔɪd/ /n/ [C] BIOLOGY a cell or ORGANISM that contains two complete sets of CHROMOSOMES, one from each parent — diploid adj.

di-plo-ma /diˈploʊmə/ /n/ [C] an official paper showing that someone has successfully finished his/her high school or college education: a high school diploma [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin “passport, diploma,” from Greek, “folded paper”]

di-plo-ma·cy /diˈploʊməsə/ /n/ [U] 1 the management of political relations between countries: an expert at international diplomacy. 2 skill in dealing with people and difficult situations successfully: I would have handled the situation with a little more diplomacy.

dip-lo-mat /ˈdɪpləmat/ /n/ [C] someone who officially represents his/her government in a foreign country

dip·lo-mat·ic /ˌdɪpləˈmætɪk/ /adj. 1 relating to the work of diplomats: Feingold plans to join the diplomatic service. 2 good at dealing with people politely and skillfully without upsetting them: She tried to be diplomatic, but I could tell she was upset. — diplomatically adv.

dip-stick /ˈdɪpstk/ /n/ [C] a stick used for measuring the amount of liquid in a container, such as oil in a car’s engine

dire /daɪər/ adj. 1 extremely serious or terrible: Officials say the situation is not as dire as they first thought. | The country is in dire need of food aid. 2 be in dire straits to be in an extremely difficult or serious situation

direct1 /daɪˈrekt/ /v. /adj. 1 done without involving other people, actions, processes, etc. —direct adj. He has direct access to the president. 2 going straight from one place to another, without stopping or changing direction: What’s the most direct route to the airport? 3 saying exactly what you mean in an honest and clear way

Direct: The senator avoided giving direct answers to reporters’ questions.

4 likely to change something immediately

Direct: This job allows me to have a direct impact on people’s lives. 5 exact or total: a direct translation from Spanish — directness n. [U]

direct2 /v. [T] 1 to aim something in a particular direction or at a particular person, group, etc.: My remark was directed at Tom, not you. | He directed the light toward the house. 2 to be in charge of something: Hanley was asked to direct the investigation. 3 to give actors in a play, movie, etc. instructions about what to do: In 1977, Scott directed his first movie. 4 (formal) to tell someone the way to a place: He directed me to the airport.

direct3 /adj. without stopping or changing direction: You can fly direct from Seattle to Nashville. 2 without dealing with anyone else first: You’ll have to contact the manager direct.

direct’cur·rent /n. [U] PHYSICS abbreviation DC a flow of electricity that moves in one direction only, for example the current produced by a BATTERY — alternating current

direct de·pos·it /n. [U] a method of paying someone’s salary directly into his/her bank account — direct deposit v. [T]

di-rec·tion /daɪˈrekʃən, daɪ- / /n. 1 [C] the way someone or something is moving, facing, or aimed: Brian drove off in the direction of (=toward) the party. | As she walked along the trail, she saw a large man coming in the opposite direction. 2 [C] the general way in which someone or something changes or develops: Suddenly the conversation changed direction. 3 directions plural instructions about how to go from one place to another, or about how to do something: Could you give me directions to the airport? 4 [U] control, management, or helpful advice: The company’s been successful under Martini’s direction. 5 [U] a general purpose or aim: Sometimes I feel that my life lacks direction. 6 sense of direction the ability to know which way to go in a place you do not know well. 7 [U] the instructions given to actors and other people in a play, movie, etc.

di-rec·tive /daɪˈrektsiv/ /n. [C] an official order or instruction to do something

di-rec·tly /daɪˈrektlɪ, daɪ- / /adv. 1 with no other person, action, process, etc. involved: McNealy will report directly to the new sales manager. 2 exactly: Lucas sat directly behind us.

direct object /n. [C] ENG, LANG, ARTS in grammar, the person or thing that is affected by the action of the verb in a sentence. For example, in the sentence “Sheila closed the door;” “door” is the direct object. ➔ indirect object

di-rec·tor /daɪˈrektr/, daɪ-/ /n. [C] 1 someone who gives instructions to actors and other people in a movie or play ➔ MOVIE 2 someone who controls or manages a company, organization, or activity: Her new job is marketing director of Sun Life.
dirty /dɪr(ɪ)/ adj. 1 extremely cheap:

We bought this house when it was dirt cheap.

dirty jokes | Students who use dirty words

dirty road 2 any substance, such as dust or mud, that makes things not clean ➔ dirty: The floor was covered with dirt!

dirty dishes in the sink ➔ How did your shoes get so dirty?

dirty work 3 relating to sex, in a way that is considered bad or immoral: dirty jokes

dirty fighter 4 do sb’s dirty work to do a bad or dishonest job for someone so that s/he does not have to do it himself/herself: I told them to do their own dirty work.

dirty /dɪstr/ v. (dirtied, dirties) [T] to make something dirty ➔ dis-solve /dɪsˈsɒlv/ v. (dissolved, dissolving) [T] (informal) to make unfair and unkind remarks about someone ➔ be divided/split – if a group of people are divided or split about something, they have very different opinions about it: The country was deeply divided about the war.

dis-a-bil-i-ty /dɪsəˈbɪlɪtɪ/ n. (plural disabilities) [C,U] a physical or mental condition that makes it difficult for someone to do the things most people are able to do: Her disability prevented her from getting a driver’s license. | learning to live with disability.
disagreeable not correct or not true: Many people would dispute these claims.

dissent – to say that you disagree with an opinion or decision that most other people agree with: Only one of the nine judges dissented from the decision.

2 if statements or reports about the same thing disagree, they are different from each other

disagree with sb if food disagrees with you, it makes you feel sick

dis-agree-a-ble / dis'gri-ə-bəl adj 1 not enjoyable or pleasant: a disagreeable incident 2 unfriendly and in a bad mood: a disagreeable person

dis-agree-ment / dis'gri-mənt n 1 [C,U] a situation in which people express different opinions about something and sometimes argue: We had a disagreement with our neighbors. | a disagreement between the two countries | There was a slight disagreement over who should pay the bill. 2 [U] differences between two statements, reports, etc., that should be similar: There was major disagreement between the witnesses’ statements.

dis-al-low / dis'ə-lau/ v [T] (formal) to officially refuse to allow something because a rule has been broken: The touchdown was disallowed.

dis-ap-pear / dis'ə-pər/ v [I] 1 to become impossible to see anymore: The scars will disappear in a year or two. | The cat had disappeared under the couch. 2 to become impossible to find, or to be lost: The plane mysteriously disappeared while flying over the Atlantic. 3 to stop existing: Many species of plants and animals disappear every year. —disappearance n [C,U]

dis-ap-point / dis'ə-pənt/ v [T] to make someone unhappy because something she/hes/was hoped for does not happen or is not as good as she/hes/was expected: I’m sorry to disappoint you, but the trip is canceled.

dis-ap-point-ed / dis'ə-pənt/ adj unhappy because something you hoped for did not happen, or because something or someone was not as good as you expected: We’re disappointed (that) the director is unable to attend. | She was disappointed with the election results. | I’ve been disappointed in his work.

dis-ap-point-ing / dis'ə-pənt/ adj not as good as you expected or hoped something would be: disappointing sales —disappointingly adv.

dis-ap-point-ment / dis'ə-pənt/ n 1 [U] a feeling of sadness because something is not as good as you expected or has not happened: his disappointment at not being chosen for the job. | Labor unions expressed their disappointment with the president’s proposal. | She tried to hide her disappointment. 2 [C] someone or something that is not as good as you hoped or expected: Her new book was a big/major/real disappointment. | Kate feels like she’s a disappointment to her family.

dis-ap-prove / dis'ə-pruv/ v [I] to think that something or someone is bad, wrong, etc.: Her parents disapproved of her boyfriend.

dis-arm / dis'ərm/ v [I] 1 to reduce the size of your army, navy, etc. and the number of weapons: Both sides must disarm before the peace talks. 2 [T] to take away someone’s weapons: Benson disarmed the man as he tried to rob a liquor store. 3 [T] to make someone less angry and more friendly: She uses humor to disarm people.

dis-ar-ma-ment / dis'ər-məmənt n [U] the reduction in numbers or size of a country’s weapons, army, navy, etc.: plans for nuclear disarmament

dis-arm-ing / dis'ər-məŋ/ adj making you feel less angry and more friendly or trusting: a disarm- ing smile

dis-ar-ray / dis'ə-re/ n [U] (formal) the state of being messy or not organized: papers in disarray on the desk.

dis-as-on-ic / dis-a'sən-ik/ adj. | n. (formal, formal) in disarray

dis-as-tre / dis'a-stre/ n [C,U] 1 a sudden event such as an accident, flood, or storm that causes great harm or damage: The 1889 flood was the most spectacular natural disaster the state had ever seen. | Disaster struck when one rider was hit by a car while cycling. | The town was declared a disaster area after the floods.

dis-card / dis'kard/ v [I,T] (formal) to get rid of something: discarding old clothes

dis-cern / dis'sərn, drə'zərn/ v [I,T] (formal) to see, notice, or understand something by looking at it or thinking about it carefully: Walters couldn’t discern
any difference between the two plants.

—discernible adj. —discernibly adv.
dis-cern-ing /disˈsɜːrnɪŋ, -sən-/ adj. able to make good judgments about people, styles, and things:
the discerning traveler’s guide to the Southeast
dis-charge1 /dɪsˈtʃɑːrʒ/ v. 1 [T] to officially allow someone to go or to send him/her away from a place: Blanton was discharged from the hospital last night. 2 [I,T] to send, pour, or let out a substance: Chemicals were being discharged into a nearby river. 3 [T] (formal) if you discharge a gun, or if it discharges, it shoots a bullet
dis-charge2 /ˈdɪstʃɑːrʒ/ n. [U] 1 the official action of sending someone or something away, especially from a hospital or the military: After his discharge from the army, he got married. 2 a substance that comes out of something, especially a wound or part of your body
dis-ci-ple /dɪsˈsaɪpl/ n. [C] 1 a follower of a religious teacher, especially one of the 12 original followers of Jesus Christ. 2 a follower of any great leader or teacher: a disciple of Gandhi [Origin: 800—900 Latin discipulus “pupil”]
dis-ci-plin-ar-i-an /dɪsˈskaɪplərɪən/ n. [C] someone who believes that people should obey rules, and who makes them do this: Sam’s father is a strict disciplinarian.
dis-ci-plin-a-ry /dɪsˈskaɪplərɪ/ adj. relating to trying to make someone obey rules, or to the punishment of someone who has not obeyed rules: disciplinary problems

dis-ci-plin-e1 /dɪsˈskaɪpln/ n. 1 [U] controlled behavior in which people obey rules and orders: maintaining discipline in the classroom | military discipline | serious discipline problems in the police force. 2 [U] the ability to control your own behavior and way of working: Writing requires discipline. It takes a lot of self-discipline to work from home. 3 [U] punishment for not obeying rules: Employees who joined the strike face discipline. 4 [C] (formal) an area of knowledge or teaching: [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French descipline, from Latin disciplina “teaching, learning”]
discipline2 v. [T] 1 to punish someone: The staff members were disciplined for their carelessness. 2 to train someone to obey rules and control his/her own behavior: Working in a bakery has disciplined Joe to get up early.
dis-claim-er /dɪsklɛmər/ n. [C] (formal) a statement saying that you are not responsible for something or do not know about something, often used in advertising
dis-close /dɪskloʊz/ v. [T] to make something known publicly: GM did not disclose details of the agreement. [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French descloz, from Medieval Latin disclozare “to open”]
dis-clo-sure /dɪskloʊzər/ n. [C/U] a secret that someone tells people, or the act of telling this secret: the disclosure of state secrets
dis-co /dɪskoʊ/ n. (plural discos) 1 [U] a type of dance music with a strong repeating beat that was first popular in the 1970s. 2 [C] a place where people dance to recorded popular music
dis-col-or /dɪskələr/ v. [I,T] to change color, or to make something change color, so that it looks unattractive: His teeth were discolored from smoking. —dis-coloration /dɪskələˈreɪʃən/ n. [C/U]
dis-com-fit /dɪskəmˈfɪt/ v. [T] (formal) to make someone feel uncomfortable, annoyed, or embarrassed: Her comment discomfted her husband. —dis-com-fitted adj. —dis-com-fiting /dɪskəmˈfɪtɪŋ/ adj. —dis-com-fit-ture /dɪskəmˈfɪtʃər/ n. [U]
dis-com-fort /dɪskəmˈfɔːrt/ n. 1 [U] slight pain or a bad feeling; We need to treat the disease without increasing the discomfort of the patient. 2 [C] something that makes you uncomfortable: the discomforts of long-distance travel. 3 [U] a feeling of embarrassment, shame, or worry: She could sense his discomfort at having to speak in front of a large group.
dis-con-cert-ing /dɪskənˈsɜːrtɪŋ/ adj. making you feel slightly embarrassed, confused, or worried: It was disconcerting to be watched while I worked. —dis-con-cer-ted v. [T] —dis-con-cer-ted adj.
dis-con-nect /dɪskənˈnek(t)/ v. 1 [T] to separate something from the thing it is connected to, or to become separated: Disconnect the cables before you move the computer. 2 [I,T] to remove the supply of power to something such as a telephone line, building, or machine: I tried to call, but the phone had been disconnected. —dis-con-nec-tion /dɪskənˈnektʃən/ n. [C/U]
dis-con-tent /dɪskənˈtent/ n. 1 [U] a feeling of not being happy or satisfied: dis-con-tented adj.
dis-con-tin-ue /dɪskənˈtɪni/ v. [T] to stop doing or providing something: Five bus routes will be discontinued. —dis-con-ti-nuance /dɪskənˈtɪnjuəns/ n. [U]
dis-cord /dɪskɔrd/ n. [C/U] (formal) disagreement between people: marital discord
dis-cor-dant /dɪskərˈdənt/ adj. (literary) seeming strange, wrong, or inappropriate in relation to everything around it; the discordant images in her pictures. 2 (formal) not in agreement: The two experiments gave us discordant results. 3 made up of musical notes that do not go together well: discordant, jarring music
dis-count1 /dɪskɔnt/ n. [C] a reduction in the usual price of something: He says he can get me a discount on a new computer. I a discount of 25% I saved $20 with my employee discount. 3 a discount store
dis-count2 /dɪsˈkɔnt/ v. [T] 1 to reduce the price of something: Flights to Florida have been deeply discounted. 2 to regard something as
unlikely to be true or important: Scientists discouraged his method of predicting earthquakes.

discourage /dɪˈskərɪdʒ/ v [T] 1 to persuade someone not to do something, especially by making it seem difficult or bad [ANT encourage]: Keith’s mother tried to discourage him from joining the navy. 2 to make someone less confident or less willing to do something [ANT encourage]: His failure to find a job did not discourage him. 3 to make something become less likely to happen [ANT encourage]: Put the plant in a cold room to discourage growth.

discouraged /dɪˈskərɪdʒd/ adj: no longer having the confidence you need to continue doing something; Children may get discouraged if they are criticized too often.

discouragement /dɪsˈkərmənt/ n 1 [C,U] a feeling of being discouraged 2 [U] the act of trying to discourage someone from doing something

discouraging /dɪsˈkərmɪŋ, -ˈskər-/ adj: making you lose the confidence you need to continue doing something: It was very discouraging to see my sister do it so easily.

discourse /dɪskɜːs/ n [U] serious conversation between people: a chance for meaningful discourse between the two leaders

discourteous /dɪˈskɜːrtiəs/ adj [formal] not polite or respectful —discourtesy /dɪsˈkɜːrteTi/ n [C,U]

discouvrir /dɪsˈkøvrɪ/ v [T] 1 to find something that was hidden or that people did not know about before: The Vikings may have discovered America long before Columbus.

2 to find out something that is a fact, or the answer to a question: Doctors discovered that her left wrist was broken. | Did you ever discover who sent you the flowers? [ORIGIN: 1300–1400 Old French descouvrir, from Late Latin discoperire “to uncover”] —discoverer n [C]

discovery /dɪsˈkɔvrɪ/ n [C] a fact, thing, or answer to a question that someone discovers: Einstein made an important scientific discovery. | the discovery that bees can communicate with each other 2 [U] the act of finding something that was hidden or not known before: the discovery of gold in 1848

disc-credit /dɪsˈkredɪt/ v [T] to make people stop trusting or having respect for someone or something: The defense lawyer will try to discredit our witnesses.

discrupt /dɪsˈkrɪpt/ adj: careful about what you say or do, so that you do not upset or embarrass people: Can you please be discreet about this? —discretely adv

disc-rep-an-cy /dɪsˈkreptənsi/ n (plural discrepancies) [C,U] a difference between two amounts, details, etc. that should be the same: There were discrepancies in the expense accounts.

discreet /dɪsˈkrit/ adj (formal) clearly separate (SYN distinct): The developing insect passes through several discrete stages.

discretion /dɪsˈkriʃən/ n [U] 1 the ability to be careful about what you say or do in a particular situation, so that you do not upset or embarrass people: This situation must be handled with discretion. 2 the ability and right to decide what should be done in a particular situation: Pay raises are left to the discretion of the manager. | Prisoners are released at the discretion of the parole board. —discretionary adj: The president has the discretionary authority to send troops.

discriminate /dɪsˈkrɪmɪnt/ v 1 [T] to treat one person or group differently from another in an unfair way: a law that discriminates against immigrants | Employers may not discriminate in favor of younger candidates. 2 [I,T] to recognize a difference between things (SYN differentiate): You must learn to discriminate between facts and opinions. | The test is useful for discriminating those students who have a higher level than those at a lower level. [ORIGIN: 1600–1700 Latin discriminare “to divide,” from discernere “to separate”]

discriminating /dɪsˈkrɪmɪnɪŋ/ adj able to judge whether or not something is good quality: customers with discriminating tastes

discriminatory /dɪsˈkrimɪnərē/ adj: treating one person or group differently from another in an unfair way: The company has been accused of discrimination against handicapped persons.

2 the ability to judge whether or not something is good quality

discursive /dɪsˈkɜːrsɪv/ adj: discussing many different ideas, facts, etc. rather than keeping to a single subject: a discursive letter —discursively adv —discursiveness n [U]

discuss /dɪsˈkʌs/ v 1 [T] to talk about something with someone in order to exchange ideas or decide something: I wanted to discuss my plans with my father. | We need to discuss how to raise money for the project.

discussion /dɪsˈkʌʃən/ n [C] a heavy flat circular object that people throw as far as possible as a sport 2 the discuss the sport of throwing this object

discuss /dɪsˈkʌs/ v 1 talk, have a conversation, chat (with/to sb) have a chat, converse, visit with sb, gossip —TALK
2 to talk or write about a subject in detail: The Roman Empire will be discussed in the next chapter. [Origin: 300—1400 Latin discussus, past participle of discutere “to shake to pieces”]

discussion /dɪskəˈʃən/ n. [C, U] 1 the act of discussing something, or a conversation in which people discuss something: We need to have a discussion about your behavior in class. | The proposal is still under discussion (=being discussed).

dis-ease /dɪˈziːz/ n. [C, U] 1 an illness that affects a person, animal, or plant, with specific symptoms (=things wrong with your body which show that you have a particular illness): My uncle has heart disease. | Tina suffers from a rare brain disease. | infectious diseases such as tuberculosis [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French desesir, from der “not, without” + aise “relaxed feeling, comfort”] —diseased adj.

disguise /dɪsˈɡraɪz/ v. [T] 1 to do something so bad that people lose respect for your family or for the group you belong to: How could you disgrace us like that?

dis-grace /dɪsˈɡreɪs/ n. 1 sth is a disgrace used in order to say that someone or something is very bad or unacceptable: The public schools in the area are a disgrace. | He was a disgrace to the legal profession. 2 [U] the loss of other people’s respect because you have done something they strongly disapprove of: Harry left the school in disgrace. | There’s no disgrace in trying.

dis-graceful /dɪsˈɡreɪʃfl/ adj. very bad, embarrassing, or unacceptable: Their behavior was absolutely disgraceful.

dis-grunt-ling /dɪsˈɡrʌntlɪŋ/ adj. annoyed, disappointed, and not satisfied: disgruntled employees

dis-guis-e /dɪsˈɡaɪz/ v. [T] 1 to change your appearance or voice so that people cannot recognize you: She disguised herself as a man. 2 to hide a fact or feeling so that people will not notice it: We can’t disguise the fact that the business is losing money. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French desguiser, from guise “appearance”]

287 disguise
Dish

Disgust

Dishwasher

Dishwashing liquid

Dis-Illus-Ion

Dis-in-herit

Dis-in-ter-

Dis-in-ter-

Dis-integrate

Dis-in-

Dis-intered-ed

Disjointed

Disk

Disk drive
dis·like

/ˈdɪzlɪk/ n [C] a feeling of disliking something: Many men dislike shopping.

dislike

[ˈdɪzlɪk/ T] to not like someone or something: She shared her mother’s dislike of housework.

dis-gray · dis·gray

/ˈdɪzgri/ v [T] to feel or show disappointment and worry: He was dismayed at the idea that he had lost the money.

dis·may

/dɪzˈmeɪ/ n [U] a strong feeling of disappointment and worry: He realized to his dismay that he had left the money behind.

dis·may

/dɪzˈmeɪ/ v [T] to make someone feel worried, disappointed, or upset: He was dismayed to see how thin she had become.

dis·mem·ber

/ˈdɪzɪməbər/ v [T] (formal) to cut or tear a body into pieces.

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dispassionate

unfair difference: the disparities between rich and poor

dis-pas-sion-ate /dɪsˈpæʃənət/ adj. not easily influenced by personal feelings; a dispassionate opinion —dispassionately adv.

dis-patch1 /dɪsˈpætʃ/ v [T] to send someone or something somewhere

dispatch2 n. 1 [C] a message sent between government or military officials. 2 [C] a report sent to a newspaper from one of its writers who is in another town or country 3 [singular] the act of sending people or things to a particular place: the dispatch of troops to the area

The Saurus

dispenser /dɪsˈpɛnsər/ n. (plural dispensers) [C] a place where medicines are prepared and given out

dis-pen-sa-ry /dɪsˈpɛnsəri/ n. (plural dispensaries) [C] a place where medicines are prepared and given out

dis-pen-sa-tion /ˌdɪspəˈnɛsən, -ˈpen-ə/ n. [C,U] special permission from someone in authority, especially a religious leader, to do something that is not usually allowed

dis-pense /dɪsˈpɛns/ v [T] (formal) to give or provide something to people, especially as part of an official activity: Volunteers helped dispense food and blankets.

THESAURUS
give out, hand out/pass out, share, distribute — give

2 to officially provide medicine to people

dispense with sth pv v to not use or do something that people usually use or do because it is not necessary

dis-pens-er /dɪsˈpɛnsər/ n. [C] a machine from which you can get things such as drinks or money when you press a button

dis-pers-e /dɪsˈpɜrs/ v [T] to scatter in different directions, or to make something do this: The police used tear gas to disperse the crowd. —dispersal n. [U]

dis-per-sion /dɪsˈpɜrsən/ n. [U] 1 the state of being spread over a wide area or between a wide group of people 2 MATH the way in which the data in a set is spread around a number that is usually the middle number in the set or the average of the set 3 PHYSICS the separation of white light into different bands of colored light, that happens when light passes through a prism or water

dis-pir-it-ed /dɪsˈpɜrtɪd/ adj. (literary) sad and without hope

dis-place /dɪsˈpleɪs/ v [T] 1 to take the place of someone or something by becoming more important or useful [replace]: Coal has been displaced by natural gas as a major source of energy. 2 to make a group of people leave the place where they normally live: When the river flooded the area, nearly a million people were displaced. 3 to force something out of its usual place or position: When you get into a full bathtub, you displace water, which flows over the side.

—displacement n. [U]: the displacement of native peoples from their land —displaced adj.

dis-play1 /dɪsˈpleɪ/ [AC] n. (plural displays) 1 [C,U] an arrangement of objects for people to look at: a display of African masks | The pictures are on display in the lobby. 2 [C] a public performance or something that is intended to entertain people: a fireworks display 3 a display of anger/affection etc. an occasion when someone clearly shows a particular attitude, feeling, or quality 4 [C] the part of a piece of equipment that shows information, for example a computer screen: A light flashed on the display. [Origin: 1500—1600 Anglo-French despleier, from Latin dis-please “to unfold”]

display2 [AC] v [T] 1 to put things in a place where people can see them easily: a row of tables displaying pottery 2 to clearly show a feeling or quality: He displayed no emotion at the funeral. 3 if a computer displays information, it shows it: An error message was displayed.

dis-pleased /dɪsˈplɪzd/ adj. (formal) annoyed and not satisfied: Many employees were displeased with the decision. —displease v. [T] —displeasure /dɪsˈplɪzər/ n. [U]

dis-pos-a-ble /dɪsˈpouzəbəl/ [AC] adj. intended to be used once or for a short time and then thrown away: disposable razors

dis-pos-able /dɪsˈpouzəbl/ [AC] adj. the amount of money that you have available to spend each month after you have paid for rent, food, etc.

dis-pos-al /dɪsˈpouzəl/ n. [U] the act of getting rid of something: the safe disposal of radioactive waste 2 at sb’s disposal available for someone to use: He had a lot of cash at his disposal. 3 [C] a garbage disposal

dis-pose /dɪsˈpouz/ v dispense of sth pv v to get rid of something: a facility that disposes of industrial waste [Origin: 1300—1400 French dispenser, from Latin disponere “to arrange”]

dis-posed /dɪsˈpouzd/ [AC] adj. (formal) 1 be/ feel disposed to do sth to be willing to do something or behave in a particular way: I don’t feel disposed to interfere. 2 well/favorably disposed to sb/sth liking someone or something

dis-po-si-tion /dɪsˈpəzɪʃən/ n. [C] (formal) the way someone tends to behave: Jenny has such a sweet disposition.

dis-pos-sess /dɪsˈpəzəs/ v [T] (formal) to take property or land away from someone —dispossession /dɪsˈpəzəʃən/ n. [U]

dis-pro-port-ion-ate /dɪsˈprəportənət/ [AC] adj. too much or too little in relation to something else, used when comparing two things: The project consumed a disproportionate amount of time. —disproportionately adv.
disprove /dɪsˈprʊv/ v. [T] to show that something is definitely wrong or not true

dispute /dɪˈspʊt/ n. [C/U] 1 a serious argument or disagreement: The two men got into a dispute over money. He was involved in a legal dispute with his neighbor. The facts of the case are still in dispute (=being argued about). 2 be beyond dispute if something is beyond dispute, everyone agrees that it is true or has really happened: Mitchell's guilt is beyond dispute. [Origin: 1500—1600 Old French disputare "to discuss"

dispute /dɪˈspʊt/ v. [T] to say that something such as a fact or idea is not correct or true: The facts of the book have never been disputed.

thesaurus

disagree, be divided/split,
dissent ➔ Disagree

disqualify /dɪsˈkwaɪliˌfɪ/ v. [T] to stop someone from taking part in something: The law disqualifies everyone who has never been disputed.

disrespect /dɪsˈreспekt/ n. lack of respect

disreputable /dɪsˈriːprətəbl/ adj. dishonest or illegal activities

disrepair /dɪsˈrepiər/ n. (informal) things in bad condition

disreputation /dɪsˈrɪpətʃən/ n. a situation in which people no longer trust or respect a person or an idea:

disregard /dɪsˈreɡɑːrd/ v. [T] to ignore something, or to not treat something as important or serious: The judge told the jury to disregard that statement.

thesaurus

disagree, be divided/split,
dissent ➔ Disagree

disrepute /dɪsˈrept|ˈeɪt/ n. [C] refusal to accept an opinion or decision that most people accept: political dissent ➔ Disagree

diservice /dɪˈsɜːrvɪs, dɪˈsɜːvr/ n. [U] do sb/sth a disservice to do something that makes people have a bad opinion of someone or something, especially when this is unfair: The players' actions have done a great disservice to the game.

dissatisfied /dɪsˈsætɪsfɪd/ adj. having a feeling of not being satisfied because something is not as good as you had expected: She expressed her dissatisfaction with the service.

dissatisfied /dɪsˈsætɪsfɪd/ adj. not satisfied because something is not as good as you had expected: Katie is dissatisfied with her job.

dissatisfaction /dɪsˈsætɪsfækʃən, dɪˈsætɪsfəˈʃən/ n. [U] a feeling of not being satisfied because something is not as good as you had expected: She expressed her dissatisfaction with the service.

dissatisfaction /dɪsˈsætɪsfækʃən, dɪˈsætɪsfəˈʃən/ n. [U] a feeling of not being satisfied because something is not as good as you had expected: She expressed her dissatisfaction with the service.

dissonate /dɪsˈsoʊnæt/ v. [T] to cut up the body of a person or animal in order to study it.

dissection /dɪsˈsɛkʃən/ n. [C/U]

dissimulation /dɪsˌsɪməˈleɪʃən/ n. (formal) to spread information, ideas, etc. to as many people as possible: The rumor has been widely disseminated on the Internet.

dissent /dɪsˈsɛnt/ n. [C] refusal to accept an opinion or decision that most people accept: political dissent ➔ Disagree

disentropy /dɪsˈsɛntrəti/ n. a long piece of writing about a subject, that you write to get a Ph.D.

thesaurus

disservice, composition, paper, thesis ➔ Essay

dissociation /dɪsˈsoʊʃən/ n. [U] when doing this is a crime in that country: The system of government here is not too dissimilar from the one in our own country.

dissimilarity /dɪsˌsɪməˌlɪərəti/ n. [C/U]

dissociate /dɪsˌsoʊʃət/ adj. (written) having an immoral way of life: a dissolute life

dissolution /dɪsˌsəluʃən/ n. [U] (formal) the

Dissolution
dissolve /ˈdɪsəlv/ **v.** 1 [T] if a solid dissolves, or if you dissolve it, it mixes with a liquid and becomes liquid itself: Stir the mixture until the sugar dissolves.  2 [T] to officially end a marriage, business arrangement, etc.

**THESSAUROS**

| divorce, separate, split | up/break up, annul | DIVORCE |

3 *dissolve* into tears/laughter etc. to start crying or laughing a lot

dissolve /ˈdɪsəlv/ **n.** 1 [C] usually singular, U (formal) a lack of agreement between ideas, opinions, or facts: There is a *dissonance* between her school life and her home life.  2 [C,U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the sound made by a group of musical notes that do not go together well: *discord* harmony. a *choral piece* full of dissonance and odd rhythms — *dissonant* **adj.**

dissuade /dɪˈswɛd/ **v.** [T] (formal) to persuade someone not to do something:  *efforts to dissuade teenagers from drinking*

distance /ˈdɪstəns/ **n.** 1 [C,U] the amount of space between two places or things: *What’s the distance from Louisville to Memphis?*  2 [T] the *distance between the moon and the sun*  We had gone a long/short *distance.*  3 [U] the *subway* is within walking *distance* (=near enough to walk to) of my house.  4 [singular] a point or place that is far away, but close enough to be seen or heard: *The ruins look very impressive from a distance.*  5 *We could see the Sears Tower in the distance.*  3 keep your *distance* a) to stay far away from someone or something: *The dogs looked fierce, so I kept my distance.*  b) also keep sb at a *distance* to avoid becoming too friendly with someone: *He tends to keep his distance from employees.*

distance /ˈdɪstəns/ **v.** distance yourself (from sb/sth) to say that you are not involved with someone or something: *The party is distancing itself from its violent past.*

distant /ˈdɪstənt/ **adj.** 1 far away in space or time: *the sound of distant laughter*  2 not friendly or not interested: *She seemed cold and distant.*  3 [only before noun] not closely related to you: *an *distant* cousin — *distantly* **adv.**

dis*taste* /dɪˈstreɪst/ **n.** [singular, U] a feeling of dislike for someone or something that you think is annoying or offensive: *her *dis*taste* for modern art — *dis*tasteful* **adj.** unpleasant or offensive

dis*tend-ed /dɪˈstɛndɪd/ **adj.** stretched larger than the normal size because of pressure from inside: *the distended bellies of famine victims* — *distend* **v.** [T] — *distention* *dis*tension* /dɪˈstɛnʃən/ **n.** [U]

distill /dɪˈstɪl/ **v.** [T] to make a liquid more pure by heating it until it becomes gas and then letting it cool: *distilled water* — *distillation* /dɪˈstɪləʃən/ **n.** [U,C]

**distillery** /dɪsˈtɪləri/ **n.** (plural distilleries) [C] a factory where strong alcoholic drinks are produced by distilling

distinct /dɪˈstɪŋkt/ **adj.** 1 clearly different or separate: *African and Asian elephants are distinct species.*  2 a distinct possibility, feeling, quality, etc. definitely exists and cannot be ignored: *There’s a distinct possibility that we’ll all lose our jobs.*  3 I had the distinct impression that she didn’t like me.  4 clearly seen, heard, smelled, etc.: the distinct smell of cigarette smoke — *distinctly* **adv.** I distinctly remember his words.

distinctive /dɪˈstɪŋktɪv/ **adj.** a clear difference between things: *The low makes/draws a distinction between children and adults.*  2 [U] the quality of being very good, important, or special: *a poet of distinction*  3 distinctly remember his words.

distinctiveness /dɪˈstɪŋktɪvəs/ **n.** [U]

distinctly /dɪˈstɪŋktli/ **v.** [T] to recognize or understand the difference between things or people: *Young children often can’t distinguish between TV programs and commercials.*  2 [T] to be the thing that makes someone or something different from other people or things: *The bright feathers distinguish the male peacock from the female.*  3 [T] to be able to see, hear, smell, etc. something, even if it is difficult: *It was too dark for me to distinguish anything clearly.*  4 distinguish yourself to do something so well that people notice you, praise you, or remember you: Eastwood distinguished himself as an actor before becoming a director. [Origin: 1500–1600 French distinguier, from Latin *distinguere* “to separate
2 looking important and successful

distort /dɪˈstɔːrt/ [Ac] v [T] 1 to report something in a way that is not completely true, so that the true meaning is changed (syn: twist, misrepresent: a reporter accused of distorting the facts). 2 to change the shape or sound of something so that it is strange or difficult to recognize: Tall buildings can distort radio waves. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin distorquere "to twist out of shape"] —distorted adj.

distort /ˈdɪstrɔt/ [Ac] n [C] the act of giving something to each person in a large group: the distribution of food to disaster victims 2 [C,U] the way in which people or things are spread over an area: The distribution of wealth has become more unequal. 3 [U] the act of supplying goods to stores, companies, etc. in a particular area so that they can be sold: the production and distribution of goods 4 [C,U] Math a set of numbers and how often they appear in a set of data, especially as shown on a graph or table

distributive /dɪˈstrɪbjuːtɪv/ [Ac] n [C] a company or person that supplies goods to stores or companies: a beer distributor

district /ˈdɪstrɪkt/ [Ac] n 1 a particular area of a city, country, etc., especially an area officially divided from others: Ken works in the financial district. 2 Many school districts have cut music programs.

distracted /ˈdɪstræktɪd/ adj: anxious and not able to think clearly

distract /dɪˈstrækt/ v [T] to do something that takes someone’s attention away from what s/he is doing: Don’t distract me while I’m driving! | The government is trying to distract attention from its failures.

distracting /ˈdɪstræktɪŋ/ adj: making someone feel very worried or upset: We were distracted to learn of Thomas’s death.

distress /dɪˈstrɛs/ n [U] 1 a feeling of extreme worry and sadness: Children suffer emotional distress when their parents divorce. 2 a situation in which someone suffers because s/he does not have any money, food, etc.; charities that help families in distress 3 be in distress if a ship, airplane, etc. is in danger of sinking or crashing —distressed adj.

distress /dɪˈstrɛs/ n [U] something such as food or medicine to each person in a large group: The Red Cross is distributing food and clothing to the refugees.

distressed /dɪˈstrɛst/ adj: giving

2 to supply goods to stores and companies in a particular area so that they can be sold: The movie is being distributed by Warner Bros. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin distribuere “to give out,” from tribuere “to give to a particular person”]

distributed /dɪˈstrɛstɪd/ adj: giving

2 not being in a...
normal way because of mental or emotional problems: an emotionally disturbed child

submerge – to go or put something completely under the surface of the water: The turtle submerged again.

sink – to go down below the surface of water, mud, etc., or to make something do this: The coin sank to the bottom of the pool.

2 to swim under the water using special equipment to help you breathe: 3 to travel straight down through the air or water: The birds were diving for fish. 4 to move or jump quickly: They dove into the bushes to avoid the enemy.

dive

v. [T] (informal) to get rid of something or stop using it because it is no longer useful to you: The bank robbers ditched the stolen car as soon as they could.

ditch

1 /dɪtʃ/ n. [C] a long narrow hole in the ground for water to flow through, usually at the side of a field, road, etc.

2 v. [T] informal to get rid of something or stop using it because it is no longer useful to you: The bank robbers ditched the stolen car as soon as they could.

dit·ty /dɪˈtiː/ n. (plural ditties) [C] (humorous) a short simple song or poem

dit·to /dɪˈtoʊ/ n. [C] a very successful and famous female singer

dit·to /dɪˈtoʊ/ adj. worrying or upsetting; a disturbing increase in crime

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2 adj. very different from each other: The U.S. is a culturally diverse nation. | diverse political opinions

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something for a different purpose: They plan to divert money from production to design. 3 divert (sb's) attention from sth to stop someone from paying attention to something: The war will divert attention from the country's economic problems. [Origin: 1400–1500 Old French divertir, from Latin divertere, from vertere "to turn"]

di·vest (d@'vaIn) v. 1 [C,U] to separate something into two or more parts, groups, etc., or to become separated in this way: The teacher divided the class into groups. | Brenda's trying to divide her time between work and school.

**THESAURUS** separate, split, break up, segregate, partition, apportion ➔ separate

2 [T] to keep two areas separate from each other: A river divides the north and south sides of the city. | A curtain divided his sleeping area from ours.

3 [T] also divide up to separate something into two or more parts and share it among two or more people, groups, places, etc.: The money will be divided equally among his children. | She divides her time between Atlanta and Houston.

4 [T] MATH to calculate how many times one number is contained in a larger number: 15 divided by 3 is 5. ➔ calculate 5 [T] to make people disagree and form groups with different opinions: Experts disagree over the question. [Origin: 1300–1400 Latin dividere "to divide, leave one’s attention from" to separate"]

div·i·dent (d@'vaInd) n. 1 [C] a part of a company’s profit that is paid to people who have shares in the company

**THESAURUS** separate – to start to live apart from your husband or wife: They separated six months ago

spilt up/break up – to end a marriage or a long romantic relationship: When Andy was nine, his parents split up. | What would it do to the kids if he and Judy broke up?

leave sb – to stop living with your husband, wife, or partner: Her husband left her after 27 years of marriage.

annul (Law) – to officially state that a marriage no longer exists: The marriage was annulled after only six days.

dissolve (Law) – to officially end a marriage: She said she wanted a divorce, and the marriage was later dissolved.

2 [T] (formal) to separate two ideas, values, organizations, etc.: It is difficult to divorce religion from politics. ➔ divorced adj. a divorced woman

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**Dixie**

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Dixie /diksi/n. HISTORY an informal name for the
dizzy /ˈdɪzɪ/ adj. 1 having a feeling of not being able to balance yourself, especially after spinning around or because you feel sick: She felt dizzy when she stood up. 2 (informal) someone who is dizzy or silly or stupid [Origin: Old English dysig “stupid”] —dizziness /ˈdɪzɪdɪs/ n. [U]

D.J. /ˈdɛɪʃi/ n. [C] disk jockey someone whose job is to play the music on the radio or in a club where you can dance

DNA /ˈdeɪnə/ n. [C] deoxyribonucleic acid [biology] an acid found in the cells of living things, that carries genetic information

DNA sequence /ˈdɛnə ˈsiːkwəns/ n. [C] biology the order of the many pairs of molecules that DNA consists of, represented as a series of letters
dock /dɒk/ v. [T] to change something, especially in a way that is not honest: *The police may have doctored the evidence.*

doctor /ˈdɒktər/ n. [C] 1 someone who has the highest level of degree given by a university: *a Doctor of Philosophy* [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French docteur, from Latin doctor “teacher”]

→ doctorate

doctor /ˈdɒktər/ v. [T] to change something, especially in a way that is not honest: *The police may have doctored the evidence.*

→ doctorate

doctor /ˈdɒktər/ n. [C] a formal statement of a government’s way of dealing with something, especially the way it deals with other countries: *Catholic doctrine*  

→ doctrinal

→ documentation

→ dossier

→ doctor

→ doctorate

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dog paddle

'dog paddle' also 'doggy paddle' n. [singular] (informal) a simple way of swimming that you do by moving your arms and legs like a swimming dog

dog-wood /ˈdogwʊd/ n. [C] an eastern North American tree or bush with flat white or pink flowers

do-ing /ˈdʊŋ/ n. 1 be sb's (own) doing to be someone’s fault: His bad luck was all his own doing. 2 take some doing (informal) to be hard work: Getting this old car to run is going to take some doing.

dol-drums /ˈdəʊldrʌms/, 'dəʊld-/ n. [plural] (informal) 1 a state in which something is not improving or developing: The stock market has been in the doldrums for most of this year. 2 a state in which you feel sad

dole /dəʊl/ v. dol-ishing v. phr. to give something to someone for free: Doing this every day will be a dollar.

dole-ful /ˈdəʊlfl/ adj. very sad: a doleful song

doll /dəʊl/ n. [C] a toy that looks like a small person or baby: a small wooden doll [Origin: 1500—1600 The female name Doll, from Dorothy]

dol-lar /ˈdəʊlər/ n. [C] 1 the standard of money used in the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. Its sign is $ and it is worth 100 cents: These pants cost $40. 2 a piece of paper money or a coin of this value: dollar bills 3 the dollar economics the value of U.S. money in relation to the money of other countries: The peso has dropped almost 1% against the dollar. [Origin: 1500—1600 Dutch daler, from German joachimstaler, from Sankt Joachimsthal, name of a Bavarian town where the coins were first made]

dol-lup /ˈdəʊlp/ n. [C] a small amount of soft whipped cream, usually dropped from a spoon: a dollop of whipped cream

dol-phin /ˈdəʊflɪn/, 'dəʊl-/ n. [C] a very intelligent sea animal with a long gray pointed nose [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French dalfin, from Greek delphis]

do-main /ˈdou̇mɛn/, do-/ (AC) n. [C] 1 (formal) a particular activity that is controlled by one person, group, organization, etc.: In the past, politics was exclusively a male domain. 2 This problem is outside the domain of medical science. 2 BIOLOGY one of the groups into which scientists divide animals or plants, in which the animals or plants are closely related but cannot produce babies or more plants together 3 MATH all the possible values that can be used as independent variables in a mathematical function

do'main name n. [C] if a part of a website's address that tells you the name of the website

dome /ˈdou̇m/ n. [C] a round curved roof on a building or room [Origin: 1600—1700 French dôme “dome, cathedral,” from Latin domus “‘house’”]

—domed adj.

dome-stic-tic /ˈdəʊməstɪk/ adj. 1 happening within one country and not involving any other countries; U.S. foreign and domestic policy [Domestic flights (=flights that stay inside a particular country) leave from Terminal C. 2 [only before noun] relating to family relationships and life at home: We share the domestic chores, a victim of domestic violence (=violence between husband and wife) 3 someone who is domestic enjoys spending time at home doing things such as cooking, cleaning, etc. 4 domestic animal an animal that lives in someone’s house or on a farm —domesticated v. [T] —domestication /dəˈmɛstɪkəʃən/ n. [U]

dome-stic-ti-ty /ˌdoumeɪˈstɪstɪ/ n. [U] life at home with your family and the activities that relate to this

dome-stic partner n. [C] someone who you live with and have a sexual relationship with, but who you are not married to

dom-i-nance /ˈdəʊmənəns/ (AC) n. [U] a situation in which someone is more powerful, more important, or more noticeable than other people or things: the dominance of youth culture in the U.S. | A male lion must fight for dominance within the pride (=group of lions).

dom-i-nant /ˌdəʊməˈnɑnt/ (Ac) adj. 1 strongest, most important, or most noticeable: America’s dominant role in international business | The dominant male gorilla is the largest in the group.

—domination /ˌdəʊməˈneɪʃən/ n. [U]

THESPOUSRS

table

powerful, influential, strong

2 controlling other people or things, or wanting to do this: her husband’s dominant behavior 3 biology a dominant gene results in a physical feature even if it has been passed on from only one parent 4 recessive

dom-i-nate /ˈdəʊmət/ v. [T] 1 to have power and control over someone or something: Five large companies dominate the auto industry. 2 to be the strongest, most important, or most noticeable feature of something: The murder trial has been dominating the news this week. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin dominatus, past participle of dominari “to rule”]

—domination

pictograph
dom-i-neer-ing /dəmˈniːər-ɪŋ/ adj (disapprov-ing) trying to control other people without considering how they feel or what they want: his domineering father

do-min-ion /dəˈmɪnən/ n 1 [U] (literary) the power or right to rule people 2 [C] also Dominion HISTORY one of the countries that was a member of the British Commonwealth in past times 3 [C] HISTORY a large area of land owned or controlled by one person or a government

dom-i-no /ˈdɒməni/ n (plural dominoes) 1 [C] a small piece of wood, plastic, etc. with a different number of spots on each half of its top side, used in playing a game 2 dominoes [U] the game that you play using dominoes 3 domino effect a situation in which one event or action causes several other things to happen one after the other: The weakness of the dollar had a domino effect, hurting stocks and bonds.

do-na-te /ˈdəʊnət/ v to give, especially money, to a person or organization that needs help: Our school donated $500 to the Red Cross.

The Saurus
give, leave, bequeath, present, grant → GIVE

2 donate blood/an organ/a kidney etc. to allow some of your blood or a part of your body to be used to help someone who is sick or injured

do-na-tion /ˈdəʊnəʃən/ n [C] something, especially money, that you give to help a person or organization: Please make a donation to UNICEF. [origin: 1400—1500 Latin donor “to give”]

done1 /dʌn/ v the past participle of do

done2 adj 1 finished or completed: The job’s almost done. Are you done with this magazine?

The Saurus
finished – done, and dealt with in the way you wanted: She showed him the finished drawing. complete – finished, and having all the necessary parts: The project is almost complete. over – if an event, activity, or period of time is over, it is finished: The game was over by 10 o’clock. through – if you are through with something, you have finished using it or doing it: Are you through with those scissors?

2 cooked enough to be eaten: I think the hamburgers are done. 3 it’s a done deal (spoken) used in order to mean that an agreement has been made and it cannot be changed: 4 be done in (spoken) to be extremely tired: I’ve got to sit down – I’m done in.

done3 interjection used in order to accept a deal that someone offers you: “How about I give you $25 for it?” “Done!”

don-key /ˈdɒŋki, ˈdəŋk-, ˈdʌŋk-/ n [C] a gray or brown animal like a horse, but smaller and with longer ears

don-or /ˈdəʊnər/ n [C] 1 someone who gives something, especially money, to an organization in order to help people: The art museum received $10,000 from an anonymous donor. 2 someone who gives blood or a part of his/her body so that it can be used to help someone who is sick or injured: an organ donor

Don’t! /ˈdəʊnt/ v the short form of “do not” I don’t know.

do-nut /ˈdəʊnət/ n [C] another spelling of doughnut

do-o-dad /ˈduːdəd/. also doo-hickey /ˈduːhɪki/ n [C] (informal) a small object whose name you have forgotten or do not know: What’s this doodad for?

do-o-lop /ˈduːləp/ v [T] to draw shapes or patterns without really thinking about what you are doing: Stein was doodling on a napkin. —— doodle n [C]

The Saurus
draw, sketch, scribble → DRAW

Doom1 /dʌm/ n. 1 destruction, death, or failure that is certain to happen: a sense of impending doom (=a feeling that something bad will happen soon) 2 doom and gloom a feeling that there is no hope for the future

Doom2 v. [T] to make someone or something certain to fail, be destroyed, or die: The program was doomed to failure from the start. —— doomed adj.

Dooms-day /ˈduːmsdeɪ/ n JUDGMENT DAY

door /dɔːr/ n [C] 1 a large tall flat piece of wood, glass, etc., that you push or pull in order to go into a building, room, car, etc.: Could someone please open/close/hut the door? Don’t forget to lock the front/back/side door. 2 you ran into her bedroom and slammed the door (=what it very hard). Did you hear someone knock on/at the door? Marie, can you get answer the door (=open it after someone has knocked)? 3 the space made by an open door: You just go out through this door and turn right. 4 next door in the room, house, etc. next to where you are: the people who live next door 5 at the door if someone is at the door, she is waiting for you to open it if you drive, it should only take you 20 minutes door to door. 6 (from door to door a) between one place and another: If you drive, it should only take you 20 minutes door to door. b) going to each house on a street to sell something, collect money, etc.: We went door to door asking people to sponsor us in the race. 7 show/see sb. to the door to walk with someone to the main door of a building [origin: Old English dura “door” and dor “gate”]

door-bell /ˈdɔːrbɛl/ n [C] a button by the door of a house, that you press to make a sound that lets the people inside know you are there

door-knob /ˈdɔːrnəb/ n [C] a round handle that you turn to open a door
door-man /dɔrˈmen, -mən/ n (plural doormen /-men, -mən/) [C] a man who works at the door of a hotel or theater, helping people who are coming in or out.

door-mat /dɔrˈmæt/ n. [C] 1 a thick piece of material just outside a door for you to clean your shoes on 2 (informal) someone who lets other people treat him/her badly and never complains.

door-step /dɔrˈstep/ n. [C] 1 a step just outside a door to a building 2 on your doorstep very near to where you live or are staying: Wow! You have the beach right on your doorstep!

door-way /dɔrˈwæi/ n. [C] the space where a door opens into a room or building: Cindy stood in the doorway.

dope /dəʊp/ n. (informal) 1 [U] an illegal drug, especially marijuana 2 [C] a stupid person.
dope² /dəʊp/ v. [T] to give a drug to a person or animal in order to make him, her, or it unconscious 2 to give a drug to a person or animal in order to make him, her, or it perform better in a race —doping n. [U]

Dop-pler ef-fect /ˈdɔpələr ˈɛfekt/ n. [singular] physics a change in how you hear a sound or see a light that is moving toward or away from you, so that a sound seems higher as it is moving closer to you, and a light seems more blue.

dork /dɔrk/ n. [C] (informal) someone who you think is silly or stupid because s/he behaves strangely or wears strange clothes: I look like such a dork in that picture. —dorky adj.

dorm /dɔrəm/ n. [C] (informal) a dormitory

dor-mant /dɔrˈmænt/ adj. not active now, but able to be active at a later time: a dormant volcano —dormancy /dɔrˈmænsi/ n. [U]

dor-mi-to-ry /dɔrˈmi tə rɪ/ n. (plural dormitories) [C] a large building at a college or university, where students live

dor-sal /dɔrsəl/ adj. biology on or relating to the back of a fish or animal: a whale’s dorsal fin

dos-age /ˈdɔʊsɪdʒ/ n. [C] the amount of medicine that you should take at any one time.

dose /dəʊs/ n. [C] 1 a measured amount of medicine: She was injected with a dose of insulin. 2 an amount of something that you experience at one time: I can only handle Jason in small doses (=for short amounts of time).

dos-si-er /dəsə, ɪə, -sɪ-ə/ n. [C] a set of papers that include detailed information about someone or something: The police keep dossiers on all their prisoners.

dot /dæt/ n. 1 [C] a small round mark or spot: a pattern of dots on the screen 2 on the dot (informal) exactly at a particular time: He arrived at nine o’clock on the dot.

dot² /dɒt/ v. (dotted, dotting) [T] 1 to mark something by putting a dot on it or above it: She never dots her ‘i’s.’ 2 to spread things out within an area: We have over 20 stores dotted around the state.

Thesaurus

increase, go up, rise, grow, shoot up, multiply → INCREASE²

double as sb/sth phr. v. to have a second use, job, or purpose: The sofa doubles as a bed.

double back phr. v. to turn around and go back in the direction you just came from: I doubled back and headed south.

double up, double over phr. v. to be doubled up/over with pain/laughter etc. to bend at the waist because you are in pain or laughing a lot: Both the girls were doubled up with laughter.

double³ n. 1 [C,U] something that is twice as big or twice as much as usual: Scotch and water, please —make it a double. 2 sb’s double someone who looks very similar to someone else: She’s her mother’s double. 3 [C] a room or bed for two people —single 4 on the double (informal) very soon, or immediately: I want that report here on the double! 5 doubles [plural] a tennis game played by two pairs of players.

double⁴ adv. see double to have a problem with your eyes so that you see two things instead of one.

double⁵ determiner twice as much or twice as many: The car is worth double the amount we paid for it.

double bass /ˈdʌblbæs/ n. [C] a very large
double 'boiler n [C] a pot for cooking food, made of one pot resting on top of another pot that has hot water in it

double-breasted adj: a double-breasted jacket or coat has two rows of buttons on the front

double-check v [I,T] to check something again to find out if it is safe, ready, correct, etc.: I think I turned off the oven, but let me go double-check.

double 'chin n [C] an additional fold of skin under someone’s chin, that looks like a second chin

double-click v [I] it to press a button on a computer mouse twice in order to make the computer do something: Double-click on the Printer icon. — double click n [C]

double-cross v [T] to cheat someone when you are involved in something dishonest together — double cross n [C]

double 'date n [C] an occasion when two couples meet to go to a movie, restaurant, etc. together

double-digit adj [only before noun] relating to the numbers 10 to 99: double-digit unemployment rates

double 'digits n [plural] the numbers from 10 to 99: Three of the team’s players scored in double digits.

double 'duty n do double duty to do more than one job or be used for more than one purpose at the same time: The lids on the pots do double duty as plates when we’re camping.

double 'figures n [plural] DOUBLE DIGITS

double-'header n [C] two baseball games that are played one after the other

double 'helix n [C] BIOLOGY a shape found in the structure of DNA, consisting of two parallel spirals that twist around the same center

double-jointed adj able to move the joints in your arms, fingers, etc. backward as well as forward

double 'negative n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS two negative words used in one sentence when you should use only one in correct English grammar, for example in the sentence “I don’t want nobody to help me!”

double 'park v [I,T] to leave a car on the road beside another car that is already parked there: I got a ticket for double-parking.

double 'play n [C] in the game of baseball, the action of making two players who are running between the bases have to leave the field by throwing the ball quickly from one base to the other before each runner gets there

double 'standard n [C] a rule or principle that is unfair because it treats one group or type of people more severely than another in the same situation

double 'take n do a double take to suddenly look at someone or something again because you are surprised by what you originally saw or heard

double-talk n [U] (disapproving) speech that is complicated, and is intended to deceive or confuse people

double 'vision n [U] a medical condition in which you see two of everything

double 'whammy n (plural double whammies) [C] (informal) two bad things that happen at the same time or one after the other

doubly /dəbˈli/ adv. 1 much more than usual: Be doubly careful when driving in fog. 2 in two ways or for two reasons: You are doubly mistaken.

doubt1 /daut/ n. 1 [C,U] a feeling of not being certain whether something is true or possible: I began to have serious doubts about his ability to do the job. | There is no doubt that one day a cure will be found. | Without a doubt, Kevin is the best player on the team. 2 no doubt used when emphasizing that you think something is probably true: No doubt they’ll win. | She was a top student, no doubt about it. 3 be in doubt if something is in doubt, it may not happen, continue, exist, or be true: The future of the peace talks is in doubt. 4 beyond doubt if something is beyond doubt, it is completely certain: The state must prove beyond reasonable doubt that he is guilty.

doubt2 v [T] to think that something may not be true or that it is unlikely: I doubt that we will ever see her again. | He might come, but I doubt it. | to not trust or believe in someone or something: Nobody doubts his ability to stay calm in a crisis.

doubtful /ˈdautfəl/ adj. 1 probably not true or not likely to happen: It’s doubtful that voters will approve the bill. 2 not certain about something: I could see that he still looked doubtful.

doubtfulness n.

doubtful

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THE SAURUS

doubtful

doubtful – if you are dubious about something, you do not think it is a good idea or that it is true: At first, I was dubious about the idea of taking a vacation in Europe.
doubtful – not expressed by someone’s arguments: Some people remain unconvinced about the threat of global warming.
skeptical – not willing to believe that something is really true: Scientists are skeptical about the benefits of the treatment.

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GRAMMAR

doubt that, doubt if, doubt whether

When you use the verb doubt in a simple statement, it can be followed by “that,” “if,” or “whether” : I doubt that the car will be ready yet. | I doubt if/whether she can help. However, if the statement is negative, doubt can only be followed by “that” : I don’t doubt that he’s honest (= I’m sure that he’s honest). When you use the noun doubt after “no” or “not,” it is always followed by “that” : There is no doubt that she’s guilty.

doubtfull adj. 1 probably not true or not likely to happen: It’s doubtful that voters will approve the bill. 2 not certain about something: I could see that he still looked doubtful.
doubtless /daʊtˈlɛs/ adv used when saying that something is very likely to happen or be true: Readers will doubtless be disappointed by her new novel.
dough /dou/ n [U] 1 a mixture of flour and water ready to be baked into bread, cookies, etc. 2 (informal) money
doughnut /ˈdouʊnˌnʌt/ n. [C] a small round cake that is usually shaped like a ring
dour /dɔər/ adj. very severe and not smiling: a dour expression
douse /daʊs/ | [T] 1 to stop a fire from burning by throwing water on it: Firefighters quickly doused the blaze. 2 to cover something in water or other liquid
dove (1) /dəʊv/ n. [C] a type of small white bird often used as a sign of peace [Origin: Old English dauf]
dove (2) /dʌv/ v. a past tense of dive

down dy /ˈdaʊndi/ adj. unattractive or unfashionable
down (1) /daʊn/ adv. 1 toward a lower place or position (up): She looked down at the street from her window.  | David bent down to tie his shoelace. 2 into a sitting or lying position: Come in and sit down.  | trees blown down by the big storm 3 in a lower place or position (up): The cows are down in the valley.  | The bathroom is down those stairs. 4 toward or in the south (up): Gail drove down to North Carolina to see her brother.  | We moved down south when I was a baby. 5 at or to a place that is further along a path, road, etc.: Could you go down to the store and get some bread? 6 decreasing in loudness, strength, heat, activity, etc. (up): Can you turn the TV down a little?  | House prices have come down in recent months. 7 write (note) etc. sth down to write something on paper: I’ll write down the address for you. 8 (informal) paid to someone immediately → DOWN PAYMENT: The landlord wants a lot of money down. 9 from an earlier time to a later time: The story was handed down in the family from father to son. 10 traditions that have come down to us from Medieval times → COME DOWN WITH

down (2) adj. [not before noun] 1 sad: I’ve never seen Bret looking so down.

3 losing to an opponent by a certain number of points (up): We were down by 6 points at half-time. 3 in a computer system that is down is not working (up): 4 a level, number, or amount that is down is lower than before (up): At lunchtime, the stock market was down 77 points. 5 (spoken) used in order to say that a particular number of things have been finished, when there are more things left to do: That’s two down. Only two more to do. 6 be down on sb/sth (spoken) to have a bad opinion of someone or something: Why is Jerome so down on work?
down 3 prep. 1 toward the ground or a lower point, or in a lower position: The store is just down the hill. 2 along or toward the far end of something: We walked down the beach as the sun rose.  | They live down the road from us. 3 down the road/line (informal) at some time in the future: We’d like to have children sometime down the line.
down 4 v. [T] (informal) to drink something very quickly: Matt downed his coffee and left for work.
down (1) n. 1 [U] thin soft feathers or hair: a down pillow 2 [C] one of the four chances that a football team has to move forward ten yards with the ball: first/second etc. down
down-and-out adj. (informal) having no luck or money: a down-and-out actor
down-cast /ˈdaʊnˌkæst/ adj. sad or upset because something bad has happened
down-er /ˈdaʊnər/ n. [singular] (spoken) someone or something that makes you feel unhappy: The movie was a real downer.
down-fall /ˈdaʊnfl/ n. [C] a sudden loss of money, power, social position, etc., or something that leads to this: Greed will be his downfall.
down-grade /ˈdaʊnɡreɪd/ v. [T] to state that something is not as good or as valuable as it was before: Several analysts have downgraded the stock.
down-heart-ed /ˈdaʊnˈhɑːrtɪd/ adj. be down-hearted to feel sad about something

Doubtless, Sad, Unhappy, Unattractive, Unfashionable, Sad, Unhappy, Miserable, Sorrowful, Depressed, Down, Low, Blue, Downhearted, Melancholy, Morose, Gloomy, Glum → Saddownhill /ˈdaʊnˌhɪl/ adv. 1 toward the bottom of a hill or toward lower land (up): uphill: The truck’s brakes failed, and it rolled downhill. 2 go downhill to become worse: After he lost his job, things went downhill.
downhill (1) /ˈdaʊnˌhɪl/ adj. 1 on a slope that goes down to a lower point: downhill skiing 2 be (all) downhill to become worse: We got three runs in the first inning, but it was all downhill from there.
download /ˈdaʊnˈlaʊd/ v. [T] it to move information or programs from a computer network to your computer: The software can be downloaded from the Internet.
down payment /ˈdaʊnˌpɑːmənt/ n. [C] the first payment you make on something expensive that you will pay for over a longer period: a down payment on a car
downplay /ˈdaʊnplaɪ/ v. [T] to make something seem less important than it really is: Fred downplayed the seriousness of his illness.
down·pour /dənˈpɔːr/ n. [C usually singular] a lot of rain that falls in a short time

**THESAURUS**

**RAIN**

- rain, drizzle, shower, storm

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down·right /dənˈraɪt/ adv. (informal) thoroughly and completely: You’re just downright lazy.

down·riv·er /dənˈrɪvr/ adv. in the direction that the water in a river is flowing (ANT) upriver

down·shift /dənˈʃift/ v. [I] 1 to put the engine of a vehicle into a lower gear in order to go slower. 2 if someone downsizes, she chooses to work less so that s/he has more time to enjoy life.

down·side /dənˈsaɪd/ n. [singular] a disadvantage to something: The downside of the plan is the cost.

**THESAURUS**

- disadvantage, drawback, catch, bad point

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down·size /dənˈsaɪz/ v. [T] to reduce the number of people who work for a company in order to cut costs —downsizing n. [U]

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**Down’s Syndrome** n. [U] **BIOLOGY** a condition that someone is born with that stops him/her from developing normally both mentally and physically.

down·stairs /dənˈstrɛərz/ adv. 1 on or going toward a lower floor of a building, especially a house (ANT) upstairs: He went downstairs to make coffee. —Run downstairs and answer the door. 2 the downstairs the rooms on the first floor of a house (ANT) upstairs: Let’s paint the downstairs blue. —downstairs /dənˈstrɛərz/ adj.; the downstairs rooms

down·state /dənˈstɛt/ adv. adj. in or toward the southern part of a state (ANT) upscale: He lives downstairs, near the city.

down·stream /dənˈstrɪm/ adv. in the direction that the water in a river or stream is flowing (ANT) upstream

down·time /dənˈtaɪm/ n. [U] 1 the time when a computer is not working. 2 (informal) time spent relaxing.

down·to·earth adj. practical and honest: She’s a friendly, down-to-earth person.

down·town1 /dənˈtaʊn/ n. [U] the business center of a city or town; efforts to revitalize the city’s downtown

down·town2 /dənˈtaʊn/ adv. adj. to or in the business center of a city or town ➔ UPHILL: Do you work downtown? / downtown Atlanta / I need to go downtown later.

down·trod·den /dənˈtroʊd/-en/ adj. (literary) treated badly by people who have power over you

down·turn /dənˈtɔrn/ n. [C usually singular] a time during which business activity is reduced and conditions become worse: a downturn in the economy

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**draft** /draft/ n. [C] 1 a piece of writing, a drawing, or a plan that is not yet in its finished form: the rough draft of his essay. I read the first draft and thought it was very good. 2 she still has to review the final draft (=final form). 2 the draft a system in which people must join the military, especially when there is a war 3 cold air that moves through a room and that you can feel: Is the window closed all the way? I feel a draft in here. 4 on draft beer that is on draft is served from a large container, rather than from a bottle or can

draft1 /draft/ adj. strict, tough, firm, rigorous, stern, rigid, stringent ➔ STRI CT

draft2 v. [T] 1 to write a plan, letter, report, etc. that you will need to change before it is finished: The House plans to draft a bill on education. 2 to order someone to fight for his/her country during a war: Jim was drafted into the army.

draft , dodger n. [C] someone who illegally
avoids joining the military, even though s/he has been ordered to join
drafts-man /ˈdrɑːftsmən/ n. (plural drafts-men /-m@n/) [C] someone whose job is to make detailed drawings of a building, machine, etc., that is being planned
draft-y /ˈdraftɪ/ adj. a drafty room is uncomfort-able because cold air is blowing through it
drag /dræɡ/ (dragged, dragging)
1 PULL STH [T] to pull something along the ground, often because it is too heavy to carry: Ben dragged his sled through the snow. ➔ see picture on page 89
2 PULL SB [T] to pull someone in a strong or violent way when s/he does not want to go with you: He grabbed her arm and dragged her into the room.
3 drag yourself up/over/along etc. (informal) to move somewhere when it is difficult: I drag mysel out of bed to call the doctor.
4 GO SOMEWHERE [T] (informal) to make someone go somewhere that s/he does not want to go: Mom dragged us to a concert last night.
5 drag yourself away from (informal) to stop doing something, although you do not want to: Can you drag yourself away from the TV for 5 minutes?
6 BORING [I] if something drains, it is boring and seems to go very slowly: The last hour of the play really dragged.
7 COMPUTER [T] to move words, images, etc. on a computer screen by pulling them along with the MOUSE
8 TOUCHING GROUND [I] if something is dragging along the ground, part of it is touching the ground as you move: Your coat is dragging in the mud.
9 drag your feet (informal) to take too much time to do something because you do not want to do it: The police are being accused of dragging their feet on this case. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old Norse draga or Old English draong]
drag sb into sth phr. v. to make someone get involved in a situation even though s/he does not want to: I’m sorry to drag you into this mess.
drag on phr. v. to continue for too long: The meeting dragged on all afternoon.
drag sth ↔ out phr. v. to make a situation or event last longer than necessary: How long are you going to discuss this discussion out?
drag sth out of ab phr. v. to force someone to tell you something when s/he had not intended to or was not supposed to do so
drag 3 [C] the act of breathing in smoke from a cigarette: Al took a drag on his cigarette.
4 in drag (informal) wearing clothes that are intended for people of the opposite sex, especially for fun or entertainment
drag-on /ˈdræɡən/ n. [C] a large imaginary ani-mal that has wings, a long tail, and can breathe out fire [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French, Greek dra-on “large snake”]
drag-on-fly /ˈdræɡənflɪ/ n. (plural dragonflies) [C] a flying insect with a long brightly colored body
‘drag race n. [C] a car race over a short distance
‘drag out phr. v. 1 a) [T] to make the water or liquid in something flow away: The swimming pool is drained and cleaned every winter. | Brad drained all the oil from the engine. b) [I] if something drains, the liquid in it or on it flows away: Let the pasta drain well.
2) [I] if a liquid drains, it flows away: The bath water slowly drained away. 2 [T] to use up all of your energy, making you feel very tired: Working with children all day really drains you.
3) [I] if the color drains from your face, you suddenly become pale 4 [T] to drink all the liquid in a glass, cup, etc.: Lori quickly drained her cup.
drain 2 n. 1 [C] a pipe or hole that dirty water or other waste liquids flow into: The drain in the sink is blocked. 2 a drain on sth something that uses a lot of something, such as time, money, or strength: Doing a graduate degree has been a drain on Fran’s savings.
3 down the drain [informal] wasted or having no result: There’s another $50 down the drain.
drain-age /ˈdreɪnjɪdʒ/ n. [U] the system or pro-cess by which water or waste liquids can flow away from a place
drained /ˈdred/ adj. very tired: I felt completely drained after they had all gone home.
drama /ˈdrɑːmə/ n. 1 [C,U] a play for the theater, television, radio, etc., usually a serious one, or plays in general 2 [U] the study of acting and plays: drama school 3 [C,U] an exciting and unusual situation or event: a life full of drama| The photograph captures the drama of the moment. [Origin: 1500—1600 Late Latin, Greek, “action, theater plays,” from Greek “to do”]
drama-tic /ˈdraːmætɪk/ adj. 1 sudden and surprising: His work has shown dramatic improve-ment. | a dramatic change in temperature | The changes were small, but their effect was dramatic. 2 exciting and impressive: a dramatic speech
‘drastic adj. (stated for emphasis) 1 related to the theater or plays: Miller’s dramatic works 4 showing your feelings in a way that makes other people notice you: Don’t be so dramatic. | Rosa raised her hands in a dramatic gesture of despair. —dramatically adv.: Output has increased dramatically.
drama·tize /ˈdrɑːməˌtaɪz/ v. [plural] behavior that is intended to get attention and is not sincere: I’m really tired of your dramatics.
dram·a·tist /ˈdraməˌtɪst, ˈdra-ət-ɪst/ n. [C] someone who writes plays, especially serious ones: plays by contemporary dramatists
dram-a·tize /ˈdra-məˌtaɪz, ˈdrə-ət-ɪz/ v. [T] 1 to make a book or event into a play, movie, television program, etc.: a novel dramatized for TV 2 to make an event seem more exciting than it really is: Do you always have to dramatize everything? —dramatization /ˈdræməˌtaɪzaʃən/ n. [C,U]
dram·a·turg /ˈdræməˌtɜrɡ, ˈdra-ət-ɜrɡ/ n. [C] ENG. LANGUAGE ARTS someone who works for a theater and helps theater directors and playwrights, for example by developing new plays, employing actors, and doing research
drank /dræŋk/ v. the past tense of drink
drape /dræp/ v. [T] to put cloth, clothing, etc., loosely over or around something: Mina’s scarf was draped over her shoulders.
drap·er·y /ˈdræpərɪ/ n. (plural draperies) [C,U] cloth or clothing that is arranged in folds or something draped

drapes /ˈdræpɪz/ n. [plural] heavy curtains
dra·sic /ˈdraɪstɪk/ adj. extreme and sudden: Don’t make any drastic changes just yet. —drastically adv.
draw1 /drɔː/ v. (past tense drew, past participle drawn) 1 PICTURE [T] to make a picture of something with a pencil or a pen: Could you draw me a map? 2 to make a picture of a tree:

sketch – to draw something quickly and without a lot of detail: He sketched a rough street plan of Moscow.
doodle – to draw shapes or patterns without really thinking about what you are doing: He was doodling on a sheet of paper.
scribble – to draw or write something quickly in a messy way: She scribbled her name and phone number on the back of the card.
trace – to copy a picture by putting a piece of thin paper over it and drawing the lines that you can see through the paper: The kids were tracing designs on the paper.

2 draw (sb’s) attention to sth to make someone notice something: I’d like to draw your attention to the six exit doors in the plane.
3 draw a conclusion to decide that something is true based on facts that you have: Other people might easily draw a different conclusion.
4 draw a distinction/comparison etc. to make someone understand that two things are different from or similar to each other: It’s important to draw a distinction between business and non-business expenses.

PULL SB/STH [T] to move someone or something by pulling him, her, or it gently: Grant drew me aside to tell me the news.

MOVE [I] to move in a particular direction: She drew away, but he pulled her close again. 2 A police car drew up behind me.

ATTRACT/INTEREST [T] to attract or interest someone: The movie drew large crowds on the first day. 2 What first drew you to him?

GET A REACTION [T] to get a particular kind of reaction from someone: His remarks drew an angry response from Democrats. 2 Her idea drew praise/criticism from the others.

PLAYING CARD/TICKET [I,T] to choose a card, ticket, etc. by chance: The winning lottery numbers will be drawn on Saturday.

PULL THE LINE (at sth) to refuse to do something because you do not approve of it, although you are willing to do other things: I don’t mind helping you, but I draw the line at telling lies.

1 draw a blank (informal) to be unable to think or remember something: I drew a blank when I tried to remember the number.

draw a gun/knife/sword etc. to take a weapon from its container or from your pocket: He had drawn a knife and was pointing it at me.
draw the curtains to open or close the curtains

draw to a close/an end (formal) to gradually stop or finish: Our vacation in Acapulco was drawing to a close.
draw comfort/strength etc. (from sb/sth) to get something such as comfort or strength from someone or something: I drew a lot of comfort from her kind words.

draw blood a) to take blood from someone at a hospital b) to make someone bleed: The dog bit her so hard that it drew blood.
draw near/close (literary) to move closer in time or space: Summer vacation is drawing near.

PULL A VEHICLE [T] to pull a vehicle using an animal: a carriage drawn by six horses [ORIGIN: Old English drugan] 1 draw back phr. v. to move back from something: The crowd drew back to let the police by.
draw sb into sth phr. v. to make someone become involved in something when s/he does not want to be: Keith refused to be drawn into our argument.
draw on sth phr. v. to use your money, experiences, etc. to help you do something: A good writer draws on his or her own experience.
draw out phr. v.

1 draw sb ↔ out to make someone feel less nervous and more willing to talk: She just needed someone to draw her out and take an interest in her.
2 draw sth ↔ out to make an event last longer than usual

draw sth ↔ up phr. v. to prepare a written document: We drew up some guidelines for the new committee.
draw /drɔː/ v. [C] 1 an occasion when someone or something is chosen by chance, especially the winning ticket in a LOTTERY. 2 something or someone that a lot of people are willing to pay to see: The Lakers are always a big draw. 3 a game that ends with both teams or players having the same number of points (tie)

draw-back /drɔːbæk/ n. [C] something that might be a problem or disadvantage: The main drawback to the job is that the hours wouldn’t be regular.

draw·bridge /drɔːbrɪdʒ/ n. [C] a bridge that can be pulled up to let ships go under it

drawer /drɔːr/ n. [C] a part of a piece of furniture that slides in and out and is used for keeping things in: The pens are in the bottom/top drawer of my desk. | Put it in the desk drawer.

draw-ing /drɔːŋ/ n. 1 [C] a picture you make with a pen or pencil: She showed us a drawing of the house.

draw·string /drɔːstrɪŋ/ n. [C] a string through the top of a bag, piece of clothing, etc. that you can pull tight or make loose

dread1 /drɛd/ v. [T] to feel very worried about something that is going to happen or may happen: I’ve got an interview tomorrow and I’m dreading it.

dread2 n. [singular, U] a strong fear of something that is going to happen or may happen: The thought filled me with dread.

dread-ful /drɛdˈfʊl/ adj. very bad: a dreadful movie —dreadfully adv.

dread-locks /dredˈlɒks/ n. [plural] a way of arranging your hair in which it hangs in lots of thick pieces that look like rope

dream1 /drɛm/ n. [C] 1 a series of thoughts, images, and experiences that come into your mind when you are asleep: I had a funny dream last night. | a bad dream (=a frightening or unpleasant dream) 2 something that you hope will happen: Her dream was to become an opera singer. 3 beyond your wildest dreams better than anything you imagined or hoped for 4 a dream come true something that you have wanted to happen for a long time: Owning this boat is a dream come true. [ORIGIN: Old English dream “noise, great happiness”]

dream2 v. (past tense and past participle dreamed or dreamt (drémt)) 1 [I,T] to have a dream while you are asleep: I often dream that I’m falling. 2 [I,T] to think about something that you would like to happen: She dreamed of becoming a pilot. | He never dreamed that he would make it to the finals (=never thought that it would happen). | I’ve been dreaming about this moment all my life. 3 sb wouldn’t dream of (doing) sth (spoken) used in order to say that you would never do something: I wouldn’t dream of letting you walk home alone. 4 dream on (spoken) said when you think that what someone is hoping for will not happen: You really believe we’ll win? Dream on!

dreamsth ↔ up sb v. to think of a plan or idea, especially an unusual one: Who dreams up these TV commercials?

drea-my /ˈdrɛmi/ adj. dream car/house/team etc. the best car, house, etc. that you can imagine: A Porsche is my dream car.

dream-er /ˈdrɛmər/ n. [C] someone who has plans that are not practical

dream-y /ˈdrɛmi/ adj. 1 looking like you are thinking about something that is pleasant: a dreamy smile 2 someone who is dreamy has a good imagination but is
not very practical 3 pleasant, peaceful, and relaxing: dreamy music — dreamily adj.
dreamy /‘drɛmi/ adj. dull and uninteresting: a wet and dreamy afternoon — dreamily adv.
dreamlessness n. [U]
drege /‘dɾɛɡ/ v. [T] to remove mud or sand from the bottom of a river, or to search the bottom of a river or lake for something
drege sth. up v. (informal) to start talking about something bad or unpleasant that happened a long time ago: Why do the papers have to dredge up that old story?
drege /‘dɾɛɡ/ n. [plural] small solid pieces in a liquid such as wine or coffee that sink to the bottom of the cup, bottle, etc.
drege /‘dɾɛɡ/ v. [T] to make something completely wet: I forgot my umbrella and got drenched.
dress /‘dɾɛs/ v. 1 [T] to put clothes on someone or yourself: Can you dress the kids while I make breakfast? | Hurry up and get dressed! 2 be dressed to be wearing clothes: Are you dressed yet? | She was dressed in a simple black dress. 3 [I] to wear a particular type of clothes: Dress warmly—it’s cold out. | You can dress casually at our office. 4 dress a wound/cut etc. to clean and cover a wound in order to protect it
dress down v. to wear clothes that are less formal than the ones you usually wear
dress up v. to wear clothes that are more formal than the ones you usually wear
dress shirt/dress shoes n. a piece of clothing worn by a woman or girl, that covers the top of her body and wears for a particular situation
dresser /‘dɾɛsər/ n. 1 [C] a piece of furniture with drawers for storing clothes, sometimes with a mirror on top
dressing /‘dɾɛsɪŋ/ n. 1 [C,U] a mixture of oil and other things that you pour over salad: salad dressing 2 [C,U] STUFFING 3 [C] a special piece of material used for covering and protecting a wound: a clean dressing for the cut
dressing room n. [C] 1 a room or area in a store, where you can try on clothes 2 a room where an actor, performer, etc. gets ready before going on stage, appearing on television, etc.
dress rehearsal n. [C] the last time actors practice a play, using all the clothes, objects, etc. that will be used in the real performance
dress-y /‘dɾɛs/ adj. dressy clothes are appropriate for formal occasions
drew /‘drɔ/ v. the past tense of draw
dribble /‘drɪbəl/ n. 1 [T] to flow slowly in irregular drops, or to make a liquid flow in this way: Blood was dripping from his cut lip. 2 [I] to move forward with a ball by bouncing or kicking it again and again — dribble v.

drink / drík/ n. 1 [C] liquid that you can drink, or an amount of liquid that you drink: Here, have a drink of water. 2 [C] an alcoholic drink: How about a drink later? [Origin: Old English drincan]

drink / drík/ v. (past tense drank / dræŋk/, past participle drunk / dræŋkt/) 1 [T] to pour a liquid into your mouth and swallow it: Let me get you something to drink. Charlie drinks way too much coffee.

drink up n. 2 [I] to drink alcohol, especially too much or too often: I don't drink. | His father began drinking heavily (=a lot).

drink to sb/sth ↔ in phr. v. to listen, look at, feel, or smell something in order to enjoy it: We spent the day drinking in the sights and sounds of Paris.

drink to sb/sth ↔ in phr. v. to wish someone success, good health, etc. before having an alcoholic drink: Let's all drink to their happiness!

drink ↔ up phr. v. to drink all of something: Drink up your milk. Come on, drink up!

drinker / dríkər/ n. [C] someone who often drinks alcohol: Greg's a heavy drinker (=he drinks a lot).
drive sth ↔ up phr. v. to make prices, costs, etc. increase

**drive**
v. 1 [C] a trip in a car: Let’s go for a drive. 2 [C] a strong natural need or desire: As men get older, their sex drive gradually declines. 3 [C] a planned effort by an organization to achieve a particular result: the senator’s reelection drive. 4 [C] if a piece of equipment in a computer that is used to get information from a disk or to store information on it: the C drive. 5 [C] an act of hissing a ball hard: a line drive to right field. 6 [U] a determination to succeed: a drive of determination.

**drive-by** adj. drive-by shooting/killing the act of shooting someone from a moving car

**drive-in** n. 1 [C] a place where you can watch movies outdoors while sitting in your car

**drive-in** adj. drive-in restaurant/movie a restaurant, theater, etc. where you stay in your car to eat, watch the movie, etc.

**driver** n. [U] something written or said that is silly or does not mean anything

**driv en** v. the past participle of drive

**driver** n. 1 someone who drives: a truck/cab/bus driver. 2 if a piece of software that makes a computer work with another piece of equipment such as a printer or a mouse.

**driver’s license** n. [C] an official card with your name, picture, etc. on it that says you are legally allowed to drive

**drive-through** adj. a drive-through restaurant, bank, etc. can be used without getting out of your car

**drive-way** n. [C] the road or area for cars between a house and the street: Park your car in the driveway.

**drizzle** v. 1 it drizzles if it drizzles, mist and light rain come out of the sky: It started to drizzle. 2 [T] to pour a liquid over food in small drops or a thin stream

**droll** adj. (old-fashioned) unusual and slightly funny

**drone** v. [I] to make a continuous low noise: An airplane droned overhead.

**drone** n. 1 [singular] a continuous low noise: the drone of the lawnmower. 2 [C] an aircraft that does not have a pilot, but is operated by radio

**drive-through restaurant/movie** n. a place where you can watch movies outdoors while sitting in your car

**drizzle** n. [U] to hang or bend down: Her shoulders drooped with tiredness.

**drop** v. (dropped, dropping)

1 **LET GO** [I] to stop holding or carrying something, so that it falls: One of the waiters tripped and dropped a tray full of food. 2 With this technology, planes are able to drop bombs accurately. see picture on page 49

2 **FALL** [I] to fall: The bottle rolled off the table and dropped onto the floor. He dropped into his chair with a sigh.

3 **TAKE IN A CAR** [T] also drop off to take someone or something to a place in a car, when you are going on to somewhere else: I’ll drop you at the corner, okay? She drops the kids off at school on her way to work.

4 **DECREASE** [I] to decrease to a lower level or amount, or to make something decrease: Crime on the buses has dropped 25%. The store has dropped its prices.

5 **STOP DOING STH** [T] to stop doing something or stop planning to do something: The charges against him have been dropped. He expects me to just drop everything (=stop everything I am doing) and go with him. I wasn’t doing very well, so I dropped French (=stopped studying French). Drop it (=stop talking about it). Ted, it’s just a rumor.

6 **STOP INCLUDING** [I] to decide not to include someone or something: Morris has been dropped from the team.

7 **STOP A RELATIONSHIP** [T] to stop having a relationship with someone, especially suddenly: She found out he was seeing someone else, so she dropped him.

8 **drop dead** a) to die suddenly b) (spoken) used when you are very angry with someone

9 **drop the ball** to stop doing something, when people expected you to continue doing it

10 **work/run etc. until you drop** (informal) to do something until you are extremely tired

11 **drop sb on a line** (informal) to write to someone: Drop us a line sometime. [Origin: Old English droppian]

**drop by** also **drop in** phr. v. to visit someone when you have not arranged to come at a particular time: Doris and Ed dropped by on Saturday.

**drop off** phr. v.

1 to begin to sleep: The baby dropped off to sleep in the car.

2 to become less in level or amount: The demand for leaded fuel dropped off in the late 1970s.
drop out /draʊt/ v. [PHR. V.] to stop going to school or stop an activity before you have finished it: teenagers dropping out of high school | The injury forced him to drop out of the race.

drop /drɒp/ n. 1 [C] a very small amount of liquid that falls in a round shape: big drops of rain | a tear drop 2 [C] a small amount of a liquid: Add a couple of drops of lemon juice. 3 [singular] a distance from something down to the ground: It’s a twenty-five foot drop from this cliff. 4 [singular] a decrease in the amount, level, or number of something that is too small to have any effect: 7 at the drop of a hat immediately: He could fall asleep at the drop of a hat.

drop-down menu /draʊp-dʌn/ n. [C] it a list that appears on a computer screen, that shows you what you can one of the choices to send an instruction to the computer.

drop out /dros/ v. [PHR. V.] a person who leaves school or college without finishing it.

drop palp /dros/ n. [C] a short glass tube with a hollow rubber part at one end, used for measuring liquid in drops.

drop-pings /'drɒpɪŋz/ n. [plural] solid waste from animals or birds.

drought /draʊt/ n. [C] a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water: a severe drought.

drove /druv/ v. the past tense of drive.

drove /drʌv/ n. [C] a large group of animals or people that move or are moved together: Tourists came in droves to see the White House.

drowned /draʊnd/ v. 1 [T] to die from being under water too long, or to kill someone in this way: Many people drowned when the boat overturned. | Five people drowned in the flood. | She drowned herself in the river. 2 [T] also drown out if a loud noise drowns out another sound, it prevents it from being heard: The president’s words were drowned out by cheers. 3 [T] to completely cover something with liquid: Dad always drowns his pancakes in/wi map syrup. 4 drown your sorrors to drink a lot of alcohol in order to forget your problems.

drowned-out /'draʊndəʊt/ n. [CU] death caused by staying under water for too long.

drowsy /drɔːzi/ adj. tired and almost asleep. sleepy: The medicine can make you drowsy. —drowsiness n. [U]

drug /drʌg/ n. [C] someone who does difficult boring work —drug v. [I]

drug-er-y /'drʌgəri/ n. [U] difficult boring work.

drug /drʌg/ n. [C] 1 an illegal substance that people smoke, INJECT, etc. for pleasure: Bill was accused of taking/using drugs. 2 on drugs (=be using drugs) 2 a medicine or a substance for making medicines: a drug used for depression. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French drogue].

drug /drʌg/ n. [C] 1 a medical instrument made of skin stretched over a circular frame, which you use to hit a drum, especially part of a machine 3 a large round container for storing liquids such as oil, chemicals, etc.

drug /'drʌg/ n. [C] a long period of dry weather does not have much rain or 2 a small drop of liquid.

drug store /'druːstɔːr/ n. [C] a store where you can buy medicines, beauty products, etc.

drops of liquid in drops.

dry /druː/ adj. 1 having no water or other liquid inside or on the surface: dry clothes. | Store in a cool, dry place. | Is the paint dry yet? 2 dry weather does not have much rain or
dry /dri/ v. (dried, dries) [T] to become dry, or to make something dry: It’ll only take me a few minutes to dry my hair. | Mae hung the washing out to dry. dry [sth] off phr. v. to become dry, or to make the surface of something dry: We swam, then dried off in the sun. | She began to dry herself off. dry [sth] out phr. v. to dry completely, or to dry something completely: Keep the dough covered so that it doesn’t dry out. dry up phr. v. 1 dry [sth] up a river, lake, or area of land that dries up has no more water in it: Water holes and wells have dried up across the state. 2 if a supply of something dries up, there is no more of it: Companies get rid of employees when the work dries up. dry clean v. [T] to clean clothes with chemicals instead of water.

dry · clean · ers n. [C] a place where you take clothes to be dry cleaned.
dry · er /'dri:R/ n. [C] a machine that dries things, especially clothes or hair.
dry · lco n. [U] CARBON DIOXIDE in a solid state, often used for keeping food and other things cold.
dry·ly /'dri:li/ adv. speaking in a serious way, although you are actually joking.
dry·run n. [C] an occasion when you practice for an important event.
dry·wall n. [U] a type of board made of two large sheets of CARDBOARD with PLASTER between them, used to cover walls and ceilings —dry·wall v. [U,T]

due /due/ adj. two of something, or two parts: My wife has dual nationality citizenship —American and Brazilian.
dub /dub/ v. (dubbed, dubbing) [T] 1 to give someone or something a name that describes him, her, or it in some way: The area was dubbed "Tornado Alley" because of its strong winds. 2 to replace the original spoken language of a film, television show, etc. with a recording of a different language: an Italian movie that’s been dubbed into English.

du·bi·ous /'dubia:s/ adj. 1 not sure whether something is good, true, etc.: Employees are dubious about the proposed changes. 2 not seeming honest, safe, valuable, etc.: an idea based on dubious research | He had the dubious distinction of coming second in the spelling bee three years in a row.
duch·ess /'dAmfəs/ n. [C] a woman with the highest social rank below a princess, or the wife of a duke.
duck /dæk/ n. 1 [C] a common water bird with short legs and a wide beak, that is used for its meat, eggs, and soft feathers. 2 [L] the meat from this bird: roast duck [Origin: Old English dæc]
duck·ling /'dʌklıŋ/ n. [C] a young duck.
duct /dʌkt/ n. 1 [C] a pipe or tube in a building, that liquid, air, ELECTRIC CABLES, etc. go through. 2 biology a thin narrow tube inside your body, a plant, etc., that liquid, air, etc. goes through: a tear duct.
dud /dud/ n. (informal) 1 [C] something that does not work or is useless: This battery’s a dud. 2 duds [plural] (humerous) clothes —dud adj.
dude /dud/ n. [C] (informal) a man: Hey, dudes, how’s it going?
dude · ranch /dud/ adj. a vacation place where you can ride horses and live like a COWBOY.
due /due/ adj. 1 to be expected to happen or arrive at a particular time: The flight from Chicago is due in March. | What’s the baby’s due date (=the day it is expected to be born)? | My library books are due back tomorrow. | The book is due out in the spring. | The new museum is due to open next year. | I feel I’m due for a raise. 2 due to because of: The program was canceled, due to lack of funds. | She was absent due to illness. 3 needing to be paid: The first installment of $250 is due. 4 deserved by someone or owed to someone: He never got the recognition he was due. 5 Much of the credit is due to our backup team. 6 in due course/time at a more appropriate time in the future: The committee will answer your complaints in due course. 6 with (all) due respect (spoken) used when you disagree with someone or criticize him/her in a polite way.
due adj. due north/south/east/west directly or exactly north, etc.
due n. 1 dues [plural] the money that you pay to be a member of an organization: union dues. 2 give sb his/her due to admit that someone has good qualities, even though you are criticizing him/her: To give him his due, he tries very hard.
duel /'dual/ n. 1 a situation in which two
Dumbbell /ˈdʌmbbɛl/ n. [C] two weights connected by a short piece of metal, that you lift for exercise.

Dum·my /ˈdʌmi/ n. (plural dummies) [C] 1 (informal) someone who is stupid. 2 a figure made to look like a person.

Dum·my rifle /ˈdʌmi/ n. (informal) a dummy rifle, weapon, etc. looks like a real one but does not work.

Dump /ˈdʌmp/ v. (T) 1 to drop or put something somewhere in a careless way, sometimes in order to get rid of it. Illegal chemicals have been dumped in the river. 2 [informal] to suddenly end a relationship: Tammy dumped her boyfriend.

Dump·out /ˈdʌmpaʊt/ n. [C] a low shelter at the side of a baseball field, where players and team officials sit.

Dum·ple /ˈdʌmpəl/ v. to make something become less sharp, less clear, etc.: a dump truck.

Dunce /ˈdʌns/ n. [C] (informal) someone who is slow at learning things.

Dune /ˈdʌn/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a hill made of sand near the ocean or in the desert.
dung /dʌŋ/ n [U] solid waste from animals, especially from large animals
dun-geon /dʌnʒiˈən/ n [C] a prison under the ground, used in past times [Origins: 1300—1400 Old French donjon “central part of a castle,” from Latin dominus “lord”]
dunk /dʌŋk/ v [T] 1 to quickly put something that you are eating into coffee, milk, etc., and take it out again 2 to push someone under water for a short time as a joke 3 to jump up toward the basket in a game of basketball and throw the ball down into it —dunk n [C]
dun-no /dəˈnʊ/ I dunno a way of writing “I do not know;” used to show how people sound when they speak
du-o /duˈoʊ/ n. (plural duos) [C] two people who do something together, especially play music or sing
du-ode-num /duˈoʊdənəm, duˈoʊdn-ən/ n [C] BIOLOGY the beginning part of your SMALL INTESTINE
dupe /djuːp/ v [T] to trick or deceive someone: People were duped into buying worthless insurance. —dupe n [C]
du-plex /duˈpledɛks/ n. [C] a type of house that is divided so that it has two separate homes in it ➔ HOUSE
du-pli-cate1 /ˌduːplɪˈkeɪt/ n. [C] an exact copy of something that you can use in the same way: a duplicate of the front door key [Origins: 1400—1500 Latin duplicatus, past participle of duplicare “to double”] —duplicate adj: a duplicate key
du-pli-cate2 /ˈduːpləkeɪt/ v. [T] 1 to copy something exactly: Duplicate the letter, just changing the addresses. —duPLICATE /ˈduːplɪkeɪt/ n. [U] 2 to have a situation in which something is done twice, in a way that is not necessary: To avoid duplicating each other’s work, each person should have a specific job to do. —duplication /ˈduːplɪkeɪʃən/ n [U]
du-plic-i-ty /ˌduːpəˈlɪsəti/ n. [U] (formal) dishonest behavior that is intended to deceive someone
dur-a-ble /ˈdʊərəbəl/ adj 1 staying in good condition for a long time: durable materials 2 (formal) continuing for a long time: a durable peace —durability /ˈdʊərəbɪləti/ n [U]
du-ra-tion /duˈreɪʃən/ n. [C,U] (formal) the length of time that something continues: Food was rationed for the duration of the war.
duress /ˈduːres/ n (formal) under duress as a result of using illegal or unfair threats: Her confession was made under duress.
dur-ing /ˈdʊərɪŋ/ prep. 1 all through a particular period of time: These animals sleep during the day, and at night they hunt.
during /ˈdʊərɪŋ/ adj 2 at some point in a period of time: Henry died during the night. [Origins: 1300—1400 dure “to continue in existence” (13—19 centuries), from Old French durer, from Latin durare]
dust /dʌst/ n. [U] 1 [T] to clean the dust from something: I just dusted the living room. | He got to his feet and dusted himself off. ➔ DUST

dutch1 /dʌtʃ/ adj 1 relating to or coming from the Netherlands 2 relating to the Dutch language
Dutch2 n. 1 [U] the language used in the Netherlands 2 the Dutch [plural] the people of the Netherlands
du-ti-ful /ˈdʊtɪfl/ adj doing what you are expected to do and behaving in a loyal way: a dutiful son —dutifully adv
du-ty /ˈdʊti/ n. (plural duties) 1 [C,U] something that you have to do because it is morally or legally right: It is our duty to speak out against injustice. | Parents have a duty to protect their children. | jury duty 2 [C,U] something that you have to do because it is part of your job: Soldiers are expected to do their duty. | Please report for duty tomorrow morning. | his duties at the airport 3 be on/off duty to be working or not working at a particular time: Which nurse was on duty last night?
duty-free
tax you pay on something, especially on goods you bought in another country
duty-free adj. duty-free goods can be brought into a country without paying tax on them —duty-free adv.

DVD n. [C] digital versatile disc or digital video disc a type of CD that can store large amounts of sound, video, and information ➔ see picture on page A6
dwarf n. [C] 1 an imaginary creature that looks like a small man: Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs 2 a person, animal, or plant that does not grow to the normal height
dwarf adj. 1 very small:
2 Seven Dwarfs that looks like a small man:
3 fewer or smaller:

fating discs
Fast forward a DVD — to stop the DVD for a short time
get/rent a DVD
pauses a DVD — to stop the DVD for a short time

Get/rent a DVD ➔ to stop the DVD for a short time

THE SAURUS

The Dynamic Pressure of the Fluid is Caused by Its Motion. [Origin: 1800—1900 French dynamique, from Greek dynamikos "powerful"]
dynamic adj. 1 interesting, exciting, and full of energy and determination to succeed: She is a dynamic young woman with a lot of ambition

Dynamic pressure of the fluid is caused by its motion. [Origin: 1800—1900 French dynamique, from Greek dynamikos "powerful"]

THE SAURUS

ENERGETIC

2 continuously moving or changing: a dynamic process 3 PHYSICS relating to a force or power that causes movement: The dynamic pressure of the fluid is caused by its motion. [Origin: 1800—1900 French dynamique, from Greek dynamikos "powerful"]
dynamise v. [T] to give something a different color using a dye: Brian dyed his hair green.
dynamite n. [C] a powerful explosive
dynamite adj. 1 interesting, exciting, and full of energy and determination to succeed: She is a dynamic young woman with a lot of ambition
dynamic adj. 1 interesting, exciting, and full of energy and determination to succeed: She is a dynamic young woman with a lot of ambition
dynamic adj. 1 interesting, exciting, and full of energy and determination to succeed: She is a dynamic young woman with a lot of ambition

dyed adj. [C,U] a substance you use to change the color of your hair, clothes, etc.
dye v. [I] to give something a different color using a dye: Brian dyed his hair green.
dyed adj. 1 interesting, exciting, and full of energy and determination to succeed: She is a dynamic young woman with a lot of ambition
dyed adj. 1 interesting, exciting, and full of energy and determination to succeed: She is a dynamic young woman with a lot of ambition
dye v. [I] to give something a different color using a dye: Brian dyed his hair green.
Each, every, and all are used to talk about every person or thing in a group. If you are considering them separately, use each with a plural noun: You answered all the questions correctly. When you are considering them together, use all with a singular noun: You are very busy with something; I’m up to my ears in work.

ear-drum /ɪərdrʌm/ n. [C] a tight thin membrane (like skin) over the inside of your ear that allows you to hear sound.

ear-lobe /ɪˈrləʊb/ n. [C] the soft piece of flesh at the bottom of your ear.

ear-mark /ɪərmɑːk/ v [T] to decide that something will be used for a particular purpose: Funds that are earmarked for highway repairs.

ear-muffs /ɪərmʌfs/ n. [plural] two pieces of material attached to the ends of a band, that you wear to keep your ears warm.

earn /ɜːrn/ v [T] 1 to get money for the work you do: Alan earns $40,000 a year. 2 I’d like to earn some extra money. 3 She earns a living (= she gets the money for the things she needs) as a teacher.
earnest

2 to make a profit from business, or from putting money in a bank, lending it, etc.: The movie earned $7 million during the opening weekend. | I earned $5,000 from my investments last year. | He earned a degree in history at Columbia.

earnest adj serious and sincere

—earnestly adv —earnestness n [U]

earnest n 1 in earnest happening more seriously or with greater effort than before: Training begins in earnest on Monday. 2 be in earnest to be serious about what you are saying: Are you sure he was in earnest?

earnings n [plural] 1 the money that you earn by working

earnings

earphones n [plural] electrical equipment that you put over or into your ears to listen to a radio, CD player, etc.

earplug n [C usually plural] a small piece of rubber that you put into your ear to keep out noise or water

earring n [C usually plural] a piece of jewelry that you fasten to your ear → see picture at jewelry

earshot n within earshot/out of earshot near enough or not near enough to hear what someone is saying

ear-splitting adj very loud: an ear-splitting scream

ear-splitting

earth n 1 also (the) Earth SCIENCES the planet that we live on, which is third from the Sun: The Earth moves around the Sun. | the return to Earth after landing on the moon | Oil is found below the Earth’s surface. | the most beautiful woman on earth → see picture at Solar System

earth

earthly adj relating to life on Earth rather than in heaven: all my earthly possessions

earthly

earthquake n [C] SCIENCES a sudden shaking of the Earth’s surface that often causes a lot of damage

earthquake

earth-scientific adj relating to the study of Earth: an earth-scientific expedition

earth-scientific

earth-shaking adj surprising or shocking and very important

earth-shaking

earthy adj 1 talking about life, sex, and the human body in an honest and direct way: an earthy conversation

earthy
ease /iːz/ n. 1 with ease if you do something with ease, it is very easy for you to do it: They won with ease. 2 at ease a) feeling comfortable and confident: She tried to make the new students feel at ease. b) (spoken) used in order to tell soldiers to stand in a relaxed way with their feet apart (not relaxed) in a suit. Miguel’s smile put her at ease.

easy /ˈeɪz/ adj. 1 in, to, or facing east: 12 miles east of Portland 2 east wind a wind coming from the east.

east·er·n·ist /ˈestərnist/ n. 1 in or from the eastern part of a country, state, etc.: eastern Oregon 2 Eastern in or from the countries in Asia, especially China, Japan, and Korea: Eastern religions. 3 in or from the eastern part of Europe; especially those that used to have Communist governments.

Usage

Use in the north/south/east/west of sth in order to say which part of a place you are talking about: The mountains are in the west of the country.

Use northern, southern, eastern, western, with the name of a place: She grew up in northern Ontario.

Don’t say “in the north of Ontario.”

east·en·te·ri·ty /ˈeistəntərəti/ n. the eastern part of a country, state, etc.: the eastern part of Europe, including places such as Poland and part of Russia —Eastern European adj.

east·mari·nate /ˈeistərmənət/ v. to marinate in or toward the east:

east·ward /ˈeistwɔːrd/ adv. toward east: the easternmost part of the island.

easy /ˈeɪzi/ adj. 1 not difficult: Making brownies is easy. I want a book that’s easy to read. | There must be an easier way to do this. | The programs are easy for teachers to use in the classroom. | Having some more people to help will definitely make things a lot easier.
easy

**easy** a) 1 take it easy  a) to relax and not do very much: The doctor told him to take it easy when he got home. b) (spoken) used in order to tell someone to become less upset or angry 2 go easy on/s with sth (informal) not to use too much of something: Go easy on the salt; it’s not good for you. 3 go easy on sb (informal) to be more gentle and less strict or angry with someone: Go easy on Peter—he’s having a hard time at school. 4 rest/sleep easy to be able to relax because you are not worried or anxious: I won’t rest easy until I know she’s safe. 5 easier said than done (spoken) used when it would be difficult to actually do what someone has suggested: I should just tell her to go away, but that’s easier said than done. 6 easy does it (spoken) used in order to tell someone to be careful, especially when she is moving something

easy chair n [C] a large comfortable chair
easy-going iz’geun’g  adj not easily worried or annoyed: Phil’s pretty easygoing.

easy 'listening n [U] music that is relaxing to listen to

eat /it/ v [past tense ate /et/; past participle eaten /it’n/] 1 [I,T] to put food in your mouth and swallow it: Paula ate a sandwich. | Jimmy chatted happily as he ate. | Do you and Kevin want something to eat? | Tom sat at the table, eating breakfast/lunch/dinner. | You need to exercise, eat right (eat healthy food), and get plenty of rest. | I haven’t had a bite to eat (some food) all day! 2 [I] to have a meal: What time do we eat? | We can’t afford to eat at restaurants very often. 3 eat your words (informal) to admit that what you said was wrong. 4 [I] also eat up (spoken) to use all of something until it is gone: That car of mine just eats up money. [Origin: Old English etan]
eat sth ↔ away, eat away at sth phe v to gradually remove, reduce, or destroy something: Rust had eaten away at the metal frame.
eat into sth phe v 1 to gradually reduce the amount of time, money, etc. that is available: Unexpected car expenses are really eating into our savings. 2 to damage or destroy something: Acid has eaten into the surface of the metal.
eat out phe v to eat in a restaurant: Do you eat out a lot? 3 [sthe ↔ up phe v (spoken) to eat all of something: Come on, Kaylee, eat up! | I told her to eat up her breakfast.
eat-er /’etər/ n. big/light/fussy etc. eater someone who eats a lot, not much, only particular things, etc.

**easy listening** n [U] music that is relaxing to listen to

eat /it/ v [past tense ate /et/; past participle eaten /it’n/] 1 [I,T] to put food in your mouth and swallow it: Paula ate a sandwich. | Jimmy chatted happily as he ate. | Do you and Kevin want something to eat? | Tom sat at the table, eating breakfast/lunch/dinner. | You need to exercise, eat right (eat healthy food), and get plenty of rest. | I haven’t had a bite to eat (some food) all day! 2 [I] to have a meal: What time do we eat? | We can’t afford to eat at restaurants very often. 3 eat your words (informal) to admit that what you said was wrong. 4 [I] also eat up (spoken) to use all of something until it is gone: That car of mine just eats up money. [Origin: Old English etan]
eat sth ↔ away, eat away at sth phe v to gradually remove, reduce, or destroy something: Rust had eaten away at the metal frame.
eat into sth phe v 1 to gradually reduce the amount of time, money, etc. that is available: Unexpected car expenses are really eating into our savings. 2 to damage or destroy something: Acid has eaten into the surface of the metal.
eat out phe v to eat in a restaurant: Do you eat out a lot? 3 [sthe ↔ up phe v (spoken) to eat all of something: Come on, Kaylee, eat up! | I told her to eat up her breakfast.
eat-er /’etər/ n. big/light/fussy etc. eater someone who eats a lot, not much, only particular things, etc.

eaves /ivz/ [plural] the edges of a roof that stick out beyond the walls
eaves-drop /’ivzdrep/ v. (eavesdropped, eavesdropping) [I] to listen secretly to other people’s conversations: OVERHEAR Her sister had been eavesdropping on our conversations. [Origin: 1600—1700 eavesdropper] “someone who stands close to a wall, where rainwater drops from the eaves, in order to listen secretly” —eavesdropper n. [C]

ebb /eb/ n. 1 ebb and flow a situation or state in which something decreases and increases in a type of pattern: the ebb and flow of his popularity 2 be at a low ebb to be in a bad state or condition: By March 1933, the economy was at its lowest ebb. 3 [singular, U] EARTH SCIENCES an ebb tide → FLOOD
ebb /eb/ v. [I] 1 abo ebb away (literary) to gradually decrease: His courage slowly ebbed away. 2 EARTH SCIENCES if the tide ebbs, it flows away from the shore
ebb tide n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES the flow of the ocean away from the shore, when the tide goes out → FLOOD TIDE

eb-o-ny /’ebənii/ n. 1 [CU] a tree with dark hard wood, or the wood itself 2 [U] (literary) a black color —ebony adj.
e·bul·li·ent /ɪˈbʌləˌlɛnt, ɪˈbʌl-l-/ adj. (formal) very happy and excited: an ebullient live performance —e·bul·li·en·cy n. [U]
e·bus·i·ness /ɪˈbaʊznɪs/ n. [U] ➔ e·com·mer·ce
eccen·tric1 /ɪˈsɛntrɪk/ adj. behaving in a way that is unusual and different from most people: an eccentric professor [origin: 1500—1600 Latin eccentricus, from Greek ekkentros “out of the center”] —eccen·tric·i·ty n. [C]
eccen·tric2 n [C] someone who behaves in a way that is different from what is usual or socially accepted
e·cle·si·as·ti·cal /ɪˈkliːzəˈstɪkəl/ adj. relating to the Christian church
ech·e·lon /ɛtʃ′loʊn/ n. [C] a rank or level of authority in an organization, business, etc., or the people at that level
ech·e·lone·r /ɛtʃ′loʊnər/ n. (plural echelons) [C] 1 a sound that you hear again because it was made near something such as a wall or a hill: voices echoing around the cave 2 if a place echoes, it is full of sound: The theater echoed with laughter. 3 [T] to repeat what someone else has said, an idea, or an opinion: This man’s words echo the feelings of soldiers throughout history.
ech·o /ɛtʃ′oʊ/ n. (plural echoes) [C] 1 a sound that you hear again because it was made near something such as a wall or a hill 2 something that is very similar to something that has happened or been said before: The play has echoes of Chekhov.
e·cle·tic /ɪˈkletɪk/ adj. including a mixture of many different things or people
e·cli·pse1 /ɪˈklaɪps/ n. [C] physics an occasion when you cannot see the Sun because the Moon is between the Sun and the Earth, or when you cannot see the Moon because it is covered by the Earth’s shadow: an eclipse of the Moon [origin: 1200—1300 Old French, Greek ekklipsis, from ekkleīpōn “to leave out, fail”]
eclipse2 v. [T] 1 to become more powerful, famous, important, etc. than someone or something else, so that he, she, or it is no longer noticed: The state of the economy has eclipsed every other issue in this election year. 2 physics to make the sun or moon disappear in an eclipse
ec·o·log·i·cal /ɪˈkəʊlɒdʒɪkəl, ˌɛk-/- adj. 1 earth sciences relating to the way that plants, animals, and people are connected to each other and to their environment: The oil spill caused ecological problems. 2 relating to making or keeping the environment healthy: an ecological study —ecological·ly adv
ec·o·log·y /ɪˈkəʊlədʒɪ/ n. [singular, U] earth sciences the way in which plants, animals, and people are connected to each other and to their environment, or the study of this [origin: 1800—1900 Greek oikos “house, living place” + -logia “study”] —ecologist n. [C]
e·com·mer·ce /ɪˈkʌmərəs/ also e·bus·i·ness n. [U] ➔ the practice of buying and selling things using the Internet
ec·nom·i·cally /ɪˈkəʊnəmɪkəli/ adv. economics relating to business, industry, and managing money: Economic growth has been slow. the country’s economic system | economic conditions have changed.
e·com·mer·cial /ɪˈkʌmərʃəl/ n. [C] 1 using time, money, products, etc. without wasting any: an economical way to produce energy 2 smaller goods are more economical to transport than large, heavy goods.
e·com·mon·ly /ɪˈkəʊmənli/ adv. 1 economics in a way that is related to systems of money, trade, or business: economically deprived areas of the country | economically, our city has never been stronger. 2 in a way that uses money, goods, time, etc. without wasting any efficiently: We need to produce food as economically as possible.
e·com·mon·ness /ɪˈkəʊmənəs/ n. 1 economics official orders or laws that stop trade, communication, etc., with another country, as a way of forcing its leaders to make political changes
ec·onom·ies of /ɪˈkəʊnəmɪzɪz/ plural economics or laws that stop trade, communication, etc., with another country, as a way of forcing its leaders to make political changes
ec·onom·ies of /ɪˈkəʊnəmɪzɪz/ plural scale economics the decrease in the cost of each product a company makes, which happens as the total number of products they make increases
ec·onom·ist /ɪˈkəʊnəmɪst/ n. [C] economics someone who studies economics
ec·o·nomic /ɪˈkəʊnəmɪk/ adj. 1 economics size/package etc. the biggest container that a product is sold in
ec·o·nom·ics /ɪˈkəʊnəmɪks/ n. [C] economics the way that money, businesses, and products are organized in a particular country, area, etc.: the growing economics of south-east Asia | the project will add 600 jobs to the local economy | the global/world economy 2 [U] the careful use of money, time, products, etc. so that nothing is wasted: For reasons of economy, the oil is cleaned and reused. [origin: 1400—1500 French, Greek oikonomos “manager of a house”]
e·co·system /ɪˈkəʊsɪstəm/ n. [C] biology all the animals and plants in a particular area, and the
ecotourism /ˌɛkəˈtʊərˌzɔm/ n. [U] the business of organizing vacations to areas where people can see the beauty of nature in a way that will not hurt the environment

ecumenical /ɛkˈjuːmənɪkəl/ adj. the written abbreviation of ec·toward the door. We edged closer, trying to see. 2 [U] to develop or increase slowly and gradually, or to make something do this: The price of gasoline is edging up. 3 [T] to put something on the edge or border of something else: a tablecloth edged with lace

edge v. 1 [T] to move slowly and gradually, or to make something do this: Robert edged toward the door. 2 [U] to get a word in edgewise to not be able to say something in a conversation because someone else is talking too much. 2 with the edge or thinnest part forward: Slide the table in edgewise.

e·co·to·therm /ˌɛkəˈtɔθər̩m/ n. [C] BIOLOGY an animal that depends on the Sun or the heat from its environment to raise and control the temperature of its body. All animals except birds and MAMMALS are ectotherms. ➔ ENDOTHERM

e·c·to·therm /ˌɛkˈtoθər̩m/ n. [C] BIOLOGY an animal that depends on the Sun or the heat from its environment to raise and control the temperature of its body. All animals except birds and MAMMALS are ectotherms. ➔ ENDOTHERM

e·cu·men·i·cal /ˌɛkˈjuːmənɪkəl/ adj. the written abbreviation of ec·toward the door. We edged closer, trying to see. 2 [U] to develop or increase slowly and gradually, or to make something do this: The price of gasoline is edging up. 3 [T] to put something on the edge or border of something else: a tablecloth edged with lace

e·d·i·ble /ˈɛdərəbl/ adj. something that is edible is safe or acceptable to eat (not inedible) [Origin: 1600—1700 Late Latin edibilis, from Latin edere “to eat”]

e·di·ci·on /ˈɛdɪʃən/ n. [C] (formal) an official public order made by someone in a position of power

e·di·tor /ˈɛdɪtər/ n. [C] 1 the person who judges what should be included in a newspaper, magazine, etc.: the managing editor of the Miami Herald | Mr. Murray is a former newspaper editor.

edge n. [C] 1 the part of something that is farthest from the center: the edge of the table | Bill sat on the edge of the bed. | cars parked at the edge of the street

ed·i·tive /ˈɛdɪtɪv/ adj. 1 being jubilant, elated content, delighted, thrilled, overjoyed, ecstatic

end·o·therm /ˌɛndəˈθər̩m/ n. [C] BIOLOGY an animal that can keep itself warm without depending on heat from the Sun or its environment. ➔ ECTOTHERM

e·d·i·ti·on /ˈɛdɪʃən/ n. [C] 1 the form that a book is printed in: the new edition of this dictionary 2 the copies of a book, newspaper, etc. that are produced and printed at the same time: They published a limited edition of 2,000 copies. | The first edition of the book was published in 1836. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin editio, past participle of edere “to give out, produce”]

e·d·i·tor /ˈɛdɪtər/ n. [C] 1 the person who decides what should be included in a newspaper, magazine, etc.: the managing editor of the Miami Herald | Mr. Murray is a former newspaper editor.
prepares a book, movie, etc. for printing or broadcasting by deciding what to include and checking for any mistakes. 3 in a computer program that allows you to write and make changes to saved information. —editorial /ˌɛd-tərˈɪəl/ adj. a piece of writing in a newspaper that gives the opinion of the writer rather than reporting facts: The New York Times published an editorial on (=about) gun control laws.

educate /ɛdˈjuːkət/ v. [T] to teach someone, especially in a school or college: Most Americans are educated in public schools. | He was educated at Harvard. | a program to educate teenagers about contraception [Oriqins: 1400—1500 Latin, past participle of educare “to bring up, educate”]. —educator n. [C]

educate-ed /ɛdˈjuːkət/ adj. 1 having knowledge as a result of studying or being taught: well-educated women. 2 educated guess a guess that is likely to be correct because you know something about the subject

document /ˈdɒkjʊmənt/ n. 1 (singular, U) the process of learning in a school or other program of study: They wanted their children to get a good education. | parents saving for their kids’ college education. 2 [U] the institutions and people involved with teaching: careers in education | funding for schools and higher education (=colleges)

ducation-al /ɛdjuˈkeɪʃənəl/ adj. 1 relating to teaching and learning: educational systems. 2 teaching you something that you did not know: educational television | The games are educational. —educationally adv.

ducation-ment /ˌɛdjuˈkeɪʃənt/ n. [U] movies, television programs, or computer software that both educate and entertain children

eel /ɛl/ n. [C] a long thin fish that looks like a snake

eerie /ˈɛri/ adj. strange and frightening: an eerie light. —eerily adv.

effect /ɪˈfɛkt/ v. [T] 1 (formal) to destroy or remove something so that it cannot be seen or noticed: textbooks that effect certain incidents in the past

effect-ed /ɪˈfɛkt/ adj. 1 [C,U] the way in which an event, action, or person changes someone or something: affect: the effects of a long illness. | Her parents’ divorce had a big effect on her. | One side effect (=additional effect) of the drug is drowsiness. | What parents do has a profound/lasting/major effect on children’s lives.

result, consequences, aftermath, side effect, outcome, upshot, repercussions → RESULT

effect2 /ɪˈfɛkt/ v. [T] (formal) to make something happen

effective /ɪˈfektɪv/ adj. 1 producing the result that was wanted or intended (=ineffective): an effective medicine for headaches | an effective way to teach reading | Bicycle helmets are effective in preventing some types of injuries. 2 be effective to be in use, or to start to be in use officially: These prices are effective from April 1. —effectiveness n. [U]

effectively /ɪˈfektɪvli/ adv. 1 in a way that produces the result you wanted: The game helps children practice their times tables effectively. 2 used in order to describe the real facts of a situation = actually. Many poor people effectively do not have any health care.

effem-i-nate /ɪˈfɛməneɪt/ adj. a man or boy who is effeminate behaves like a woman or girl

effer-verse-nent /ˌɛfərˈvɜːsnt/ adj. 1 a liquid that is effervescent has bubbles of gas rising in it. 2 someone who is effervescent is very active and happy. —effervescence n. [U]

effy-cacious /ɪˈfæʃəs/ adj. producing the result that was intended (=effective) = efficaciously adv. = efficacy /ˌɛfɪˈkæsɪti/ n. [U]

efficient /ɪˈfɪʃənt/ adj. working well, quickly, and without wasting time, energy, or effort (ANT: inefficient): an efficient use of space. | She’s very efficient. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin, present participle of efficere “to cause to happen”]. —efficiency n. [U]. The company needs to improve the efficiency of its factories. —efficiently adv.

efficient /ɪˈfɪʃənt/ n. (plural effigies) [C] a model of someone, especially one that is burned as a protest

effluent /ɪˈfljuːənt/ n. [C,U] (formal) liquid waste

effort /ɪˈfərt/ n. 1 [U] the physical or mental energy needed to do something: Kenny put a lot of effort into his report. | It takes very little effort to watch TV. | This dish takes time to prepare, but it’s worth the effort. 2 [C,U] an attempt to do something, especially something difficult: The area has been restored in an effort to attract tourists. | Ken made a conscious effort (=deliberate effort) to avoid the same mistakes. —famine relief effort

2 put sth into effect to make a plan or idea happen: The policy was put into effect in 2006. 3 come/go into effect to start officially: The new tax laws come into effect January 1st. 4 be in effect to be being used: The ban is already in effect. 5 take effect to start to have results, or to start being used: The drug should take effect in about ten minutes. 6 in effect used when you are describing what the real situation is, instead of what it seems to be: In effect, I’ll be earning less than last year. 7 effects (plural) (formal) the things that someone owns (=belongings) ➔ SPECIAL EFFECTS

effect /ɪˈfɛkt/ v. [T] (formal) to make something happen

effect /ɪˈfɛkt/ adj. 1 producing the result that was wanted or intended (=ineffective): an effective medicine for headaches | an effective way to teach reading | Bicycle helmets are effective in preventing some types of injuries. 2 be effective to be in use, or to start to be in use officially: These prices are effective from April 1. —effectiveness n. [U]

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effem-i-nate /ɪˈfɛməneɪt/ adj. a man or boy who is effeminate behaves like a woman or girl

effer-verse-nent /ˌɛfərˈvɜːsnt/ adj. 1 a liquid that is effervescent has bubbles of gas rising in it. 2 someone who is effervescent is very active and happy. —effervescence n. [U]
effortless

either/ef'ta(r)/adj. /adv. done in a skilful way that seems easy: Brad’s effortless skiing—effortlessly adv.

effort-e-y /'efrətər/ n. [U] (old-fashioned) behaviour that you think someone should be ashamed of, although she does not seem to be ashamed: He had the effrontery to challenge his teacher!

efful-gent /'efəlɡent/ adj. (literary) beautiful and bright

effus-ive /'efəsiv/ adj. showing strong excited feelings: effusive greetings—effusively adv.

EFL n. [U] English as a Foreign Language the methods used for teaching English to people whose first language is not English, and who do not live in an English-speaking country

e.g. /i:'dʒi/ a written abbreviation that means “for example”: the Gulf States, e.g. Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi

e-gal-li-tar-i-an /'iɡələtərɪən/ adj. believing that everyone should have the same rights and opportunities—egalitarianism n. [U]

egg /'eg/ n. [C] 1 a round object with a hard surface, that contains a baby bird, insect, snake, etc.: a turtle laying eggs in the sand | Some of the eggs were hatching (=breaking open to allow the baby out). ➔ see picture on page A2. 2 an egg, especially from a chicken, used as food: fried eggs | Joe dipped his toast in his egg yolk (=the yellow part). | Whisk the egg whites (=white part) until stiff. 3 oocyte a cell produced inside a female, that can combine with a sperm (=male cell) to make a baby animal or person [Origin: 1300—1400 Old Norse]

egg2 v. egg sb ➔ on phr. v. to encourage someone to do something, especially something she does not want to do or should not do

egg-plant /'iɡəplɔnt/ n. [C,U] a large shiny dark purple fruit that is cooked and eaten as a vegetable ➔ see picture at vegetable

egg-shell /'egʃɛl/ n. [C,U] the hard outside part of a bird or reptile’s egg

e-go /'ɪɡəʊ/ n. (plural egos) [C] 1 the opinion that you have about yourself: a player with a big ego (=she thinks he is very good) 2 ego trip (informal, disapproving) something that someone does for himself/herself because it makes him/her feel good or important

e-go-tism /'ɪɡətɪzəm/ also e-go-ism /'ɪɡəɪzəm/ n. [U] the belief that you are more interesting or important than other people—egotist n. [C] —egotistical /'ɪɡətɪstɪkl/ adj.

e-gre-ious /'egrəjuəs/ adj. (formal) an egregious error (=mistake), failure, etc. is extremely bad and noticeable—egregiously adv.

eight /'eɪt/ number 1 8 2 eight o’clock: Dinner will be at eight. 3 eight years old: My cousin is eight. [Origin: Old English eaht]
elated /ɪˈleɪtəd/ adj. having a feeling of happiness and excitement: especially in order to move past him/her: She elbowed her way through the crowd.

elbow /ˈelbəʊ/ n. [C] 1 the joint where your arm bends —elbow grease (informal) greasy or greasy-smelling lubricant; 2 elbow room (informal) enough space, so that you can move easily

elbow /ˈelbəʊ/ v. [T] to push someone with your elbows, especially in order to move past him/her: She elbowed her way through the crowd.

electric /ɪˈlærɪk/ adj. able to make things work by using electricity: —electric lights an electric toothbrush

Usage
Use electric before the names of things that need electricity in order to work: an electric oven | an electric guitar

Usage
Use electrical to talk about things that use or need electricity: —an electrical component | an electrical cord

elder /ˈeldər/ n. 1 [usually plural] someone who is older than you are: Young people should have respect for their elders. 2 [C] an older person who is important and respected: the town elder

elderly /ˈeldərli/ adj. old, used in order to be polite: an elderly woman with white hair

eldest /ˈeldɪst/ adj. the oldest of a group of people, especially brothers and sisters, is the one who was born first: My eldest daughter is 17.

eldest /ˈeldɪst/ adj. the eldest of a group of people, especially brothers and sisters, is the one who was born first: My eldest daughter is 17.

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eldest /ˈeldɪst/ adj. the eldest of a group of people, especially brothers and sisters, is the one who was born first: My eldest daughter is 17.
2 making people feel very excited: The atmosphere at the concert was electric. [Origin: 1600—1700 Modern Latin electricus, from Latin electrum "amber," because electricity was first made by rubbing amber]

electrical potential n. [U] PHYSICS the energy that is likely to be produced by something that produces electricity [SYN voltage]
electric 'chair n. the electric chair a chair in which criminals are killed using electricity

electrician n. someone whose job is to fit and repair electrical equipment

electrical potential n. the electric potential of a system is the sum of the potential energies of all the charges in the system

The atmosphere at the concert was electric. [Origin: 1600—1700 Modern Latin electricus, from Latin electrum "amber," because electricity was first made by rubbing amber]
ears, and a trunk (= long nose) that it can use to
pick things up [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French
oliphant, from Greek elaphos “elephant, ivory”]

**el·e·va·tion** /el'ëvə'shon/ **n.** [C] a height
above the level of the ocean: The city of Boulder is
at an elevation of 5,400 feet. 2 [U] (formal) the act
of moving someone to a more important rank or
position: the judge’s elevation to the Supreme Court
3 [C(U)] (formal) an increase in the quantity
or level of something. Elevation of blood pressure
can cause headaches.

**el·e·va·tor** /el'ëvə'tor/ **n.** [C] a machine in a
building that takes people from one level to
another; I decided to take the elevator.

**el·e·ve·n** /el'ven/ **adj., n.** 1 [U] 11 o’clock: an
appointment at eleven 3 11 years old: My son is
eleven. [Origins: Old English endelofen]

**el·e·ve·n·th** /el'ven(th)/ **n.** 1 [U] 11th 2 1/11

**elf** /elf/ **n.** (plural elves /elvz/) [C] a small imaginary
person with pointed ears —elfin /'elfin/ adj

**el·ic·it** /el'ikit/ **v.** (formal) to get information, a
reaction, etc. from someone when this is difficult:
Short questions are more likely to elicit a response.

**el·i·gi·ble** /el'a jigəbl/ **adj.** 1 able or allowed to
do something: You are eligible to vote at the age of
18. 2 Are you eligible for a loan? 2 an eligible man
or woman would be good to marry because she/ he is
rich, attractive, etc.: an eligible bachelor —eligibility
/el'a ji blət'əsIt/ **n.** [U]

**el·im·i·na·tion** /el'a mə'neəshən/ **n.** [U] 1 the
removal or destruction of something: the elimination
of 250 jobs  2 process of elimination
a way of finding out the answer to something by
getting rid of other answers that are not correct
until only one is left: Try to solve the problem by a
process of elimination.

**el·i·tist** /el'a list/ **n.** [C] (disapproving) an elitist
system, government, etc. is one in which a small
group of people have much more power than other
people —elitism /el'a tizəm/ **n.** [U]

**elk** /elk/ **n.** (plural elk or elks) [C] a large deer
with a lot of hair around its neck

**el·lipse** /el'ips/ **n.** [C] MATH a curved shape that is
similar to a circle, but has two sides that are longer
and flatter. It is formed by a plane (= flat shape)
crossing completely through a cone at an angle, so
that the sum of the distances from any point on the
curve to two fixed points inside the ellipse is always
the same. ⇒ CONIC SECTION

**el·li·p·tic** /el'ipltik/ **adj.** shaped like a circle but with
slightly flat sides —el·li·p·sis /el'ipltəs/ **n.** (plural ellipses /-siz/) [C]

**el·o·quent** /el'a kwənt/ **adj.** able to express ideas,
opinions, or feelings clearly, in a way that influ-
ences other people: Brennan’s eloquent response
[Origins: 1300—1400 French, Latin, present
participle of eloquere “to speak out”]
—eloquently adv —eloquence **n.** [U]

**el·o·pe** /el'ə po/ **v.** [I] to go away secretly
with someone to get married —elope **n.** [C(U)]

**el·o·qui·ous** /el'o kwəs/ **adj.** in addition —used after
words beginning with “any-,” “no-,” “some-,” and after
question words: Claymon needs someone else to
help him. [There’s nothing else we can do.] What
else can I get you? 2 different —used after words
beginning with “any-,” “no-,” “some-,” and after
question words: Is there anything else to eat? 3 She
was wearing someone else’s coat (not her own
clothing). [Well, what else can I do?] 3 or else used
when saying that there will be a bad result if
someone does not do something: Hurry up, or else
you’ll be late for school! 4 if nothing else used
in order to say that there is one good quality or
feature of something, even if there are no others: If
nothing else, the report shows that better facilities
are needed.

**el·o·que·nt** /el'o kwənt/ **adj.** in or to another place:
Most of the city’s residents were born elsewhere.

**el·u·ci·date** /el'ə kwət/ **v.** [I,T] (formal) to explain
very clearly something that is difficult to understand
elude /ˈɪluːd/ v. [T] 1 to avoid being found or caught by someone, especially by tricking him/her: Jones eluded the police for six weeks. 2 if something that you want eludes you, you do not find it or achieve it: Success has eluded him so far. 3 if a fact, someone’s name, etc. eludes you, you cannot remember it

e·lu·sive /ɪˈluːsvi/ adj. 1 difficult to find: an elusive animal 2 difficult to achieve or understand: Success has been elusive. 3 the poem’s elusive meaning.

elves /ˈɛlvz/ n. the plural of ELF

'em /em/ pron. (spoken, nonstandard) them: Tell the kids I’ll pick ‘em up after school.

em·a·ci·at·ed /ɪˈmeɪʃətɪd/ adj. extremely thin because of illness or lack of food

emancipated /ɪmˈbæŋktɹɪtɪd/ adj. 1 [U] electronic mail a system that allows you to send and receive messages by computer: What’s your email address? 2 [C, U] a message that is sent using this system: I got an email from her yesterday. I haven’t checked my email yet.

em·a·nate /ˈɛməneɪt/ v. [T] to come from or out of something: Wonderful smells were emanating from the kitchen.

em·a·na·tive /ˈɛmənətɪv/ adj. 1 [U] politics to make someone free from social, political, or legal rules that limit what she or he can do: [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin emancipatus, past participle of emancipare, from mancipium “ownership”]

em·a·nate·ment /ɪˈmænəteɪnmənt/ n. [C] a wide wall of earth or stones built to stop water from flooding an area, or to support a road or railroad

em·bar·go /ˈɛmˌbɑːrgoʊ/ n. (plural embargoes) 1 [C] politics an official order to stop trade with another country: The UN imposed an arms embargo on the country. [Origin: 1500—1600 Spanish embargar “to stop, prevent, seize”]

em·bar·go·ed /ˈɛmˌberɡoʊd/ v. (past tense and past participle embargoed) [T] politics to officially stop particular goods from being traded with another country

em·bar·k on/upon /ˈɛmˌberk ən/ v. to go onto a ship or airplane: [Origin: 1500—1600 French embarquer, from barque “ship”]

em·bar·rass /ɪˈmæbrəs/ v. to make someone feel embarrassed: I didn’t want to embarrass her in front of Paul. [Origin: 1600—1700 French embarrasser, from Spanish embarazar]

em·bar·rass·ing /ɪˈmæbrəsɪŋ/ adj. making you feel embarrassed: a lot of embarrassing questions

em·ba·tled /ɪˈmæbtəd/ adj. surrounded by enemies, especially in a war: the embattled city

em·ba·s·sy /ˈɛmˌbæsə/ n. (plural embassies) 1 [U] a group of officials who represent their country in a foreign country, or the building they work in: the Peruvian Embassy

em·bank·ment /ɪˈmæbækmənt/ n. a wall of earth or stones built to stop water from flooding an area, or to support a road or railroad

em·bank·ment /ɪˈmæbækmənt/ n. (embedded, embedding) [T] 1 to put something firmly and deeply into something else: a spider embedded in a glass paperweight 2 if your ideas, feelings, or attitudes are embedded, you believe them very strongly: The idea of freedom is deeply embedded in America’s values.

em·bel·lish /ɪˈmæblɪʃ/ v. [T] 1 to make something more beautiful by adding decorations to it: a crown embellished with jewels 2 to make a story or statement more interesting by adding details to it that are not true: Larry couldn’t help embellishing his story. —em·bel·lish·ment /ɪˈmæblɪʃmənt/ n. [C]

em·ber /ˈɛmbrə/ n. [C] a piece of wood or coal that stays red and very hot after a fire has stopped burning.
em-bod-\(\text{i}\)/y /em`bod`i/ v. (em-bodied, embodies) [T] to be the best example of an idea or quality: Mr. Miller embodies everything I admire in a teacher. —embody n. [U]

em-boss /em`bæs/ v. [T] to decorate the surface of metal, leather, paper, etc. with a raised pattern —embossed adj.: embossed stationery

em-brac-e /em`bræks/ v. [T] 1 to put your arms around someone and hold him/her in a caring way: Rob reached out to embrace her.

em-broid-er /em`brɔıd/ v. 1 [I,T] to decorate cloth by sewing a picture or pattern on it with colored threads 2 [T] to add details that are not true to a story to make it more interesting or exciting: —embroidery n. [U]

em-broil /em`broll/ v. [T] to involve someone in a difficult situation: Soon, the whole group was embroiled in a fierce argument.

em-bry-o /`embru,ou/ n. (plural embryos) [C] biology an animal or human that has not yet been born and has just begun to develop. In humans, an embryo becomes a fetus after eight weeks of development.

em-bry-o-nic /`embru`onık/ adj. not fully developed: the country’s embryonic nuclear weapons program

em-cee /`em'si/ n. [C] master of ceremonies someone who introduces the performers on a television program or at a social event —emceé v. [I,T]

emend /`emend/ v. [T] (formal) to take the mistakes out of something that has been written —emendation n. —emend, emend`er, emend`a-tion, emen`dation adj./n. [C,U]

emerald /`embrəld/ n. [C] a valuable bright green jewel

emerge /`emərdʒ/ v. [I] 1 to appear after being hidden: The sun emerged from behind the clouds. 2 if facts emerge, they become known after being hidden or secret: During the court case, it emerged that both men had previous convictions for robbery. 3 to have a particular quality or position after experiencing a difficult situation: She emerged from the divorce a stronger person.

em-em-ger-ency /`im`iŋərən/ n. (plural emergencies) [C] an unexpected and dangerous situation that you must deal with immediately: Call an ambulance! This is an emergency! [Origin: 1600—1700. From the idea of something suddenly “emerging” or happening] —emergency adj.: an emergency exit

em-er-gent /`im`iŋənt/ adj. beginning to develop and be noticeable: the emergent nations of Eastern Europe and Africa

em-er-gen-cy /`im`iŋən/ n. [C] the part of a hospital that immediately treats people who have been hurt in a serious accident

em-er-gy-board /`imər`gi bɔrd/ n. [C] a NAIL FILE made from thick card covered with a mineral powder

em-i-grate /`im`iɡr@t/ v. [I] to leave your own country in order to live in another: Maria emigrated from Guatemala three years ago.

em-i-grant /`im`iɡr@nt/ n. [C] someone who leaves his/her own country in order to live in another: an emigrant to the United States

em-i-nent /`im`iənnt/ adj. famous and admired by many people: an eminent professor of medicine

em-i-nent do\(\text{m}\)ain /`im`iənnt`dəm/ n. [C] law the right of the U.S. government to pay for and take someone’s private land so it can be used for a public purpose

em-i-nent-ly /`im`iənnt`li/ adv. (formal) completely, and without any doubt: He’s eminently qualified to do the job.

em-mir /`imIr, `imər/ n. [C] a Muslim ruler, especially in Asia and parts of Africa

em-mis-sary /`iməs`səri/ n. (plural emissaries) [C] someone who is sent with an official message, or who must do other official work: an emissary from the Italian government

emission /`im`is`ʃən/ n. [C] the sending out of gas, heat, light, sound, etc., or the gas, etc. that is sent out: an emissions test (=a test to make sure the...
gases your car sends out are at the right level)

emit /ˈemɪt/ v. (emitted, emitting) [T] (formal) to send out gas, heat, light, sound, etc.: The kettle emitted a shrill whistle. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin emittere, from mittere “to send”]

Emmy /ˈɛmɪ/ n. (plural Emmies) [C] a prize given every year to the best program, actor, etc. on U.S. television

e-molient /ɪˈmɒlɪənt/ adj. (formal) 1 making something, especially your skin, softer and smoother 2 making you feel calmer when you have been angry —emollient n. [C]

e-mote /ɪˈmɑːt/ v. [I] to clearly show emotion, especially when you are acting: Some of the poets just read their work, while others emoted.

e-mo-tion /iˈmɔʃn/ n. [C] 1 a strong human feeling such as love or hate: David doesn’t usually show his true emotions. / Her voice was full of emotion. 2 She trembled with emotion. [Origin: 1500—1600 French émouvoir “to cause to have strong feelings,” from Latin movere “to move”]

e-mo-tional /ɪˈmɔʃnəl/ adj. 1 making people have strong feelings: The end of the movie was really emotional.

THE SAURUS:

moving — making you feel strong emotions, especially sadness or sympathy: Kelly’s book about her illness is deeply moving.

touching — making you feel sympathy or sadness: a touching tribute to the victims of the attack

poignant — making you feel sad or full of pity: poignant memories

e-motive (formal) — making people have strong feelings: In his book, he expresses his ideas in highly emotive language.

sentimental — showing emotions such as love, pity, and sadness too strongly: a sentimental poem

schmaltzy (informal) — showing strong emotions such as love and sadness in a way that seems silly: a schmaltzy love song

2 showing your emotions to other people, especially by crying: Please don’t get all emotional.

3 relating to your feelings or how they are controlled: the emotional development of children

4 influenced by what you feel rather than what you know: an emotional response to the problem —emotionally adv.: Family members reacted emotionally to the verdict.

e-mo-tive /ɪˈmɑːtɪv/ adj. making people have strong feelings; an emotive speech about the effects of war

THE SAURUS:

emotional, moving, touching, poignant, sentimental, schmaltzy ➔ EMOTIONAL

em-pa-thy /ɪˈempəθi/ n. [U] the ability to understand someone else’s feelings and problems [Origin: 1900—2000 Greek empathêia, from pathos “suffering, feeling”] —empathize v. [I] ➔ SYMPATHY

em-per-or /ˈɛmpərər/ n. [C] the ruler of an empire [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French emperor, from Latin imperare “to command”]

THE SAURUS:

king, queen, prince, princess, monarch, ruler, sovereign ➔ KING

em-pha-sis /ˈɛmफʂəs/ n. (plural emphases) [C] special importance: Jameson’s report puts/place an emphasis on the need for better working conditions. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, Greek, from emphainein “to show”]

em-pha-size /ˈɛmफəˌzai/ v. [T] to show that an opinion, idea, quality, etc. is important: My teacher emphasized the importance of grammar. / Scientists emphasized that more research needs to be done. ➔ Don’t say “emphasize on.”

THE SAURUS:

stress – to emphasize a statement, fact, or idea: Mother always stressed the importance of good manners.

highlight – to make a problem, subject, etc. easy to notice so that people will pay attention to it: Your résumé should highlight your skills and experience.

underline – to make something easier to notice: Let’s try to accentuate the positive aspects of the report.

underscore – to emphasize that something is important: The president’s speech repeatedly underscored the progress that has been made.

effectuate – to make something seem more important, better, larger, worse, etc. than it really is: News reports exaggerated the severity of the disaster.

em-phat-ic /ɪmˈfætɪk/ adj. done or said in a way that shows something is important or should be believed: Dale’s answer was an emphatic “No!” | The alarm bell gives a clear and emphatic warning that there is smoke in the building. —emphatically adv.

em-phy-see-me-nal /ˌɛmफɪˈziːmənəl/ adj. —emphysema n. the lung disease in which the air passages become blocked, making it difficult to breathe [Origin: 1600—1700 Modern Latin, Greek, from emphysein “to swell”]

em-pire /ˈɛmpər/ n. [C] 1 POLITICS a group of countries that are all controlled by one ruler or government: the Roman Empire 2 a group of organizations that are all controlled by one person or company: a media empire

em-pir-i-cal /ɪmˈpraɪkəl, -ˈmɪ-/ adj. based on practical experience or scientific tests rather than on ideas: The theory is based on empirical evidence. [Origin: 1500—1600 empiric “person who puts trust only in practical experience” (16—21 centuries), from Latin empiricus]
em·pir·i·cism /emˈpɪrəˌsɪzəm, emˈpɪrɪ-ˌsɪzm/ n [U]
the belief that your ideas about the world should be based on experience or scientific tests —empiricist n [C]

em·ploy /imˈplɔɪ/ v [T] 1 to pay someone to work for you: The factory employs over 2,000 people. 2 to use a particular object, method, or skill in order to achieve something: research methods employed by scientists [Orig: Latin implicare].emp·loy·er /imˈplɔɪˌər/ n [C] someone who is paid to work for a person, organization, or company: a government employee → work

em·ploy·ee /imˈplɔɪˌi/ , emˈplɔːrɛɪ, -ˌi n [C] someone who is paid to work for a person, organization, or company that employs people: The shoe factory is the largest employer in this area. → work

em·ploy·ment /emˈplɔɪmənt/ n [U] 1 work that you do to earn money: Steve’s still looking for employment. 2 the number of people who have jobs

en·a·ble /ɪnˈeɪbəl/ v [T] to enable someone to do something: Steve’s still looking for work → enable

empty /ˈemptɪ/ adj 1 having nothing inside: Your glass is empty — would you like some more lemonade? — an empty box

emp·ty·sloops /ˈemptɪˈslʊps/ n [C] the female ruler of an empire, or the wife of an emperor

en·chant·ing /ɪnˈkæntɪŋ/ adj something that is enchanting is very pleasant in a way that makes you feel happy and excited: an enchanted forest

en·chant·ment /ɛnˈkæntmənt/ n [U] 1 a way of making someone do something or behave in the same way as someone else: The thieves fled the building empty-handed. 2 a person, place, or thing that makes people feel happy and excited: American popular culture

en·chry·sis /ɪnˈkɜːriːsɪs/ n [U] 1 chemistry a mixture of substances like oil and water, that contains very small drops of one liquid floating in the other, instead of the liquids combining completely: 2 the substance on the surface of photographic film or paper that makes it react to light

en·em·i·ty /ɪnˈɛməti/ n [U] 1 a feeling of hostility or dislike towards someone or something: a war of enmity between two countries 2 a person who is your enemy: an enemy of his family

en·em·ize /ɪnˈɛmirəz/ v [T] 1 to make someone or something appear to be something or behave in a way that makes you feel happy and excited: a new type of plastic has enabled us to make our products more cheaply. 2 to use special powers to transform something completely: art objects encased in a glass box

en·em·ize·ment /ɪnˈɛmirəˌmənt/ n [U] 1 a way of making someone do something or behave in the same way as someone else: The thieves fled the building empty-handed. 2 a person, place, or thing that makes people feel happy and excited: American popular culture

en·emy /ɪnˈemə/ n [C] 1 a person, place, or thing that makes you feel happy and excited: an enemy of his family 2 someone who is your enemy: an enemy of his family
way that makes you feel very interested, happy, or excited: an enchanting movie about young love

enchilada /ɪnˈkɪlda/ n [C] a Mexican food made from a corn TORTILLA rolled around meat or beans and covered with a hot-tasting liquid [Orig.: 1800—1900 American Spanish, past participle of enchilar “to put chili into”]

enclave /ɪnˈklɛv/ a place or group of people that is surrounded by areas or groups of people that are different from it: the Italian-American enclave in New York

enclose /ɪnˈkləʊz/ v [T] 1 to put something inside an envelope with a letter: A copy of the article is enclosed. 2 to surround an area, especially with a fence or wall: A high wall enclosed the yard. —enclosed adj.

enclosure /ɪnˈklərs/ n [C] 1 an area that is surrounded by something such as a fence or wall: The animals are kept in a large enclosure. 2 things such as documents, photographs, money, etc. that you send with a letter

encumber /ɪnˈkɜmbər/ v [T] 1 to make something more likely to happen: Cooper’s father encouraged him to play the guitar. 2 to make something more likely to happen: encouragement n [U]: words of encouragement

encourage /ɪnˈkərɪdʒ/ v [T] 1 to persuade someone to do something: a program to encourage children to wear bicycle helmets. 2 to help someone become confident or brave enough to do something: discourage: a plant food that encourages growth

encroachment on the habitats of wild animals. 2 to gradually take away more and more of someone’s time, rights, etc.: new laws that encroach on civil liberties

encrust /ɪnˈkrʌst/ v [T] to cover with something hard and sharp, such as jewels, ice, or dried mud

encyclopedia /ɪnˌkəulpəˈdiə/ n [C] a book, set of books, or CD that contains facts about many subjects or about one particular subject [Orig.: 1500—1600 Medieval Latin encyclopaedia “course of general education,” from Greek enkyklia paideia “general education”]

end /end/ n.

1 LAST PART [singular] the last part of a period of time, activity, book, movie, etc. (ANT) beginning: There are study questions at the end of each chapter. | I’ll know by the end of the week.

2 FARTHEST POINT [C] the part of a place or long object that is furthest from its beginning or center: the ends of his fingers | I went to the end of the line. | the far end of the room | The two teams pull at opposite ends of the rope.

end in [in] formal 1 FARTHEST POINT [C] the part of a place or long object that is furthest from its beginning or center: the ends of his fingers | I went to the end of the line. | the far end of the room | The two teams pull at opposite ends of the rope.

3 OF A SITUATION [singular] a situation in which something is finished or no longer exists: The conversation seemed to have come to an end. | the UN’s latest plan to put an end to (stop) the war | My month of freedom was at an end.

4 in the end after a lot of thinking or discussion: In the end, we decided to go to Florida. | I won in the end. | make something ends to have just enough money to buy what you need

5 for days/weeks etc., on end for many days, weeks, etc. without stopping

6 at the end of the day (spoken) used in order to say what the most important point is: At the end of the day, it’s up to Jim to make the changes.

7 make something ends to have just enough money to buy what you need

8 it’s not the end of the world (spoken) used in order to say that a problem is not too serious or bad

9 RESULT [C] (formal) the aim or purpose of something, or the result that you hope to achieve: Learning can be both an end in itself (=a good goal), and a means to success. | We need to cut costs, and to
that end (to achieve that result) we have had to cut jobs.

end 10 no end a lot: He was enjoying himself no end. | The changes caused no end of trouble.

11 PART OF AN ACTIVITY [singular] (informal) the part of a job, activity, or situation that involves a person or group: She works in the sales end of things.

12 SCALE [C usually singular] one of the two points that begin or end a scale or range: a politician at the liberal end of the political spectrum

13 end to end with the end of something next to the end of something else: cars parked end to end

14 IN SPORTS [C] in football, one of two players who play on the outside of the tackles and try to catch the ball [Definition: Old English "endeard"]  → DEAD END

end v. [T] to stop or finish, or to make something do this (and) begin: World War II ended in 1945. | Janet finally ended the relationship. | The concert ended with fireworks.

end in 5th phr v. to have a particular result or to finish in a particular way: One in three marriages end in divorce.

end up phr v. to be in a place, situation, or condition after a series of events, usually when you did not plan this: I always end up paying the bill.

endanger v. [T] to put someone or something in a dangerous or harmful situation: Smoking seriously endangers your health. → endangered adj. → endangerment n. [U]

endangered 'species n. [C] a type of animal or plant that soon might not exist

endear v. to make someone be liked by other people: The proposals are meant to endear him to the voters.

endearing adj. making someone like or love you: an endearing smile

endearingment n. [C] something that shows your love for someone

endeavor v. (formal) an attempt or effort to do something new or difficult: an endeavor to create a lasting peace

endeavor v. [I] (formal) to try very hard to do something: One must always endeavor to do one's best.

endure v. to try, attempt, see if you can do sth, do your best, make an effort to do sth  → TRY

end-ic /en'diʃn/ adj. regularly happening in a particular place or among a particular group of people: Violent crime is now endemic in parts of the city.

end-ing /en'din/ n. 1 [C] the end of a story, movie, play, etc., a happy ending. 2 [U] the act of finishing or stopping a process: the ending of travel restrictions

endive v. [C] a vegetable with bitter-tasting leaves that are eaten raw in salads

end-less /en'dlIs/ adj. continuing for a very long time, especially in a way that is annoying: the endless hours of practice. | The possibilities are endless.

endorse v. [T] to officially say that you support or approve of someone or something: Several South American countries have endorsed the idea. | The mayor has decided not to endorse a candidate in the presidential election this year. 2 to sign your name on the back of a check: → endorsement n. [C, U]

end-skelet-on /'end@skel@ton/ n. [C] BIOLOGY the structure made by all the bones inside living creatures that have a backbone → EXOSKELETON

end-sperm /'end@spøm/ n. [C] BIOLOGY the part of a seed that contains the supply of food for the growing seed

end-ther-mic /'end@θermik/ adj. relating to hormones in your blood: an endocrine gland

endow /'end@u/ v. [T] 1 to give an endowment to a college, hospital, etc.: be endowed with talent/resources/rights etc. (formal) to have or be given a good quality, feature, or ability [Origin: 1300—1400 Anglo-French endouer, from Latin dotare "to give"]

endowment /'end@u@ment/ n. [C] a large amount of money or property that is given to a college, hospital, etc. so that it has an income

endurance /'end@rân/ n. [U] the ability to continue doing something difficult or painful over a long period of time: Jogging will help increase your endurance.

endure v. [I] (T) to suffer pain or deal with a very difficult situation for a long time:
People have endured months of fighting. 2 [t] to continue for a long time: a marriage that has endured for fifty years

en·dur·ing /enˈdərəŋ/ adj continuing to exist in spite of difficulties: an enduring peace

en·end·zone /enˈendˌzoun/ n [C] the end of a football field where players take the ball in order to win points

en·e·my /ˈenəmi/ n (plural enemies) [C] 1 someone who hates you and wants to harm you or prevent you from being successful: Judge Lonz has made a lot of enemies during her career. 2 the person or group of people that you are fighting in a war: The enemy had at least 50 large aircraft in good condition. 3 an attack on an enemy submarine/ship/soldier etc. 4 something that people think is harmful or damaging: This policy was declared an enemy of economic growth. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French ennemi, from Latin inimicus, from amicus "friend"]

en·er·getic /ˈenərədʒətik/ adj very active: a cast of young and energetic actors | The governor fought an energetic campaign.

THESAURUS

vigorous – using a lot of energy and strength or determination: a vigorous opponent of capital punishment

full of energy – having a lot of energy: Kate is fun and full of energy

dynamic – interesting, exciting, and full of energy and determination to succeed: a dynamic new candidate

hyperactive – too active, and not able to keep still or quiet for very long: a hyperactive child

tireless – working very hard in a determined way: a tireless defender of human rights

lively – very active and cheerful; a lively group of kids

vital – full of life and energy: He was still young and vital when cancer struck

en·er·gize /ˈenərˌjaz/ v [T] to make someone feel more determined and full of energy

en·ergy /ˈenərədʒi/ n (plural energies) [C,U] 1 the physical and mental strength that makes you able to do things: Younger people generally have more energy. | She has put a good deal of time and energy into the project. 2 power that is used to produce heat, make machines work, etc.: atomic energy | electrical energy | the world’s energy resources 3 PHYSICS the ability of something to do work, move, or produce heat [Origin: 1500—1600 Late Latin energia "activity"]

en·erv·at·ed /ˈenərvatəd/ adj (formal) feeling weak, tired, and without energy: After the long journey, he felt enervated and barely able to speak.

en·er·vate /ˈenərvət/ v [T] – en·er·vating adj

en·force /ˈenfɔrs/ v [T] to make someone obey a rule or law: It’s our responsibility to enforce the law. | The speed limit is strictly enforced.

en·fran·chise /ˈenfranˌfiz/ v [T] to give a group of people rights, especially the right to vote [en·fran·chis·ed]

en·gage /ˈenjədʒ/ v [T] (formal) 1 to make someone remain interested in something: a storyteller able to engage the children’s imaginations. 2 engage sb in (a) conversation to begin talking to someone. 3 to employ someone

gen·er·ate /ˈenərət/ v (formal) to be doing or become involved in an activity: Only 10% of Americans engage in regular exercise.

en·gaged /ˈenjədʒd/ adj two people who are engaged have agreed to marry each other: Viv and Tyrell got engaged last month. | She’s engaged to a guy in the Army. | Don’t say “engaged with.”

en·gag·ment /ˈenədʒmənt/ n [C] 1 an agreement to marry someone: Charlene and I have broken off our engagement (=decided to end it). | an engagement ring (=a ring that a man gives a woman to show that they are engaged) 2 [C] (formal) an arrangement to do something or meet someone: Professor Campbell is in Fort Worth for a speaking engagement. 3 [U] the process of being involved with someone or something: a strategy of engagement and cooperation with China 4 [C,U] fighting between people or armies: military rules of engagement (=rules that say when you should fight)

en·gag·ing /ˈenədʒɪŋ/ adj attracting people’s attention and interest: an engaging personality

en·gen·der /ˈenjərdər/ v [T] (formal) to be the cause of something such as a situation, action, or emotion: the excitement engendered by the Pope’s visit

en·gin·e·ne·er /ˈenjənər/ n [C] 1 the part of a vehicle or machine that produces power to make it move: the engine of a car | I waited with the engine running (=with the engine on). 2 the vehicle at the front of a train, that pulls it along (=with a locomotive [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French engin "cleverness, machine," from Latin ingenium "abilities you are born with"]

en·gine·er·ing /ˈenjənərərɪŋ/ n [U] the profession or activity of designing, building, and repairing roads, bridges, machines, etc.

en·glish /ˈengliʃ/ n [U] the language used in places such as the U.S., Canada, and Great Britain 2 the English [plural] the people of England
### English

**adj.** 1 relating to the English language 2 relating to or coming from England

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### Thesaurus

- **enhancement**
- **enlarge**
- **enlist**
- **enjoyable**
- **enlightening**
- **enormous**
- **enough**

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### Examples

2. **enlarge**
   - To become bigger, or to make something become bigger: I'm going to get some of these pictures enlarged.
   - Enlarge your vocabulary by reading books.

3. **enlist**
   - To persuade someone to help you, support you, etc.: Children who are doing well are enlisted to help children who are struggling.
   - I've enlisted in the Marines.
   - enlistment

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### Definitions

- **enlarge** /ɪnˈlɑːrdʒ/ v [T] to become bigger, or to make something become bigger: I'm going to get some of these pictures enlarged. | Enlarge your vocabulary by reading books.
- **enlist** /ɪnˈlɪst/ v [T] to persuade someone to help you, support you, etc.: Children who are doing well are enlisted to help children who are struggling. | I've enlisted in the Marines. — enlistment n [C,U]
- **enjoyable** /ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbəl/ adj giving you pleasure; an enjoyable afternoon
  - enjoy yourself to be happy and have fun in a particular situation: I didn't think I'd like sailing, but I was starting to enjoy myself.
  - to have a particular ability, advantage, or success: The team has enjoyed some success this season. [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French enjoi, from Latin gaudere “to show great happiness”] — enjoyment n [U]
- **enlightening** /ɪnˈlaɪntɪŋ/ adj having sensible modern attitudes and treating people fairly and kindly: an enlightened company that treats its employees well
- **enormous** /ɪnˈnɔrməs/ adj extremely large in size or amount: You should see their house—it's enormous! | an enormous amount of work [Origin: 1500–1600 Latin enormis “out of the ordinary,” from norma “rule”] — enormously adv: The brain makes enormously complex decisions very quickly. | House prices have grown enormously.
- **enough** /ɪnˈnʌf/ adv, determiner, pron 1 as big, as many, as far, as much, etc. as necessary: This bag isn’t big enough to hold all my stuff. | He doesn’t even earn enough to pay the rent. | Is he old enough for school? | Do we have enough food for everybody? | The coach thinks she’s not trying hard
**enraged** /in‘redʒd/ v. [T] to make someone very angry —enraged adj

**enrich** /in‘rɪtʃ/ v. [T] to improve the quality of something: vitamin-enriched flour —enrichment n. [U]

**enroll** /in‘rəʊl/ v. [T] to officially join a school, university, etc., or to arrange for someone else to do this: the students enrolled in honors classes | Nathan enrolled at City College.

**enrollment** /in‘rəʊlmənt/ n. [C.U.] the number of students who are enrolled in a school or class, or the process of enrolling them: Enrollment was high this year.

**en route** /in ‘rút, en-/ adv. on the way: We stopped at my aunt’s house en route to Grandma’s.

**ensconce** /in’skɒns/ v. [T] (formal) to put someone in a safe and comfortable place: Martha was ensconced in the biggest chair.

**ensemble** /enˈsɛmbəl/ n [C] a small group of musicians who play together regularly

**enshrine** /enˈʃrɪn/ v. [T] (formal) to put something in a special place so that people can see it and remember it: civil rights enshrined in the Constitution

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**enough** in quantity or good enough

- adequate
- sufficient
- more than enough
- an amount that is enough or more

**THE SAURUS**

Did not receive adequate training.

The court has to decide if there is sufficient evidence to prove that he is guilty.

A heated discussion ensued. —ensuing adj

- to make something necessary, or have something as a necessary part: Does your job entail much traveling?

- to make something happen after something: The troops will ensure that food aid goes where it is most needed. | Strict measures were taken to ensure the accuracy of the results.

- to put information into a computer by pressing the keys, or to write information on a form, document, etc.: Enter your name in block
The show is an enterprise. Business: The activity of starting and running businesses (owned by one family).

The show is a huge enterprise. The ability to work hard and think of new ideas, especially in business: his enterprise and creativity → free enterprise.

She entertained the children with stories and songs. A musician should aim to entertain as well as educate.

Mike's entertaining clients tonight. (formal) to consider or think about an idea, doubt, suggestion, etc.

Someone whose job is to tell jokes, sing, etc.

Amusing and interesting: an entertaining movie.

Things such as television, movies, etc. that amuse or interest people: the entertainment industry.

A bar with live entertainment (people who perform)

To completely hold someone's attention and interest → entralling

To talk about something with excitement and admiration

A strong feeling of interest and enjoyment: He sang with enthusiasm. A teacher who shared my enthusiasm for history. The new students were full of enthusiasm (very enthusiastic).

Showing a lot of interest and excitement about something: a program that makes kids enthusiastic about learning | an enthusiastic crowd
entails /'entərliz/ n. [plural the inside parts of a person or animal, especially the bowels]

en-trance /'entrəns/ n. 1 [C] a door, gate, or other opening that you go through to enter a place. (adj) entrance to the school | the back/front/side entrance of the hotel 2 [U] the right or opportunity to enter a place: Entrance will be denied to those without tickets. | an entrance fee for the museum | Entrance to the park is free. 3 [U] permission to become a member of or become involved in a profession, a university, etc.: the requirements for college entrance 4 make an entrance to come into a place in a way that makes people notice you

en-trance2 /'entrəns/ v. [T usually passive] to make someone feel very interested in and pleased with something: We were entranced by the brilliant colors.

-en-trant /'entrənt/ n. [C] (formal) someone who enters a competition

en-trap /'entrep/ v. (entrapped, entrapping) [T] (formal) to trick someone so that s/he is caught doing something illegal —entrapment n. [U]

en-treat /'entri/t/ v. [T] (formal) to ask someone, with a lot of emotion, to do something —entreaty n. [C;U]

en-trée /'entrə/ n. [C] the main dish of a meal

en-trenched /'entrent/t/ adj. strongly established and not likely to change: entrenched attitudes

en-tre-preneur /'entrəprənər, -'nər/ n. [C] economics someone who starts a company, arranges business deals, and takes risks in order to make a profit —entrepreneurial /'entrəprənərəl/ adj.

en-tro-py /'entropi/ n. [U] 1 physics a way of measuring or describing the tendency of energy in a molecule to spread out, so that the energy in the molecules around it changes to the same level, if there is nothing to stop them doing so | 2 a lack of order in a system, including the idea that the lack of order increases over a period of time

en-trust /'entrəst/ v. [T] to give someone something to be responsible for: Bergen was entrusted with delivering the documents.

en-try /'entrəri/ n. (plural entries) 1 [C,U] the act of going into a place, or the right or opportunity to enter a place (adj) exit: The papers granted him entry into the country. | There were no signs of forced entry into the house. | They were refused entry at the border. 2 [U] the right or opportunity to become a member of a group or take part in something, or the fact of doing this: the entry of new firms into the market | America’s entry into the war 3 [C] also entryway a door, gate, or passage that you pass through to go into a place 4 [C] something written or printed in a book, list, etc.: a dictionary entry 5 [U] the act of recording information on paper or in a computer: data entry 6 [C] a person or thing that takes part in a competition, race, etc.: the winning entry 7 [U] the act of entering a competition, race, etc.: Entry is open to anyone over 18.

ten-twine /'tenˌtwain/ v. [T] 1 be entwined if two things or people are entwined, they are closely connected with each other in a complicated way | 2 to twist something around something else:

e-nu-mer-ate /'nəmərət/ v. [T] (formal) to name a list of things, one by one

e-numeration 'powers n. [plural politics] another name for expressed powers

e-nun-ci-ate /'nənˌsaɪət/ v. (formal) to pronounce words or sounds clearly 2 [T] to express ideas or principles clearly and firmly: —enunciation n. [C,U]

en-ver-op /'enˌvələp/ v. [T] to cover something completely: The building was enveloped in flames. —enveloping adj

en-ve-lope /'envəloup, 'en-/', n. [C] the paper cover in which you put a letter [origin: 1700—1800 French enveloppe, from Old French vol- oper “to wrap”]

en-vi-a-ble /'envəˈebl/ adj. an enviable quality, position, or possession is good and other people would like to have it: an enviable position in the company —enviably adv

en-vi-ous /'envərəs/ adj. wishing that you had someone else’s qualities or things (syn) jealous: Jackie was envious of Sylvia’s success. —enviously adv

en-vi-ron-ment /'envəˈrənment/ n. 1 the environment earth sciences the land, water, and air in which people, animals, and plants live: laws to protect the environment

en-tropy /'entropi/ n. [U] physics a way of measuring or describing the tendency of energy in a molecule to spread out, so that the energy in the molecules around it changes to the same level, if there is nothing to stop them doing so | 2 a lack of order in a system, including the idea that the lack of order increases over a period of time

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en-vi-ron-ment /'envəˈrənment/ n. 1 the environment earth sciences the land, water, and air in which people, animals, and plants live: laws to protect the environment
the greenhouse effect — the warming of the air around the Earth as a result of the Sun's heat being trapped by pollution
global warming — an increase in world temperatures, caused by pollution in the air
acid rain — rain that contains acid chemicals from factory smoke and cars, etc.
deforestation — when all the trees in an area are cut down or destroyed
Describing things that are good for the environment
environmentally friendly/eco-friendly — products that are environmentally friendly or eco-friendly are not harmful to the environment recycle — if materials such as glass or paper are recycled, they are put through a special process so that they can be used again
biodegradable — a material that is biodegradable can be destroyed by natural processes, in a way that does not harm the environment
organic — organic food or organic farming does not use chemicals that are harmful to the environment

2 [C][U] the situations, things, people, etc. that affect the way in which people live and work: a pleasant work environment
3 [C][U] EARTH SCIENCES the natural features of a place, for example its weather, the types of plants that grow there, etc.: a forest environment
Human activity, such as farming, changes the natural environment.
4 [C] [U] BIOLOGY the physical, chemical, natural, etc. conditions that affect the way a living thing lives or develops: The moths were able to adapt to their new environment.
[Orig.: 1600—1700 environ “to surround” (14—21 centuries), from Old French environner]
en·vi·ron·men·tal /enˈvaɪrənməntl/ adj.
1 relating to or affecting the air, land, or water on Earth: environmental damage caused by oil spills
2 concerning the people and things around you that affect your life, for example the place where you live: Environmental factors, including a poor diet and dirty water, were partly responsible for the rapid spread of the disease.
—environmentally adv.
en·vi·ron·men·tal·ist /enˈvaɪrənməntl-ist/ n.
[C] someone who is concerned about protecting the environment
en·vi·rons /enˈvaɪrənz, -rənz/ [plural] (formal) the area surrounding a place
en·vi·sion /ɪnˈvaɪʒən/ also en·vis·age /ɪnˈvaɪzɪdʒ/ v. [T] to imagine something as a future possibility: Eve had envisioned a career as a diplomat.

en·vy1 /ˈenvi/ n. [U] 1 the feeling of wanting to have the qualities or things that someone else has;
She watched the other girls with envy.
2 be the envy of sb to be something that other people admire and want: an education system that is the envy of the world
[Orig.: 1200—1300 Old French envoyer, from Latin indire “to look at with bad feelings”]
en·vy2 v. (envied, envies) [T] to wish you had the qualities or things that someone else has: I really envy you and Meg; you seem so happy together.
I envied John his freedom.
en·zyme /ˈenzəm/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a chemical substance that living cells produce in plants and animals, and that causes changes in other chemical substances
[Orig.: 1800—1900 German enzym, from Greek enzym “substance that makes a flour- and-water mixture swell”]
ep·ic /ˈepɪk/ adj.
1 full of brave action and excitement: an epic journey
2 very big, long, or impressive: an epic movie
ep·ic /ˈepɪk/ n. [C] 1 a book or movie that tells an epic story
2 ENG. LANG. ARTS a long poem about what gods or important people did in past times: Homer’s epic “The Odyssey”
ep·i·cenc·ter /ˌepɪˈsentər/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES the place on the Earth’s surface that is above the point where an EARTHQUAKE begins
ep·i·dem·ic /ˌepɪˈdɛmɪk/ n. [C] 1 a large number of cases of a particular infectious disease happening at the same time: a typhoid epidemic
2 something bad that develops and spreads quickly: an epidemic of crime
[Orig.: 1600—1700 French épidémique, from Greek epidemos “visiting”]
ep·i·der·mal cell /ˌepɪˈdɛrml/ n. [C] BIOLOGY any cell that is part of the epidermis of an animal or plant
ep·i·der·mis /ˌepɪˈdɜrmiːs/ n. [C][U] 1 BIOLOGY the outer layer of skin on a person or animal, formed by a layer of cells
2 BIOLOGY the outside surface of a plant, formed by a layer of cells
ep·i·glot·tis /ˌepɪˈɡlɔtɪs/ n. [C] BIOLOGY the thin piece of flesh at the back of your throat, that covers part of your throat when you swallow
ep·i·gram /ˌepɪˈɡræm/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a short amusing poem or saying that expresses a wise idea
ep·i·lep·sy /ˌepɪˈlepsoʊ/ n. [U] a medical condition in the brain that can make someone become
unconscious or unable to control his/her movements for a short time

epi-lep-tic /e'pə-ləpt'ık/ n. [C] someone who has epilepsy —epileptic adj.

ep-i-logue /e'pə-loj/, -log/ n. [C] ENG. ARTS a speech or piece of writing added to the end of a book, movie, or play, which usually gives information about what happened after the main action

e-piph-a-ni /'epifəni/ n. 1 (plural epiphanies) [C] a moment of sudden very strong emotions, when someone suddenly understands something important 2 Epiphany a Christian holy day on January 6, that celebrates the visit of the Three Wise Men to the baby Jesus Christ

E-pis-co-pa-l /'episkəpəl/ adj. relating to the Protestant church in America that developed from the Church of England —Episcopalian /'episkəpalən/ n. [C], adj.

epi-sode /'epiˌsōd/ n. [C] 1 a television or radio program that is one of a series of programs that tell a story: It’s my favorite episode of “Lost.” 2 an event, or a short time that is different from the time around it: several episodes of depression —episodic /'epiˌsōdik/ adj.

ep-i-sto-let /'epistəl/ n. [C] 1 (formal) a long and important letter 2 Epistle one of the letters written by the first Christians, which are in the New Testament of the Bible [Origins: 1100—1200 Old French, Greek epistole “message, letter,” from epistolēn “to send to”]

e-pi-to-lar-y /'epistələrē/ adj. ENG. LANG. ARTS an epistolary book is written in the form of a series of letters

ep-i-taph /'epitəf/ n. [C] a statement about a dead person, on the stone over his/her grave

ep-i-the-lial /'epiθəlēl/ adj. [C] BIOLOGY a material made up of cells that are very close together, which forms a thin protective layer on the inner surfaces of the body and around organs

ep-i-thet /'epiˌθet/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS an adjective or short phrase used for describing someone

e-pit-o-me /'pıtəmæ/ n. the epitome of sth the perfect example of something: Hitler is considered the epitome of evil.

epi-to-mize /'pıtəˌmaiz/ v. [T] to be the perfect or most typical example of something: Chicago’s busy liveliness seemed to epitomize the U.S.

ep-och /'epək/ n. [C] a period in history during which important events or developments happened

equal1 /'kwəl/ adj. 1 the same in size, value, amount, etc.: Divide the dough into three equal parts. | Both candidates received an equal number of votes. | Population growth is equal to 2% a year. | two areas of equal size 2 having the same rights, chances, etc. as everyone else: The Constitution says that all people are created equal. | equal partners in the business | equal rights for women | an equal opportunity employer 3 be equal to the task/challenge etc. to have the ability to deal with something successfully 4 on [an] equal footing; also on equal terms with neither side having any advantages over the other [Origins: 1300—1400 Latin aequalis, from aequus “level, equal”]

equal2 v. (equalled or equalled, equaling or equalising). 1 [linking verb] to be the same as something else in size, number, amount, etc.: Four plus four equals eight. 2 [T] to be as good as something or someone else: He has equalled the Olympic record!

equal3 n. [C] someone who is as important, intelligent, etc. as you are, or who has the same rights and opportunities as you do: My boss treats her employees as equals. | Rembrandt was an artist without equal (=no one was as good as he).

equal-i-t-y /'kwəˌlətē/ n. 1 [U] the state of having the same conditions, opportunities, and rights as everyone else (no inequality) inequity: Women haven’t achieved equality in the workforce. | equality of opportunity | the struggle for racial equality

equal-ize /'kwəˌliz/ v. [T] to make two or more things equal in size, value, etc.: The funds given to all schools should be equalized.

equal-ly /'kwəˌlæli/ adv. 1 to the same degree or limit: The candidates are equally qualified for the job. 2 in parts that are the same size: We’ll divide the work equally.

equal protection n. [U] LAW the principle that the government must treat all people and groups of people in a fair and equal way, as promised in the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution

equal sign n. [C] MATH the sign (=), used in mathematics to show that two amounts or numbers are the same

equa-nil /'kwəˌnəl/ adj. relating to the size, amount, or number of things: equal parts, areas, angles, etc. (no inequality)

equa-tion /'kwəˈʃən/ n. [C] MATH a statement in mathematics showing that two quantities are equal, for example 2 x 3 + 4 = 10: Solve the first ten equations for homework. [Origins: 1400—1500 Latin, past participle of aequare “to make equal”]

e qua-ter /'kwəˈtər/ n. the equator an imaginary circle around the Earth, that divides it equally into its northern and southern halves —equatorial /'kwəˈtərəl/ adj. → see picture at GLOBE


e-qui-an-gu-lar /'kwıˈæŋglyələr/ , -ˌɡwələr adj. MATH an equiangular TRIANGLE or another shape has angles that are the same size and sides that are the
same length: A square is an equiangular polygon.
equivocal /ɪkwəˈvɒkl/ adj 1 deliberately not clear or definite in meaning: an equivocal answer. 2 difficult to understand or explain: The results of the test were equivocal.
equip /ɪˈkwɪp/ v (equipped, equipping) [T] 1 to provide a person, group, building, etc. with the things that are needed for a particular purpose: The new school will be equipped with the latest computers. 2 to prepare someone for a particular purpose: The program equips youngsters with technical skills. 3 a problem we weren’t equipped to handle [Origine: 1500—1600 French équiper] —equipped adj.
equipment /ɪˈkwɪpman(t)ɪ/ n [U] the tools, machines, etc. that you need for a particular activity: camera equipment | new pieces of equipment for the chemistry lab

equitable /ɪkwəˈteɪbl/ adj (formal) fair and equal to everyone involved: an equitable solution
equity /ɪˈkwɪti/ n [U] 1 (formal) a situation in which everyone is fairly treated 2 economics the value of something you own, such as a house or shares, after you have taken away the amount of money you still owe on it

equivocal /ɪˈkwɪvələnt/ adj equal in value, purpose, rank, etc. to something or someone else: The atomic bomb has power equivalent to 10,000 tons of dynamite. [Origine: 1400—1500 French; Late Latin, from aequiservum “to have equal power”]
equivalent /ɪkwəˈvɜːlɪnt/ n [C] something that has the same size, value, etc. as something else: Some French words have no equivalents in English. | He had drunk the equivalent of two bottles of wine.
equivalent equations n [plural] MATH two or more equations that have the same set of solutions

equivalent /ɪkwəˈvɜːlt/ adj relating to sexual love and desire: erotic pictures —erotically adj. —eroticism /ɪˈrətɪk/ n [U]
rather than risk making mistakes

errand /ˈɛrənd/ n [C] a short trip that you make to take a message or buy something: I have some errands to do downtown. Could you run an errand for Grandma?

er-rant /ˈɛrənt/ adj (formal) 1 behaving badly; an errant husband 2 going in the wrong direction: A member of the other team caught the errant pass.

er-rat-ic /ɪˈrætɪk/ adj changing often or moving in an irregular way, without any reason: erratic behavior —erratically adv.

er-ro-neous /ɪrəˈnuːs/ adj (formal) not correct: erroneous statements [The information we were given was erroneous. [Origin: 1300–1400 Latin erroneous, from error “to wander”] —erroneously adv.

error /ˈɛrər/ n [C,U] a mistake: They had made several errors. [an accident caused by human error (say a person rather than a machine)] The company admitted it was in error (=had made a mistake). Kovit apologized yesterday for his error in/of judgment (=a decision that was a mistake). [Origin: 1200–1300 Old French erreur, from Latin error, from errare “to wander”]

er-u-dite /ɪrəˈdɪt/ adj (formal) showing a lot of knowledge —erudition /ɪrəˈdɪʃən/ n. [U]

erupt /əˈrɑːpt/ v [ɪ] 1 to happen suddenly: A bloody civil war erupted in Iran. 2 earth sciences if a volcano erupts, it sends out smoke, fire, and rock into the sky 3 if a place erupts, the people there suddenly become very angry or excited: The crowd erupted into applause. [Origin: 1600–1700 Latin, past participle of erumpere “to burst out”] —eruption /əˈrɑːpʃən/ n. [C,U]: a volcanic eruption

es-ca-la-te /ɛsˈkælət/ v [ɪ] 1 [ɪ] if violence or a war escalates, or if someone escalates it, it becomes much worse: Fighting has escalated in several areas. 2 [ɪ] to become higher or increase: Housing prices escalated recently. —escalation /ˌɛskəˈleɪʃən/ n [C,U]

es-ca-la-tor /ɛsˈkælətər/ n [C] a set of stairs that move and carry people from one level of a building to another

es-ca-pade /ɛsˈkæpəd/ n [C] an exciting adventure or series of events that may be dangerous

es-cape1 /ɪˈskɛp/ v [ɪ] to succeed in going away from a place where you do not want to be, or from a dangerous situation: He escaped from a maximum security prison. The girl climbed through a window to escape the fire.

es-cape2 /ɪˈskɛp/ v [ɪ] to go away: to escape from someone who is chasing you: In the dream, a man with a knife is chasing me, and I can’t get away. to flee somewhere quickly in order to escape from danger: The refugees were forced to flee their country. to get out: to escape from a place: Is the window locked? Maybe we can get out that way. to break out: to escape from prison: Several inmates have broken out of the state penitentiary. to break free/break away —to escape from someone who is trying to hold you: She broke free and started running.

abscond (formal) —to leave a place without permission or after stealing something: Two employees allegedly absconded with the money.

get away —to escape from someone who is chasing you: The two boys managed to escape punishment. [The driver narrowly escaped death. She escaped with minor injuries (=she avoided being seriously hurt). 3 [ɪ] if gas, liquid, light, etc. escapes from somewhere, it comes out —escape sb’s notice/attention to not notice something —escaped adj: escaped prisoners

escapism /ɪˈskæpɪzəm/ n [C,U] a way of forgetting about an unpleasant situation and thinking of pleasant things: the escapism that the movies provide for us —escapist adj.

es-chew /ɪˈskjuː/ v [ɪ] (formal) to deliberately avoid doing, using, or having something

escort /ɪˈskɔːrt/ v [ɪ] 1 to go somewhere with someone, especially in order to protect him/her: Armed guards escorted the prisoners. 2 to go with someone of the opposite sex to a social event: The princess was escorted by her cousin.

es-cort2 /ɪˈskɔːrt/ n [C] the person or people who
escort someone: The governor arrived at the Convention Center with a police escort. | The prisoners were transported under escort (≠ with an escort).

Es·ki·mo /ˈeskəˌmoʊ/ n. (plural Eskimos) [C] an Inuit. Some people now consider this word offensive.

ESL n. [U] English as a Second Language the teaching of English to people whose first language is not English, but who are living in an English-speaking country

es·sen·cies one of the things that are most important, typical, or easily noticed: The essentials of democracy.

es·sen·tial /ɪˈsɛnʃəl/ adj. important and necessary: He is established himself as the most powerful man in the state. 4 to find out facts that will prove that something is true: Several studies have established that good daycare does children no harm. | The blood test will establish whether the treatment has been successful. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French establir “to make firm”]

es·sen·tial·ly /ɪˈsɛnʃəli/ adv. 1 used in order to emphasize that something is more important than other things, or that it happens more with one thing than with others: Everyone’s excited, especially Doug. | There may be feelings of dizziness, especially when walking or turning. 2 to a particularly high degree, or more than usual: The bread tasted especially good. 3 for a particular purpose, reason, etc. ➔ SPECIALLY: Several songs were recorded especially for the new collection.

es·say /ˈesər/ n. [C] a short piece of writing about a particular subject, especially as part of a course of study: an essay on/about race relations [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French essai, from Late Latin exagium “act of weighing”]

es·ter·ic /ˈesətrɪk/ adj. known and understood only by a few people

es·pe·cial·ly /ɪˈspɛsɪlɪ/ adv. 1 [sing] the most basic and important quality of something: Using scents to create a sense of well-being is the essence of aromatherapy. | In essence (≠ basically), these novels are all love stories. 2 [U] a liquid that has a strong smell or taste and is obtained from a plant, flower, etc.: vanilla essence [Origin: 1300—1400 French, Latin essentia, from esse “to be”]

es·per·an·to /ɪˈspɛrənˌtoʊ/ n. a political or social movement to make people accept that you have a particular quality: He’s established himself as the most powerful man in the state. 4 to find out facts that will prove that something is true: Several studies have established that good daycare does children no harm. | The blood test will establish whether the treatment has been successful. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French establir “to make firm”]

es·spi·on·age /ɪˈspɪənɪdʒ/ n. the activity of finding out secret information and giving it to a country’s enemies or a company’s competitors

ESPN n. a cable television company that broadcasts sports programs in the U.S.

es·press·o /ɪˈpreʃəʊ/ n. (plural espressos) [C,U] very strong coffee that you drink in small cups [Origin: 1900—2000 Italian caffè espresso “pressed-out coffee”]

ES·skimo /ˌɛskəˈmoʊ/ n. (plural Eskimos) [C] an Inuit. Some people now consider this word offensive.

es·se·ment /ɪˈsɛmənt/ n. [C] (formal) an institution, especially a business, store, hotel, etc.: an educational establishment (≠ a school or college) 2 the Establishment the organizations and people in society who have a lot of power and who often are opposed to change

my thesis on the poems of Sylvia Plath. dissertation – a long piece of writing that you write for a Ph.D.: He is currently working on his dissertation for his Ph.D. in Social Policy
estate

or new ideas: the political/medical/military Establishment

est·ate ɪˈɛstət/ [Ac] n. 1 [singular] LAW all of someone’s property and money, especially everything that is left after s/he dies: The house is part of his dead father’s estate. 2 [C] a large area of land in the country, usually with one large house on it

est·ee·mate, -e·stima·tion ɪˈɛstəm/ [Ac] n. 1 [singular] LAW an estimate of all of someone’s property and money, especially everything that is left after s/he dies. 2 [U] an estimate of how much it will probably cost to build or repair something: (very exact) estimated cost of $2 billion.

es·teem ɪˈɛstɪm/ [T] (formal) a feeling of respect and admiration for someone: She was held in high esteem by everyone on the team. • SELF-ESTEEM, esteem for ever: eternal

et·her·al ɪˈɛθərəl adj. relating to beauty, especially beauty in art

eth·ics ɪˈθɪks/ [Ac] n. 1 [plural] a system of moral rules or principles of behavior for deciding what is right and wrong: medical ethics 2 [plural] moral rules or principles of behavior for deciding what is right and wrong: The use of animals in scientific tests raises difficult ethical questions. 3 morally good and correct: Is it ethical to use drugs to control behavior? • medically: ethically adv.

e·thi·cal ɪˈθɪkəl adj. relating to a particular race, nation, tribe, etc.: Bosnia’s three main ethnic groups, the students are from a wide variety of ethnic backgrounds. • morally: ethically

e·thic·al·i·ty ɪˈθɪkələti/ [Ac] n. (plural ethicities) [Cu] the race or national group that someone belongs to

e·thic·al·i·ties ɪˈθɪkələtiyz/ [Ac] n. (plural ethicities) [Cu] the race or national group that someone belongs to

e·tho·nic ɪˈθə nik/ [Ac] adj. relating to a particular race, nation, tribe, etc.: Bosnia’s three main ethnic groups, the students are from a wide variety of ethnic backgrounds. • morally: ethically

e·tho·nics ɪˈθə nikz/ [Ac] n. (plural ethnicities) [Cu] the race or national group that someone belongs to

e·tho·nic·i·ty ɪˈθə nikəti/ [Ac] n. (plural ethnicities) [Cu] the race or national group that someone belongs to
in order to stop him/her suffering [Origin: 1600—1700 Greek "easy death," from thanatos "death"] → euthanize /juθəˌnɑːz/ v [T]

evacuate /ɪˈvækjuət/ v [T] 1 to move people from a dangerous place to a safe place: The police evacuated the building. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin, past participle of evacuare, from vacuo "empty"] → evacuation /ɪˈvækjuərɪst/ n [C,U]

e·vac·u·ate hɪˌvækjuˈeɪt/ v. [C] someone who has been evacuated
e·venue /ɪˈvendʒ/ v [T] 1 to avoid doing something you should do, or avoid talking about something → EVASION: Briggs evaded the issue. 2 to avoid being caught by someone who is trying to catch you: So far, he has evaded capture.


e·val·u·a·tion /ɪˈvæljuəˈeɪʃən/ n [C,U] the act of judging something or someone, or a document in which this is done: an evaluation of new surgical techniques | The child was sent for a psychological evaluation. [Origin: 1700—1800 French évaluation, from évaluer "to evaluate," from value "value"]
e·val·u·ate /ɪˈvæljuət/ v. [C,U] (formal) to judge how good, useful, or successful someone or something is: a chance for students to evaluate teachers | Scientists are evaluating the results of the drug trials.

e·val·u·a·ting /ɪˈvæljuəˈteɪtɪŋ/ adj.
e·val·u·a·tive /ɪˈvæljuəˈtɪv/ adj. (literary) something that is evanescent disappears quickly
e·van·gel·ic /ɪˈvæŋɡəlɪk/ adj. SOCIAL SCIENCE evangelical Christians and beliefs emphasize a personal relationship with God, the importance of the Bible, and the importance of telling others about these ideas
e·van·gel·ist /ɪˈvæŋɡəlɪst/ n [C] someone who travels from place to place in order to try to persuade people to become Christians [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French evangeliste, from Greek eὐangelιστης "good news, gospel"] → evangelism /ɪˈvæŋɡəlɪzəm/ n [U] → evangelistic hɪˈvæŋɡəlistɪk/ adj.
e·vap·o·rate /ɪˈvæpərət/ v. [T] CHEMISTRY if a liquid evaporates, or if something evaporates it, it changes into a gas → vaporing 1 [T] CHEMISTRY the process by which a liquid changes into a gas, for example into a vapor such as steam → CONDENSATION → see picture at WATER CYCLE
e·va·sion /ɪˈveɪʒən/ n. [C,U] 1 the act of avoiding doing something you should do: tax evasion 2 the act of deliberately avoiding talking about something or dealing with something: a speech full of lies and evasions

e·va·sive /ɪˈveɪsɪv/ adj. 1 not willing to answer questions directly: an evasive answer 2 evasive action an action someone does to avoid being injured or harmed —evasively adv.

eve /ɪv/ n. 1 [C usually singular] the night or day before a religious day or a holiday: a party on New Year’s Eve 2 the eve of sth the time just before an important event: the eve of the election

e·ven1 /ɪˈven/ adv. 1 used in order to emphasize that something is surprising or unexpected: Even with the light on, it was hard to see. | Carrie doesn’t even like cookies! 2 used in order to make a comparison stronger: That just made me feel even worse. | an even bigger house 3 even if used in order to show that what you have just said will not change for any reason: If you ask a question, you’ll get an answer, even if it’s “I don’t know.” 4 even though used in order to emphasize that although one thing happens or is true, something else also happens or is true: He still remembers it, even though it happened more than 20 years ago. 5 even so used in order to say that something is true, although it is different from something you have just said: I knew he wasn’t coming, but even so, I waited a few minutes more.

even2 adj. 1 flat, level, or smooth: You need a flat, even surface to work on.

even3 v.
even (sth ••) out phr. v. to become equal or level, or to make something do this: If I give you two, that’ll even things out. | Over the year, the rise and fall in share prices has tended to even out.
even (sth ••) up phr. v. to become equal or the same, or to make something do this: O’Malley hit a home run to even up the score.
even-handed adj. giving fair and equal treatment to everyone

evening /ˈɪvnɪŋ/ n. 1 [C,U] the end of the day and the early part of the night: Are you doing anything tomorrow evening? 2 I have a class on Thursday evenings. 3 She does her homework in the evening. 2 (Good) Evening (spoken) said in order to greet someone when you meet him/her in the evening: Evening, Rick. [Origin: Old English afearn, from afen “evening”]

‘evening gown also ‘evening dress n. [C] a dress worn by women for formal occasions in the evening

even-ly /ɪˈvəlnl/ adv. 1 covering or affecting all parts of something equally: Spread the paint evenly over the surface. 2 Make sure the weight is evenly distributed. 2 divided in an equal way: We split the money evenly. 3 in a steady or regular way. | evenly spaced rows of young trees

e·vent /ɪˈvent/ n. 1 something that happens, especially something important, interesting, or unusual: a novel based on a historical event | the sequence of events leading up to the war

THE SA URUS

occurrence — something that happens: a common occurrence
incident — something unusual, serious, or violent that happens: an upsetting incident
affair — an event or set of related events, especially unpleasant ones: the Watergate affair during Nixon’s presidency
happening — something that happens, especially a strange event: There have been reports of strange happenings in the town.
occasion — an important event or ceremony: We’re saving the champagne for a special occasion.
phenomenon — something that happens or exists in society, science, or nature that is unusual or difficult to understand: Homelessness is not a new phenomenon.

2 a performance, sports competition, party, etc. that is arranged for a particular date and time: It was the social event of the summer. | Security is tight for large sporting events. 3 one of the races or competitions that are part of a large sports competition: “Which event are you entered in?” “The long jump.” 4 in any event whatever happens or whatever the situation: I’m planning to retire at the end of the year in any event. 5 in the event of rain/fire/an accident etc. used in order to tell people what they should do or what will happen if something else happens: Britain agreed to support the U.S. in the event of war. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin eventus, from the past participle of evenire “to happen”]

e·vent-ful /ɪˈventʃəl/ adj. full of interesting or important events: an eventful meeting

e·vent-tu·al /ɪˈventʃuəl/ adj. happening at the end of a process: In the quarterfinals, the University of Kansas lost to the eventual winners of the tournament. [Origin: 1600—1700 French
eventual, from Latin eventus “what happens in the end”

**ever** /ɪˈvɜːr/ adv 1 at any time – used mostly in questions, negatives, comparisons, or sentences with “if”: Nothing ever makes Paula angry. | **Have you ever eaten sushi?** | If you’re ever in Wilmington, give us a call. | That was one of the best meals I’ve ever had. | **I hardly ever** (=almost never) watch TV. | 2 **ever since** continuously since: He moved to Seattle after college and has lived there ever since. | 3 **as good/much/long etc. as ever** as good, much, etc. as always or as usual: The food was as good as ever. | 4 **better/higher/more etc. than ever** even higher, better, etc. than before: People are having to work harder than ever just to pay the rent. | 5 **ever-growing/ever-increasing etc.** continuously becoming bigger, etc.: the ever-growing population problem

**evergreen** /ɪˈvɜːr.ɡrɪn/ adj evergreen trees have leaves that do not fall off in winter → **DECIDUOUS** —evergreen n [C]

**everlasting** /ɪˈvɜːr.ˈlaʊstɪŋ/ /ɪˈvɜːr.ˈlaʊstɪŋ/ adv continuing for ever: everlasting peace

**every** /ˈevri/ det. 1 each one of a group of people or things: Every student will receive a certificate. | He told Jan *every* single thing (=all the things) I said. | If you play this hard every time (=on each occasion), you’ll win every game. | 2 used in order to show how often something happens: We get the newspaper every day. | Change the oil in the car every 5,000 miles. | He came to see us *every other day* (=every two days). | I still see her *every now and then/ever so often* (=sometimes but not often). | 3 one in every 100/3 in every 5 etc. used in order to show how often something affects a particular group of people or things: One in every three couples live together without being married. | 4 **each which way** (informal) in every direction: People were running every which way. | [Origin: Old English efera ælc “every each”]

**everone, everyone**

These are all followed by a singular verb: Almost every house has a computer nowadays. | She checked the weight of each bag, and found that every one was different. | Everyone wants to be famous.

**every** one, **everyone**

Every one is used to emphasize that you mean each person or thing in a group: I’ve read *every one* of his books. | Everyone means all the people in a group: I want to thank everyone for their help → **ALL**

**everybody** /ˈevriˌbodi, -ˌbadi/ pron everyone

**everyday** /ˈevriˌdeɪ/ adj. ordinary, usual, or happening every day: Stress is just part of *everyday* life.

**everyone** /ˈevriˌwʌn/ also everybody pron. 1 every person involved in a particular activity or in a particular place: Is everyone ready to go? | They gave a small prize to everyone who played. | Where is everybody (=where are the people that are usually here)? | I was still awake but *everybody else* (=all the other people) had gone to bed. | **Everyone but** (=all the people except) Lisa went home.

**everyplace** /ˈevriˌpleɪs/ adv (spoken) everywhere

**everywhere**

Everywhere has a bad day now and then.

**everywhere**

In use to mean each single person or thing in a group. Everyone has passed the test. Use **every one** to mean all the people in a group: Everyone has passed the test.

**everywhere**

2 all people in general: Everyone has a bad day now and then.

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Evidence does not have a plural form. You can say some evidence, any evidence, or pieces of evidence: There is some evidence that foods rich in vitamin C can give protection against cancer.

evident /e-vi-dent/ adj easily noticed or understood: It was evidently clear that she was unhappy. [Origin: Old English evidenc] evidential /e-vi-den-shul/ adj relating to the Devil: evil spirits [Origin: Old English yfel]
evil /e-vil/ n 1 [U] actions and behavior that are morally wrong and cruel: the battle between good and evil 2 [C] something that is very bad or harmful: the evils of alcohol

evolve /e-volv/ v 1 [T] to develop and change gradually over a long period of time: Did man evolve from apes? Their relationship evolved into a strong friendship. 2 [T] to develop something gradually: In America, we have evolved legal structures to protect people's rights.
evolve from /e-volv-frum/ phrase to develop gradually from something: other planets is true: the scientific idea that plants and animals develop gradually from simpler to more complicated forms: the evolution of mammals. 1 biology the changeable development of an idea, situation, or object: the evolution of the home computer. —evolutionary adj: evolutionary change.

evolutionary classification /e-vo-lu-tor-ee klas-i-fik-a-shuhn/ n [U] Biology: a scientific system of putting living things into particular groups or classes, according to the way they evolved.
evict /i-vikt/ v 1 [T] to legally force someone to leave the house she is renting from you: Frank was evicted from his apartment four months ago. —eviction /i-vekt/ n.
evolve /e-volv/ v 1 [T] to develop and change gradually over a long period of time: Did man evolve from apes? Their relationship evolved into a strong friendship. 2 [T] to develop something gradually: In America, we have evolved legal structures to protect people's rights.
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evident /e-vi-dent/ adj: —evidently adv

Noticeable, clear, obvious, apparent, conspicuous, unmistakable, manifest

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ex·alt·ed ex·am·i·na·tion ex·am·ine

exam / (an eyee xam did you do / detailed process of looking at something carefully in order closer examination [fully in order to make a look at something care-

examined me

The doctor

thing, etc.: examined me

2 having a very high rank, and highly respected filled with a feeling of great happiness

ex-am·i-na-tion / (a exam-nay-shun) n. [C, U] (formal) a very strong feeling of happiness

ex·as·pe·rat·ed n. [C] 1 someone or something that you mention to show what you mean, show that something is true, or show what something is like: an example of students’ writing | These chairs are a good typical classic example of Shaker furniture. | Can anyone give me an example of a transitive verb? | Many countries, for example (was an example) Mexico and Japan, have a lot of earthquakes.

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ex·am·ple
There is a charge of $75 for excess baggage.

He had traded for a larger one?

ex·ce·p·tional /ɛkˈsɛpsə nl/ adj. 1 extremely good or of very high quality: Jim’s in excellent health. The food was excellent.

exception /ɪkˈsɛpsən/ n. 1 someone or something that is not included in something: It’s been very cold, but today’s an exception. He was asked to make an exception to company policy (not include something in the policy). Everyone has improved, with the possible exception of Sam. 2 be no exception used in order to say that something is not different from before or from the other things mentioned: March weather is usually changeable, and this year was no exception. 3 without exception (formal) used in order to say that something is true of all the people or things in a group: Almost without exception, teachers said that students do not work hard enough.

ex·cep·tion·al·ly adj. 2 unusual and not likely to happen often: The teachers were doing their best under exceptional circumstances.

ex·cep·tion /ɪkˈsɛpsən/ n. [C] a short piece of writing or music taken from a longer book, poem, etc.: an excerpt from his poem [Origin: 1500–1600 Latin, past participle of excipere, from carpere "to gather, pick"]

ex·cess /ɪkˈsɛs/ n. 1 (singular, U) a larger amount of something than is needed, usual, or allowed: There is an excess of alcohol in his blood. 2 in excess of sth more than a particular amount: Our profits were in excess of $5 million. 3 do sth to excess to do something too much or too often: Is it possible to exercise to excess? 4 excesses [plural] actions that are socially or morally unacceptable: the worst excesses of capitalism

ex·ces·sive /ɪkˈsɛsɪv/ adj. much more than is reasonable or necessary: excessive fees —excessively adv

ex·change /ɪkˈsɛntʃər/ v. 1 to give something to someone who gives you something else: We still exchange gifts at Christmas. —exchanged, exchanging

ex·change·rate /ɪkˈsɛntʃər reɪt/ n. [C] the value of the money of one country compared to the money of another country

ex·che·quer /ɛksˈtʃɛkər, ɪkˈstʃɛkər/ n. [C, usu. singular] ECONOMICS a government department in Great Britain and Northern Ireland that controls the money that the country collects and spends

ex·ci·sion /ɪkˈsɪʃən/ n. [C] the government tax on particular goods produced and used inside a country

ex·ci·t·a·ble /ɪkˈsaɪtə bəl/ adj. easily excited

ex·ci·te /ɪkˈsaɪt/ v. [T] 1 to make someone feel happy, eager, or nervous: The thought of returning to Montana excited me. 2 to make someone have...
strong feelings: The murder trial has excited public interest. [Origin: 1300—1400 French exciter, from Latin excitare, from citare “to set in move-
mament”]

ex·cit·ed /ik’sætəd/ adj. 1 happy, interested, or hopeful because something good has happened or will happen: We’re really excited about our trip to California. [These teachers want kids to get excited about learning. 2 feeling sexual desire —excitedly adv.

ex·cite·ment /ik’sətəmənt/ n. [U] the feeling of being excited: people’s excitement about the Olympics | Their eyes sparkled with excitement.

ex·cit·ing /ik’sətəŋ/ adj. making you feel happy or interested in something: an exciting story

ex·claim /ik’sklɛm/ v. [I,T] (written) to say something suddenly because you are surprised, excited, or angry: “Oh!” exclaimed Stella. “What happened?” —exclamation /ekskləˈmeɪʃən/ n. [C]

ex·cla·ma·tion·point also excla·ma·tion·mark n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the mark (!) used in writing after a sentence or word that expresses surprise, excitement, or anger

ex·cla·ma·to·ry /ik’skləˈmeɪtərɪ/ adj. ENG. LANG. ARTS an exclamatory sentence expresses a strong opinion or emotion and ends with an exclamation point (=!)

ex·clu·de /ik’skluːd/ v. [T] 1 to not allow someone to enter a place or to do something: Women are excluded from the priesthood. 2 [C] something that is deliberately not included: Some of the data was excluded from the report. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin exclusare, from ex “out” + claudere “to close”]

ex·clud·ing /ik’skluːdɪŋ/ prep. not including: Figure out how much you spend each month, excluding set amounts such as housing or car payments.

ex·clu·sion /ik’skluːʒən/ n. 1 [U] a situation in which someone is not allowed to do something or something is not used: At that time, the judges upheld the exclusion of women from juries. 2 [C] something that is deliberately not included in a contract or agreement: a tax exclusion 3 do sth to the exclusion of sth to do something so much that you do not do, consider, or have time for something else: History books have focused on the achievements of white men, to the exclusion of women and minorities.

ex·clu·sive /ɪks’kлюːsɪv/ adj. 1 exclusive places, organizations, etc. are for people who have a lot of money, or who belong to a high social class: an exclusive Manhattan hotel 2 used by only one person or group, and not shared: a car for the exclusive use of the Pope 3 exclusive of sth not including something: The trip cost $450, exclusive of meals.

exclusive /ɪks’kлюːsɪv/ adj. 1 an important news story that is in only one newspaper, magazine, television news program, etc.

ex·clu·sive·ly /ɪks’kлюːsɪvli/ adv. only: Businesses should not focus exclusively on profit.

ex·clus·ive·’powers n. [plural] POLITICS the legal right to do something that only one level of the government has. For example, one of the exclusive powers of the FEDERAL government is the ability to print money, which state governments are not allowed to do.

ex·com·mu·ni·cate /ɪks’koʊməˈneɪt] v. [T] if a church excommunicates someone, it punishes him/her by not allowing him/her to continue to be a member —excommunication /ɪks’kaʊməˈneɪʃən/ n. [C]

ex·cre·ment /ɪk’skrɛmənt/ n. [U] (formal) the solid waste from a person’s or animal’s body

ex·cre·te /ɪk’skriːt/ v. [I,T] BIOLOGY to get rid of waste from the body through the bowels, or to get rid of waste liquid through the skin [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin excreter, past participle of excretere “to separate out”]

ex·cur·di·at·ing /ɪk’skruːdiˈeɪtɪŋ/ adj. 1 extremely painful 2 extremely boring or embarrassing: He told us about his vacation in excruciating detail. [Origin: 1500—1600 excru-ciare “to cause great pain to” (16—21 centu-
ries), from Latin excruciare, from cruce “to crucify” —excruciatingly adv.

ex·cur·di·ate /ɪk’skruːdiˈeɪt] v. [T] (formal) to prove or decide that someone is not guilty of something: The jury excused the defendant.

ex·cru·ci·a·tion /ɪk’skruːsəˈkeɪʃən/ n. [C] excruciating detail.

ex·cur·si·on /ɪk’skərˈziən/ n. [C] a short trip, usually made by a group of people: an excursion to Sea World

ex·cus·a·ble /ɪkˈskjuːzəbəl/ adj. behavior or words that are excusable are easy to forgive

ex·cuse /ɪkˈsjuːz] v. [T] 1 excuse me (spoken) a) said when you want to politely get some-
one’s attention in order to ask a question: Excuse me, is this the right bus for the airport? b) used in order to say you are sorry when you have done
something that is embarrassing or rude: Oh, excuse me, I didn’t know anyone was here. c) used in order to politely tell someone that you are leaving a place: Excuse me, I’ll be right back. d) used in order to ask someone to repeat what s/he has just said: “What time is it?” “Excuse me?” “I asked what time it is.” e) used in order to ask someone to move so that you can go past him/her: Excuse me, I need to get through. 2 to forgive someone, usually for something not very serious: Please excuse my bad handwriting. I asked for a reason that you give to explain why you did something: excuse for laziness. | 3 to give an example of something that s/he is supposed to do: She was excused from jury duty. [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French *exçuse* from *ex* (cause, explanation) + -*cuse*.]

**ex-cuse** /eks’kyus/ n. [C] 1 a reason that you give to explain why you did something: What’s your excuse for being late? There’s no excuse for laziness. You need to stop making excuses and take responsibility. I was glad to have an excuse to put it off another day.

**ex-cuse** /eks’kyus/ v. (passed participle: excused) 1 to kill someone, especially as a legal punishment for a crime: kill, murder, assassinate, slay. 2 (formal) to do something that you have planned: These ideas require money and materials to execute.

**ex-cu-tion** /eks’kyuʃən/ n. [C] (U) the act of killing someone, especially as a legal punishment for a crime. 2 [U] (formal) a process in which you do something that you have planned to do: We will need help with both the planning and the execution of the changes.

**ex-cu-tive** /eks’kyutiv/ n. [C] someone whose job is to kill someone else as a legal punishment for a crime. 2 (formal) to do something that you are planning to do: These ideas require money and materials to execute.

**ex-cu-tive** /eks’kyutiv/ adj. relating to making decisions, especially in a company, government, or other organization: an executive committee.

**ex-cu-tive branch** n. [C] POLITICS the part of a government that approves decisions and laws, and organizes how they will work → JUDICIARY, LEGISLATURE.
to run the story. 2 exert yourself to work very hard, using a lot of physical or mental energy

ex·er·tion /ik'seAr'n/ n [C(U)] strong physical or mental effort

ex·hal·e /iks'hæl, ek'seItl/ v [T] to breathe air, smoke, etc. out of your mouth (viv. breathe out): Take a deep breath, then exhale slowly.

ex·ha·sive /eks'sæsiv/ adj extremely tired: He was exhausted by/from the long day.

ex·haust·ed /iks'zæst/ adj. making you feel extremely tired: an exhausting trip

ex·haust·ing /iks'zæstɪng/ adj making you feel extremely tired; an exhausting trip

ex·haus·tion /iks'zæʃən/ n [U] the state of being extremely tired

ex·haus·tive /iks'zætɪv/ adj extremely thorough: an exhaustive search —exhaustively adv

ex·hibit /eks'zhɪbɪt/ v. [T] 1 to put something in a public place so that people can see it; The gallery will exhibit some of Dali's paintings. 2 [C] to show a quality, sign, emotion, etc. in a way that people easily notice: The patient exhibited symptoms of heart disease. [Origin: 1400−1500 Latin exhibere, past participle of exhibere “to hold out, show”]

ex·hibit·ing /eks'zhɪbɪtɪŋ/ adj making you feel extremely tired: an exhausting trip

ext·ing /iks'zæʃən/ n [U] the state of being extremely tired

ex·hila·rat·ed /eks'heIrætəd/ adj extremely happy and excited: Rita felt exhilarated by the crashing of the waves.

ex·hil·a·ra·tion /eks'heIræʃən/ n [U] a feeling of being extremely happy and excited —exhilarate /eks'heIreɪt/ v [T]

ex·hilar·ate /eks'heIreɪt/ v [T] (formal) to try to persuade someone to do something —exhilaration /eks'heIræʃən/ n [C(U)]

ex·hume /iks'hyum/ v. [T] (formal) to remove a dead body from the ground after it has been buried —exhumation /eks'huːmeɪʃən/ n [C]

ex·i·gent /iks'zent/ adj. existing; The need for a new housing scheme is urgent.

ex·ist·ence /iks'zentəns/ n [C(U)] present, current, prevailing

ex·is·tence·al /iks'zentəsəl/ adj. existing

ex·ist·ing /iks'zentɪŋ/ adj. existing

ex·ist·ing·ly /iks'zentɪŋli/ adv.

ex·i·tion·ism /ek'seɪʃənɪzəm/ n [U] a behavior that makes people notice you, but that most people think is not acceptable.

exit /ɪksɪt/ 1 [C] a door through which you can leave a room, building, etc.: There are two exits at the back of the plane. The theater’s emergency exit → see picture at entry. 2 the act of leaving a room, stage, etc.: The President made a quick exit after his speech. 3 a place where vehicles can leave a large road such as a freeway or highway, and join another road: Take the Spring Street exit.

exit /ɪksɪt/ v. [T] to make someone leave a room, stage, etc.

ex·ith·ra·tion /iks'θɜːreɪʃən/ n [C(U)] making you feel extremely happy and excited: The balloon ride was exhilarating.

ex·is·tence·al /iks'zentəsəl/ adj. existing

ex·ist·ing /iks'zentɪŋ/ adj. existing

ex·ist·ing·ly /iks'zentɪŋli/ adv.

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ex·ith·ra·tion /iks'θɜːreɪʃən/ n [C(U)] making you feel extremely happy and excited: The balloon ride was exhilarating.
exit
Latin exitus, from the past participle of *exire* “to go out”

exit**/ɪkˈsɪt/ v. [I, T] 1 to leave a place: The band exited through a door behind the stage. 2 it to stop using a computer or computer program: Press F3 to exit.

ex-o-dus /ɪkˈsɒdʌs/ n. [singular] a situation in which a lot of people leave a particular place at the same time: the *exodus* of Russian scientists to America [origin: 1600—1700 Exodus, the second book in the Bible, which describes how the Israelites left Egypt]

ex-on-er-ate /ɪkˈzɒnərət/ v. [T] formal to say officially that someone who has been blamed for something is not guilty: Ross was exonerated from all charges of child abuse. —exoneration

ex-or-bi-tant /ɪkˈsɜːrbiːtənt/ adj. very expensive:

ex-pan-sion /ɪkˈspænʃən/ n. [U] the process of increasing in size, number, or amount: a period of economic expansion —expansionism

ex-pa-ri-tate /ɪkˈspærɪteɪt/ n. [C] someone who lives in a foreign country —expatriate

ex-pa-tri-a-tion /ɪkˈspærɪteɪʃən/ n. [U] a situation in which someone leaves or is forced to leave his/her country and go to live in another country —expatriate

ex-pect /ɪkˈspekt/ v. [T] 1 to think that something will happen: The hotel bill came to more than we expected. I’m expecting her to arrive any day now. Republicans expect to win a majority in the House. He had a right to expect (that) his conversation would be private. 2 to demand that someone should do something, because it is his/her duty: Students are expected to return their homework on Friday. Wanda’s parents expect too much of her (=she can think more than she really can). 3 to be expecting if a woman is expecting, she is going to have a baby soon

ex-pect-an-cy /ɪkˈspektənsi/ n. [U] the feeling that something exciting or interesting is about to happen: There was a look of expectancy in her eyes.

ex-pedient /ɪkˈspɛdɪənt/ adj. helpful or useful, sometimes in a way that is morally wrong: It would be expedient to consult a lawyer.

ex-pedient /ɪkˈspɛdɪənt/ adj. helpful or useful, sometimes in a way that is morally wrong: It would be expedient to consult a lawyer.

ex-pan-se /ɪkˈspæns/ n. [C] a very large area of water, sky, land, etc.

ex-pand /ɪkˈspænd/ v. [I] 1 to become larger in size, area, or amount, or to make something become larger: to expand rapidly in the ‘60s. 2 to open more shops, factories, etc.: Starbucks coffee shops have expanded into Europe. [origin: 1400—1500 Latin *expandere*, from pandere “to spread”] —expandable

expansion /ɪkˈspænsʃən/ n. —expansible

expand on/upon sth phr. v. [formal] to add more details or information to something that you have already said: Could you expand on your last comment, please?
experiment

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ex·pe·dite /'Eksp@"daIt/ v. [T] to make a process,

action, etc. happen more quickly
ex·pe·di·tion /"Eksp@'dIS@n/ n. [C] 1 a long
and carefully organized trip, especially to a dangerous place: an expedition to the North Pole
THESAURUS

trip, journey, voyage, tour,
excursion, pilgrimage ➔ TRAVEL 2

2 a short trip, usually made for a particular purpose:
a shopping expedition
ex·pel /Ik'spEl/ v. (expelled, expelling) [T] 1 to
officially make someone leave a school, organization, or country: Larry was expelled from school
for smoking. 2 to force air, water, or gas out of
something
ex·pend /Ik'spEnd/ v. [T] (formal) to use money,
time, energy, etc. to do something: the time
expended on meetings
ex·pend·a·ble /Ik'spEnd@b@l/ adj. not needed
enough to be kept or saved: workers who are
considered expendable
ex·pend·i·ture /Ik'spEnd@tSø/ n. (formal) 1 [C,U] the total amount of money that a
person or organization spends: Expenditure on
welfare programs went down by 5%. 2 [U] the
action of spending or using money, time, effort, etc.
ex·pense /Ik'spEns/ n. 1 [C,U] the amount of
money you spend on something: Sally’s parents
spared no expense (=spent a lot of money) for her
wedding. | $30,000 is needed for medical/legal
expenses.
THESAURUS
cost, price, charge, fee, fare,
rent, rate ➔ COST 1

2 at the expense of sb/sth if something is done
at the expense of someone or something else, it is
only achieved by doing something that could harm
that person or thing: The cars were produced
quickly, at the expense of safety. 3 at sb’s
expense a) if you do something at someone’s
expense, that person pays for you to do it: Education is provided at the public’s expense. b) if you
make jokes at someone’s expense, you make him/
her seem stupid: He kept making jokes at his wife’s
expense. 4 expenses [plural] money that you
spend on travel, hotels, meals, etc. when you are
working, and that your employer gives back to you
later 5 all expenses paid having all of your
costs for hotels, travel, meals, etc. paid for by
someone else
ex'pense ac"count n. [C] money that is available to someone who works for a company so that
s/he can pay for hotels, meals, etc. when traveling
for work
ex·pen·sive /Ik'spEnsIv/ adj. something that is
expensive costs a lot of money ANT inexpensive,
cheap: expensive jewelry | The car is expensive to
maintain.
THESAURUS

high – used about prices that are greater than
normal or usual: Gas prices are very high right
now.

pricey (informal) – expensive: The hotel was a
little bit pricey.

costly – costing a lot of money: costly car repairs
overpriced – something that is overpriced is

more expensive than it should be: overpriced
running shoes
be a ripoff (informal) – if something is a ripoff,
it is more expensive than it should be: The
restaurant was such a ripoff.
extortionate/astronomical/exorbitant – used
about prices that are much too high: Housing
prices in New York are exorbitant.
fancy – used about fashionable restaurants, cars,
clothes, etc. that look expensive: a fancy hotel in
Manhattan
posh (informal) – used about expensive hotels,
restaurants, schools, etc. that are used by rich
people: a posh five-star hotel ➔ CHEAP 1

ex·pe·ri·ence1 /Ik'spIri@ns/ n. 1 [U] knowl-

edge or skill that you gain from doing a job or
activity: Scott has a lot of experience in
publishing. | a good way of gaining/getting
experience | Do you have any previous experience
in sales? 2 [U] knowledge that you gain about life
and the world by being in different situations and
meeting different people: In my experience, it is
hard work, not luck, that brings success. | I know
from personal experience that this is not
easy. 3 [C] something that happens to you and has
an effect on how you feel or what you think:
Visiting Paris was a wonderful experience. | Other
people have had similar experiences.
experience2 v. [T] to be happening to you or
affecting you: The plane experienced engine
problems. | Patients often experienced extreme pain.
ex·pe·ri·enced /Ik'spIri@nst/ adj. having particular skills or knowledge because you have done
something often or for a long time ANT inexperienced: an experienced pilot
ex·per·i·ment1 /Ik'spEr@m@nt/ n. [C] 1 a scientific test done to show how something will react
in a particular situation, or to prove that an idea is
true: Experiments were performed/conducted/
done on rats to test the drug. | experiments on/with
solar-powered vehicles
THESAURUS

research, study ➔ RESEARCH 1

2 a process in which you try a new idea, method,
etc. in order to find out if it is effective: St. Mary’s
School is an experiment in bilingual education.
[ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin experimentum, from experiri “to try out”]
ex·per·i·ment2 /Ik'spEr@"mEnt/ v. [I] 1 to try
using various ideas, methods, materials, etc. in
order to find out how effective or good they are: We
encourage students to experiment with new ways
of doing things. 2 to do a scientific test in order to
find out if a particular idea is true or to obtain more
information: Researchers experimented on animals
when testing the treatment. —experimentation
/Ik"spEr@m@n'teIS@n/ n. [U]

E


experimental

ex-per-i-men-tal /ek spar-i men tali/ adj 1 used for or related to experiments: experimental research 2 using or testing new ideas: an experimental theater group —experimentally adv.

ex-pert /eks pet/ n [C] someone with special skills or knowledge of a subject, gained as a result of training or experience: an expert on/in Native American history [ORIGIN: Old French, Latin expertus, past participle of experiri “to try out”] —expert adj: an expert teacher; very sick patients who need expert care —expertly adv.

**thesaurus**

specialist — someone who knows a lot about something because s/he has studied it for a long time: Lowe is a specialist in immigration law.

authority — someone who is very respected because s/he knows more about a subject than other people: She is a leading authority on modern art.

connoisseur — someone who knows a lot about something such as art, food, or music: a connoisseur of fine wines

pundit — someone who knows a lot about a particular subject, and is often asked for his/her opinion: Most pundits think the Democrats’ hold on Congress is secure.

**thesaurus**

skilled, accomplished, talented, gifted, adept, deft ➔ skillful

ex-per-tise /eks pet siz/ n [U] a special skill or knowledge that you learn by experience or training: her technical/medical/legal expertise | his expertise in mathematics | Most people do not have the expertise to make wise investments.

ex-pi-rate /eks pet er t/ v [T] (formal) to do something to show that you are sorry and to improve the situation after you have done something wrong: How can I expiate my sin? —expiation /eks pet i a ni/ n [U]

ex-pi-ration /eks pet er a ni/ n [U] the end of a period of time during which an official document or agreement is allowed to be used: the expiration of the treaty

expiration date n. [C] the date when something stops being safe to eat or use

ex-pire /eks pet er/ v [I] 1 if a document expires, you cannot legally continue to use it beyond a particular date: My driver’s license expires in September. 2 (literary) to die

ex-plain /ik spline/ v. [I,T] 1 to tell someone about something in a way that is easy to understand: Dr. Brasco carefully explained the procedure. 2 (I,T) to burst into small pieces, making a loud noise and causing damage, or to make something do this: The cat bomb exploded at 6:16. 3 (I) to suddenly express strong emotions, especially anger: John exploded within/rage at the news. 4 (I) to be easily understood or explained (ANT: inexplicable)

**thesaurus**

tell — to give someone facts or information in speech or writing: Can you tell me how to get to the Empire State Building?
suddenly no longer controlled: *Troops cannot control the violence that has exploded in the city.* 4 [I] to increase a lot in number, amount, or degree: *Florida's population exploded after World War II.* [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin *explore* “to drive off the stage by clapping.” from *plaudere* “to clap.”]

**explore** /ɪkˈsploʊər/ n 1 to search or think about something carefully: *I want to make sure I've explored all my options before I decide.* 2 [U] to discuss or think about something carefully: *I want to make sure I've explored all my options before I decide.* The company is exploring the possibility of moving.

**exploitation** /ɪkˈsploʊətəʃən/ n 1 the activity of traveling through a place in order to find out about it or to find something such as oil or gold in it: *exploration for oil.* 2 an examination or discussion about something to find out more about it: *an exploration of spiritual issues.*

**exploration** /ɪkˈsploʊərəʃən/ n 1 the activity of exploring a place in order to find out about something: *exploration of natural resources.*

**explorer** /ɪkˈsploʊərər/ n [C] usually plural a brave, exciting, and interesting action: *the young explorer's exploits.*

**expose** /ɪkˈspouz/ v 1 [T] to show something that is usually covered or hidden: *it's best to keep babies' skin from being exposed to the sun.* 2 to reveal something to someone so that they will know about it: *Field trips expose children to real examples of things they are learning about in the classroom.* 3 to tell people the truth about an event or situation that is not acceptable because it is dishonest or illegal: *We threatened to expose him to the police.* 4 to allow light onto a piece of film in a camera in order to produce a photograph [Origin: 1400—1500 French *exposer* from Latin *exponere* “to put out, explain”]

**exposure** /ɪkˈspouzər/ n 1 [C] a story in a newspaper or on television that shows the truth about something, especially something dishonest or shocking

**explosive** /ɪkˈspləʊzɪv/ adj 1 able or likely to explode: *Dynamite is highly explosive.* 2 likely to make people become violent or angry: *the explosive issue of abortion.* 3 likely to suddenly become violent and angry: *a man with an explosive temper.* 4 increasing suddenly or quickly: *the explosive growth of the Internet.*

**explode** /ɪkˈspləʊd/ v 1 [T] to cause a sudden large increase: *the population explosion.* 2 [VI] to make something go off or break open with a huge explosion: *the nuclear explosion.*

**explosions** /ɪkˈspləʊziənz/ n 1 [C] usually plural a huge explosion: *a huge explosion.*

**exponent** /ɪkˈspəʊnt/ n 1 [C] usually plural a person who persuades others to agree with or accept their ideas: *an exponent of socialism.* 2 [C] the necessary steps that have to be taken: *the necessary steps to take.*

**exponential** /ɪkˈspəʊnənt/ adj 1 of or relating to the number or rate of growth increases faster as the amount of the thing that is growing increases: *the exponential growth of the world's population.* 2 describing a curve that bends upward or downward more as it slopes from left to right: *an exponential increase.*

**exports** /ɪkˈspɔːrts/ n 1 [C] the things that are sold to other countries: *exports of wheat.* 2 [U] the activity of selling goods to another country: *the exportation of wheat.*

**exportation** /ɪkˈspɔːrtəʃən/ n 1 the act of moving something from one place to another: *exporting lumber.*

**exposed** /ɪkˈspəʊzd/ adj 1 not covered or not protected: *exposed skin.*

**exposures** /ɪkˈspəʊzdʒərz/ n 1 [C] usually plural a large public event at which you show your products to people, such as a trade fair: *the New York trade fair.*

**exposure** /ɪkˈspouzər/ n 1 [C] the chance to experience new things: *to experience the world.* 2 [singular, U] the chance to experience new things.
ideas, ways of life, etc.: My first exposure to classical music was at college. 3 [U] the attention that someone or something gets from newspapers, television, etc.: The issue has received a lot of exposure in the press. 4 [C,U] the action of telling people the truth about a dishonest person, event, or situation: The school district has made changes since the newspaper's exposure of the scandal. 5 [U] the harmful effects of staying outside for a long time when the weather is extremely cold: Three climbers died of exposure. 6 [C] a length of film, in a camera that is used to take one photograph: This roll has 36 exposures.

ex·pres·sion  
[ex-pres'-zhun]  
n. 1 [C] a way of showing how you feel or think: I'm sending these flowers as a sign of how much I love you. 2 [U] the way that you say, do, or write that shows what you think or feel: I don't have much expression in my face. 3 [C] the words or an idea that someone says, does, or writes. 4 [U] an expression of something: It was his father's expression of disappointment.

ex·pres·sion·less  
[ex-pres'-zhun-lis]  
adj. having no expression: His face was expressionless.

ex·pres·sive  
[ex-pres'-iv]  
adj. expressing something: The artist's work is very expressive.

I'm sending these flowers as a sign of how much I love you.

ex·press  
[ex-pres']  
vt. 1 to send something quickly by a special delivery service: They express all their packages to London. 2 to speak or write in a clear and direct way, without using too many words: The lawyer expressed his opinion very clearly.

ex·press·ly  
[ex-pres'-li]  
adv. very clearly: You express yourself clearly, don't you?

ex·press  
[ex-pres']  
vi. 1 to go quickly: The race car expressed at 120 miles per hour. 2 to speak with a clear and direct way: She's always express.

ex·press·way  
[ex-pres'-we]  
[C] a wide road in a city on which cars can travel fast

ex·pro·pri·ate  
[ex-pro-prish-uh-tayt]  
vt. to take away someone's private property for public use: The government expropriated land from the farmers.

ex·pur·gat·ed  
[ex-pur-gahtid]  
adj. having had something removed: The book was expurgated to make it suitable for children.

ex·pur·ga·tion  
[ex-pur-ga-tshuhn]  
n. the act of expurgating something: The manuscript will be reviewed for expurgation.

ex·quis·ite  
[ek-sis-wat]  
adj. very fine or very beautiful: The dress was exquisite.

ex·quis·i·ty  
[ek-sis-uh-tuh-tee]  
n. the quality of being exquisite: The wine had a high level of exquisite.

ex·quis·ite  
[ek-sis-wat]  
adj. having a quality of being exquisite: The music was exquisite.

ex·quis·i·ty  
[ek-sis-uh-tuh-tee]  
n. the quality of being exquisite: The wine had a high level of exquisite.

ex·quis·ite·ly  
[ek-sis-wat-lee]  
adv. in a very exquisite way: She expressed herself exquisite.

express  
[ek-spres]  
vt. to state very clearly: She expressed her opinion very clearly.

express  
[ek-spres]  
vi. 1 to communicate a thought, emotion, or idea: She expressed her feelings.

express·ed  
[ek-spresd]  
vt. to say what someone thinks or feels: The politician expressed some feelings about the issue.

express·less  
[ek-spres-lis]  
adj. not expressing anything: His face was expressionless.

express·ive  
[ek-spres-tiv]  
adj. expressing something: His eyes are very expressive.

express·ive·ly  
[ek-spres-tiv-lee]  
adv. in an expressive way: She talked expressive.

express·ion  
[ek-spreshuhn]  
n. 1 [C] a way of showing how you feel or think: I'm sending these flowers as a sign of how much I love you. 2 [U] the way that you say, do, or write that shows what you think or feel: I don't have much expression in my face. 3 [C] the words or an idea that someone says, does, or writes. 4 [U] an expression of something: It was his father's expression of disappointment.

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express·ive·ly  
[ek-spres-tiv-lee]  
adv. in an expressive way: She talked expressive.

express·ion·al  
[ek-spreshuhn-lul]  
adj. showing what someone is thinking or feeling: expressive eyes

express·ly  
[ek-spres-lee]  
adv. very clearly: You express yourself clearly, don't you?

express·way  
[ek-spres-way]  
[C] a wide road in a city on which cars can travel fast

EX·TRAUS  
road, street, main street, avenue, lane, main road, the main drag, highway, freeway, toll road, turnpike ➔ ROAD

ex·pro·pri·ate  
[ex-pro-prish-uh-tayt]  
vt. to take away someone's private property for public use: The government expropriated land from the farmers.

ex·pur·gat·ed  
[ex-pur-gahtid]  
adj. having had something removed: The book was expurgated to make it suitable for children.

ex·pur·ga·tion  
[ex-pur-ga-tshuhn]  
n. the act of expurgating something: The manuscript will be reviewed for expurgation.

ex·quis·ite  
[ek-sis-wat]  
adj. very fine or very beautiful: The dress was exquisite.

ex·quis·i·ty  
[ek-sis-uh-tuh-tee]  
n. the quality of being exquisite: The wine had a high level of exquisite.

ex·quis·ite·ly  
[ek-sis-wat-lee]  
adv. in a very exquisite way: She expressed herself exquisite.

express  
[ek-spres]  
vt. to state very clearly: She expressed her opinion very clearly.

express  
[ek-spres]  
vi. 1 to communicate a thought, emotion, or idea: She expressed her feelings.

express·ed  
[ek-spresd]  
vt. to say what someone thinks or feels: The politician expressed some feelings about the issue.

express·less  
[ek-spres-lis]  
adj. not expressing anything: His face was expressionless.

express·ive  
[ek-spres-tiv]  
adj. expressing something: The artist's work is very expressive.

express·ive·ly  
[ek-spres-tiv-lee]  
adv. in an expressive way: She talked expressive.

express·ion  
[ek-spreshuhn]  
n. 1 [C] a way of showing how you feel or think: I'm sending these flowers as a sign of how much I love you. 2 [U] the way that you say, do, or write that shows what you think or feel: I don't have much expression in my face. 3 [C] the words or an idea that someone says, does, or writes. 4 [U] an expression of something: It was his father's expression of disappointment.

express·ion·less  
[ek-spreshuhn-lis]  
adj. having no expression: His face was expressionless.

express·ive  
[ek-spres-tiv]  
adj. expressing something: The artist's work is very expressive.

express·ive·ly  
[ek-spres-tiv-lee]  
adv. in an expressive way: She talked expressive.
in a large building, which all have different numbers: Hello, I'd like extension 1334, please. | What's your extension number? | b) one of the telephones in a house that all have the same number 2 [C usually singular] an extra period of time allowed for something: The professor gave me a two-week extension on my paper. 3 [C,U] the process of making something bigger or longer, or the part that is added in this process: The city is extending an extension to the subway line. | an extension of the museum 4 [singular, U] the development of something so that it affects more things or people: an extension of employee health care

extension cord n [C] an additional electric cord that you attach to another cord in order to make it longer

extensive /ik'stensiv/ adj 1 containing a lot of information and details: Doctors have done extensive research into the effects of stress. | The networks are planning extensive television coverage. 2 large in size, amount, or degree: The flood caused extensive damage to the town. | the extensive use of pesticides

extent /ik'sten/ n 1 [U] how big, important, or serious something is: What's the extent of the damage? Medical tests were done to determine the extent of his injury. 2 to ... extent used to say how true something is: I do agree with him to some extent/a certain extent (sparingly). | Stock prices fell sharply in Asia and Europe and, to a lesser/greater extent, in the United States. 3 to such an extent that/to the extent that used to say how great an effect or change is: The building was damaged to such an extent that it had to be knocked down.

exterior /ik'stɛəriər/ adj 1 the outside of something [ANT interior]: the exterior of the house 2 calm/confident etc. exterior: someone's behavior that often does not show his/her real feelings or nature

exterior angle n [C] MATH an angle outside a polygon (=flat shape with straight sides) that is formed from one of the sides of the polygon and a line continuing out from a side that is next to the first side

exterminate /ik'stɛrminet/ v [T] to kill all of a particular group of animals or people —exterminator n [C] —extermination /ik'stɛrminənən/ n [C,U]

extract /ɪk'strækt/ v 1 [T] to express your emotions in words or actions ➔ internalize 2 [T] to make a fire or light stop burning or shining: Please extinguish all cigarettes. | [Orig.: 1500—1600 Latin extinguere, from stinguere "to extinguish"] 3 to remove something from a place or thing: I have to remove something from a place or thing: I have to

extract /ɪk'strækt/ n [C] a FIRE EXTINGUISHER
extract

have a tooth extracted. Olive oil is extracted from green olives. 2 to make someone give you information, money, etc. that s/he does not want to give. The police couldn’t extract any information from him. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin, past participle of extrahere, from extra “out” + trahere “to pull”]

ex·tra·cu·ric·u·lar /ɪkˈstrækʃəl/ n. 1 [C] a small part taken from a story, poem, etc. as an extract from the article. 2 [C] a substance that is removed from a plant: vanilla extract

ex·tra·cu·tion /ɪkˈstrækʃən/ n. 1 [C] the process of removing something from something else: the extraction of coal. 2 be of French/Irish etc. extraction to be part of a family that came from France, Ireland, etc. in the past, though you were not born in that country

ex·tra·cu·ri·lar /ɪkˈstrækʃələr/ adj. [only before noun] extracurricular activities are those that you do for fun and are not part of the usual work you do for school

ex·tra·cu·ri·lar /ɪkˈstrækʃərtɪd/ v. [T] law to send someone who may be guilty of a crime back to the country where the crime happened: —extradition /ɪkˈstrædɪʃən/ n. [C]

ex·tra·cu·ri·lar /ɪkˈstrækʃənuəs/ adj. (formal) not directly related to a particular subject: extraneous details

ex·tra·or·di·nar·y /ɪkˈstrɔːrdɪnəri/ adj. 1 very unusual, special, or surprising: an extraordinary talent. 2 an extraordinary event [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin extraordinarius, from extra ordinem “out of the usual course,” from ordo “order”]

ex·tra·or·di·nar·i·ty /ɪkˈstrɔːrdɪnəriːti/ n. (plural extremities) 1 [C] the part that is furthest from the center of something: the city’s northern extremity. 2 [C, usually plural] one of the parts of your body that is furthest away from the center, for example your fingers or toes

ex·tra·ter·res·tri·al /ɪkˈstrɔːtərəsˈtriːəl/ adj. 1 spending or costing too much money: extravagant parties. 2 extravagant claims, promises, etc. are not likely to be true [Origin: 1300—1400 Medieval Latin, Latin vagans, present participle of vagari “to wander about”]. —extravagantly adv. —extravagance n. [C]

ex·tra·ter·res·tri·al /ɪkˈstrɔːtərəsˈtriːəl/ adj. 1 very great in degree: extreme violence. 2 Mountain climbers face extreme danger. 2 very unusual and severe or serious: The soldiers were accused of using extreme methods to question prisoners. In extreme cases, the spider’s bite can kill. 3 extreme opinions are very strong, and most people think they are unreasonable: the party’s extreme left wing. 4 extreme sport/skiing etc. a sport that is done in a way that is more dangerous than usual

extravagant /ɪkˈstrævægənt/ adj. 1 very happy, excited, and full of energy: the exuberant bride —exuberance n. [U]

ex·u·ber·ant /ɪkˈzʊbərənt/ adj. 1 to show that you are happy and proud because you have achieved something: The people exulted over the defeat of their enemy. —exultant adj. —exultation /ɪkˈzʊltəʃən/ n. [C]

ex·u·ber·ant /ɪkˈzʊbərənt/ adj. 1 [U] one of the two parts of your face that you see with: Gina has blue/brown etc. eyes. 2 My eyes are going bad; I think I need glasses. 3 Close/shut your eyes and go to sleep. 4 She opened her eyes. 4 He
spoke with tears in his eyes. | Dave is blind in one eye. | blue-eyed/bright-eyed etc.

**COLLOCATIONS**

If you lower your eyes, you look down.
Your eyes narrow if you are watching something carefully or thinking hard about something.
Your eyes widen if you are surprised, afraid, etc.
Your eyes sparkle if you are excited or very happy.

2. **SEE/UNDERSTAND** a particular way of seeing, judging, or understanding something: The story is told through the eyes of a young boy. | a good eye for detail

3. **keep an eye on sb/sth** (informal) to watch someone or something to make sure nothing bad happens: Can you keep an eye on the baby while I go to the store?

4. **lay/set eyes on sb/sth** (spoken) to see someone or something, especially for the first time: The first time I laid eyes on him, I knew I liked him.

5. **cannot take your eyes off sb/sth** to be unable to stop looking at someone or something because she or it is attractive or interesting: When I watch him play, I just can’t take my eyes off him.

6. **eye contact** a situation in which you look directly at someone while she is looking at you: Tina avoided eye contact with her mother.

7. **keep an eye out for sb/sth** to be ready to notice someone or something when he, she, or it appears: Keep an eye out for Rick’s car.

8. **in the eyes of the law/world/po licel etc.** in the opinion or judgment of the law, world, etc.: Divorce is a sin in the eyes of the Catholic Church.

9. **have your eye on sb** to notice someone that you think is attractive or interesting: Mark really has his eye on Yvonne.

10. **have your eye on sth** to want something that you think might become available: Harris has his eye on a two-story house in Woodside.

11. **see eye to eye** if two people or groups see eye to eye, they have the same opinions about something: Baker and Quinn don’t always see eye to eye on every issue.

12. **close/open your eyes to sth** to ignore something bad that is happening, or to start to realize that something bad is happening: The trip opened his eyes to the poverty in the area.

13. **NEEDLE** the hole in a needle, that you put thread through.

14. **the eye of a storm/hurricane/tornado** the calm center of a big storm

15. **an eye for an eye** the idea that if people do something wrong, you should punish them by doing the same thing to them [Origin: Old English eage] → catch sb’s eye at MATCH1, look sb in the eye at LOOK1

**eye** v. (past tense and past participle eyed, present participle eyeing or eying) [T] to look at someone or something with great interest: Sarah kept eyeing my boyfriend all night.

eye-ball /'abl/ n. [C] the whole of your eye, including the part inside your head → see picture at EYE1

eye-brow /'æbraʊ/ n. [C] the line of short hairs above your eye → see picture at EYE1

**eye-catching adj.** unusual, attractive, or noticeable; an eye-catching dress

**eye-lash /'ælaʃ/ n.** [C] one of the small hairs that grow on the edge of your eyelid → see picture at EYE1

**eye-lid /'æl/ n.** [C] the piece of skin that covers your eye when it is closed → see picture at EYE1

**eye-lin-er /'ælin/ n.** [C.U.] a type of MAKEUP that you put in a thin line along the edges of your eyelids

**eye-opener n.** [C usually singular] an experience from which you learn something new or surprising: Seeing inside a prison was a real eye-opener for me.

**eye-piece /'æpie/ n.** [C] SCIENCE the glass piece that you look through in a MICROSCOPE or TELESCOPE → see picture at MICROSCOPE

**eye-shad-ow /'æʃod/ n.** [U] colored MAKEUP that you put on your eyelids to make them look attractive

**eye-sight /'æsait/ n.** [U] the ability to see: Grandma is slowly losing her eyesight.

**eye-sore /'æsɔr/ n.** [C] something that is very ugly, especially a building surrounded by other things that are not ugly

**eye-wit-ness /'æwitn/ n.** [C.T] someone who has seen a crime or accident: an eyewitness account of the incident

**eye-wit-ness account** a narrow, detailed description of an event as it was seen

**fable** a traditional story that teaches a moral lesson

**fable** n. [C] a short story, often with animals as characters, that teaches a moral lesson
fab·ric /ˈfabrɪk/ n. 1 [C,U] cloth 2 [singular] the structure and customs of a society | Discrimination is threatening the whole fabric of society. [origin: 1400—1500 Old French fabrique, from Latin fabrica “thing made, place where things are made”]

fab·ri·cate /ˈfabrɪkət/ v. [T] to make up a story, piece of information, etc. in order to deceive someone: He later admitted that he had fabricated the whole story. —fabrication /ˌfabrɪˈkeɪʃən/ n. [C,U]

fab·u·lous /ˈfæbjuəlas/ adj. 1 very good; You look fabulous! 2 unusually large in amount or size: a fabulous sum of money

face /feɪs/ n. 1 [C] a way of behaving that hides your real feelings: she’s trying to project a cheerful facade. 2 [C] the front or surface of something: There are a few new faces at class this year. 3 [C] a person, organization, etc. is not clearly known and seems unfriendly or not worth caring about: The two candidates will face off in the election in November. 4 [C] the front of a building: My apartment faces the ocean.

face·less /ˈfeɪsəs/ adj. 1 [usually singular] not having a face: a faceless monster

face·lift /ˈfeɪsλɪft/ n. [C] 1 a medical operation to make your face look younger 2 work or repairs that make something look newer or better: The offices were given a facelift.

face·on·ly /ˈfeɪsanli/ adv. only before noun: a face-saving action or arrangement prevents you from losing other people’s respect: a face-saving agreement

face·to·face /ˈfeɪstəfɛs/ n. [C] one of several parts of someone’s character, a situation, etc.: You’ve only seen one facet of his personality.

face·to·face·interview /ˈfeɪstəfɛsˌɪntərvjuː/ n. a face-to-face meeting, conversation, etc. is one where you are with another person and talking to them:

face·val·ue /ˈfeɪsvəljuː/ n. 1 take sth at face value to accept what you are told without thinking carefully first. Don’t take anything Burgess tells you at face value. 2 [singular, U] the value or cost shown on a coin, ticket, etc.

fac·ial /ˈfæʃəl/ adj. on or relating to the face:

fac·ial·hair /ˈfæʃəlheər/ n. a beauty treatment to clean the skin on your face and make it softer

fac·ile /ˈfæsəl/ adj. too simple and showing a lack of careful thought or understanding: a facile solution

fac·i·li·ta·tion /ˌfæsɪlɪˈteɪʃən/ n. 1 the process of making something easier to happen; The international network facilitates a quick exchange of information.

face·up /ˈfeɪsuːp/ n. (often figurative) someone or something that helps a process to take
place, for example a discussion: A facilitator needs to be a skilled listener.

fac-tor-1 /ˈfakteər/ (Ac) n. (plural fac-tors) 1 facilities [plural] rooms, equipment, or services that are provided for a particular purpose: The new office building has nursery facilities. 2 [C] a place or building used for a particular purpose: the prison’s medical facility 3 [C usually singular] a helpful service or feature that a machine or system has: The phone is equipped with a call-back facility.

fac-sim-i-le /ˈfæksɪmɪl/ n. [C] an exact copy of a picture, piece of writing, etc.

fac·to·ri·al 3=3×2×1

fact-o-ri-al /ˈfæktərɪəl/ n. [C] MATH the result when you multiply a whole number by all the numbers below or equal to it: factorial 3 = 3 × 2 × 1

fac·to·ry /ˈfæktəri/ n. (plural factories) [C] a building where goods are produced in large quantities: a shoe factory

fac-tu·al /ˈfæktʃuəl/ adj. based on or relating to facts: The movie has many factual errors.

fac-ul·ty /fæˈsəlti/ n. (plural faculties) 1 [Cu] all the teachers in a school or college, or in a particular department of a school or college: a faculty meeting 2 [C usually plural] a natural ability, such as the ability to see or think: He wants to make out a will while he still has all his faculties (=is still able to see, hear, think, etc. in the normal way).

fac·tu·ar·y /ˈfæktʃuəri/ n. [C] something that is very popular for a short period of time: the newest fitness fad

fade /fæd/ v. 1 [I] also fade away to gradually disappear: Hopes of a peace settlement are beginning to fade. 2 [I,T] to lose color or brightness, or to make something do this: faded jeans fade (sth ↔) out phr. v. to disappear slowly or become quieter, or to make a picture or sound do this: The radio signal faded out.

Fahren-hei·ten /ˈfærnheit/ n. [L] PHYSICS (written abbreviation F) a temperature scale in which water freezes at 32° and boils at 212° → CELSIUS [Origin: 1700—1800 Gabriel Fahrenheit (1686—1736), German scientist]

fail /fæl/ v. 1 [I] to be unsuccessful in what you are trying to do: He failed to succeed. It looks likely that the peace talks will fail. 2 [I,T] to not do what is expected, needed, or wanted: Larry failed to present his proposal on time. 3 [I,T] if you fail a test, or if someone fails you, you do not pass it: I passed my math test. The teacher had no choice but to fail her. 4 [I] if a business fails, it has to stop operating because of a lack of money. 5 fail sb to do not do what someone has trusted you to do: I feel I’ve failed my children by not spending more time with them. 6 I fail to see/understand (spoken, formal) used in order to show that you are annoyed by something that you do not accept or understand: I fail to see the humor in this situation. 7 sb’s courage/nerve fails them if your
fail·ure /feɪrər/ n. lack of success in achieving or doing something (ANT success): The recession caused the failure of many small businesses. Poor soil can result in a plant’s failure to grow. | The whole project ended in failure.

fail·ing /feɪrɪŋ/ n. C a fault or weakness: He loved her in spite of her failings.

fail·ing prep. used in order to say that if one thing is not possible, there is something else you could try: You could try to fix it yourself, or failing that, call a plumber.

fail·safe adj. 1 a fail-safe machine, piece of equipment, etc. will stop working if one part of it breaks or stops working correctly 2 a fail-safe plan is certain to succeed

fail·ure /feɪrər/ n. [U] a lack of success in achieving or doing something (ANT success): The recession caused the failure of many small businesses. Poor soil can result in a plant’s failure to grow. | The whole project ended in failure. 2 C someone or something that is not successful (ANT success): I feel like such a failure. | The plan to expand the company overseas was a complete total failure. 3 C,U an occasion when a machine or part of your body stops working in the correct way: He died of heart failure. | A mechanical failure caused the plane to crash. 4 failure to do sth the fact that someone has not done something that s/he should have done: Failure to show proof of car insurance to an officer will result in a fine.

faint /feɪnt/ adj. 1 difficult to see, hear, or smell: a faint sound | a faint possibility | a very small possibility, etc.: There’s a faint hope that they’re still alive. 2 [not before noun] feeling weak and unsteady: He was faint with hunger 4 not have the faintest idea to not know anything at all about something: I don’t have the faintest idea what you’re talking about. —faintly adv.

faint 2 v. [I] to become unconscious for a short time —faint n. [C]

fair /feər/ adj. 1 REASONABLE reasonable, right, and accepted by most people (ANT unfair): What do you think is the fairest solution? | We paid what we think is a fair price. | It’s fair to say that both sides were happy with the agreement. | I felt it was fair to let our employees know what was going on. 2 EQUAL treating everyone equally or in the right way (ANT unfair): Why does Eric get to go and I don’t? It’s not fair! | The law isn’t fair to women.

fair·ground /fərgraʊnd/ n. [C] an event at which people or businesses show and sell their products: a trade fair, book, etc. fair

fair·ly /fɛrli/ adv. 1 more than a little, but much less than very: She speaks English fairly well. | The recipe is fairly simple.

fair·way /fɛrweɪ/ n. [C] the part of a GOLF course that you hit the ball along toward the hole

fair·y /fɛrɪ/ n. (plural fairies) [C] an imaginary magical creature like a very small person [ORIGIN:
faith·ful·ly
fae'
from
1300—1400 Old French faerie “fairyland,” from fæ “fairy,” from Latin fatum “fate”

‘fairy tale n. [C] a children’s story in which magical things happen

faith /feθ/ n. 1 [U] a strong feeling of trust in someone or something: My faith in his ability was justifiable. | I have great faith in her ability to succeed. | People seem to have lost faith in the justice system. 2 [U] belief and trust in God: a man of deep religious faith | his faith in God 3 good faith honest and sincere intentions: He claimed he sold me the car in good faith (=without meaning to deceive me). 4 [C] a religion: the Jewish/Muslim/Christian etc. faith

faith·ful·ly
joyful

fake /feθə/ v. 1 [T] to make something seem real in order to deceive people: He faked his uncle’s signature on the check. 2 [I] to pretend to be sick, interested, pleased, etc. when you are not: I thought he was really hurt but he was just faking it.

fal·con /ˈfɔlkən/ n. [C] a large bird that is often trained to hunt small animals

fall /fɔl/ v. (past tense fell /fəl/, past participle fallen /ˈfɔln/) 1 MOVE DOWNWARD [I] to drop down toward the ground ➔ PLUMMET: Snow began to fall. | Apples had fallen from the trees. | A large tree fell down during the storm. 2 STOP STANDING/WALKING, ETC. [I] to accidentally go down onto the ground when you are standing, walking, etc.: Don’t worry, I’ll catch you if you fall. | She fell down the stairs. | Sam tripped and fell into a ditch. ➔ see picture on page A9

fake /feθ/ n. [C] 1 a copy of a valuable object that is intended to deceive people: We thought it was a Picasso, but it was a fake. 2 someone who does not really have the knowledge, skills, etc. that she claims to have: It turned out her doctor was a fake.

fake /feθ/ adj. made to look or seem like something else in order to deceive people: fake fur | She used a fake name to apply for a credit card.
**fall**

you are climbing a ladder or riding a bicycle: He was walking on the top of the fence when he lost his balance.

3 **LOWER LEVEL/AMOUNT** [[i]] to go down to a lower level or amount: Temperatures should fall below zero tonight. The number of traffic deaths fell by 10% last year. The unemployment rate fell to 4.8%.

**THESSAURUS** decrease, go down, drop, plummet, diminish, decline, dwindle → DECREASE

4 **BECOME** [[i], linking verb] to begin to be in a new or different state: I fell asleep at 8:30. Your father and I fell in love when we were in college. Everyone fell silent as Beth walked in. The house fell into disrepair.

5 **GROUP** [[i]] to be part of a particular group: Most of his novels fall into the science fiction category. The program falls under the authority of the Department of Education.

6 **fall into place** [verb phrase, transitive] to become clear or start to happen as you want: The situation falls into place.

**fall short (of sth)** to fail to be as successful or useful as you want: Her newest book fell short of my expectations.

7 **HAPPEN** [[i]] to happen on a particular day or date: Christmas falls on a Monday this year.

8 **LIGHT/DARKNESS** [[i]] if light or darkness falls, it makes something brighter or darker: Darkness fell on the city. A shadow fell across his face.

9 **HANG DOWN** [[i]] to hang loosely: María’s hair fell over her shoulders.

10 **fall short (of sth)** to be less than needed or less than you want: Her newest book fell short of my expectations.

11 **FACE** [[i]] if your face falls, you suddenly look sad or disappointed.

12 **fall flat** to fail to amuse or interest people: His attempt at humor fell flat.

13 **DIE** [[i]] (written) to be killed in a war: Saddam Hussein fell from power soon after the invasion. [Origin: Old English feallan]

**fall apart** [verb phrase, transitive] to separate into many pieces: The old book fell apart in my hands.

2 to stop being effective or successful: The economy was falling apart.

3 to be unable to deal with your personal or emotional problems: When Pam left, I thought I was going to fall apart.

fall back on sth [verb phrase, transitive] to use something or someone after other things or plans have failed: Athletes need an education to fall back on.

**fall behind** (at/sth) [verb phrase, transitive] to make progress more slowly than other people or than you should: The older walkers soon fell behind. The manufacturers have fallen behind schedule.

**fall for sth** [verb phrase, transitive] 1 to be tricked into believing something that is not true: He said he was a police officer and I almost fell for it. 2 to start to love someone: Samantha fell for a man half her age.

**fall off** [verb phrase, transitive] 1 if part of something falls off, it becomes separated from the main part: This button keeps falling off. 2 to decrease: The demand for cassette tapes has fallen off.

**fall out** [verb phrase, transitive] 1 if a tooth or your hair falls out, it is no longer attached to your body. 2 to argue or fight with someone: Walker recently fell out with his publisher.

**fall over** [verb phrase, transitive] to fall to the ground or to fall from an upright position: She fell over and cut her knee. The Christmas tree fell over.

**fall through** [verb phrase, transitive] to fail to happen or be completed: The deal fell through at the last minute.

**fall** **n.** 1 [C,U] the season between summer and winter, when the weather becomes cooler and the grass is brown: Brad’s going to Georgia Tech in the fall. Dad’s going to retire this fall. last/next fall (the fall before or after this one) 2 [C] a decrease in the level, quantity, price, etc. of something: Temperatures fell by 10% last year.

**fall guy** someone who is punished for someone else’s crime or mistake: The fall guy cost him his job.

**fallacy** 

fallacious adj. containing or based on false ideas: a fallacious statement → fallaciously adv.

**fallacy** n. plural fallacies [C] a false idea or belief: the fallacy that money brings happiness.

**fall into** to happen on a particular day or date: Christmas falls on a Monday this year.

**fall short of** to fall below what you want: Maria’s hair fell below her shoulders.

**false** adj. 1 untrue or wrong: He gave the police false information. Are these statements true?
falsehood /ˌfɔls hud/ n. [C] (formal) a statement that is untrue.

false teeth n. [plural dentures]

false-set-to /ˈfɒlˌset.təʊ/ n. (plural falsoptos) [C] a very high male voice —falsetto adv.

false-si-fy /ˈfɔlsəsi.fɪ/ n. (plural falsifieds) [T] to change figures, records, etc. so that they contain false information: He was accused of falsifying the company’s records. —falsification

false-y /ˈfɔlsə/ adj. fake, counterfeit, phony, artificial, synthetic, fake, man-made, simulated, imitation —artificial

false-fallacy /ˌfɔlsəˌfɔləˈseɪ/ n. [U] a false name.

false-falsetto /ˌfɔlsəˈfaɪtəʊ/ adj. falsetto

false-falsettos /ˌfɔlsəˈfaɪtəʊs/ n. (plural falsifalsettos)

false-familiar /ˌfɔlsəˈfæmɪl.jər/ adj. familiar

false-familiarity /ˌfɔlsəˈfæmɪl.jər.i.ti/ n.

false-familiarize /ˌfɔlsəˈfæmɪl.jaɪ.zə/ v. familiarize yourself with sth to learn about something so that you know it well: I spent the first week familiarizing myself with my new job.

false-familiars /ˌfɔlsəˈfæmɪl.iər/ n. (plural familiars) 1 [C,U] a group of people who are related to each other, especially parents and their children: Do you know the family next door? 2 I know her whole/entire family.

false-family /ˌfɔlsəˈfæmɪli/ n. family

false-family tree /ˌfɔlsəˈfæmɪli.tri/ n. a drawing that shows the names of the members of a family over a period of time and how they are related to each other.

false-family tree /ˌfɔlsəˈfæmɪli.tri/ n. 2 [C] children: Steve and Linda want to start a family (have children). 3 [C] Eng. Lang. Arts a group of languages that share the same origin: Spanish and Italian are part of the Romance language family.

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fan

noun 1 French, Latin fama “hungry condition”

famous /ˈfeməs/ adj known about by a lot of people: a famous actor | France is famous for its food and wine. | Lake Winniebago is famous as a fishing destination. | [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French famus, from Latin fama “report, fame”] —famously adv  

fan·fan·cy

noun 2 fancy noun that you wave with your hand in order to make yourself feel cooler  

fan·ful·ful

adjective fancy or fanciful

famished

adj very hungry: [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French famis, from Latin famus “report, fame”] —famously adv  

famine

noun 3 famine a long sharp tooth of an animal such as a snake or dog  

fan·fare

noun 4 fanfare a short piece of music played on a TRUMPET to introduce an important person or event  

fan·fur·nəl

noun 5 fancy hotel

fan·tas·tic

adjective 1 fantastically 2 very large: She spends fantastic amounts of money on clothes. 3 a fantastic story, creature, or place is so strange that you think you must be imagining it: a fantastic landscape that rivals any in our imaginations —fantastically adv

fan·tas·tic·al

noun 1 fantastic

fan·tas·tic·al·ism

noun 1 fantastic

fan·ta·sy

noun 2 fantasy a question that people often ask about something, which is shown together with its answer: There’s a section with tax FAQs.  

fan·try

noun 1 fancy

fan·vil

noun 1 fancy

fan·ni·cious

noun 2 fanciful imagined rather than based on facts: fanciful ideas

fan·nus

noun 1 fancy

fan·club

noun 1 fancy

fan·cy

noun 2 fancy

fan·cy

noun 3 fancy

fan·cy

noun 4 fancy

fan·cy

noun 5 fancy

fan·cy

noun 6 fancy

fantastic

noun 7 fantastic
between two places, or when talking about the distance between two places: How far is Boston from here?

2 A LOT/VERY MUCH very much, or to a great degree: Our new car is far better than the old one. | Dinner cost far more/less than I expected. | It would take me far too long to explain. | This is by far the best movie she’s ever made.

3 PROGRESS used in order to talk about how much progress someone makes: We only got as far as the first ten minutes of the video. | Republicans claimed the bill did not go far enough (=did not have a big enough effect). | She’s a good dancer and should go far (=be very successful).

4 TIME in the past or in the future: The church dates far back as the 12th century. | They worked far into the night. | Let’s not plan too far ahead.

5 SO FAR until now: We haven’t had any problems so far.

6 GO FAR TO do something that is too extreme: He’s always been a little rude, but this time he went too far.

7 GO SO FAR AS TO do something that is too extreme: How far is it to your house? “It’s not very far.”

8 FAR FROM used to say that something is not at all true: The deal is far from certain.

9 NOT GO FAR IF money does not go far, you cannot buy very much with it: A dollar doesn’t go far anymore.

10 AS FAR AS I KNOW also as far as I can remember/tell used to say that you think something is true, but you may be wrong: Cole wasn’t even there, as far as I can remember.

11 SO FAR SO GOOD used to say that something has been successful until now: “How’s your new job?” “So far so good.”

→ as far as sb’s concerned at CONCERNED

GRAMMAR

When you are talking about distances, you can use far in questions and negative sentences: “How far is it to your house?” “It’s not very far.” You can also use far after “too,” “as,” and “so”: It’s too far to walk. She ran as far as she could. The far is so far away that you can only just see it.

But do not use far in other kinds of sentence: For example, do not say “It’s far to my house from here.” Say: “It’s a long way to the next town from here.”

far* adj. (comparative farther or further, superlative farthest or furthest) 1 a long distance away (ANT) near: We can walk if it’s not far. see picture at NEAR 2 the far side/end etc. the side, etc. most distant from where you are: the far side of the building. 3 the far north/south etc. the part of an area that is furthest to the north, the south, etc.: Nguyen was born in the far south of Vietnam. 4 the far left/right people who have extreme political opinions 5 be a far cry from sth to be very different from something: Europe was a far cry from what Tom had expected.

far-a-way /fərˈweɪ/ adj. 1 (literary) distant: faraway lands 2 a faraway look an expression on your face that shows that you are not thinking about what is around you

farce /ˈfɜːrs/ n. 1 [sing] an event or situation that is badly organized and does not happen in the way that it should: The trial was a total farce. 2 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a humorous play or movie in which a lot of silly things happen [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 French, Latin farcire “to stuff (=fill with a mixture of cut-up food);” because early religious plays often had humorous parts put into them] —farcical adj.

fare /fɛr/ n. 1 [C] the price you pay to travel by train, airplane, bus, etc.: Air/Bus/Train fares are going up again.

far-off /ˈfɑrəfl/ adj. very far away: a far-off region of Alaska

farmer /ˈfɑːmər/ n. [C] someone who owns or manages a farm

farmhand /ˈfɑːrnhaʊnd/ n. [C] someone who works on a farm

farm ing /ˈfɑːrming/ n. [U] the activity of raising animals or growing crops on a farm

farm land /ˈfɑːrmland/ n. [U] land used for farming

farm yard /ˈfɑːrmjɑːrd/ n. [C] an area with farm buildings around it

far* off adj. (literary) a long distance away or a long time ago: a far-off land
far-out  adj. (informal) unusual or strange: far-out clothes

far-reaching  adj. having a big influence or effect: far-reaching tax reforms

far-sight-ed /far'saı̅tɪd/ adj. 1 able to see or read things clearly only when they are far away from you (Greek) nearsighted 2 (approving) considering what will happen in the future: far-sighted leaders

fart /fɑr t/ v. [I] (informal) an impolite word meaning to make air come out of your bowels — fart n. [C]

farther  adj. the comparative of far: farther

farthest  adj. the superlative of far: farthest

fascinate  v. [T] to interest you extremely: a fascinating movie | I found her fascinating.

fasci·nation  n. the state of being very interested in something: She had a fascination with/for movie stars.

fascism  n. [U] politics an extreme right-wing political system in which people’s lives are completely controlled by the state

fascist  adj. someone who supports fascism 2 someone who has extreme right-wing political opinions that you do not approve of, but who does not support fascism 3 someone who is cruel and unfair —fascist adj.

fashion  n. 1 [C,U] something such as a style of clothes or hair that is popular at a particular time: Hats are in fashion again. | Shoes like that went out of fashion years ago. | Miniskirts come back into fashion every few years. | She always buys the latest fashions. 2 [U] the business or study of making or selling clothes: fashion show/model/magazine etc. 3 in a ... fashion (formal) in a particular way: Please return all phone calls in a timely fashion. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French façon, from Latin factura “act of making”]

fashion 2 n. [T] (formal) to shape or make something with your hands or a few tools: Many fans had fashioned home-made banners.

fashion·a·ble  /fɑʃənəbəl/ adj. popular, especially for a short time (and) unfashionable: Long skirts are fashionable now: | a fashionable restaurant | It’s become fashionable to wear fake fur.

fashionable  adj. approved of, but who does not support fascism 3 someone who is cruel and unfair —fascist adj.

fashion·is·t  /fɑʃənɪst/ n. 1 politics someone who supports fascism 2 someone who has extreme right-wing political opinions that you do not approve of, but who does not support fascism 3 someone who is cruel and unfair —fascist adj.

fashion·ism  /fɑʃənɪzəm/ n. [U] politics an extreme right-wing political system in which people’s lives are completely controlled by the state

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fast  /fɑst/ adj. 1 moving, happening, or doing something quickly and (ANT) slow: a fast runner | a fast car | The subway is the fastest way to get downtown. 2 (not before noun) showing time that is later than the true time (ANT) slow: I think my watch is fast. 3 fast track a way of achieving something more quickly than it is normally done: young professionals on the fast track for promotion 4 the fast lane a) an exciting way of living that involves dangerous or expensive activities: She loves life in the fast lane. b) the part of a big road where people drive fastest [Origin: Old English first “firm”]

fast  adv. 1 at a great speed, or in not much time: He likes driving fast. | You’re learning fast.

fast  adv. 2 asleep sleeping very deeply 3 firmly or tightly: Walter held fast to the rope. | The boat’s stuck fast in the mud. 4 hold fast to sth to continue to believe in or support an idea, principle,
**fast** v. [I] to eat little or no food for a period of time, especially for religious reasons —**fast** n. [C]

**fasten** /fæsten/ n. 1 [I,T] to join together the two sides of something so that it is closed, or to become joined (ADV) unfasten. undo: Fasten your seat belts. The skirt fastens at the back.

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**fastidious** /'fæstɪdiəs/ adj. very careful about small details: He is fastidious about hygiene. —**fastidiously** adv.

**fat** /fæt/ n. 1 weighing too much because you have too much flesh on your body (ADV) thin. Chris thinks he’s getting fat. | a big fat guy

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**father** /'faðər/ n. [C] a male parent: a father

---

**fat chance** (spoken) said when something is very unlikely to happen: Sean said he’d be here at 5:00? Fat chance. [ORIGIN: Old English "faith"]

**fat element** /fæt fæt/ adj. 1 resulting in someone’s death: a fatal crash or accident | a fatal shooting | The disease proved fatal (skilled someone). 2 having a very bad effect. Her fatal mistake was to marry too young. | There’s a fatal flaw in his argument. —**fattally** adv.

**fatalistic** /'faːtlɪstɪk/ adj.

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**fat-free yogurt** /fæt freɪ/ n. containing no fat; fat-free yogurt

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**father** /'faðər/ n. [C] a male parent: a father
father

of four (=a man with four children)  ➔ relative.  
2. father a priest, especially in the Roman Catholic Church. Do you know Father Vernon?  
3. the father of sth the man who was responsible for starting something: George Washington is the father of our country. [Origin: Old English fæder]

father vt [T] to become a male parent: Taylor denies fathering her 4-month-old son.

father figure n [C] an older man whom you trust and respect

father-in-law n (plural fathers-in-law) [C] the father of your husband or wife

fatherly adj typical of a kind or concerned father: fatherly advice

father's Day n a holiday in honor of fathers, celebrated in the U.S. and Canada on the third Sunday of June

fathom n [T] to understand what something means after thinking about it carefully: I cannot fathom why it took them so long to respond.

fathomless n [U] a unit for measuring how deep water is, equal to 6 feet or 1.83 meters

fatica n [U] 1 extreme tiredness: They were weak with fatigue after walking so far without food.  
2. fatigues [plural] loose-fitting army clothes

fat-tie n [T] to make an animal become fatter so that it is ready to eat

fatten sb/sth ➔ up phr v to make a thin person or animal fatter: Grandma's always trying to fatten me up.

fat-tieing n [T] likely to make you fat: I try to stay away from fattening foods.

fat-ty adj containing a lot of fat: fatty foods

fatty acid n [C] biology an acid that is obtained from natural substances, such as oil, fat, and plant material, which the cells of your body need to use food effectively

fat-uous adj very silly or stupid: a fatuous remark

fau-cet n (plural faucets) [U] the state of being af ather

fat-ty adj [U] biology all the animals living in a particular area ➔ flora [U] 1700—1800 Late Latin fauna, wife or sister of Faunus (Roman god of nature and farms)

fau-pas n [T] a phrase 

favor n [C] something you do for someone to help or be kind to him/her: Could you do me a favor and watch the baby for half an hour?  
[Can I ask you a favor?] She offered Willis a job as a favor to his mother.  
2. abandon/drop favor to decide not to have one thing and have something else instead: Plans for a tunnel were rejected in favor of the bridge.  
3. support, approval, or agreement for something: All the board members were in favor of the idea.  
4. in sb's favor to someone's advantage, or so that someone wins: The vote was 60–59 in his favor.  
5. in favor/out of favor liked and approved of, or no longer liked and approved of: His books have gone out of favor.  
6. [C] a small gift that is given to guests at a party: party favors such as balloons

favor vt [T] 1 to prefer something or someone to other things or people: Blyth favors stricter gun control laws.  
2. to treat someone better than someone else, in a way that is not fair: tax cuts that favor the rich | a judicial system that favors men over women  
3. to provide the right conditions for something to happen: wind conditions that favor sailing

favorable adj /ˈfevərəbəl/ [U] 1 making people like or approve of someone or something: Try to make a favorable impression.  
2. showing that you like or approve of something or someone: I've heard favorable reports about your work.  
3. appropriate and likely to make something happen or
succeed: a favorable economic environment—favorably adv.

fa·vor·ite /ˈfərəvɪt, -ˈvərt/ adj your favorite person or thing is the one you like most. Who's your favorite actor? My favorite sport is baseball.

Don’t say “most favorite.”

favorite2 n. [C] 1 something that you like more than others of the same kind: I like all her books, but this one is my favorite. 2 someone who is liked and treated better than others by a teacher or parent: Katie was always Mom’s favorite. 3 the team, person, etc. that is expected to win a competition: The Yankees are favorites to win the World Series.

fa·vor·it·ism /ˈfəvərɪtɪzəm/ n. [U] the act of treating one person or group better than another, in a way that is not fair.

frown /frʌm/ v. [I,frown on] (disapproving) to praise someone and be friendly to him/her because you want something: I watched her fawning over him.

fawn2 n. [C] a young deer.

fax /fæks/ n. 1 [C] a document that is sent in electronic form down a telephone line and then printed using a special machine: Did you get my fax? 2 [C] a fax machine a machine used for sending and receiving faxes: What’s your fax number? 3 [U] the system of sending documents using a fax machine: You can send your résumé by fax. ➔ fax n. [T]: Please fax me the contract.

faze /feɪz/ v. [I,T] (informal) to make someone feel nervous or confused: Nothing ever seemed to faze Rosie. ➔ fazed adj.

FBI n. the FBI the Federal Bureau of Investigation the U.S. police department that is controlled by the government and is concerned with crimes that happen in more than one state.

FDA n. the FDA the Food and Drug Administration a U.S. government organization which makes sure that food and drugs are safe enough to be sold.

february /ˈfɛbruərɪ, ˈfɛbruərɪ/ n. [C,U] the second month of the year.

February

THE Thesaurus

frightened, afraid, scared, terrified, petrified, phobic ➔ FRIGHTENED

fearless /ˈfɪərli/ adj not afraid of anything: a fearless soldier ➔ fearlessly adv.

fearlessness n. [U]

fear-some /ˈfɜːrsoʊm/ adj very frightening: his fearsome reputation ➔ fearsome weapon

fear-ful /ˈfɪərfl/ adj (formal): afraid: Even doctors are fearful of getting the disease. —fearfully adv.
feces

year, between January and March: Rick and Allison were married on February 14th. [The accident was in February. ]

Fed·er·a·tion

v. fee [feeð] 1 [T] to give food to a person or animal feed · back /'fi:bæk/ n. [U] advice, criticism, etc. about how successful or useful something is, given so that something can be improved: She’s been giving me feedback on my presentation.

feed /feíd/ v. (past tense and past participle fed /feíd/) 1 [T] to give food to a person or animal feed /'fikənd/ adj determined, effective, or successful feed · less /'fikəls/ adj a feedless person is not determined, effective, or successful

Fed /f¢d/ n. the Fed ECONOMICS the FEDERAL RESERVE

feed v. the past tense and past participle of FEED

fed-er-al /'fikəl/ adj 1 POLITICS relating to the central government of a country which consists of several states, rather than to the government of one of the states: federal income tax | federal law 2 consisting of a group of states that make some of their own decisions but are controlled by a central government: the Federal Republic of Germany [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 Latin foedus “formal agreement or joining together”]

federal income tax

Federal , Bureau of Investigation n. the FBI

fed-er-al-ism /'fikərəlɪzəm/ n. [U] belief in or support for a federal system of government —federalist n. [C], adj.

Federal Reserve n. the Federal Reserve ECONOMICS the group of banks in the U.S. that control the way all of the country’s banks work

feeder /'feɪdə/ n. [C] a group of states, countries, or organizations that have joined together to form a single group: the American Federation of Teachers

fed up adj (informal) annoyed or bored, and wanting change: I’m really fed up with all these meetings.

feed /f¢d/ n. [C] an amount of money that you pay for professional services or that you pay to do something: medical/legal fees | college fees | The museum charges a small entrance fee. | Some companies charge a small fee for the catalogs. [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French fi, ief, from Medieval Latin feodium “land given in return for service”]

fee - ble /'fiːbl/ adj 1 extremely weak: His voice sounded feeble. 2 not good or effective: a feeble attempt [ORIGIN: 1100—1200 Old French feble, from Latin febils “causing tears, weak”]

fee - ble - minded adj unable to think clearly and decide what to do, or showing this quality

feci

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something by using your fingers: She felt around in her bag for a pen.

SPoken PHRASEs

9 feel like (doing) sth to want to have something or do something: He didn’t feel like going to work. | I feel like a Coke (=feel like having a Coke).
10 feel free used in order to tell someone that you do not mind if she does something: Feel free to come in my office.

11 I know (just/ exactly) how you feel said in order to show your sympathy with someone or with something she has just said: “I can’t seem to do anything right today.” “I know exactly how you feel.”

[Origin: Old English felōn]

feel /felt/ v. to feel sympathy for someone: All I could do was let him know that I felt for him.

feel sb ↔ out phr. v. (informal) to find out what someone’s opinions or feelings are without asking him/her directly: I’m not sure if he’ll lend us the money. Let me feel him out.

feel up to sth phr. v. (informal) to have the strength, energy, etc. to do something: I don’t really feel up to going out tonight.

feel2 n. [singular] 1 the way something feels when you touch it: the feel of the sand under our feet | Wet soap has a greasy feel. 2 the quality something seems to have: The beach has a kind of lonely feel. 3 The house had a nice feel about it. 3 have/get a feel for sth (informal) to have or develop an understanding of something or ability with something: Pete has a real feel for music.

feel-er /'felər/ n. [C] 1 put/send out feelers to start to try to discover what people think about something that you want to do: Possible presidential candidates are already putting out feelers. 2 one of the two long things on an insect’s head that it uses to feel or touch things

‘feel-good adj feel-good movie/comedy/music, etc. a movie, etc. whose main purpose is to make you feel happy

feel-ing /'felɪŋ/ n. 1 a) [C,U] an emotion that you feel, such as anger or happiness: It’s always a great feeling to win a game at home. | My mother finds it hard to express her feelings. | a feeling of confidence  b) [C] something that you physically feel in your body: He has no feeling in his legs. | feelings of dizziness 2 sb’s feelings [plural] someone’s feelings are his/her thoughts, emotions, and attitudes: He doesn’t care about my feelings. | Tell me the truth. You won’t hurt my feelings. 3 [C] a belief or opinion about something: Many people have strong feelings about abortion. | I have a feeling (that) she’s lying to us. 4 [U] a general attitude among a group of people about a subject: a strong anti-war feeling | He had not understood the depth of feeling against in favor of the changes. 5 I know the feeling (spoken) said when you understand how someone feels because you have had the same experience: “I’m too tired to work today.” “I know the feeling.” 6 bad/well feeling anger or lack of trust between people: The divorce caused a lot of bad feeling between them. 7 with feeling in a way that shows you care very much about something: She plays the violin with great feeling.

feel /fet/ n. the plural of foot

feign /fɛin/ v. [T] (formal) to pretend to have a feeling, be sick, be asleep, etc.: We feigned interest in Mr. Dixon’s stamp collection.

feint /fɛint/ n. [C] a movement or an attack that is intended to deceive an opponent

feisty /'fɛstɪ/ adj. (approving) having a strong determined character and a lot of energy: a feisty old man [Oxford: 1800—1900 feisty “small dog”]

fe·li·cious /felɪˈʃɪəs/ adj. (formal) well-chosen, appropriate, and pleasing; the writer’s felicitous phrases — felicitously adv

fe·line /ˈfɪlin/ n. [C] biology a cat or a member of the cat family — feline adj

fell /fɛl/ v. the past tense of fall.

fell2 v. [T] (written) 1 to cut down a tree 2 to knock someone down

fel-low /ˈfɛləʊ/ n. [C] 1 old-fashioned a man: a nice young fellow from Iowa 2 a graduate student who has a fellowship in a university 3 a member of a society in a school or university

fellow2 adj. fellow workers/students/citizens, etc. people you work with, study with, etc.

fel-low-ship /ˈfɛləʊʃɪp, -lə-ʃɪp/ n. 1 [C] money given to a student to allow him/her to continue his/her studies at an advanced level: a graduate fellowship 2 [C] a group with similar interests or beliefs, who have meetings together: a Christian youth fellowship 3 [U] a feeling of friendship that people have because they have the same interests or experiences

fell-on /ˈfɛləʊn/ n. [C] law someone who is guilty of a serious crime: a convicted felon (=a criminal who is sent to prison)

fell·o·ny /ˈfɛloʊni/ n. (plural felonies) [C] law a serious crime such as murder

felt /fɛlt/ v. the past tense and past participle of feel.

felt2 n. [U] a thick soft material made of wool, hair, or fur that has been pressed flat

felt tip pen n. [C] a pen that has a hard piece of felt at the end that the ink comes through

fe·male /ˈfɛməl/ n. [C] a person or animal that belongs to the sex that can have babies or produce eggs — male [Origin: 1300—1400 Old
female

French *femelle* (influenced by *male*), from Latin *femella* "girl"

**female** adj. | 1 BIODIVERSITY belonging to the sex that can have babies or produce eggs (♀) | **male**

- **femur** n. [U] | the bone in the top part of your leg, above the knee

- **fend** v. | fend for yourself while I’m gone.

- **fender** n. | 1 a female plant or flower produces fruit | 2 BIODIVERSITY a female plant or flower produces fruit | MALE

- **fencing** | the sport of fighting

- **feminism** | a belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men —feminist n. [C], adj.: feminist authors

- **femur** n. [C] | the bone in the top part of your leg, above the knee

- **fence** n. [C] | 1 a structure made of wood, metal, etc. that surrounds a piece of land | 2 a structure that horses jump over in a race or competition | phr. v. sit/be on the fence to avoid saying which side of an argument you support

- **fence** v. 1 [T] to put a fence around something | 2 [I] to fight with a sword as a sport fence sth ↔ in phr. v. to surround a place with a fence —fenced-in adj.

- **fence** v. 1 [T] to separate one area from another with a fence: We fenced off part of the backyard.

- **fencing** n. [U] | the sport of fighting with a long thin sword | 2 fences, or the material used for making them

- **fend** v. | fend for yourself to take care of yourself without help from other people: You’ll have to fend for yourself while I’m gone.

- **fend** v. | fend off phr. v. to defend yourself when you are being attacked, asked difficult questions, etc.: Mrs. Spector tried to fend off the other mugger.

- **fender** n. [C] the side part of a car that covers the wheels

- **fender-bender** n. [informal] | a car accident in which little damage is done

- **feral** adj. | feral animals used to live with humans but have become wild

- **ferment** v. [I,T] if fruit, beer, or wine ferments or is fermented, the sugar in it changes to alcohol [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French *fermenter*, from Latin *fermentum* "yeast"]

- **ferment** n. [U] excitement or trouble in a country, especially caused by political change

- **fermen-ta-tion** n. [U] | CHEMISTRY a process in which the sugar contained in fruit, beer, wine, etc. is gradually changed into alcohol by the action of YEAST or BACTERIA

- **fern** n. [C] a plant with green leaves shaped like large feathers, but no flowers

- **ferocious** adj. | extremely violent or severe: a ferocious dog | a ferocious storm [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 Latin *ferus* "wild-looking," from *ferus* "wild"] —ferociously adv.

- **ferret** v. | 1 [T] to carry, bear

- **ferret** v. | ferret out crucial details about the case

- **ferret** n. [C] a small animal, used for hunting rats and rabbits

- **ferrous** adj. | CHEMISTRY containing or relating to iron: ferrous metals

- **ferry** n. (plural ferries) [C] | a boat that carries people, often with their cars, across a stretch of water —see picture at TRANSPORTATION

- **ferry** v. (ferried, ferried) [T] to carry people or goods a short distance from one place to another: a bus that ferries tourists from the hotel to the beach

- **fertile** adj. | 1 EARTH SCIENCES fertile land, soil, ground, etc. is able to produce good crops | 2 BIODIVERSITY able to become pregnant or make someone pregnant | 3 BIODIVERSITY fertile imagination/mind an imagination or mind that is able to produce a lot of unusual ideas [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 French, Latin *ferre* "to carry, bear"] —fertility n. [U]

- **fertilize** v. (fertilized, fertilized) [T] 1 to put fertilizer on the soil to help plants grow | 2 BIODIVERSITY to make new animal or plant life develop by causing a female cell such as an egg to join with a male cell: a fertilized egg | Fruit will not develop if the ovule is not fertilized by the pollination process.

- **fertilization** n. [U] | the act of making a female plant or flower produces fruit | MALE

- **fertilizer** n. [C,U] | a substance that is put on the soil to help plants grow
few /fiw/ adj.  1 a few/the few  a small number of things or people: Let’s wait a few minutes and see if Carrie gets here. I’ve seen a few of those new cars around. Don has seemed really happy these last few weeks. You’ll have to work hard over the next few months. There are a few more things I’d like to talk about before we go. 2 quite a few  a fairly large number of things or people: Quite a few people came to the meeting. Quite a few of the customers got sick. 3 not many: There are few events that are as exciting as having a baby. Women are having fewer children. Grant’s one of the few people I know who can tell stories well. Very few of these players will play professionally. 4 be few and far between  to be rare: Good jobs are few and far between these days. [Origin: Old English feowa]

fiancé /fian’set/, /fi’an-set/ n. [C] the man whom a woman is going to marry
fi·ancée /fian’se/ [C] the woman whom a man is going to marry
fi·as·co /fë’skä/ n. (plural fiascoes or fiascos) [C] an event that is completely unsuccessful, in a way that is very embarrassing or disappointing: Their attempt to compete in the software market has been a total fiasco.
fi·at /fë-at/, -ut, -ot/ [C,U] (formal) an order that is given by someone in authority without considering what other people want: Too often he governed by fiat rather than by the law.
fib /fib/ n. [C] a small unimportant lie: You shouldn’t tell fibs. —fib v. [I] —fibber n. [C] T

fi·ber /fë’ber/ n. 1 [U] parts of plants that you eat but do not digest, that help food to move through your body: The doctor said I need more fiber in my diet. 2 [C,U] a mass of threads used to make rope, cloth, etc. 3 [C] a thin thread, or one of the thin parts like threads that form natural materials such as wood —fibrous /fëbrous/ adj.
fi·ber·glass /fë’ber-glas/ n. [U] a light material made from small glass threads pressed together
fi·ber·optics /fëb’ər-optiks/ n. [U] PHYSICS the use of long thin threads of glass to carry information in the form of light, especially on telephone lines —fiber optic adj.
fi·bu·la /fë’bë-lə/ n. (plural fibulas or fibulae /-lē/ [C] BIODLOGY the outer bone of the two bones in your leg below your knee ➔ Tibia
fi·ck·le /fik’səl/ adj. 1 someone who is fickle is always changing his/her opinion about people or things: Voters are fickle. 2 something that is fickle, such as the weather, often changes suddenly
fi·cit·ion /fik’shən/ n. 1 [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS books and stories about imaginary people and things [nonfiction: a writer of children’s fiction | detective fiction] After quitting the newspaper business, she wrote poetry and fiction. 2 [C,U] something that someone wants you to believe is true, but that is not true: The newspaper story turned out to be a complete fiction.
fi·cit·ion·al /fik’shən-əl/ adj. ENG. LANG. ARTS fictional people or events are from a book or story, and are not real
fi·cit·ion·al·ize /fik’shən-a-lız/ v. [T] ENG. LANG. ARTS to tell the story of a real event, changing some details and adding imaginary characters
fi·citi·ous /fik’shə-təs/ adj. not true, or not real: a fictitious name
fi·dil·le /fëd’lə/ n. [C] (informal) a VIOLIN → play second fiddle to sb/sth at play
fiddle v. 1 to waste time by doing things that are not important: Stop fiddling around or we’ll be late! 2 to keep moving and touching something, especially because you are bored or nervous: She started fiddling with her hair.

fi·del·i·ty /fëd’ə-lə-tē/ n. [U] 1 loyalty to your wife, husband, or partner by not having sex with other people [ART] infidelity 2 loyalty to a person, organization, set of beliefs, etc.: his fidelity to the Republican Party
fi·du·ci·ar·y /fëd’ə-sē-ə-rē/ adj. LAW relating to the legal control of someone else’s money or property: The board of directors has a fiduciary duty/responsibility to shareholders.
fi·eld /fëld/ n. 1 [C] HISTORY in past times, an area of land that a LORD gave to someone who promised to work and fight for him
fi·eld 2 /fëld/ n. 1 [C] an area of land in the country where crops are grown or where animals feed on grass: a corn field | fields of sunflowers ➔ see picture on page A11 2 an area of ground where sports are played: a football/baseball/soccer etc. field

fi·eld·er /fëld’ər/ n. [C] someone who plays the violin
fi·del·i·ty·ful /fëd’ə-lə-tē-ful/ adj. LAW someone who has legal control of money or property that belongs to another person, a company, or an organization
fi·eld·ing /fëld’in/ n. [C] SPORT when students at a school have sports competitions
fi·el·d·ing /fëld’in/ v. [T] if you field a ball in a game of baseball, you stop it after it has been hit 2 if you field a team, an army, etc., they represent you or fight for you in a competition, election, or war: There may not be enough healthy players to field a team. 3 to answer questions, telephone calls, etc., especially when there are a lot of them or they are difficult: Riordan left without fielding questions from reporters.
fi·eld·ing /fëld’in/ v. [T] 1 if you have a field day (informal) to have the chance to do something you enjoy a lot, especially a chance to criticize someone: Talk radio hosts had a field day with the story. 2 [C] a day when students at a school have sports competitions
field·er n. [C] one of the players who tries to catch the ball in baseball

field·e·vent n. [C] a sports activity, such as the high jump or the javelin, that is part of an outdoor competition —field·event n.

field·goal n. [C] the action of kicking the ball over the bar of the goal for three points in football

field·hockey n. [U] hockey played on grass

field·study n. [C] SCIENCE a piece of work to find out more about a particular subject, which takes place not inside a school or college but outside, in real conditions

field·test n. [C] SCIENCE a test of a new product or system that is done in the place where it will be used rather than in a laboratory —field·test n. [T]

field·trip n. [C] an occasion when students go somewhere to learn about a particular subject: a field-trip to the Maryland Science Center

field·work n. [U] SCIENCE study which involves going somewhere in order to collect information, rather than working in a class or laboratory

fiend n. [C] 1 (informal) someone who likes something much more than other people normally do: Isaac turns into a football fiend during the Super Bowl. 2 dope/ drug/etc. fiend (informal) someone who takes a lot of drugs 3 (literary) an evil spirit or person

fiend·ish adj. 1 (literary) very bad or cruel: a fiendish temper 2 very difficult or complicated: a fiendish puzzle

fi·erce adj. 1 done with a lot of energy and strong feelings: a fierce debate between the political parties | fierce competition between banks | The two teams are in a fierce battle for first place. 2 a fierce person or animal looks very violent or angry and ready to attack: fierce dogs 3 fierce heat, cold, weather, etc. is very extreme or severe —fiercely adv.

fi·er·y adj. 1 full of strong or angry emotion: a fiery speech | her fiery temper 2 (written) involving fire, or on fire: All perished (=died) in the fiery crash. | a fiery sunset

fi·es·ta n. [C] a religious holiday with dancing, music, etc., especially in Spain or Latin America

fif·teen /'fɪtɪn/ number 15 —fifteenth

five·th n. 1 st 2 nd 3 rd

five·ty n. (plural fifties) [C] a piece of paper money worth $50

five·ty·fi·ty adj., adv. (spoken) 1 divided equally between two people: We should divide the profits fifty-fifty. 2 a fifty-fifty chance an equal chance that something will happen or not happen: a fifty-fifty chance of winning

fig /fɪg/ n. [C] a small soft sweet fruit, often eaten dried, or the tree on which this grows

fig., the written abbreviation of figure

fight /fæt/ v. (past tense and past participle fought /fɔt/) 1 [I,T] to take part in a war or battle: The country fought a three-year civil war. | Did your uncle fight in the war? | rebel forces fighting against the Russians | They fought over for a small piece of land. 2 [I,T] if people or animals fight, they use violence against each other: Police fought with protesters in the streets. | dogs fighting over a bone 3 [I] to argue: Are the kids fighting again? 4 [I] to try hard to do or get something: The union fought for a better health care package. | Parents are fighting to save the school. | Perkins was lying in bed, fighting for his life. 5 [I,T] to try hard to prevent something or to get rid of something: Senator Reid is fighting the proposal. | She spent her life fighting against poverty and injustice. 6 [I,T] to take part in a boxing match: The boxers fought each other twice for the heavyweight title. 7 [I] also fight back to try not to have or show a feeling: He fought the impulse to yell at her. | Benson bit his lip and fought back tears. 8 fight a fire/blaze etc. to try to stop a fire by burning 9 fight your way to move somewhere with difficulty: We had to fight our way through the crowd. 10 have a fighting chance to have a chance to achieve something if you work very hard: Davis believes he still has a fighting chance of winning the election. 11 fight it out to fight, argue, or compete until one person wins: We left them alone to fight it out. [ORIGIN: Old English feohitan]

fight·back phr. v. 1 to work hard to achieve or oppose something, especially in a situation where you are losing: Lewis fought back to win the match. 2 to use violence or arguments against someone who has attacked you or criticized you: The rebels are fighting back.

fight·off phr. v. 1 to use violence to keep someone or something away, or to stop him/her from doing something to you: They managed to fight off their attackers. 2 to succeed in stopping other people from getting something, and to get it for yourself: The president fought off a challenge from within his own party. 3 to try hard to get rid of a feeling or illness: I’ve been fighting off a cold for days.
fight

fight² n. 1 [C] an act of fighting between two people or groups: He's always getting into fights at school. | A drunk tried to pick/start a fight with him. | a fight between rival gangs | The police were called in to break up (stop) the fight.

fight³ v. 1 [I] (informal) – a fight or argument involving a lot of people: | scrum – a short fight | scrap (informal) – a short fight | boxing match | wrestling match

fig·ment /ˈfɪɡmənt/ n. a figment of sb's imagination something you imagine to be real, but does not exist

fig·u·ra·tive /ˈfɪɡyʊrətɪv/ adj ENG. LANG. ARTS a figurative word or expression is used in a different way from its usual meaning, to give you a picture or idea in your mind. For example, in “a mountain of debt,” “mountain” is used in a figurative way and means “a large amount” not “a high hill.”
fil-a-ment  /ˈfiləment/ n [C] a very thin thread or wire
fich  /fɪʃ/ v [T] (informal) to steal something small or not very valuable: teenagers filing cigarettes
file  /ˈfaɪl/ (AC) n [C] 1 a set of papers, records, etc. that contain information about a particular person or subject: The school keeps files on each student. 2 We’ll keep your application on file (=store it for later use). 3 medical files
file·ing  /ˈfaɪliŋ/ n 1 to put something in a hole or crack in order to make a smooth surface: Fill any cracks in the wall before you paint. 2 [T] if a sound, smell, or light fills a place or space, you notice it because it is loud or strong: The smell of fresh bread filled the kitchen. 3 [T] to provide something that is needed or wanted: Daycare centers fill a need for working parents. 4 [T] to do a particular job, or to find someone to do a job: Anderson says he hopes to fill the position by spring. 5 [T] if you are filled with an emotion, you feel it strongly: She was filled with excitement. 6 [T] if you fill a period of time with a particular activity, you spend that time doing it: He filled his days playing golf and tennis. 7 [T] if you fill up a place, it takes something to fill up a place, it takes
fill·let  /ˈfɪlɪt/ n [plural fillies] 1 young female horse
film·strip  /ˈfɪlmstrip/ n [C] Someone who makes movies
shows photographs, pictures, etc. one at a time, not as moving pictures

**filter** /'fɪltə/ n. [C] a piece of equipment that removes unwanted solid substances as gas or liquid passes through it: a water filter [Orig: 1300—1400 Old French filtre “piece of felt (=thick material) used as a filter,” from Medieval Latin filtre]

**filter** v. 1 [T] to clean a liquid or gas using a filter: filtered drinking water 2 [I] if people filter somewhere, they gradually move in that direction: The audience began to filter into the hall. 3 [I] if information filters out to people, people gradually hear about it: The news slowly filtered through to everyone in the office. Eventually word filtered out to the guests that something was wrong. 4 [I] if light or sound filters into a place, it can be seen or heard only slightly: Hazy sunshine filtered through the curtains.

**filth** /'fɪlθ/ n. 1 an extremely dirty substance: Wash that filth off your shoes. 2 very rude or offensive language, stories, or pictures about sex

**filthy** adj. [comparative filthier, superlative filthiest] 1 extremely dirty: Doesn’t he ever wash that jacket? It’s filthy.

**filter** adj. filthy rich (informal) extremely rich

**filtration** /fɪlˈtreɪʃən/ n. [C] CHEMISTRY the process of cleaning a liquid or gas by passing it through a filter: a water filtration system

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**final** /'fɪnəl/ adj. 1 [only before noun] last in a series of actions, events, parts of a story, etc.: the final chapter of the book 2 if a decision, offer, or agreement is final, it cannot be changed: I don’t think the final decision has been made. You can’t stay up late on a school night, and that’s final. 3 [only before noun] being the result at the end of a process: The final score was 86 to 78. [Orig: 1300—1400 French finales, from Latin finis “end”]

**final** n. [C] 1 the last and most important game, race, etc. in a competition: She skated very well in the final. | The Suns didn’t reach the Western Conference Finals. 2 an important test that students take at the end of each class in high school, or college: How did your finals go? | my chemistry final

**final** /'fɪnəl/ adj. -'nɔl/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the last part of a piece of music or a performance, which is often the most exciting part: the grand finale of a Broadway musical

**final** /'fɪnəlɪst/ n. [C] one of the people or teams that reaches the last part of a competition

**finality** /fɪnəˈlæti/ n. [U] the feeling or idea that something is finished and cannot be changed: She closed the door with a finality that said she would not be coming back.

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Can you find the kids something clean to wear?

**THESAURUS**

*discover* – to find something that was hidden or that people did not know about before: *They never discovered the truth about his past.*

*find* phr. v. (esp. informal) information that someone has learned as a result of studies, work, etc.: *the newest research findings*

*fine* adj. 1 good enough or acceptable *(by)* *all right:* *“What do you want for lunch?”* “A sandwich is fine.” *“More coffee?”* “No, I’m fine, thanks.” *“How about seeing a movie?”* “That’s fine by me.” 2 healthy and well: *“How are you?”* “Fine, thanks.”

**THESAURUS**

1 healthy, well, better, in (good) shape, physically fit ➔ HEALTHY

3 very good: He congratulated the team on a fine performance. | a selection of fine wines

4 *to make* someone pay money as a punishment: *He was fined $50 for speeding.*

5 *finesse* n. [U] if you do something with finesse, you do it with a lot of skill and style

6 *fine-tune* v. [T] to make small changes to something in order to make it as good as possible: *The team is still fine-tuning its game plan.*

7 *fingers* n. (plural) 1 one of the four long thin parts at the end of your hand, not including your thumb: Hold the thread between your fingers. *She has a ring on every finger.* ➔ INDEX FINGER, LITTLE FINGER, MIDDLE FINGER ➔ see picture on page A3

**SEE BY CHANCE** to discover something by chance: *She found a purse in the street.* | We found a good restaurant near the hotel.

**LEARN STH** to discover or learn new information: Researchers have found that girls tend to speak earlier than boys. | We got there early only to find that the tickets had all been sold. | Scientists are still trying to find a cure for AIDS.

**OPINION** to have an opinion or feeling about someone or something: Do you find him attractive? *I found it difficult/easy to understand her.*

**EXPERIENCE** to learn or know something by experience: I tried using oil, but I’ve found that butter works best.

**TIME/MONEY/ENERGY** to have enough of something to be able to do what you want to do: When do you find the time to read?

**find** n. [C] something very good or valuable that you discover by chance: That little Greek restaurant was a real find.

**finding** /ˈfaɪndɪŋ/ n. [usually plural] information that someone has learned as a result of studies, work, etc.: the newest research findings

Fine 1 /faɪn/ adj. 1 good enough or acceptable *(by)* all right: “What do you want for lunch?” “A sandwich is fine.” “More coffee?” “No, I’m fine, thanks.” “How about seeing a movie?” “That’s fine by me.” 2 healthy and well: “How are you?” “Fine, thanks.”

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finger

a finger. 3 keep/have your fingers crossed (spoken) said when you hope that something will happen the way you want: Keep your fingers crossed that the car makes it home. 4 put your finger on sth (informal) to realize exactly what is wrong, different, or unusual about something: There’s something strange about him, but I can’t put my finger on it. [OriGIn: Old English]

fin·ger·print /'fingərprɪnt/ n. [C] the hard flat part that covers the top end of your finger → see picture at hand

fin·ger·tip /'fingərtɪp/ n. [C] the end or last part of something, especially a race. It was a close finish (the race ended with the competitors close together), but Jarrett won. 2 [C.U] the way that a surface looks after it has been painted or polished: a table with a glossy finish | What kind of finish did you put on the deck?

fin·ished /'fɪnɪʃt/ adj. 1 [only before noun] completed: the finished product

fi·nite /'fɜːnt/ adj. having an end or a limit: the Earth’s finite resources

fire /ˈfaɪər/ n. [C] a tree with leaves shaped like needles that do not fall off in winter → see picture on page A10

fire1 /fɜːr/ n. 1 [C.U] uncontrolled flames and heat that destroy and damage things: Fire destroyed part of the building. | a forest fire | Police are trying to find out who started the fire. | It took firefigh ters two days to put out the fire (stop it burning). | The house is on fire (=burning)! | Some other buildings caught fire (=started to burn). | Risters set fire to cars and stores (=made them burn).

flames – the bright parts of a fire that you see burning in the air
blaze – the flames from a fire. or a large and dangerous fire: Freemen fought to keep the blaze under control
inferno (literary) – a very large and very dangerous fire: Soon, the house became a raging inferno
bonfire – a large outdoor fire: a bonfire at the beach
campfire – a fire that you build outdoors when you are camping

2 [C] burning wood or coal used to heat a room or provide heat: a campfire | Let’s light a fire in the fireplace. 3 [U] shooting by guns: Troops opened fire on (=started shooting at) the rebels. 4 be/ come under fire to be criticized very strongly [OriGIn: Old English fyr]
fire·wall /ˈfaɪərˈwɔːl/ n. [C] a system that protects a computer network from being used or looked at by people who do not have permission to do so.

fire·wood /ˈfaɪərˌwʊd/ n. [U] wood that has been cut or collected in order to be burned on a fire.

fire·work /ˈfaɪərˌwɜːk/ n. [C, usually plural] an object that burns or explodes to produce colored lights and noise in the sky; a Fourth of July fireworks display.

fire·drill /ˈfaɪərˌdrɪl/ n. an occasion when people practice how to leave a burning building safely.

fire·fig·her /ˈfaɪərˌfɪɡər/ n. someone whose job is to stop fires.

fire·crack·er /ˈfaɪərˌkrækər/ n. an object that burns or explodes to produce colored lights and noise in the sky.

fire·fly /ˈfaɪərˌflaɪ/ n. a small insect with a tail that shines in the dark.

fire·proof /ˈfaɪərˌprɔof/ adj. not easy to bend:

fire·place /ˈfaɪərˌplɑːs/ n. a large special vehicle that carries people and equipment to stop fires from burning.

fire·proof /ˈfaɪərˌprɔof/ adj. something that is fireproof cannot be damaged by fire.

fire·side /ˈfaɪərˌsaɪd/ n. [singular] the area close to a fireplace or around a small fire.

fire·watch /ˈfaɪərˌwɒtʃ/ n. [C] a building where the equipment used to stop fires from burning is kept, and where firefighters stay until they are needed.

fire·wall /ˈfaɪərˈwɔːl/ n. [C] a system that protects a computer network from being used or looked at by people who do not have permission to do so.

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1st number, pron. 1 at first: in the beginning; At first I thought he was weird, but now I really like him. 2 a first something that has never happened before: "Dad actually washed the dishes tonight." "That's a first." 3 the first person or thing in a series. My uncle was the first in my family to go to college. 4 the 1st of June (=first day of June)

first-aid n. [U] basic medical treatment that is given as soon as possible to someone who is injured or who suddenly becomes sick

first-floor n. [C] the floor of a building that is at ground level

first-hand adj. [only before noun] first-hand knowledge is knowledge that you get or learn yourself, not from other people—first-hand adv.: experience you have gained first-hand

first lady n. the First Lady the wife of the President of the U.S.

first-rate adj. extremely good; a first-rate performance

fish·cal /'fiskɑl/ adj. ECONOMICS relating to money, taxes, debts, etc., especially those involving the government: the budget for the forthcoming fiscal year | The country faces a fiscal crisis if the government fails to act immediately. [Origin: Old English fisca; related to Pisces]

fish·ery /'fɪʃərɪ/ n. (plural fisheries) [C] a part of the ocean that is used for catching fish as a business

fish·ing /'fɪʃɪŋ/ n. [U] the job or sport of catching fish: Do you want to go fishing?

fish·ing pole also fishing rod n. [C] a long thin pole with a long string and a hook tied to it, used for catching fish

first-person n. 1 the first person ENG. LANG. ARTS the form of a verb or PRONOUN that you use to show that you are the speaker. "I," "me," and "us" are all first person pronouns, and "am" is the first person singular of the verb "to be." 2 in the first person ENG. LANG. ARTS a story in the first person is told by the writer or a speaker who is involved in the story

first-person narrative/story ENG. LANG. ARTS a story that is told by a first person narrator

first-person narrator n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a person who writes or tells a story that s/he is involved in, and who refers to himself or herself as "I." A first person narrator only knows about the events s/he is involved in or is told about.

first-person singular of the verb "to be."
fit\(\text{\textdagger}\) /fɪt\(\text{\textdagger}\)/ 1 [T] to be the right size and shape for someone or something: The dress fit her perfectly. | This lid doesn’t fit very well. | C [I] to be the right size and shape for a particular space, and not be too big or too small: This key doesn’t seem to fit in the lock. | All of these pieces are supposed to fit together. | 3 [I,T] if something fits into a place, there is enough space for it: I don’t think we’ll be able to fit any more people into the car. | We can’t get the table to fit through the door. | 4 [T] to put a piece of equipment into a place, or a new part onto a machine, so that it is ready to be used: The windows and doors are all fitted with security locks. 5 [I,T] if something fits another thing, it is similar to or appropriate for it: A man fitting the police description (=looking like it was seen running from the park.) | We wanted an experienced journalist, and Watts fit the bill (=had the right experience). 2 present participle fitting. 1 [T,U] (past tense and past participle fitted) to decorate or repair a room or building: We fixed up the guest bedroom. 2 (informal) to find a romantic partner for someone: Rachel keeps trying to fix me up with her brother. 3 see fit to do sth (formal) to decide that it is right to do something, even though many people disagree: The government has seen fit to start testing more nuclear weapons. fit\(\text{\textdagger}\)ful /fɪt\(\text{\textdagger}\)\textdagger]\(\text{\textdagger}\)/ always starting and stopping, not continuous or regular: a fitful sleep fit\(\text{\textdagger}\)ness /fɪt\(\text{\textdagger}\)\textdagger]\(\text{\textdagger}\)/ the condition of being healthy or strong enough to do hard work or sports: classes to improve your physical fitness 2 the quality of being appropriate for something, especially a job: They were unsure of his fitness for a job as a social worker. fit\(\text{\textdagger}\)ted /fɪt\(\text{\textdagger}\)\textdagger]\(\text{\textdagger}\)/ 1 fitted clothes are designed so that they fit closely to someone’s body: a fitted jacket 2 be fitted with sth to have or include something as a permanent part: The food processor is fitted with three blades. fitting1 /'fɪtnɪ\(\text{\textdagger}\)/ (adj) right or appropriate: It was fitting that it rained the day of his funeral. | The game was a fitting end to the season. fitting2 /'fɪt\(\text{\textdagger}\)ɪ\(\text{\textdagger}\)\(\text{\textdagger}\)/ n. [C] an occasion when you put on clothes that are being made for you to find out if they fit 1 REPAIR to repair something that is broken or not working correctly: I’ve fixed your bike. | Do you know how to fix the problem? 2 PREPARE to prepare a meal or drinks: Let me fix you a drink. | Mom was fixing dinner. 3 DECIDE to decide on an exact time, place, price, etc.: Have you fixed a date for the wedding? | The interest rate was fixed at 6.5%. 4 HAIR/FACE to make your hair or makeup look neat and attractive: Let me fix my hair first and then we can go. 5 RESULT to make dishonest arrangements so that an election, competition, etc. has the results that you want: If you ask me, the game was fixed. | [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin fissus, past participle of fissere “to split”] fit\(\text{\textdagger}\)/ /fɪt\(\text{\textdagger}\)/ (v) figere to be fitted with sth 1 have/throw a fit (spoken) to become very angry and shout a lot: Mom’s going to have a fit when she sees what you’ve done. 2 a short period of time when someone stops being conscious and cannot control his/her body: an epileptic fit 3 a very strong emotion that you cannot control: a fit of rage 4 a period during which you laugh or cough a lot: I had a coughing fit during the concert. 5 be a good/tight/perfect etc. fit to fit a person or a particular space well, tightly, perfectly, etc.: The skirt’s a perfect fit. fit\(\text{\textdagger}\)ed /'fɪt\(\text{\textdagger}\)\(\text{\textdagger}\)/ (adj) 1 appropriate or good enough for something (NOT unfit): This book is not fit for publication. | You’re in no fit state to drive. 2 healthy and strong: He was young and physically fit. fit\(\text{\textdagger}\)fully /fɪt\(\text{\textdagger}\)\(\text{\textdagger}\)/ healthy, well, fine, better, in (good) shape ▸ HEALTHY
we miss the last bus. 3 get a fix on sb/sth  a) to find out exactly where someone or something is b) to understand what someone or something is really like 4 [singular] (stang) an amount of an illegal drug that someone needs to take regularly

**fix-a·tion** /fik'seʃən/ n. [C] a very strong interest in someone or something that is not healthy or natural: Brian has a fixation with motorcycles.

—fixed /fik'stɪd/ adj. 1 a fixed amount or time cannot be changed: pensioners on a fixed income 2 firmly fastened to something and in a particular position: a mirror fixed to the wall 3 have fixed ideas/opinions (disapproving) to have opinions or ideas that will not change

**fix·ed·ly** /fɪksɪdli/ adv. without looking at or thinking about anything else: Ann stared fixedly at the screen.

**fix·a·tion** —fixated /fɪksɪd/ adj. extremely shocked or surprised in someone or something that is not healthy or

**fizzle out** /ˈflɪzləʊt/ v. to gradually end in a weak or disappointing way: The party fizzled out before midnight.

**flag** /flæɡ/ n. 1 (C usually plural) a piece of equipment that is attached inside a house, such as an electric light or a faucet; a bathroom with gold-plated fixtures 2 be a (permanent) fixture to always be present, and unlikely to move or go away: He’s been a fixture in the Senate since 1968.

**fizz** /fɪz/ n. [singular, U] the bubbles of gas in some types of drinks or the sound they make ➔ see picture or page A7 ➔ fizzy /ˈfɪzɪ/ adj.

**fizzle out** /ˈflɪzləʊt/ v. to gradually end in a weak or disappointing way: The party fizzled out before midnight.

**fla·men·co** /fləˈmɛnkoʊ/ n. [C] an extremely exciting Spanish dance, or the music for this dance [Origin: 1800—1900 Spanish “person from Flanders;” in former times the people of Flanders wore bright clothes and were often thought to look like gypsy dancers]
flam·ing  /ˈflæmɪŋ/  adj. [only before noun] 1 very bright: flaming red hair  2 burning strongly and brightly: flaming torches

flam·in·go  /ˈflæmɪŋgo/  n. (plural flamingos or flamingoes) [C] a tall tropical water bird with long thin legs, pink feathers, and a long neck. [Spanish flamenco, from Provençal flamenc “flamingo, fire-bird”]

flam·ma·ble  /ˈflæməbəl/  adj. something that is flammable burns very easily (ANT: nonflammable

flap  /flæp/  v. [I,T] 1 to suddenly shine brightly for a short time, or to make something shine in this way: Lightning flashed overhead. | Why did that guy flash his headlights at me?

flap1  /flæp/  n. [C] 1 a sudden quick bright light: a flash of lightning  2 a bright light on a camera that you use when taking photographs indoors or when there is not much light: Did the flash go off?

flap2  n. [C] a word with a card or picture on it, used in teaching

flap3  v. [I] to suddenly shine brightly

fla·min·go  /ˈflæmɪŋgo/  n. (pl. flamingos) [C] a tall tropical water bird with long thin legs, pink feathers, and a long neck. [Spanish flamenco, from Provençal flamenc “flamingo, fire-bird”]

flap·per  /ˈflæpər/  n. (pl. flappers) a young woman who likes to dance. [Slang]

flap·ping  /ˈflæpɪŋ/  adj. flapping or flapping

flap·ping  /ˈflæpɪŋ/  adj. flapping or flapping

flap·per  /ˈflæpər/  n. (pl. flappers) a young woman who likes to dance. [Slang]

flash  /flæʃ/  v. 1 [I,T] to suddenly shine brightly for a short time, or to make something shine in this way: Lightning flashed overhead. | Why did that guy flash his headlights at me?

fla·min·go  /ˈflæmɪŋgo/  n. (pl. flamingos) [C] a tall tropical water bird with long thin legs, pink feathers, and a long neck. [Spanish flamenco, from Provençal flamenc “flamingo, fire-bird”]

flan·nel  /ˈflænəl/  n. [U] soft light cotton or wool cloth that is used for making warm clothes: a flannel shirt

flap  /flæp/  v. (flapped, flapping) 1 [I] if a bird flaps its wings, it moves and goes down. 2 [I] if a piece of cloth, paper, etc. flaps, it moves around quickly and makes a noise: The ship’s sail flapped in the wind.

flap  /flæp/  n. [C] a thin flat piece of cloth, paper, skin, etc. that is attached by one end to a surface, which you can lift up easily: the flap of the envelope

flaring  /ˈflærɪŋ/  adj. flaring or flaring

fla·min·go  /ˈflæmɪŋgo/  n. (pl. flamingos) [C] a tall tropical water bird with long thin legs, pink feathers, and a long neck. [Spanish flamenco, from Provençal flamenc “flamingo, fire-bird”]

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flat

even – flat, level, and smooth: Make sure that the floor is even before laying tiles.

horizontal – a line, point, or surface is straight, flat, and not sloping; horizontal layers of rock

2 flat rate/fee etc. an amount of money that is paid and that does not increase or decrease: They charge a flat rate for delivery.

3 a tire that is flat does not have enough air inside it

4 a drink that is flat does not taste fresh because it has no more bubbles of gas: This Coke is completely flat.

5 a flat refusal/denial etc. a refusal, etc. that is definite and which someone will not change

6 flat rate for delivery.

7 a tire that is flat does not have enough air inside it:

8 to become flat:

9 develops two features or qualities, who is not interesting and

10 enough air inside it:

11 to make someone look as attractive as s/he can:

12 to move the tongue against, flatter]

13 to give something a particular taste or

14 to give food or drink a particular flavor

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150 to move the tongue against, flatter]
flesh·y /flēshˈē/ adj; a fleshy country, organization, etc. is new and still developing: a fledgling republic
flee /fli/ v (past tense and past participle fled /fliːd/) [ˈT] to leave somewhere very quickly in order to escape from danger: The president was forced to flee the country.

fleece /flɛs/ n [C] 1 the wool of a sheep 2 an artificial soft material used for making warm coats —fleecey adj
fleece2 v [T] (informal) to charge someone too much money for something, usually by tricking him/her
fleet /flɪt/ n [C] 1 a group of ships, or all the ships in a navy 2 a group of vehicles that are controlled by one company: a fleet of trucks
fleet·ing /ˈflɛtɪŋ/ adj; happening for only a moment: a fleeting smile

flesh /flɛʃ/ n [U] 1 the soft part of the body of a person or animal, between the skin and the bones: a freshwater fish with firm white flesh 2 the soft part of a fruit or vegetable that you eat —see picture on page 414 3 (see/meet sb) in the flesh to see someone whom you previously had only seen in a picture, on television, or in a movie: He’s more handsome in the flesh than on television. 4 your own flesh and blood someone who is part of your family
flesh2 v flesh·ed out phr v to add more details to something: You need to flesh out your essay with more examples.

flesh·y /ˈflɛʃɪ/ adj; having a lot of flesh: a round, fleshy face
flew /flu/ v the past tense of FLY
flex /flɛks/ v [T] to bend and move part of your body so that your muscles become tight
flex·i·ble /ˈflɛksəbəl/ (ˈɛksə-) adj 1 able to change easily —inflexible: flexible working hours  2 easy to bend; flexible plastic [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin flexibilis, from flexus, past participle of flexere “to bend”] —flexibility /ˈflɛksəbɪlətɪ/ n [U]: You need some flexibility in how you deal with bad behavior: Stretching improves your flexibility.
flex·time /ˈflɛks,tɜrm/ n [U] a system in which people can change the times at which they start and finish working
flick1 /flɪk/ v 1 [T] to make something move by hitting or pushing it quickly, especially with your thumb and finger: Barry flicked the ash from his cigarette. —see picture on page A8 2 [I,T] to move with a quick sudden movement, or to make something move in this way: She flicked her hair back from her face. 3 [T] to press a switch to start or stop electrical equipment: He flicked the light switch on.

flick2 n [C] 1 (spoken) a movie: That was a great flick! 2 a short sudden movement or hit with your hand, a whip, etc.

flick·er1 /ˈflɪkər/ v [I] 1 to burn or shine with an unsteady light: flickering candles 2 (literary) if an emotion or expression flickers on someone’s face, it appears for only a short time: A look of anger flickered across Andrea’s face.

flick·er2 n 1 [singular] an unsteady light that goes on and off quickly: the flicker of the old gas lamp 2 a flicker of interest/guilt etc. a feeling or an expression on your face that only continues for a short time: Not even a flicker of emotion showed on his face.

fli·er /ˈflɪər/ n [C] a sheet of paper advertising something

flight /flɪt/ n 1 [C] a trip in an airplane or space vehicle, or the airplane or vehicle that is making the trip: We caught the next flight home. | Our flight leaves in 20 minutes. | We almost missed our flight. | I’m coming in on Flight 255 from Chicago. 2 [U] the act of flying through the air: a bird in flight 3 [C] a set of stairs between one floor and the next: She fell down a whole flight of stairs. 4 [U] the act of avoiding a difficult situation by leaving or escaping: The movie ends with the family’s flight from Austria in World War II. [Origin: Old English flēht]

flight·at·tend·ant n [C] someone who is responsible for the comfort and safety of the passengers on an airplane
flight·deck n [C] the place where the pilot sits to control the airplane
flight·less adj /ˈflɪtəls/ adj; a bird that is flightless is unable to fly
flight·y /ˈflɪtɪ/ adj; someone who is flighty changes his/her ideas or activities a lot without finishing them or being serious about them
flim·sy /ˈflɪmzɪ/ adj 1 flimsy clothing or material is thin, light, and does not cover much of the body: a flimsy summer blouse 2 weak and not made very well: a flimsy table 3 a flimsy argument, excuse, etc. does not seem very likely and people do not believe it: The evidence against him is very flimsy.

flinch /ˈflɪns/ v [I] 1 to make a sudden small backward movement when you are hurt or afraid of something: He raised his hand, and the child flinched. 2 to avoid doing something because it is difficult or unpleasant: He never flinches from the truth, no matter how painful.
fling /flɪŋ/ v (past tense and past participle flung /flʌŋ/) [T] to throw or move something quickly with a lot of force: She flung her coat onto the bed and sat down. | Val flung her arms around my neck.

flirt /flɜːt/ n. [C] a short and not very serious sexual relationship

flint /flɪnt/ n. [C]U a type of very hard black or gray stone that makes a small flame when you strike it with steel

flip /flɪp/ v. (flipped, flipping): 1 [T] to turn over quickly, or to make something turn over: The vehicle flipped over several times. | Let's flip a coin to see who goes first. 2 [T] to change the position of something: You just flip a switch and the machine does everything for you. 3 also flip out [informal] to suddenly become very angry or upset, or start behaving in a crazy way: Harry flipped out when he found out that I'd wrecked his motorcycle.

flip through sth phr. v. to look at a book, magazine, etc. quickly

flip-flop n. [C] a movement in which you jump up and turn over in the air, so that your feet go over your head

flip-flop v. informal (flip-flopping) to turn over in the air, so that your feet go over your head

flip chart n. [C] large pieces of paper which are connected at the top so that you can turn the pages over to present information to groups of people

flip-flop n. [C] (informal) an occasion when someone changes his/her decision... flip-flop v. [I]

flip-pant /ˈflɪpənt/ adj. not serious about something that other people think you should be serious about: a flippant answer

flip-ped /flɪpt/ n. [C] 1 a flat part on the body of some large sea animals, used for pushing themselves through water. 2 a large flat rubber shoe that you use in order to help you swim faster

flip side n. [singular] (informal) the bad effects of something that also has good effects: The flip side is that the medicine may cause hair loss.

flirt /flɜːt/ v. [I] to behave toward someone as though you are sexually attracted to him/her, but not in a very serious way: He's always flirting with the women in the office. 

flirt with sth phr. v. 1 to consider doing something, but not be very serious about it: I've been flirting with the idea of moving to Greece. 2 flirt with danger/disaster etc. to do something that might be dangerous or have a very bad effect

flirt n. [C] someone who flirts: Dave is such a flirt!

flir-ta-tion /flɜːrɪˈteɪʃən/ n. [U] behavior that shows you are sexually attracted to someone, but not in a serious way.

flood /floʊd/ v. 1 a) [I] to stay or move on the surface of a liquid without sinking: Leaves were floating on the surface of the water. | Their raft was floating away. b) [T] to put something on the surface of a liquid so that it does not sink: Children were floating small boats on the lake. 2 [I] to stay in the air or move slowly through the air: I watched a balloon float up into the sky. 3 [T] to suggest an idea or plan, especially in order to find out what people think about it: Bob floated the idea in a recent meeting. 4 [T] ECONOMICS to sell shares in a company or business to the public for the first time [origin: Old English flotan]

floater /ˈfloʊtər/ n. 1 a large vehicle that is decorated to be part of a parade. 2 a soft drink that has ice cream floating in it

flock /flɒk/ n. [C] 1 a group of sheep, goats, or birds: a flock of geese. 2 a large group of people of the same type

flock v. [I] if people flock to a place, a lot of them go there: People are flocking to that new Thai restaurant.

flog /flɔɡ/ (flogged, flogging) [T] to beat a person or animal with a whip or stick as a punishment —flogging n. [C]

flood /flʌd/ v. 1 [T] to make a place become covered with water, or to become covered with water: The river flooded the valley every spring. | The basement flooded and everything got soaked. 2 [I/T] to arrive or go somewhere in large numbers or amounts: Offers of help came flooding in. 3 be flooded with sth to receive so many letters, complaints, etc. that you cannot deal with them all: After the show, the station was flooded with calls from angry viewers. 4 flood the market ECONOMICS to sell something in very large quantities, so that the price goes down. 5 [I] if a memory or a feeling floods back, you remember it very strongly

flood n. [C] 1 a very large amount of water that covers an area that is usually dry: The town was destroyed by floods. 2 a very large number of
THESSALUS

ground, land, earth

2 one of the levels in a building: My office is on the third floor.
3 ocean/forest/valley etc. floor the ground at the bottom of the ocean or in a forest
> a picture at PHOTIC
4 the floor a) the part of a public or government building where people discuss things: an argument on the Senate floor
b) the people attending a public meeting: Are there any questions from the floor?
5 an area in a room where people can dance: couples on the dance floor
6 an area in a building where a lot of people do their job: the factory floor

Old English floor

floor2 v. [T] 1 to surprise or shock someone so much that she does not know what to say or do: I was completely floored by his question.
2 to make a car go as fast as possible

floor-board

flooring n. [U] a material used to make or cover floors

floor-length adj. long enough to reach the floor: a floor-length skirt

floor plan n. [C] a drawing that shows the shape of a room or rooms in a building and the positions of things in it, as seen from above

floozies n. (plural floozies) [C] informal. a woman who has sexual relationships with a lot of different men

flopped v. (flopped, flopping) [I] 1 to sit or fall down quickly, especially because you are tired: Joe flopped down on the bed.
2 informal. if something such as a product, play, or plan flops, it is not successful: The musical flopped after its first week on Broadway.

floppy adj. soft and hanging loosely down: a floppy hat

floppy disk also floppy n. [C] a small flat piece of plastic, used for storing information from a computer

flopping n. [C] a large area of flat land on either side of a river that becomes covered with water when the river is too full

text continued...
flow /ˈfləʊ/ n. [C] 1. a natural tendency of things to happen in a particular way: The river flows past our house.
2. a natural movement: The temperature in the room fluctuated wildly.
3. a natural movement of blood: If you grow plants, will they seem to go well together and make one place to another?

flow·er /ˈfləʊər/ n. [C] 1. a colored part of a plant or tree that produces the seeds or fruit: The tree has beautiful pink flowers in early spring.
2. a small plant that produces beautiful flowers: She’s growing vegetables and flowers in the garden.
3. in flower a plant that is in flower has flowers on it.

flow·er·bed /ˈfləʊərˌbɛd/ n. [C] an area of ground in which flowers are grown.

flow·er·pot /ˈfləʊərˌpɒt/ n. [C] a pot in which you grow plants.

flow·ery /ˈfləʊər.i/ adj. decorated with pictures of flowers: a flowery dress.

flow·er·y·bed /ˈfləʊərˌbɛd/ n. [C] an area of ground in which flowers are grown.

flow·chart /ˈfləʊ.tʃɑːrt/ n. [C] a drawing that uses shapes and arrows to show how a series of actions or parts of a system are connected with each other: see picture at CHART.

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flow·chart /ˈfləʊ.tʃɑːrt/ n. [C] a drawing that uses shapes and arrows to show how a series of actions or parts of a system are connected with each other: see picture at CHART.
flush /flush/ n. [C] (informal) something that only happens because of chance or luck: Their victory was a flush.

flung /flʌŋ/ v. the past tense and past participle of fling

flunk /flʌŋk/ v. [I, T] (informal) to fail a test or course, or to give someone a low grade so s/he does this: I flunked the history exam. | Mrs. Harris flunked me in English.

flunk out phr. v. (informal) to be forced to leave a school or college because your work is not good enough: Tim flunked out of Yale.

flun·ky /ˈflʌŋkri/ n. (plural flunkies) [C] (informal) someone who does the boring or physical work that someone else tells him or her to do

flu-o-resent /ˈfluəˌres-tənt/ adj. 1 a fluorescent light is a very bright electric light in the form of a tube 2 fluorescent colors shine very brightly [Origin: 1800—1900 fluor spar, type of fluorescent mineral (18—21 centuries), from Modern Latin fl uor “mineral used for melting,” from Latin fluere “to flow.”] 3 [C] usually in the form belonging to the halogen group.

flurry /ˈflʌri/ n. [I, T] (plural flurries) [C] usually singular] an occasion when there is suddenly a lot of activity for a short time: His arrival produced a flurry of excitement. 2 [C] usually plural an occasion when it snows for a short time: Snow flurries are expected tonight.

flush1 /flʌʃ/ v. 1 [I, T] if a toilet flushes, or if you flush it, you make water go through it to clean it 2 [I] to become red in the face, especially because you are embarrassed or angry → flushed: Billy flushed and looked down. 3 [I, T] also flush out to clean something by forcing water through it: Drinking water helps flush out harmful substances from the body.

flush2 n. 1 [singular] the red color that appears on your face when you are embarrassed or angry 2 a flush of pride/embarrassment/happiness etc. a sudden feeling of pride, embarrassment, etc.: He felt a strong flush of pride as he watched his daughter on stage.

flush3 adj. [not before noun] 1 if two surfaces are flush, they are at exactly the same level, so that the place where they meet is flat: Is that cupboard flush with the wall? 2 (informal) if someone is flush, s/he has plenty of money: I’ll buy dinner. I’m feeling flush right now.

flushed /ˈflʌʃt/ adj. 1 red in the face: You look a little flushed. 2 flushed with excitement/success excited or pleased in a way that is easy to notice: Jill run in, flushed with excitement.

flus·tered /ˈflʌstərd/ adj. feeling nervous and confused: Jay got flustered and forgot what he was supposed to say.

flute /flʌt/ n. [C] a musical instrument shaped like a pipe that you play by holding it across your lips and blowing into it [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French flaut e, from Old Provençal flaut] → see picture at WOODWIND —flutist n. [C]

flut-ter /ˈflʌtər/ v. 1 [I, T] if a bird or insect flutters, or flutters its wings, its wings move quickly and lightly up and down: moths fluttering around the light 2 [I] to wave or move gently in the air: flags fluttering in the wind 3 [I] if your heart or your stomach flutters, you feel very excited or nervous —flutter n. [singular]

flux /flʌks/ n. be in (a state of) flux to be changing a lot so that you cannot be sure what will happen: The economy is in flux at the moment.

fly1 /flai/ v. (past tense flew /flu/, past participle flown /flown/ or person singular flies) 1 THROUGH AIR [I, T] to move through the air, or to make something do this: We watched the birds flying overhead. | He was flying a kite in the park. | The planes fly right over our house. 2 TRAVEL [I] to travel by airplane: Are you going to fly or drive? | From flown to Paris last week. 3 AIRLINE [I, T] to use a particular AIRLINE or use a particular type of ticket when flying: He usually flies first class. 4 BE A PILOT [I, T] to be the pilot of an airplane: Bill’s learning to fly. 5 SEND SB/STH BY AIRPLANE [T] to take goods or people somewhere by airplane: Food and medicine are being flown into the area. 6 MOVE [I] to suddenly move very quickly: Timmy flew down the stairs and out the door. | The door suddenly flew open. 7 TIME [I] (informal) if time flies, it seems to pass quickly: Is it 5:30 already? Boy, time sure does fly! | Last week just flew by. 8 fly off the handle (informal) to suddenly become angry for no good reason 9 FLAG [I, T] if a flag is flying, it is fixed to the top of a tall pole.

fly2 n. (plural flies) [C] 1 a common small flying insect with two wings: There were flies all over the food. 2 (informal) the part at the front of a pair of pants that you can open: Your fly is unzipped. 3 a hook that is made to look like a fly, used for catching fish

fly-by-night adj. [only before noun] (informal, disapproving) a fly-by-night organization cannot be trusted and is not likely to exist very long; fly-by-night operators who take your money and run

fly-er /ˈflaiər/ n. [C] a flier

fly-ing /ˈfliːən/ n. [U] the activity of traveling by airplane or of being a pilot: fear of flying

flying2 adj. 1 able to fly: a type of flying insect 2 with flying colors if you pass a test with flying colors, you are very successful on it

flying `saucer n. [C] a space vehicle shaped like
fly-swatter  /flaiˈswætər/ n  [C] a plastic square attached to a long handle, used for killing flies

FM  n  [U] frequency modulation a system of broadcasting radio programs which produces a clear sound → AM

foal  /ˈfeʊl/ n  [C] a very young horse

foam1  /ˈfoʊm/ n  [U] 1 a lot of very small BUBBLES on the surface of something: white foam on the tops of the waves  2 a light solid substance filled with many very small BUBBLES of air: foam packing material —foamy adj.

foam2  /foʊm/ v  [I] 1 to produce foam  2 foam at the mouth to be very angry

foam-rubber  n  [U] soft rubber full of air BUBBLES that is used, for example, to fill PILLOWS

fo-cal point  /ˈfoʊkæl ˈpɔɪnt/ n  [C] someone or something that you pay the most attention to: Television has become the focal point of most American homes.

fo-cus1  /ˈfɔʊkəs/ (Ac) n  [I,T] 1 to give all your attention to a particular thing: In his speech he focused on the economy.  2 She tried to focus her attention on her work.

focus2  /ˈfɔʊkəs/ n  [S] 1 a special attention that you give to a particular person or subject: Our main focus is on helping people get back to work.  2 in focus/out of focus if a photograph, camera, etc. is in focus, the edges of the things you see are clear; if it is out of focus, the edges are not clear

fo-cused (Ac) /ˈfɔʊkəst/ adj paying careful attention to what you are doing, in a way that shows you are determined to succeed: You need to practice hard and stay focused.

fod-der  /ˈfadər/ n  [U] food for farm animals

fog1  /ˈfoʊɡ, ˈfɑːɡ/ n  [C,U] cloudy air near to the ground that is difficult for you to see through: I could hardly see the road through thick/heavy fog.

fog2  /ˈfoʊɡ/ or /ˈfɑːɡ/ v  (fogged, fogging) [I,T] if glass fogs or becomes fogged, it becomes covered with very small drops of water so you cannot see through it: My glasses fogged up as soon as I stepped outside.

fo-gey, foggy  /ˈfɑːɡi/ n  plural fogeys or fogies [C] (informal) someone who is old-fashioned and who does not like change: Don’t be such an old fogey.

fog-gy  /ˈfoʊgɪ, ˈfɑːɡɪ/ adj (comparative foggier, superlative foggiest) 1 not clear because of FOG: a foggy morning  2 I don’t have the foggiest idea (spoken, old-fashioned) said in order to emphasize that you do not know something: I don’t have the foggiest idea what his address is.

fog-horn  /ˈfoʊɡhorn/ n  [C] a loud horn used by ships in a FOG to warn other ships of their position.

foi-ble  /ˈfoɪbəl/ n  [C] (formal) a habit that someone has that is slightly strange or silly

foil  /ˈfoɪl/ n  [U] metal sheets that are thin like paper, used for wrapping food: Cover the pan tightly with aluminum foil.

foil  v  [I,T] if you foil someone’s plans, you stop him/her from doing something

foist  /ˈfoɪst/ v

foist sth on/upon sb phr v to make someone accept something that s/he does not want: Marie is always trying to foist her religious beliefs on everyone.
picture on a computer screen that shows you where a file is kept

**folk** /fouk/ n. [U] **BIOLOGY** the leaves of a plant

**folk** /fouk/ adj. [only Before noun] **ENG. LANG. ARTS** folk music, art, dancing, etc. is traditional and typical of the ordinary people who live in a particular area [**ORIGIN**: Old English *fōlce*]

**folk** /fouk/ n. 1 sb’s folks your parents or family; I need to call my folks sometime this weekend. 2 *folks* [plural] (spoken) said when you are talking to a group of people in a friendly way: That’s all for now, folks. 3 *folks* [plural] (informal) people: Most folks around here are very friendly. 4 [U] **ENG. LANG. ARTS** folk music

**folk-lore** /fouk-lar/ n. [U] **ENG. LANG. ARTS** the traditional stories, customs, etc. of the ordinary people of a particular area

**folk** /fouk/ n. [U] **ENG. LANG. ARTS** traditional music that is played by the ordinary people of a particular area

**folk-sy** /fouk-si/ adj. (informal) friendly and informal: The town has a certain folksy charm.

**folk** /fouk/ n. [C] **ENG. LANG. ARTS** a traditional spoken story from a particular area that is passed on by adults telling it to children. Folk tales usually form part of a particular society’s **CULTURE** (=customs, beliefs, and way of life).

**fol-li-cle** /follis-kul/ n. [C] **BIOLOGY** one of the small holes in the skin that hair grows from. A follicle consists of a group of cells. 2 **BIOLOGY** a space that forms around an egg and the surrounding cells when the egg is developing inside a female’s body [**ORIGIN**: 1400—1500 Modern Latin *folliculus*, from Latin *follis* “bag”]

**follow** /fou-lou/ 1 **COME BEHIND** [T] to walk, drive, etc. behind or after someone else: If you follow me, I’ll show you to your room. The president came in, followed by a crowd of photographers. | You go ahead — I’ll follow later. 2 **IN ORDER TO WATCH SB** [T] to go closely behind someone else in order to find out where s/he is going: Marlowe looked over his shoulder to make sure no one was following him.

**chase** – to quickly follow someone or something in order to catch him, her, or it: Police chased the thief down the street.

**pursue** (formal) – to chase or follow someone or something in order to catch him, her, or it: We ran faster, but he continued to pursue us.

**run after** – to chase someone or something: She started to leave, and Smith ran after her.

**tail** (informal) – to secretly watch and follow someone such as a criminal: Police have been tailing him.

**track** – to search for a person or animal by following a smell or marks on the ground: The police used dogs to track the missing girl.

**stalk** – to follow a person or animal quietly in order to catch, attack, or kill him, her, or it: a tiger stalking its prey

3 **HAPPEN AFTER** [T,T] to happen or come immediately after something else: There was a shout from the garage followed by a loud crash. | In the days that followed, Angie tried to forget about Sam.

4 **follow** [the instructions/rules/advice etc. to do something according to how the instructions, rules, etc. say it should be done: Did you follow the instructions on the box?

5 **follow** [suit to do the same thing as someone else, after she has done it: He praised Kim and encouraged others to follow suit. | When Allied Stores reduced prices, other companies were forced to follow suit.

6 **follow** (in) sb’s footsteps to do the same job that someone else did before you: Toshi followed in his father’s footsteps and started his own business.

7 **BE INTERESTED** [T] to be interested in something, especially a sport, and pay attention to it: Do you follow baseball at all?

8 **follow** used in order to introduce a list of names, instructions, etc.: The winners are as follows: first place, Tony Gwynn; second place, ...

9 **UNDERSTAND** [T] (spoken) to understand something such as an explanation or story: Sorry, I don’t follow you.

10 **follow** that used in order to show that something must be true as a result of something else that is true: If interest rates come down, it follows that more people will borrow money.

11 **GO IN A DIRECTION** [T] to continue on a road or path, or go in the same direction as a river: The road follows the river for the next six miles.

12 **BELIEVE/OBEY** [T] to believe in or obey a particular set of religious or political ideas: They still follow the teachings of Gandhi. [**ORIGIN**: Old English *folgian*]

**follow** sb around phr. v. to keep following someone everywhere s/he goes: My little brother is always following me around.

**follow** sth • • through phr. v. to do what needs to be done to complete something or make it successful: Harry was trained as an actor, but he never followed through with it.

**follow** sth • • up phr. v. to find out more about something, or to do more about something: Did Jaye ever follow up on that job possibility in Tucson?

**following** /fou-lou-ing/ adj. the following day/ year/chapter etc. the day, year, etc. after the one you have just mentioned: Neil arrived on Friday, and his wife came the following day.

**following** n. 1 [singular] a group of people who support or admire someone such as a performer
following

The band has a big following in Europe. 2 the following the people or things that you are going to mention next: To open an account, you will need the following: ID, proof of residency and a minimum deposit of $50.

following 3 prep. immediately after: There will be time for questions following the lecture.

follow-up n. 1 [C] a book, movie, article, etc. that comes after another one that has the same subject or characters: The studio is planning to do a follow-up next year. 2 a follow-up to their successful first album 2 [C,U] something that is done to make sure that earlier actions have been successful or effective — follow-up adj. [only before noun]

folly 1 /'foli/ n. (plural follies) [C,U] (formal) a very stupid thing to do: It would be sheer folly to buy another car at this point.

font /fɒnt/ n. /fɒnt/ v. 1 [T] to gently touch and move your fingers over part of someone’s body in a way that shows love or sexual desire

fond /fɒnd/ adj. 1 be fond of sb/sth to like someone or something very much: Mrs. Winters is very fond of her grandchildren. 2 fond memories memories that make you happy when you think of them: Marie still had fond memories of their time together. 3 be fond of doing sth to enjoy doing something, and to do it often: Dad is very fond of telling that story. 4 [only before noun] a fond look, smile, action, etc. shows that you like someone very much: As we left, we said a fond farewell. — fondness n. [U]

fondle /fɒndl/ v. [T] to gently touch and move your fingers over part of someone’s body in a way that shows love or sexual desire.

fondly /fɒndli/ adv. 1 in a way that shows you like someone or something very much: Greta smiled fondly at him from across the room. 2 fondly remember/recall to feel happy when you remember what you liked about a person or place: That trip is still fondly remembered by all of us.

font /fɒnt/ n. [C] 1 a set of printed letters that is a particular size and shape 2 a stone container in a church that holds the water used for the ceremony of BAPTISM

food /fʊd/ n. [C,U] things that people and animals eat, such as vegetables or meat ➔ fast food, health food, junk food: I love Chinese food. We didn’t have enough food for everyone. | the frozen foods section of the supermarket

frozen – packed and stored at very low temperatures

processed – processed food has chemicals in it to make it last longer

organic – produced without using harmful chemicals

vegetarian – containing no meat or fish

nutritious/nourishing/wholesome – good for your health

2 food for thought something that makes you think carefully about something: The teacher’s advice certainly gave me food for thought. [Origin: Old English fodar]

food bank n. [C] a place that gives food to people who need it

food chain n. [singular] biology animals and plants considered as a group in which one animal is eaten by another animal, which is eaten by another, etc.

food poisoning n. [U] an illness caused by eating food that contains harmful bacteria

food processor n. [C] a piece of electrical equipment for preparing food, that cuts or mixes it very quickly

food stamp n. [C] usually plural an official piece of paper, given by the government to poor people, that can be used instead of money to buy food

food-stuff /'fʊdست/ n. [C] usually plural food – used especially when talking about the business of producing or selling food

food web n. [C] biology all the connected and dependent food chains in a particular place

fool /fʊl/ n. [C] 1 a stupid person: I felt like a fool, locking my keys in the car like that. 2 make a fool of yourself to do something stupid that you feel embarrassed about later: Sorry if I made a fool of myself last night. I was drunk. 3 make a fool of sb to deliberately try to make someone seem stupid: She made a fool of me in front of all the other students. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French fol, from Latin follis “bag for blowing air”]

foold v. 1 [T] to trick or deceive someone: Don’t be fooled into buying more insurance than you need. 2 you could have fooled me (spoken) said when you do not believe what someone has told you: “Look, we’re doing our best to fix it.” “Well, you could have fooled me.” 3 be fooling yourself to try to make yourself believe something that you know is not really true: You’re fooling yourself if you think he’s going to come back to you.

fool around phr. v. 1 to waste time behaving in a silly way or doing things that are not important: Stop fooling around and start studying! 2 to behave in a way which is careless and not responsible: Stop fooling around with those scissors before someone gets hurt. 3 to have a sexual relationship with someone else, especially when you should not
foot with abbr. phr. v. (informal) to touch or play with something in a careless way. Don’t foot with that control panel unless you know what you’re doing.

foot-hardy /'fʊtˌhɑrdɪ/ adj. taking risks that are not necessary

foot-ish /ˈfʊtʃɪʃ/ adj. not sensible or wise: It was a very foolish thing to do. | a foolish woman —foolishly adv.: I foolishly agreed to go with them. —foolishness n. [U]

foot-proof /ˈfʊtprúf/ adj. a foolproof plan, method, etc. is certain to be successful

foot /fʊt/ n. [C]
1 BODY PART (plural feet /fɪt/) the part of your body that you stand on and walk on: Turner kicks with his left/right foot. | He always walks around in bare feet (without shoes and socks). — see picture on page A3

2 MEASUREMENT (plural feet or foot) (written abbreviation ft.) a unit for measuring length, equal to 12 inches or 0.3048 meters
3 on foot if you go somewhere on foot, you walk there: We set out to explore the city on foot.
4 the foot of sth the lowest part of something such as a mountain or tree, or the end of something such as a bed
5 on your feet a) to be standing for a long time without sitting down: Waitresses are on their feet all day. b) to be healthy again after being sick: It’s good to see you on your feet again!
6 off your feet sitting or lying down, rather than standing or walking: The doctor told me to stay off my feet for a few days.
7 get/rise/jump etc. to your feet to stand up after you have been sitting: The fans cheered and rose to their feet.
8 set foot in sth to go into a place: If that woman ever sets foot in this house, I’m leaving!
9 put your foot down a) to say very firmly what someone must or not do: Brett didn’t want to go to the doctor, but Dad put his foot down. b) to make a car go faster
10 put your feet up to relax and rest, especially by having your feet supported on something
11 put your foot in your mouth to accidentally say something that embarrasses or upsets someone
12 have/keep both feet on the ground to be sensible and practical in the way you live your life
13 get your foot in the door to get your first opportunity to work in a particular organization or industry
14 have one foot in the grave (humorous) to be old
15 ON SEA/LAND ANIMAL BIOLOGY a muscle used to move forward, found on the lower part of a sea or land animal that has a soft body covered by a hard shell
16 POETRY ENG. LANG. ARTS a part of a line of poetry in which there is one strong beat and one or two weaker ones, to give the line a rhythm → iamb, anapest, dactyl, trochee, spondee
17 -footed having a particular number or type of feet: a four-footed animal | a flat-footed man
18 -footer being a particular number of feet in length: Our sailboat’s a twenty-footer. — see picture on page A11

foot /fʊt/ v. foot the bill (informal) to pay for something: Her father is footing the bill for flying lessons.

footage /ˈfʊtɪdʒ/ n. [U] a film that shows a particular event: black-and-white footage of the 1936 Olympics

football /ˈfʊtbɔːl/ n. [U] a game in which two teams of 11 players carry, kick, or throw a ball into an area at the end of a field to win points: a football game → see picture on page A4

footbridge /ˈfʊtbɹɪdʒ/ n. [C] a narrow bridge for people to walk over

footfall /ˈfʊtfɔːl/ n. [C] (literary) the sound of each step when someone is walking → see picture on page A11

foothold /ˈfʊthəʊld/ n. [C] 1 a position from which you can start trying to get what you want: The Republicans gained a foothold during the last elections. 2 a space where you can safely put your foot when climbing a rock

footlight /ˈfʊtlɪt/ n. [plural] a row of lights along the front of the stage in a theater

footlocker /ˈfʊtlɒkər/ n. [C] a large strong box that you keep your things in

footloose /ˈfʊtlʊs/ adj. able to do what you want and enjoy yourself because you are not responsible for anyone or anything: No, I’m not married – still footloose and fancy free.

footnote /ˈfʊtnʊt/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a note in a book at the bottom of a page, which gives more information about something on that page

footpath /ˈfʊtpɑːθ/ n. [C] a TRAIL

footprint /ˈfʊtprɪnt/ n. [C] a mark made by a foot or shoe: a deer’s footprints in the snow → see picture at fingerprint

footrest /ˈfʊtrest/ n. [C] a part of a chair that you can raise or lower in order to support your feet when you are sitting down

footsie /ˈfʊtsi/ n. play footsie (with sb) (informal) to secretly touch someone’s feet with your feet under a table, to show that you think s/he is sexually attractive

footstep /ˈfʊtstɛp/ n. [C] the sound of each step
when someone is walking: He heard someone’s footsteps in the hall. \(\rightarrow\) follow in sb’s footsteps at follow

footstool  /ˈfʊstəʊl/ n. [C] a low piece of furniture used for supporting your feet when you are sitting down

footwear  /ˈfʊtweər/ n. [U] things you wear on your feet, such as shoes or boots

footwork  /ˈfʊtˌwɜːk/ n. [U] skilful use of your feet when dancing or playing a sport: the dancer’s fancy footwork

for\(^{1}\) (for: strong Est E prep 1 intended to be given to or used by a particular person or group: Save a piece of cake for Noah. | Somebody left a message for you. | We made cookies for the party. 2 used in order to show the purpose of an object, action, etc.: a knife for cutting bread | What did you do that for? (=why did you do it? | What's this gadget for? (=what is its purpose) 3 for sale/rent used in order to show that something is available to be sold or rented: They’ve just put their house up for sale. 4 in order to get or do something: Alison is looking for a job. | We were waiting for the bus. | Let’s go for a walk. | For more information, write to this address.

THE THESAURUS in order to, to, so (that) \(\rightarrow\) order\(^{2}\)

5 used in order to show the time when something is planned to happen: an appointment for 3:00 | It’s time for dinner (we’re going to have dinner now). 6 in order to help someone: Let me lift that box for you. | What can I do for you? (=can I help you) 7 used in order to talk about a particular length of time: I’ve known Kim for a long time. | Bake the cake for 40 minutes. 8 because of or as a result of: I got a ticket for going through a red light. | The award for the highest sales goes to Pete McGregor. 9 used in order to show where a person, vehicle, etc. is going: The plane for Las Vegas took off an hour late. | I was just leaving for church when the phone rang. 10 used in order to express a distance: We walked for miles. 11 used in order to show a price or amount: a check for $100 | an order for 200 copies | I’m not working for free! (=without being paid). 12 for breakfast/ lunch/dinner used in order to say what you ate or will eat at breakfast, lunch, etc.: “What’s for lunch?” “Hamburgers.” | We had steak for dinner last night. 13 for sb/sth to do sth used when discussing what is happening, what may happen, or what can happen: It’s unusual for it to be this cold in June. | The plan is for us to leave on Friday morning and pick up Joe. 14 if you are happy, sad, etc. for someone, you feel happy, sad, etc. because something has happened to him or her: I’m really happy for you. 15 for now used in order to say that a situation can be changed later: Just put the pictures in a box for now. 16 work for/play for etc. to work at a particular company, play a sport on a particular team, etc.: She worked for Exxon until last year. | He plays for the Boston Red Sox. 17 supporting or agreeing with someone or something: How many people voted for Mulhoney? | I’m for getting a pizza, what about you? 18 for all \(\rightarrow\) considering how little: For all the good I did, I shouldn’t have tried to help. 19 for all I know/care (spoken) used in order to say that you really do not know or care: He could be in Canada by now for all I know. 20 for Christmas/for sb’s birthday etc. in order to celebrate Christmas, someone’s birthday, etc.: What did you get for your birthday? | We went to my grandmother’s for Thanksgiving last year. 21 having the same meaning as another word, sign, etc.: What’s the Spanish word for oil? 22 when you consider a particular fact: Libby’s very tall for her age. 23 if it hadn’t been for/it weren’t for/for sb/sth if something had not happened, or if a situation were different: If it weren’t for Michelle’s help, we’d never get this job done.

for\(^{2}\) conjunction (literary) because

for-age /ˈfɔːrədʒ/ ‘fær-ɪ  v. [I] to go to a lot of places searching for food or other supplies: animals foraging for food

for-ay /ˈfɔːreɪ, ˈfæreɪ/ n. [C] a short attempt at doing a particular job or activity: a brief foray into politics 2 a short sudden attack by a group of soldiers

for-bade /ˈfɔːrˌbæd/ v. the past tense of FORBID

for-bear-ance /ˈfɔːrˌbɛrəns, ˈfær-əns/ n. [U] (literary) the quality of being patient, having control over your emotions, and being willing to forgive someone

for-bid /ˈfɔːrˌbɪd/ v. (past tense forbade /ˈfɔːrd/; participle forbidden /ˈfɔːrdɪn/; present participle forbidding) [T] 1 to order someone not to do something: I forbade you to see that man again.

THE THESAURUS

not allow/permit/let — to say that someone must not do something, and stop him/her doing it: People are not allowed to sell food or drinks along the parade route

ban — to officially say that people must not do something or that something is not allowed: The country’s government has banned foreign journalists from the area

prohibit — to officially say that an action is illegal or not allowed: Selling alcohol to people under 21 is prohibited.

bar — to officially prevent someone from doing something: During the drought, residents were barred from watering their lawns.

proscribe (formal) — to officially stop the existence or use of something: The laws proscribe child labor.

2 God/Heaven forbid (spoken) said in order to emphasize that you hope that something will not happen: God forbid you should have an accident. [Origin: Old English forbædan]

for-bid-den /ˈfɔːrdɪn/ adj. not allowed, especially because of an official rule: It’s forbidden to
force /fɔːrs/ n.
1 TRAINEED GROUP [C] a group of people who have been trained to do military or police work
   ➔ ARMED FORCES, AIR FORCE, POLICE FORCE: Rebel forces are seeking to overthrow the government. | A multinational military force will be sent to the region.
2 VIOLENT ACTION [U] violent physical action used in order to achieve something: The police used force to break up the demonstration. | an investigation into the excessive use of force.
3 NATURAL POWER a) [U] the natural power that is used or produced when one thing moves or hits another thing: Waves were hitting the rocks with great force. | The force of the explosion threw her backwards. b) [C] PHYSICS a natural power that produces movement in another object: the force of gravity.

forceful /fɔːrsfl/ adj. powerful and strong: a forceful personality | a forceful argument —forcefully adv.

force-feed /fɔːrfsd/ phr. v. to make someone accept something even though they do not want it: They tried to force their own views on me.

fore·boding /foərˈbodɪŋ/ n. something that has strong influence on or of something: Mandela was the driving force behind the changes (=the one who made them happen). | Technology can be a force for good (=it can make good things happen).

force·ful·ly /ˈfɔrfləli/ adv. forcefully

1 trained group
2 violent action
3 natural power

forecast

forecast /fɔːrkast/ n. [C] a description of what is likely to happen in the future, based on information you have now: the weather forecast | the company's sales forecast

fore·boss·ing /foəˈbɒsɪŋ/ n. [C,U] a feeling that something bad will happen soon: We waited for news of the men with a sense of foreboding.

fore·cast·ing /foəˈkæstɪŋ/ n. [C] something that is likely to happen in the future, based on information you have now: the sales forecast
foreclose

Warm weather has been forecast for this weekend.
—forecaster n [C]: a weather forecaster | a stock market forecaster

.fore-close /for'klouz/ v [I] Economics to take away someone’s property because she cannot pay back the money that she has borrowed to buy it —foreclosure /for'klouz/ n [C] one of the two front legs of an animal that has four legs

.fore-fa-ther /for'faðər/ n [C usually plural] someone who was part of your family a long time ago

.fore-five-ger /for'fingər/ n [C] the finger next to your thumb

.fore-front /for'front/ n in/at/to the forefront of sth in the main or most important position: The company has always been at the forefront of science and technology.

.fore-gone con-clus-ion /'fɔːrgən kan'kluzən/ n be a foregone conclusion if something is a foregone conclusion, the result of it is certain even though it has not happened yet

.fore-head /for'hed, 'forzd, 'fɔːrd/ n [C] the part of the face above the eyes and below the hair: He wiped his forehead with a handkerchief.

.foreign /for'tin, 'fɔːrtn/ adj 1 not from your own country: Can you speak a foreign language? | He was in a foreign country, far away from home.

.foreign-ex-change /for'gɛn-iks/ n [C] someone who is from a country that is not your own

.foreign-ex-change /for'gɛn-iks/ n 1 [U] the system of buying and selling foreign money: The dollar is expected to fall in the foreign exchange markets (=places where foreign money is bought and sold).

.foreign-mi-nister /for'gɛn-istə/ n [C] a government official with a high rank who is in charge of a country’s foreign affairs

.foreign-pol-i-cy /for'gɛn-pol'i-si/ n [U] a government’s decisions, actions, etc. relating to other countries

.fore-see /for'si/ v (past tense foresaw /'fɔːsəʊ/, past participle foreseen /'fɔːsən/) [T] (formal) to know that something will happen: No one could have foreseen such a disaster.

.fore-see-a-ble /for'siəbəl/ adj 1 for/in the foreseeable future continuing for as long as you can imagine: Leila will be staying here for the foreseeable future.

.fore-shad-ow /for'shəʊdəʊ/ v [T] (literary) to be a sign of something that will happen: The foreshadowing in the movie, so I wasn’t surprised when the main character shot his wife.

.fore-sight /for'siɡt/ n [singular, U] the ability to imagine what might happen in the future, and to consider this in your plans: Luckily, we’d had the foresight to take plenty of food and warm clothing.

.fore-skin /for'skin/ n [C] a loose fold of skin covering the end of a man’s penis

.fore-st /for'st/ n [C.U] Earth Sciences a very large area of land that is covered with trees: tropical rain forests | a virgin forest (=a forest that is still in its natural state and has not been used or
changed by people) [origin: 1200—1300 old French, Latin foris "outside" (because it was outside the main fenced area of woods).] see picture on page A41

fore•stall [fərˈstəl] v. [T] to prevent something from happening by doing something first: The National Guard was sent in, to fore•stall trouble.

for•est•ry [fərˌestrı] n. [C] the science and practice of planting and taking care of forests

for•feit [fərˈfııt] v. to forfeit something: something is not important: I’m sorry I broke your lunchbox! Don’t forget to turn off the lights.

for•tell [fərˈtəl] v. to fore•tell: to say what will happen in the future, especially by using special magic pow•ers

fore•taste [fərˈtəst] n. to be a fore•taste of sth: to have a premoni•tion: to be able to predict, prophesy, forecast, foresee

for•thought [fərˈθəʊt] n. [U] your fore•thought or planning before you do something

for•ever [fərˈevər] adv. 1 for all future time: I wanted the holiday to last forever. 2 to forever: to go on forever: The roads out west seem to go on forever.

fore•warn [fərˈwərn] v. [T] 1 to warn someone about something dangerous or unpleasant that may happen 2 forewarned is fore•armed: used in order to say that if you know about something before it happens, you can be prepared for it

fore•wom•an [fərˈwəmən] n. [C] 1 a woman who is the leader of a group of workers, for example in a factory

fore•word [fərˈwərd] n. [C] the beginning of a book that introduces the book or the person who wrote it

for•get [fərˈgıt] v. [T] to forget something: I forget my password. 2 to forget something that is not important: I’m sorry I broke your lunchbox! Don’t forget to turn off the lights.

for•gave [fərˈgəv] v. the past tense of forgive

for•get•ful [fərˈgətəl] adj. 1 used in order to tell someone that something is not important: ‘I’m sorry I broke your lunchbox!’ ‘Forget it.’ 2 used in order to tell someone to stop asking or talking about something because it is annoying you: I’m not buying you that bike, so just forget it. 3 to forget used in order to remind someone about something: Don’t forget your lunchbox! Don’t forget to turn off the lights.

for•get•ti•on [fərˈɡətən] n. [U] to stop planning to do or get something because it is no longer possible: With this injury, you can forget about playing this season.

for•go [fərˈgə] v. to give away or do as a punishment because you have broken a rule or law

for•ward [fərˈwərd] adj. 1 to move forward: I’m sorry I broke your lunchbox! Don’t forget to turn off the lights.

for•ward•ing [fərˈwər•dəŋ] n. used in order to remind someone about something: Don’t forget your lunchbox! Don’t forget to turn off the lights.

for•ward•ly [fərˈwərdli] adv. 1 used in order to tell someone to stop asking or talking about something because it is annoying you: I’m not buying you that bike, so just forget it. 3 to forget used in order to remind someone about something: Don’t forget your lunchbox! Don’t forget to turn off the lights.

for•ward•ness [fərˈwərdnəs] n. 1 used in order to tell someone to stop asking or talking about something because it is annoying you: I’m not buying you that bike, so just forget it. 3 to forget used in order to remind someone about something: Don’t forget your lunchbox! Don’t forget to turn off the lights.

for•ward•s [fərˈwərdz] pron. used in order to tell someone to stop asking or talking about something because it is annoying you: I’m not buying you that bike, so just forget it. 3 to forget used in order to remind someone about something: Don’t forget your lunchbox! Don’t forget to turn off the lights.
forgetful

name. 9 forget it(you/that) used in order to refuse to do something, or to say that something is impossible: Drive to the airport in this snow? Forget it. 10 ...and don’t you forget it! said in order to remind someone angrily about something important that should make him/her behave differently: I’m your father, and don’t you forget it!

[Origin: Old English forgie]n]

for-get-ful /ˌfərˈɡeftəl/ adj. often forgetting things
—forgetfulness n [U]

for-get-me-not n [C] a plant with small blue flowers

for-give /ˌfərˈɡiv/ v. (past tense forgave lˈgerv/, past participle forgiven lˈgervn/) [T] 1 to stop being angry and blaming someone, although she has done something wrong: I can’t forgive him for what he did to her. | I’m sorry.” “That’s OK — you’re forgiven (=if you forgive you).” | If anything happened to the kids, I’d never forgive myself. | Maybe you can forgive and forget, but I can’t (=forgive someone and behave as if she had never done anything wrong). 2 forgive me (spoken) said when you are going to say or ask something that might seem rude or offensive: Forgive me for saying so, but that’s nonsense. 3 forgive a loan/ debt ECONOMICS if a country forgives a loan, it says that the country that borrowed the money does not have to pay it back.

for-give-ness /ˌfərˈɡivnis/ n [U] (formal) the act of forgiving someone

for-giv-ing /ˌfərˈɡivɪŋ/ adj. willing to forgive: a forgiving person

for-go /ˌfərˈɡoʊl v. (past tense forwent lˈwɛnt/, past participle forgone) [T] (formal) to decide not to do or have something

for-got /ˌfərˈɡut/ v. the past tense of FORGET

for-got-ten /ˌfərˈɡutən/ v. the past participle of FORGET

fork1 /fɔrk/ n [C] 1 a tool used for picking up and eating food, with a handle and three or four points: knives, forks, and spoons 2 a place where a road or river divides into two parts: Turn left at the fork in the road. 3 a tool with a handle and three or four points, used for digging and breaking up soil: a gardening fork 4 a pitchfork. [Origin: Old English forca, from Latin faca]

fork2 v. 1 [if] if a road or river forks, it divides into two parts 2 [T] to pick up, carry, or turn something over using a fork

forth "over/out" pre. v. (informal) to spend a lot of money on something because you have to: Fans are being asked to fork over $120 for tickets to see the concert.

forked /ˈfɔrkkt/ adj. with one end divided into two or more parts: a snake’s forked tongue

fork-lift /ˈfɔrkˌlaft/ n. [C] a vehicle with special equipment on the front for lifting and moving heavy things, for example, in a factory

for-lorn /ˌfɔrlɔrn/, for-lorn adj. (literary) sad and lonely: The child looked forlorn.

form1 /fɔrm/ n. 1 [C] one type of something, that exists in many different varieties (syn) kind: ballet and other forms of dance | a severe form of cancer 2 [C/U] the way in which something exists or appears: You can get the vitamin C in tablet or liquid form. | The story is written in the form of a letter. | Language practice can take the form of drills or exercises. 3 [C] an official document with spaces where you have to provide information: an application form for college | Please fill out the form in black ink. 4 [C] a shape: dark forms behind the trees | The brooch is made of diamonds and rubies in the form of a butterfly. 5 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, a way of writing or saying a word that shows its number, tense, etc. For example, “was” is a past form of the verb “to be.”

form2 v. 1 [T] to start, or to make something start to exist: The college made a formal request for extra funding. | His lawyer filed a formal complaint against the police. 2 formal education/training/qualifications education in a subject or skill that you get in school rather than by practical experience: Most priests have no formal training in counseling. 3 formal behavior is very polite, and is used in official situations, or with people you do not know well (syn formal) 4 formal language is used in official or serious situations (syn informal): a formal letter 5 a formal event is important, and people who go to it wear special clothes and behave very politely. Jack won’t wear a tie, even on formal occasions. 6 formal clothes, such as a TUXEDO or long dress, are worn to formal events (syn casual): men’s formal wear —formally adv. The winner will be formally announced this afternoon.

formal3 n. [C] 1 a dance at which you have to wear formal clothes
an expensive and usually long dress that women wear on formal occasions

formaldehyde /ˈfɔrˌmeɪldəˌhaɪd/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY a strong-smelling gas that can be mixed with water and used for preserving things such as parts of a body

formality /ˈfɔrmələti/ n. (plural formalities) 1 [C usually plural] something formal or official that you must do as part of an activity or process, even though it may not have any practical importance: I need your signature here, but it’s just a formality. 2 [U] careful attention to polite behavior or language in formal situations

formalize /ˈfɔrməlайz/ v. [T] to make a plan or decision official and describe all its details: The contracts must be formalized within one month.

formula /ˈfɔrmələ/ n. 1 (plural formulas or formulae /ˈfɔrməli/) 1 [C] a method or set of principles that you use in order to solve a problem or to make sure that something is successful: a formula for peace | There’s no magic formula for a happy marriage. 2 [C] MATH a series of numbers or letters that represent a mathematical or scientific rule: What is the formula for calculating the area of a circle? 3 [C] a list of substances used in order to make something, showing the amounts of each substance to use: a formula for a perfect loaf of fresh bread. 4 [C,U] a liquid food for babies that is similar to a woman’s breast milk. [Origin: 1600—1700 French “small form,” from forma, perhaps from Greek morphè “form, shape.”]

formulate /ˈfɔrməleɪt/ v. (past tense formulated, past participle formulated) to develop something such as a plan or set of rules, and decide all the details of how it will be done: What role does he have in formulating foreign policy? 2 to think carefully about what you want to say, and say it clearly: Ricardo asked for time to formulate a reply. 3 to make something using particular amounts of different substances: specially formulated baby lotions.

format /ˈfɔrmæt/ n. 1 (plural formats) (=when his/her character develops) having an important influence on the way someone or something develops: a child’s formative years (=when his/her character develops)

former /ˈfɔrmər/ adj. 1 having a particular position in the past, but not now: SYNON. last, previous: our former president 2 happening or existing before, but not now: the former Soviet Union

former n. the former (formal) the first of two people or things that are mentioned → LATTER: Of the two possibilities, the former seems more likely.

form-mer-ly /ˈfɔrmərli/ adv. in earlier times: New York was formerly called New Amsterdam.

formidable /ˈfɔrmədəbəl, ˈfɔrmədəl-/ adj. 1 very powerful or impressive: a formidable opponent. He had a formidable lead in the polls. 2 difficult to deal with and needing a lot of skill: the formidable task of working out a peace plan → formidably adv.

formless /ˈfɔrməls/ adj. without a definite shape

form letter n. [C] a standard letter that is sent to many people, without any personal details in it

formula /ˈfɔrmələ/ n. (plural formulas or formulae /ˈfɔrməli/) 1 [C] a method or set of principles that you use in order to solve a problem or to make sure that something is successful: a formula for peace | There’s no magic formula for a happy marriage. 2 [C] MATH a series of numbers or letters that represent a mathematical or scientific rule: What is the formula for calculating the area of a circle? 3 [C] a list of substances used in order to make something, showing the amounts of each substance to use: a formula for a perfect loaf of fresh bread. 4 [C,U] a liquid food for babies that is similar to a woman’s breast milk. [Origin: 1600—1700 French “small form,” from forma, perhaps from Greek morphè “form, shape.”]

forthright /ˈfɔrθrɔɪt/ adj. saying honestly what you think, in a way that may seem rude: a forthright answer

forthright /ˈfɔrθrɔɪt/ adj. saying honestly what you think, in a way that may seem rude: a forthright answer

THESAURUS honest, frank, candid, direct, upfront, straightforward, blunt → HONEST
fortieth /ˈfɔrtiθ/ number 40th
fortification /ˈfɔrtifɪkʃən/ n. 1 [U] the process of making something stronger 2 fortifications [plural] towers, walls, etc. built around a place in order to protect it
fortify /ˈfɔrtɪfaɪ/ v. (fortified, fortifies) [T] 1 to build towers, walls, etc. around a place in order to defend it: a fortified city 2 (formal, humorous) to make someone feel physically or mentally stronger: He fortified himself with a glass of whiskey before going on stage. 3 to make food or drinks more healthy by adding vitamins to them: vitamin D fortified milk
fortitude /ˈfɔrtɪtjuːd/ n. [U] courage shown when you are in pain or having a lot of trouble
fortress /ˈfɔrtris/ n. [C] a large strong building used for defending an important place
fortuitous /ˈfɔrtjuːtəs/ adj. (formal) lucky and happening by chance: a fortuitous discovery

fortune /ˈfɔrtʃən/ n. [C] 1 an organization, meeting, report, etc. in which people have a chance to publicly discuss an important subject: a forum for discussing ideas | a forum on neighborhood crime 2 a group of computer users who are interested in a particular subject and discuss it using a website on the Internet
forward /fəˈwɔːrd/ also forwards adv. 1 toward a place or position that is in front of you (ant) backward: The crowd moved forward. | He leaned forward to hear what they were saying. 2 toward more progress, improvement, or development: NASA's space project cannot go forward without more money. | The business is ready to move forward. 3 toward the future (ant) backward: The company must look forward (=make plans for the future) and use the newest technology: ➔ (FAST FORWARD, look forward to sth at look', step forward at step)
forward2 adj. 1 forward progress/planning/thinking etc. progress, plans, ideas, etc. that are helpful in a way that prepares you for the future 2 [only before noun] closer to a person, place, etc. that is in front of you (ant) backward: Troops were moved to a forward position on the battlefield. 3 [only before noun] at the front part of a ship, car, airplane, etc. (ant) rear: the forward cabin
forward3 v. [T] to send a message or letter that you have received to the person it was intended for, usually at his/her new address: The Post Office should be forwarding all my mail.
forward4 n. [C] in basketball, one of two players whose main job is to shoot the ball at the other team's basket
forwarding address n. [C] an address you give to someone when you move so that she can send your mail to you
forward-looking also forward-thinking adj. thinking about and planning for the future in a positive way, especially by being willing to try new ideas
forward slash n. [C] a line (/) used in writing to separate words, numbers, or letters, for example in a website address ➔ BACKSLASH
fossil /ˈfɒsɪl/ n. [C] part of an animal or plant that lived millions of years ago, or the shape of one of these plants or animals that is now preserved in rock [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin fossiliis “dug up,” from offendere “to dig”] —fossil adj.

fortune, cookie n. [C] a Chinese-American cookie with a piece of paper inside that tells you what will happen in your future
fortune, teller n. [C] someone who tells you what is going to happen to you in the future
forty /ˈfɔrti/ number 40 2 the forties a) the years between 1940 and 1949 b) the numbers between 40 and 49, especially when used for measuring temperature 3 be in your forties to be aged between 40 and 49: He’s in his early/mid/late forties.
fossilize /ˈfɔsəˌlaiz/ v. [-iz, -izz] [U,T] EARTH SCIENCES to become a fossil by being preserved in rock, or to make something do this

fossil record n. [C] BIOLOGY information about the animals and other creatures that lived many thousands of years ago, what they looked like, what they ate, and the kind of environment they lived in, etc., which is obtained from their fossils

foster /ˈfɑstər/ v. [T] 1 to help to develop an idea, skill, feeling, etc.: Teachers want to foster a spirit of cooperation in their classrooms. 2 to take care of someone else’s child for a period of time without becoming his/her legal parent ➔ ADOPT

foster /ˈfɑstər/ adj. 1 foster mother/father/parents/ family the person or people who foster a child 2 foster child a child who is fostered 3 foster home a person’s or family’s home where a child is fostered

fought /fɔt/ v. the past tense and past participle of FIGHT

foul /foul/ v. 1 [I,T] to do something in a sport that is against the rules: Rickey fouled the first pitch (=hit it outside the legal area). | Sal hit two free throws after being fouled. 2 [T] to make something very dirty: The water had been fouled by industrial waste.

foul /foul/ up phr. v. (informal) to do something wrong or to ruin something by making a mistake: Glen fouled up the seating arrangements. | You’ve totally fouled up this time.

foul /foul/ adj. 1 very dirty or not having a pleasant smell or taste: A foul smell filled the cell. | foul-tasting coffee

fox /fɔks/ n. [C] a wild animal like a small dog with dark red fur, a pointed face, and a thick tail ➔ see picture at NOCTURNAL. 2 (spoken) an attractive person: He is such a fox!

foundation /ˈfɔnˌdeʃən/ n. [C] 1 [C] an idea, fact, or system from which a religion, way of life, etc. develops: The Constitution provided/laid the foundation for the American government. | The children had a solid foundation in reading and writing. 2 [C] an organization that gives or collects money to be used for special purposes: a grant from the National Science Foundation 3 [C] the solid base that is built under a building to support it: Construction workers have begun to lay the foundation (=build it). 4 [U] the action of establishing an organization, city, or institution 5 without foundation not true, reasonable, or able to be proved: Luckily my fears were without foundation.

founder /ˈfɔndər/ n. [C] someone who establishes a business, organization, school, etc.: the founders of Brandon College

fourth /fɔrθ/ n. number 1 4 2 four o’clock: I’ll meet you at four. 3 four years old: My son is four. 4 on all fours on your hands and knees: Andy was on all fours looking for something. [Origin: Old English feower]

four-leaf ‘clover n. [C] a clover plant with four leaves instead of the usual three, that is considered to be lucky

four-letter ‘word n. [C] a word that is considered offensive or shocking by most people

fourteen /ˈfɔrti/ n. number 14 — fourteenth number

fourth /fɔrθ/ n. number 1 4 2 [C] 1/4 (⅙) quarter

Fourth of July n. a U.S. national holiday to celebrate the beginning of the United States as an independent nation

fox /fɔks/ n. [C] one of the main companies that broadcasts television programs in the U.S.

foul /foul/ v. [C] a bird, especially one such as a chicken that is kept for its meat and eggs

found /fəʊnd/ v. the past tense and past participle of FIND [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French fonder, from Latin fundus “bottom”]

found /fəʊnd/ n. 1 to start an organization, town, or institution that is intended to continue for a long time: The college was founded in 1701. | The Center for Auto Safety was founded by Ralph Nader. 2 be founded on/upon sth to base your ideas, beliefs, etc. on something: The U.S. was founded on the idea of religious freedom.

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fox-trot 406

fox·trot /ˈfoʊkstrɒt/ n. [C] a type of formal dance with quick movements, or the music for this dance

foxy /ˈfɒksɪ/ adj. (informal) someone who is foxy is sexually attractive

foy·er /ˈfɔɪər/ n. [C] a room or hall at the entrance of a house, hotel, theater, etc.

fra·cas /ˈfrækəs/ n. [sing] a short noisy fight involving a lot of people (Origin: 1700—1800 French, Italian fracassare “to break in pieces”)

frac·tion /ˈfrækʃən/ n. [C] 1 a very small amount of something: For a fraction of a second, there was silence. 2 Math a number that is smaller than 1, such as 3/4 or 1/2, and that shows how many parts of a whole there are. For example, in 3/4, there are three of four equal parts. —fractional adj. —fractionally adv.

frac·tious /ˈfræktʃəs/ adj. someone who is fractious gets angry very easily and tends to start fights

frac·ture /ˈfrækʃər/ n. [C] a crack or break in something hard such as a bone or rock

frame /frem/ n. [C] 1 a structure made of wood, metal, etc. that holds or surrounds something such as a picture, door, or window: I should put this graduation picture in a frame. Wes leaned against the door frame. 2 the main structure that supports something such as a house, piece of furniture, or vehicle: a bicycle frame (a frame house (with a wooden frame) see picture at bicycle 3 an area of film that contains one photograph, or one of the series of separate photographs that make up a movie or video 4 if one of the areas into which a web page is divided 5 (literary) someone’s body: her slender frame 6 frame of mind a particular attitude or feeling that you have: Melissa was in a good frame of mind when we visited. 7 frame of reference all your knowledge, experiences, etc. that influence the way you think. 8 frames [plural] the metal or plastic part of a pair of glasses that surrounds each lens time frame

fran·ci·um /ˈfrænchəm/ n. the Framers the group of men who wrote the American Constitution and Bill of Rights and started the U.S. as a country founding fathers

frame·work /ˈfræmərk/ n. [C] 1 a set of rules, beliefs, knowledge, etc. that people use when making a decision or planning something: a framework for further research 2 the structure of something such as a society or organization: the country’s existing legal/political/social framework 3 the main structure that supports a large thing such as a building or vehicle

fran·chise /ˈfræntʃɪz/ n. [C] 1 Economics permission that a company gives a person or group to sell the company’s products or services, or the business that has this permission: a McDonald’s franchise 2 a sports team that has been given permanent permission to play in a particular league, or the business that owns the sports team: The Seahawks franchise has been in Seattle since 1974. —franchise v. [T]

fran·ci·um /ˈfrænsɪəm/ n. [U] Chemistry (symbol Fr) a heavy radioactive metal that is an element. It is found naturally in uranium or is produced as part of a nuclear reaction.
frank /fræŋk/ adj honest and direct in the way that you speak: Jane said she would be frank with me. | Well, to be frank, I don’t think this is going well. [Origin: 1300—1400 French “free, generous,” from Late Latin Francus “Frank” (because the Franks, an ancient German people, were given political freedom in France)]

**thesaurus** honest, candid, direct, upfront, straightforward, blunt, forthright → HONEST

frank-fur-ter /fræŋkˌfərˈtər/ also frank /fræŋk/ n. a HOT DOG

frank-ly /fræŋklɪ/ adv. 1 used in order to show that you are saying what you really think about something: Frankly, it was boring. 2 honestly and directly: She spoke frankly about her problems.

fran-tic /fræntɪk/ adj. 1 extremely hurried and not very organized: the frantic rush to get things ready 2 very worried, frightened, or anxious: His mother was frantic with worry. —frantically adv

frat n. [C (informal) a fraternity

fra-ter-nal /fræˈtərnl/ adj. 1 friendly because you share the same interests with someone: a fraternal organization 2 relating to brothers: fraternal love [Origin: 1400—1500 Medieval Latin fraternalis, from Latin frater “brother”]

fra-ter-ni-ty /frɑː trəˈnɪti/ n. (plural fraternities) 1 a fraternity house a club at a college or university that has only male members → SORORITY 2 [U] a feeling of friendship among people who have the same interests, job, or nationality

frat-er-nize /fræˈtrɛznɪz/ v. [I] to be friendly with someone who is not allowed to be your friend: Soldiers who fraternize with the enemy will be shot.

fraud /frɔːd/ n. [C][U] LAW the crime of deceiving people in order to gain money or goods: The police arrested him for tax/credit card/insurance fraud. 2 [C] someone or something that is not what he, she, or it claims to be: He wasn’t a real doctor — he was a fraud. | The police proved that the letter was a fraud. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French fraude, from Latin fraudus “deceiving”]

fraud-ulent /frɔːdlənt/ adj. LAW intended to deceive people: the sale of fraudulent bonds | fraudulent statements —fraudulently adv.

fraught /frɔːt/ adj. fraught with problems/danger/pain etc. full of problems, danger, pain, etc.

fray /freɪ/ v. [I][PRES] if a cloth or rope frays, its threads become loose because it is old or torn —frayed adj

fray /freɪ/ n. the fray a fight or argument: Then, two junior congressmen joined/entered the fray, claiming the bill is unconstitutional.

fraz-zyed /fræsəld/ adj. (informal) confused, tired, and worried

freak /friːk/ n. 1 bike/movie/health etc. freak someone who is very interested in a particular thing or activity, or likes something a lot 2 someone or something that looks very strange or behaves in an unusual way: He looked at me as if I were some kind of freak. → CONTROL FREAK

**thesaurus** blemish, pimple, zit, mole →

free /friː/ adj. 1 NOT RESTRICTED allowed to live, exist, or happen without being controlled or restricted: Students are free to choose the activities they want to work on. | The media is free from governmental control. | the right to free speech

2 NO COST not costing any money: I won free tickets to the concert. | Admission is free for children.

3 NOT CONTAINING STH not having any of a particular substance: sugar-free bubble gum | The water is free from chemical pollutants.

4 NOT BUSY not busy doing other things: Are you free for lunch? | Hansen does volunteer work in her free time.

5 NOT BEING USED not being used at this time: Excuse me, is this seat free?

**thesaurus** empty, deserted, uninhabited, vacant → EMPTY

6 feel free (spoken) used in order to tell someone that s/he is allowed to do something: Feel free to ask me any questions after the class.

7 NOT A PRISONER not a prisoner or SLAVE: Muller will be free in three years. | The UN demanded that the three hostages be set free (she given their freedom).

8 NOT SUFFERING not suffering or not having to deal with something bad: free of danger | Patients undergoing the treatment are now free from cancer. | a happy and trouble-free life.

9 TAX if something is free of tax, you do not have to pay tax: the duty-free store at the airport

10 free hand if someone has a free hand to do something, s/he is allowed to do what s/he wants or needs to do: The police were given a free hand to deal with the gang problems.

11 a free ride something you get without paying or working for it

free /friː/ v. [T] 1 to allow someone to leave prison or somewhere s/he has been kept as a prisoner: After
nine months, the hostages were finally freed. 2 to move someone or something that is trapped or stuck, or to make something loose: Firefighters helped free two men trapped in the car. 3 to stop someone or something from being controlled or restricted: The farmers were freed from government controls on what they could plant. 4 to stop someone suffering, or help someone by removing something bad or difficult: The scholarship freed her from having to work while attending college. 5 also free up to help someone be able to do something, or to make something be able to be used: Hiring an assistant will free you up your time to do other tasks. I need to free up some space on the hard disk.

free* adv. 1 without having to pay any money: Students can visit the museum free of charge. | Kyle is fixing my car for free. 2 not being restricted or controlled by someone: He created music that broke free of tradition. 3 not stuck or held in a particular place or position: He grabbed my wrist but I managed to struggle/full free.

free* agent n [C] a professional sports player who can choose whether to sign a contract with a team

free-bie /'fribi/ n [C] (informal) something that you are given free, especially by a business, store, etc.

free-dom /'fridəm/ n 1 [C,U] the right to do what you want without being restricted or controlled by someone else: The First Amendment guarantees freedom of speech/religion/expression (=the legal right to say what you want, choose your own religion, etc.). The government must respect our basic freedoms. 2 [U] the state of being free and allowed to do what you want: I had a great sense of freedom when I first left home. 3 freedom to work from home. 4 freedom from sth the state of not being hurt or affected by something: freedom from hunger

freedom fighter n [C] someone who fights in a war against a dishonest government, army, etc.

free-enterprise n [U] ECONOMICS the freedom for companies to control their own business without being limited by the government very much

free-for-all n [C] (informal) a fight or noisy argument that a lot of people join: The argument in the bar turned into a free-for-all.

free-hand /'friænd/ adv. drawn by hand without using any special tools

free-lance /'friləns/ adv. doing work for one or more companies, rather than being employed only by one particular company: a freelance journalist | She works freelance from home. [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 free lance “soldier in former times who sold his fighting skills to anyone”] —freelancer n [C] —freelance v [I]

free-load-er /'frilədər/ n [C] (informal, disapproving) someone who takes food, money, or other things from other people, without giving them anything in return —freeload v [I]

free-ly /'frilɪ/ adv. 1 without anyone or anything preventing or limiting something: People can now travel freely across the border. | They were speaking freely, assuming we could not understand. 2 freely admit/acknowledge to say that something is true, even though this is difficult: I freely admit I made a bad choice. 3 freely available very easy to get: Information is freely available on the Internet. 4 generously or in large amounts: a company that gives freely to local charities

free market n. [singular] a situation in which prices are not controlled by the government or any other powerful group

Free-man-sion /'frɪ,mɛnʃən/ n [C] a MASON

free-range /'frɪrɛŋ/ adj. relating to a type of farming which allows animals such as chickens and pigs to move around and eat naturally, rather than being kept in cages: free-range eggs

free spirit n. [C] someone who lives the way she wants to, rather than in the way society considers usual

free throw n. [C] an occasion in the game of basketball when a player is allowed to throw the ball toward the basket without anyone trying to prevent him/her because another player has Fouled him/her

free-trade zone n. [C] ECONOMICS a place where goods can be imported (=brought in from another country to be sold) and exported (=sent to another country to be sold) without paying taxes

free verse n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS poetry that does not have a definite RHYTHM or structure and that does not rhyme at the end of the lines

free-way /'frɪwɛː/ n. [C] a very wide road in a city on which cars can travel very fast

freeway

free-wheel-ing /'frɪ'wɛlɪŋ/ n or adj. (informal) not worrying about rules or what will happen in the future: a freewheeling lifestyle

free will n. do sth of your own free will to do something because you want to and not because someone forces you to: She’s offered to go to her own free will.

freeze /frɪz/ v (past tense froze /frəʊz/, past participle frozen /frəʊzn/) 1 [I,T] if a liquid or thing freezes, or if something freezes it, it becomes solid and hard because it is so cold (MAY) melt, thaw: The lake had frozen overnight. | One man got lost in the blizzard and froze to death. | The ground was frozen solid. 2 [I,T] to preserve food for a long time by keeping it very cold in a freezer: Do you want to freeze some of these pies? 3 it’s freezing
frenzy /ˈfrenzɪ/ n. [singular, U]
1 the state of being very anxious, excited, and unable to control your behavior: The kids had worked themselves into a frenzy of anticipation.
2 a period in which people do a lot of things very quickly: The house was a frenzy of activity as we got ready for the party.
3 feeding frenzy (informal) an occasion when a lot of people get involved in something in an uncontrolled way: The media went into a feeding frenzy over this story.

frequency /ˈfriːkwənsi/ n. (plural frequencies) 1 [U] the number of times that something happens within a particular period, or the fact that it happens a lot: the frequency of fatal road accidents | high frequency names such as Smith or Johnson | Arguments began taking place with increasing frequency. 2 [C] the number of radio waves broadcast per second by a particular station, used to find a station on the radio | Physics the number of sound, light, or radio waves that pass any point in a second, which is determined by the wavelength (=the distance between two points on the wave): high frequency sounds

frequent /ˈfriːkwənt/ adj. happening very often | infrequent: Her absences were becoming more/less frequent.

frequent flier n. [C] someone who travels on airlines very often, especially using a particular airline — frequent-flier adj.

frequent-flyer /ˈfriːkwəntflɪər/ n. adv. very often: We call each other frequently.

fresh /friːʃ/ adj.
1 added/replaceing adding to or replacing what was there before: Let me make some fresh coffee. | I put fresh sheets on the bed.
2 recent recently done, made, or learned: fresh tracks in the snow | fresh-squeezed orange juice | Researchers have presented fresh data. | Write about your trip while it’s still fresh in your mind.
3 new not done, seen, etc. before: a new manager with fresh ideas | a fresh approach to teaching
4 food fresh food or flowers are in good condition because they have recently been produced, picked, or prepared: fresh strawberries | bread fresh from the bakery
5 clean, clean, smelling, or tasting clean, cool, and nice: a fresh breeze | a fresh minty taste
6 fresh air air from outside, especially clean air: Let’s go and get some fresh air.
fresher

7 be fresh out of sth (spoken) a) to have used your last supplies of something: I'm sorry, we're fresh out of bagels. b) also be fresh from sth to have recently finished doing something: He's fresh out of college.

8 WATER fresh water has no salt and comes from rivers and lakes

9 fresh start the act of starting doing something again in a new or different way, especially after being unsuccessful: immigrants who came to America to make a fresh start (restart a new life) [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French freis]
freshen /ˈfrēsən/ v 1 [I] if the wind freshens, it becomes stronger 2 [T] also freshen up to add more liquid to a drink

freshen up

freshen up pht v. to wash your hands and face in order to feel comfortable: Would you like to freshen up before dinner?
freshen-ly /ˈfrēsənli/ adv. very recently; freshly mown grass

THE SAURUS recently, just, a little/short while ago, lately, newly \(\rightarrow\) RECENTLY

fresh-man /ˈfrēsmən/ n (plural freshmen /ˈfrēsmən/ ) [C] a student in the first year of high school or college \(\rightarrow\) student

fresh-water /ˈfrēswɔtər/ adj. EARTH SCIENCES relating to rivers or lakes rather than the ocean: freshwater fish

fret′ /fret/ v 1 [I] to worry about small or unimportant things, or to make someone do this: Don't fret about the delay—we'll get there on time. 2 n [C] one of the raised lines on the long straight part of a guitar or similar instruments

fret-ful′ /ˈfretfəl/ adj. (old-fashioned) worried, complaining, and unable to relax: a fretful child

Freud-i-an /ˈfrɔɪdɪən/ adj. 1 relating to Sigmund Freud's ideas about the way the mind works. 2 Freudian slip something you say by mistake that shows a thought or feeling you did not mean to show, or did not know you had

fri-ar /ˈfriər/ n. [C] a man who belongs to a Roman Catholic group, whose members in past times traveled around teaching about religion and who were very poor

fri-c-tion /ˈfrɪkʃən/ n. [U] 1 disagreement, angry feelings, or lack of friendship between people: the things that create friction between parent and child. 2 PHYSICS a force that tries to stop the movement of one surface against another. When things keep moving against each other, friction causes them to rub together and produce heat: Moving parts subjected to constant friction eventually wear out. (Origin: 1500—1600 French, Latin frictio, from fricare “to rub”

Fri-day /ˈfrɛdə/ -day (written abbreviation Fri.) n. [C/U] the sixth day of the week, between Thursday and Saturday: Diane won't be here Friday. I have class on Friday. | Next Friday is my birthday. | I talked to Jim last Friday. | Do you have plans for Friday night? [Origin: Old English frīgedæg “day of Frigg, female god of love”]

fridge /frɪdʒ/ n. [C] (informal) a REFRIGERATOR

fried′ /fraɪd/ adj. 1 cooked in hot fat: a fried egg 2 (slang) very tired: My brain is fried today.
fried′ v. the past tense and past participle of fry

friend /frend/ n. 1 someone whom you like very much and enjoy spending time with: I'm meeting a friend for lunch. | Is she a friend of yours? | Tony's her best friend. | one of my closest friends | Lee's an old friend.

make friends (with sb) to become friendly with someone: Kate makes friends easily.

2 make friends (with sb) to be someone’s friend: They've been friends with the Wilsons for years.

3 be friends (with sb) to be someone's friend: I'm friends with the Wilsons for years.

4 someone who has the same beliefs or wants to achieve the same things: our friends and allies around the world 5 someone who supports a theater, museum, etc. by giving money or help 6 have friends in high places to know important people who can help you [Origin: Old English freond]

friend-ly /ˈfrendli/ adj. 1 showing that you like someone and are ready to talk to him/her: Diane's friendly smile

THE SAURUS warm—friendly: Sonja is a very warm person.
cordial—friendly and polite but formal: The two nations have always maintained cordial relations.
amiable—friendly and pleasant: an amiable man
genial (formal)—cheerful, kind, and friendly: the genial host of the party

affable (formal)—friendly and easy to talk to: an affable young woman with plenty of friends

welcoming—making you feel happy and relaxed: Everyone was very welcoming

hospitable—friendly, welcoming, and generous to visitors: They were very kind and hospitable to us.

2 user-friendly/ozone-friendly etc. a) easy for people to use or be comfortable with: user-friendly computers | a kid-friendly house. b) not damaging or harming something: environmentally-friendly detergent 3 not at war with you, or not your enemy or opponent: The two countries have friendly relations.

4 friendly fire bombs, bullets,
fright /ˈfrɪt/ adj. making you feel afraid or nervous: a frightening experience —frighteningly adv.

frigid /ˈfrɪdʒɪd/ adj. 1 a woman who is frigid does not like sex 2 very cold

friend /ˈfrend/ n. 1 [C] a relationship between friends: Their friendship began in college. 2 [U] the feelings that exist between friends: I was grateful for her friendship and support.

friendship /ˈfrendʃɪp/ n. 1 [C] a relationship between friends: Their friendship began in college. 2 [U] a lasting friendship, a close friendship: the feelings that exist between friends: I was grateful for her friendship and support.

frill /ˈfrɪl/ n. [C] a decoration that goes along the top of a wall

frigate /ˈfrɪɡet/ n. [C] a small fast ship used especially for protecting other ships in war

fringe /ˈfrɪŋg/ n. [C] an edge of hanging threads used as a border or trim: a fringe that goes along the edge of a frame; decorative that goes along the edge of a frame; a cowboy jacket with leather fringe

frigid /ˈfrɪdʒɪd/ adj. 1 a small number of people whose ideas are more unusual or extreme than those of most other people: the environmental fringe, the eastern fringe of Vancouver 2 [C,U] an edge of hanging threads used as a decoration on a curtain, piece of clothing, etc.: a cowboy jacket with leather fringe 3 [C] the area that is furthest from the center of something: the eastern fringe of Vancouver 4 on the fringes of sth not completely involved in or accepted by a particular group: Cato lived on the fringes of society.

fringe benefit n. [C] usually plural a service or advantage that you are given with your job in addition to pay: The job’s many fringe benefits include a company car.

fringed /ˈfrɪndʒd/ adj. 1 decorated with a fringe: a large fringed shawl 2 having something on the edge: a palm-fringed beach

frighten /ˈfrɪtɪn/ v. phr.v. to make someone feel afraid: Libby was frightened by the thunder. —frightening adj.

frightening /ˈfrɪtɪnɪŋ/ adj. feeling afraid: a frightened child —frighteningly adv.

frightening /ˈfrɪtɪnɪŋ/ adj. feeling afraid: a frightened child —frighteningly adv.

frightened /ˈfrɪtnid/ adj. feeling afraid: a frightened child —frighteningly adv.

frighten sb/sth ↔ away phr.v. to make a person or animal go away by making him, her, or it afraid: Be quiet or you’ll frighten away the birds.

frighten sb ↔ off phr.v. to make someone so nervous or afraid that s/he goes away and does not do something s/he was going to do: The company’s poor results have frightened off investors.

frightened /ˈfrɪtnid/ adj. feeling afraid: a frightened child —frighteningly adv.

frightened /ˈfrɪtnid/ adj. feeling afraid: a frightened child —frighteningly adv.
### frond

**frond** /frɒnd/ n [C] a leaf of a fern or palm tree

### fringe

**fringe** /frɪndʒ/ n

1. a) the part of something that is furthest forward, and closest to the direction it faces
2. a) further forward than or ahead of someone or something; b) facing someone or something

### frond

**frond** /frɒnd/ n [C] a leaf of a fern or palm tree

### front

**front** /frɒnt/ n

1. a) the part of something that is furthest forward, and closest to the direction it faces
2. a) further forward than or ahead of someone or something; b) facing someone or something

### front

**front** /frɒnt/ v

1. [T] to lead something such as a musical group by being the person that the public sees most: He's now fronting his own band.

### front

**front** /frɒnt/ adj

1. [only before noun] a) at, on, or in the front of something; b) the front door; c) tickets for front row seats; d) the magazine's front cover; e) one of the front wheels

2. [IT] to face something, or to be in front of something: a building fronting Lake Michigan

### front

**front** /frɒnt/ n

1. the part of a building or piece of land that is along a road, river, etc.
something: a frontal attack 2 at the front part of something: the frontal lobe of the brain

front-tier /frəntˈtɪər/ n [C] 1 the frontier the area beyond the places that people know well, especially in the western U.S., in the 19th century: the settlement of the Oklahoma frontier 2 the limit of what is known about something: the frontiers of science 3 the border of a country, or the area near the border

frontier /ˈfröntiər/ n 1 the geographical limits of a country: the U.S. frontier 2 the places that people know well, especially beyond the boundaries of a country: the frontier regions

fronthorn /′fröntˌhɔrn/ n [C] 1 the front of something, especially the front of a horse or other animal: The horse touched his front horn 2 the person or thing that is most likely to succeed in a competition: the frontrunner 3 the leader of it: 2 the leader of a jazz or rock band

froth /froθ/ n 1 a white foam that rises to the surface of a liquid: froth from a petri dish 2 the foam that comes off the surface of a liquid: the froth of a cup of coffee

frown /ˈfrʌn/ n [C] 1 a muscle movement that makes your forehead look wrinkled: She frowned at her reflection in the mirror 2 a look of dislike or annoyance: He gave me a frown when I told him I was going to be late

froze /froʊz/ v past simple of FREEZE 1 preserve by being kept at a very low temperature: frozen peas 2 be frozen (stiff) (spoken) to feel very cold: Can you turn up the heat? I'm froze 3 made very hard or turned to ice because of the cold: the frozen lake → see picture at MELT 4 be frozen with fear/terror/fright to be so afraid, shocked, etc. that you cannot move

fructose /frəˈkəʊs/ n [U] chemistry a type of natural sugar in fruit juices and honey → GLUCOSE, LACTOSE, SUCROSE

frugal /ˈfrəɡəl/ adj 1 careful to only buy what is necessary: My parents were very frugal. 2 small in quantity and cost: a frugal lunch of cheese and bread —frugally adv —frugality n

fruit /fruːt/ n (plural fruit or fruits) 1 something that grows on a plant, tree, or bush, can be eaten as food, contains seeds, and is usually sweet: Apples and bananas are Nancy's favorite fruits. 2 a piece of fruit? see picture on page 413 2 the fruits of sth the good results that you have from something, after you have worked hard: the fruits of his research [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French, Latin fructus, from fructo (to enjoy, have the use of) → bear fruit at BEAR]

fruitcake /ˈfruːktkeɪk/ n [C] a cake that has dried fruit in it 2 [C] (informal) someone who seems to be mentally ill or behaves in a strange way

fruitful /ˈfruːtʃʊfəl/ adj producing good results: a fruitful meeting

fruitless /ˈfruːtləs/ adj failing to produce good results, especially after much effort: a fruitless attempt to end the fighting —fruitlessly adv

fruitful /ˈfruːtʃʊfəl/ adj tasting or smelling strongly of fruit: a fruity wine

frump- /ˈfrʌmp-/ adj someone, especially a woman, who is frumpy wears old-fashioned clothes and looks unattractive

frustrate /ˈfrʌstrət/ v [T] 1 if something frustrates you, it makes you feel annoyed or angry because you are unable to do what you want: The lack of public transportation frustrates commuters. 2 to prevent someone's plans, efforts, or attempts from succeeding: They feel the system frustrates their attempts to improve productivity.

frustrate /ˈfrʌstrət/ v [T] 1 if something frustrates you, it makes you feel annoyed or angry because you are unable to do what you want to do: He gets frustrated and angry because he feels stupid. I was frustrated with the lack of progress.

frustrating /ˈfrʌstrətɪŋ/ adj making you feel annoyed or angry because you cannot do what you want to do: Having a broken arm is really frustrating.
frustration /frəsˈtræʃ(ə)n/ 1 [C,U] the feeling of being annoyed or angry because you are unable to do what you want to do: A toddler was kicking the ground in frustration. 2 [U] the fact of being prevented from achieving what you want to achieve: The frustration of his ambitions left him bitter.

fry /fraɪ/ n. (plural fries) [C usually plural] a long thin piece of potato that has been cooked in hot oil [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French frīre, from Latin frigere]

fuel /fyuəl, fyul/ n. [C,U] a substance such as coal, gas, or oil that can be burned to produce heat or energy [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French fouaille, from feu “fire,” from Latin focus “hearth”]

fuel v. 1 [T] to make a situation worse or to make someone’s feelings stronger: The increase in property prices only fueled inflation. 2 [I,T] also fuel up to take fuel into a vehicle, or to provide a vehicle with fuel

fuel cell n. [C] CHEMISTRY a piece of equipment that combines a fuel such as HYDROGEN with oxygen to produce electricity

fuel cell n. [C] CHEMISTRY a piece of equipment that combines a fuel such as HYDROGEN with oxygen to produce electricity

fuel up to take fuel into a vehicle, or to provide a vehicle with fuel

fulfill /fəˈfɪl/ v. [I,T] 1 to get, do, or achieve something you wanted, promised, or hoped for: The president fulfilled his election promise to cut taxes. | Learning to fly fulfilled a childhood dream. | an education that will help each child fulfill his potential (=be as successful as he can be) 2 to do or provide what is necessary or needed: The firm failed to fulfill its obligations under the contract. | The breakfast club fulfills a need in this poor neighborhood school. 3 to make you feel satisfied because you are doing something useful and interesting and using your skills and qualities: She wanted work that would fulfill her.
fulfilled /fulˈfɪld/ adj. satisfied with your life, job, etc. because you feel that it is interesting or useful and you are using all your skills

fulfilling /fulˈfɪln/ adj. making you feel happy and satisfied because you are doing interesting, useful, or important things: a fulfilling career

fulfillment /fulˈfɪlmənt/ n. [U] 1 the feeling of being happy and satisfied with your life because you are doing interesting, useful, or important things: Ann’s work gives her a real sense of fulfillment. 2 the act or state of meeting a need, demand, or condition: This contract offer depends upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.

full /ful/ adj.
1 CONTAINER/ROOM/PLACE ETC. holding or containing as much as or as many things as possible (often empty): Don’t talk with your mouth full. | a full glass of milk | The bottle was only half full. | a box full of paper ➔ see picture at EMPTY

2 COMPLETE [only before noun] including all parts or details: Please write your full name and address in the boxes. | We will pay the full cost of repairs.

3 HIGHEST AMOUNT/LEVEL [only before noun] the highest level or greatest amount of something that is possible: The ship was going at full speed. | You have our full support. | I didn’t pay full price for the jacket.

4 be full of sth a) to contain many things of the same kind: Eric’s essay is full of mistakes. | a garden full of flowers b) to feel or express a strong emotion: Cathy woke up full of excitement. | full of praise for the children’s achievement. c) to think or talk about only one subject all the time: She’s full of plans for the wedding.

5 FOOD [not before noun] having eaten so much food that you cannot eat any more: “Would you like some more soup?” “No thanks. I’m full.”

6 CLOTHING a full skirt, pair of pants, etc. is made with a lot of material and fits loosely

7 BODY a full face, body, etc. is rounded or large: clothes for the fuller figure.

8 TASTE/SOUND ETC. a full taste, sound, color, etc. is strong and pleasant: a full-bodied wine

9 RANK a full taste, sound, color, etc. is strong and pleasant: a full-bodied wine

full-time adj. 1 in full if you pay the amount of money in full, you pay the full amount 2 to the full in the best or most complete way: Ronnie lived his life to the full.

full-scale adj. (literary): The sun shone full on her face.

full-blown adj. fully developed: full-blown AIDS

full-fledged adj. completely developed, trained, or established: a full-fledged lawyer

full-grown adj. a full-grown person, animal, or plant has developed to his, her, or its full size and will not grow any bigger

full house n. [C] an occasion at a concert hall, sports field, etc. when every seat has someone sitting in it

full-length adj. 1 full-length mirror/photograph etc. a mirror, etc. that shows all of a person, from his/her head to his/her feet 2 full-length skirt/dress a skirt, etc. that reaches the ground | full-length play/book etc. a play, etc. of the normal length

full moon n. [singular] the moon when it looks completely round

fullness /ˈfʊlnəs/ n. 1 in the fullness of time (formal) when the right time comes: I’m sure he’ll tell us everything in the fullness of time. 2 [U] the condition of having eaten enough food 3 [U] the quality of being large and round: the fullness of her lips

full-scale adj. 1 as complete or thorough as possible: a full-scale investigation 2 a full-scale model, copy, picture, etc. is the same size as the thing it represents

full-time adj., adv. working or studying for the number of hours that people usually work or study ➔ PART-TIME: Andrea works full-time for an insurance company. | full-time students

fully /ˈfʊli/ adv. completely: a fully trained nurse

fumble /ˈfʌmbl/ v. 1 [I] to try to hold, move, or find something with your hands in an awkward way: Gary fumbled for the light switch in the dark. 2 [I,T] to have difficulty saying something: She fumbled for an appropriate response. 3 [I,T] to drop a ball after catching it ➔ fumble n. [C]

fume /ˈfyʊm/ v. [I] to be very angry: He was fuming about/over/at the repair costs.

fumes /ˈfyʊmz/ n. [plural] strong-smelling gas or smoke that is unpleasant to breathe in: gasoline fumes
fund

fun1 n [U] 1 pleasure, amusement, and enjoyment, or an activity that is enjoyable: Swimming is a lot of fun. | Did you have fun at Phil’s house? | I have to admit — it’s more fun to win. | It’s nice to have time to read something for fun. | The trip would be no fun (not fun) with a bad back.

fun2 adj 1 a fun activity or experience is enjoyable: It was a fun day. 2 a fun person is enjoyable to be with: Terry is always fun to be with.

function1 n [C] 1 the usual purpose of a thing, or the job that someone usually does: What’s the exact function of this program? | A manager has to perform many different functions. 2 a large party or ceremonial event, especially for an important or official occasion: The mayor has to attend all kinds of official functions. 3 a mathematical quantity that changes according to how another mathematical quantity changes [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin functio, from fungi ‘to perform’]

function2 v [I] to work in a particular way or in the correct way: Her kidneys had stopped functioning.

function as sth. phr v to be used or work as something: The space station functions as a laboratory in space.

functional adj 1 designed to be useful rather than attractive: functional furniture 2 working in the way that something is supposed to: There is a fully functional calculator on the key ring. 3 functional illiteracy/literate the quality of being able to read, but not well enough to perform skilled jobs, or someone who has this quality —functionally adv

function key n [C] a key on the keyboard of a computer that tells it to do something

function word n [C] Eng. Lang. Arts a word such as a pronoun or preposition that is used in place of another word, or that shows the relationship between two words. For example, in the sentences “The cat is hungry. It hasn’t been fed yet,” “it” is a function word.

fund1 n [C] ECONOMICS an amount of money that is kept for a particular purpose: candidates’ campaign funds | a scholarship fund 2 funds (plural) ECONOMICS the money that an organization needs or has: The PTO helps raise funds for the school. | federal funds for welfare programs → MUTUAL FUND 3 an organization that is responsible for collecting and spending money for a particular purpose: The Environmental Defense Fund [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin fundus ‘bottom, piece of land’]

fund2 v [T] to provide money for an activity, organization, event, etc.: Their medical research is federally funded.

fundamental adj 1 relating to the most basic and important parts of something: People are demanding a fundamental change in the political system. | the fundamental democratic principle of free speech

fundamental2 n [C] usually plural the most important ideas, rules, skills, etc. that something is based on: the fundamentals of basketball

fun-da-men-tal-ist n [C] someone who follows the rules of his/her religion very strictly | a fundamentalist adj —fundamentalism n [U]

fun-da-men-tal-ly adv in every way that is important or basic: Our political views are fundamentally different.

fun-da-men-tal-ists n [C] the fundamentals of sth the most important ideas, rules, etc. that something is based on: a class in the fundamentals of computer programming

fun-ding n [C] ECONOMICS an amount of money used for a special purpose: The university is providing funding for the research.

fund-raising adj fund-raising events collect money for a specific purpose

fun-er-al n [C] a ceremony, usually religious, for burying or burning a dead person: The funeral will be held on Thursday at St. Patrick’s church. | More than 150 people attended the funeral. [Origin: 1300—1400 Late Latin funerális, from Latin fúnus ‘funeral’]

funeral director n [C] someone whose job is to arrange funerals

funeral home also ‘funeral parlor’ n [C] the place where a body is kept before a funeral and where sometimes the funeral is held

fungus n [plural fungi] or funguses] BIOLOGY a simple plant without leaves, such as mushrooms, mold, and yeast, that grows in dark warm slightly wet places —fungal adj

fumigate
funk /ˈfʌŋk/ n. 1 a type of popular music with a strong beat that is based on JAZZ and African music. 2 in a funk (informal) unhappy or worried about something.

funky /ˈfʌŋki/ adj. (informal) 1 modern, fashionable, and interesting: a funky website. 2 funky music is simple, with a strong rhythm that is easy to dance to.

funnel /ˈfʌnəl/ n. [C] a tube with a wide top and a narrow bottom, used for pouring liquids or powders into a container.

funnelled /ˈfʌnəld/ v. 1 [T] if you funnel something somewhere, or if it funnels there, it goes there by passing through a narrow opening: The crowd funneled through the narrow streets. 2 [T] to send things or money from different places to a particular place or person: a policy of funneling the most talented students into special schools.

funnies /ˈfʌnɪz/ n. the funnies a number of different CARTOONS (=funny pictures) printed together in newspapers or magazines.

funnily /ˈfʌnɪli/ adv. strangley/oddly/funnily enough or ENOUGH.

funny /ˈfʌnɪ/ adj. 1 amusing you and making you laugh: John gave a funny little speech. | What’s so funny? | He looked really funny.

funny bone n. [singular] the soft part of your elbow that hurts a lot when you hit it against something.

fur /fɜːr/ n. 1 [U] the thick soft hair that covers the bodies of some animals, such as dogs and cats. —see picture on page A2. 2 [C] fur to cover the inside of with fur. (14—19 centuries), from Old French fourre “inside covering”

furious /ˈfjʊriz/ adj. 1 very angry: Jim’ll be furious with me if I’m late. | Dad was furious that I had taken the car without asking.

2 done with a lot of uncontrolled energy or anger: He woke up to a furious pounding at the door. —furiously adv.

furled /ˈfɜːld/ adj. rolled or folded: a furled umbrella —furl v. [T]

fur-long /ˈfɜːlnɡ/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) a unit for measuring length that is used in horse racing. A furlong equals 201 meters and there are eight furlongs in a mile.

fur-lough /ˈfɜːlou/ n. [C] a short period of time in which someone is allowed to be away from his/her job, especially in the military: a soldier home on furlough.

fur-nace /ˈfɜːrnɑːs/ n. [C] a large container with a hot fire inside it, used for producing power or heat, or to melt metals and other materials.

fur-nish /ˈfɜːnɪʃ/ v. [T] 1 to put furniture and other things into a house or room: a room furnished with two beds 2 to supply something: Your Internet provider will furnish you with e-mail software. —furnished adj.: a furnished apartment.

fur-nish-ings /ˈfɜːnɪʃɪŋz/ n. [plural] the furniture and other things in a room, such as curtains, decorations, etc.

fur-ni-ture /ˈfɜːntʃər/ n. [U] large objects such as chairs, tables, and beds that you use in a room, office, etc.: The room’s only piece of furniture was an old sofa. | office furniture [Origin: 1500—1600 French furnish, from Old French fournir “to complete, provide equipment”]

furniture
fu·ror /ˈfyurər/ n [singular] a sudden expression of anger or excitement among a large group of people: His decision to resign caused a furor.

fur·row /ˈfûrər/ n [C] a long deep fold or line in the surface of something such as skin or the ground: the furrows of a plowed field

furrow v [T] to make a long deep fold or line in the surface of something such as skin or the ground: Saks furrowed his brow.

fur·ry /ˈfûrî/ adj covered with fur, or looking or feeling as if covered with fur: furry material

fur·ther /ˈfûrðər/ adv 1 more, or to a greater degree: I have nothing further to say. 2 Mark went further into debt. 3 He was falling further and further behind in his schoolwork.

fur·ther·ly /ˈfûrðərli/ adv (formal) in addition to what has already been written or said

fur·ther·most /ˈfûrðərmostat/ adj, adv (formal) to the greatest degree or amount, or more than before: Smith’s book has probably gone furthest (=done the most) in explaining these events.

fu·sion /ˈfyuʒən/ n 1 the combination of separate things, groups, or ideas: a fusion of French and Indian cuisine. 2 PHYSICS the process of joining together the nuclei (NUCLEUS) of atoms, which produces heavier atoms and a lot of energy.

fu·tile /ˈfyuətəl/ adj (formal) having no chance of being effective or successful: a futile attempt/effort to prevent the war.

fu·tile·ly /ˈfyuətəlj/ adv (formal) having no chance of being effective or successful: a futile attempt/effort to prevent the war.
the written abbreviation of for your information, used especially on MEMOS (=short business notes)

G, g /dʒiː/ the seventh letter of the English alphabet

G /dʒiː/ n. 1 [CU] ENG. LANG. ARTS the fifth note in the musical SCALE of C, or the musical KEY based on this note 2 [C] PHYSICS an amount of force caused by GRAVITY on an object that is on the surface of the Earth 3 [C] PHYSICS a unit for measuring the rate at which an object increases speed as a result of GRAVITY 4 [CU] general used to show that a movie has been approved for people of any age

GA the written abbreviation of GEORGIA

gab /gæb/ v. (gabbed, gabbing) [I] (informal) to talk continuously, usually about things that are not important

gaffe /ˈɡæfi/ n. [C] an embarrassing mistake made in a social situation

gag1 /ɡæg/ v. (gagged, gagging) [I] to be unable to swallow and feel as if you are going to bring up the food from your stomach: The smell made me gag. 2 [I] to tie a piece of cloth over someone’s mouth so that s/he cannot make any noise

gag2 /ɡæɡ/ n. [C] 1 [I] (informal) a joke or funny story

2 a piece of cloth used in order to gag someone 3 gag gift a present for someone that is meant to be funny 4 gag order

gagged /ˈɡæɡd/ adj. having your mouth tied with a piece of cloth so that you cannot make any noise

gaggle /ˈɡæɡl/ n. [C] a group of GEESE, or a noisy group of people

gag order n. [C] an order given by a court of law to prevent any public reporting of a case that is still being considered in the court

gag rule n. [C] 1 POLITICS a rule or law that stops
people from talking about a subject during a particular time or in a particular place) a 2 HIST the law passed by the House of Representatives in 1836 that prevented any speeches or documents that were against slavery to be read or dealt with in the House

gai·ly 

/gai·l@/ adv (old-fashioned) in a happy way

gai·ty 

/gai·t@/ n [U] (old-fashioned) the state of having fun and being happy

gal·axy 

/galˈækˌsi/ n (plural galaxies) [C] physics one of the large groups of stars that are in the universe \( \bigtriangledown \) space 2. The galaxy physics the large group of stars that includes the Earth, the Sun, and the other planets in our solar system [origin: 1300—1400 late Latin galaxias, from Greek, from gala “milk;” because the galaxy looks milky white from the Earth]
gale 

/gei/l/ n [C] a very strong wind: a fierce gale

THE SAURUS wind, breeze, gust, storm, hurricane, tornado, typhoon \( \bigtriangledown \) wind

gall 

/gol/ n have the gall to do sth to do something rude or unreasonable that most people would be embarrassed to do: She had the gall to say that I looked fat!
gal·rant 

/ɡɑːlˈrɑːnt/ adj (old-fashioned) brave and kind: a gallant soldier \( \bigtriangledown \) gallantly

—galiantry n [U]
gall bladder 

/gælˈblædər/ n [C] biology the organ in your body that stores bile

gal·ler·y 

/ɡælərɪ/ n (plural galleries) [C] 1 a room, hall, or building where people can look at paintings or other types of art: the national gallery of art in Washington 2 a small expensive store where people can look at and buy art: art galleries in Manhattan 3 an upper floor like a balcony inside a hall, church, or theater, where people can sit [origin: 1400—1500 medieval latin galea]
gal·ley 

/ɡælə/ n [C] 1 a kitchen on a ship or an airplane 2 a long Greek or Roman ship that was rowed by slaves

gal·lop 

/ɡæˈlɒp/ n [I] if a horse gallops, it runs as fast as it can

gallop·ing 

/ɡælˈɑːpɪŋ/ adj increasing or developing very quickly: galloping inflation

gal·lops 

/ɡæləʊz/ n (plural galls) [C] a structure that is used for killing criminals by hanging them

gall·stone 

/ɡælˈstoʊn/ n [C] biology a hard stone that can form in your gall bladder

gal·lo·re 

/ɡæˈlɔːr/ adj in large amounts or numbers:
about a game of chess? 3 games [plural] a large sports event, where a variety of sports are played: the Olympic Games 4 [C] one of the parts of a competition, such as in tennis or bridge: Williams leads, two games to one. 5 sb's game how well someone plays a particular game or sport: Ramone's game steadily improved. 6 play games to behave in a way that is not serious or that is dishonest or unfair: Don’t play games with me. I don’t have time. 7 be (just) a game if something is just a game to you, you do not consider how serious or important it is: Marriage is just a game to you, isn’t it? 8 [U] wild animals and birds that are hunted for food and as a sport [Origins: Old English gamen] game2 adj willing to do something dangerous, new, or difficult: I’m game if you are. game plan n [C] a plan for achieving success, especially in business or politics: the Senator’s political game plan game show n [C] a television program in which people play games or answer questions in order to win money and prizes ➔ TELEVISION gambetto “act of making someone fall over,” from gambare “leg” gambler /gambrl/ n [C] someone who gambles, especially as a habit gambling /gamb/-ing/ n [U] the activity of risk-ing money and possessions because you might win a lot more if a race, card game, etc. has the result you want: Gambling is legal in Nevada. gambler /gambrl/ n [C] someone who gambles, especially as a habit gamble /gambl/ v 1 [I] to risk money or possessions on the result of something such as a card game, race, etc. because you might win a lot more money if the race, etc. has the result you want: Jack won $700 gambling in Las Vegas. 2 [I,T] to do something that involves risk because you hope things will happen the way you want them to: Many investors gambled that the market would continue to improve. gambling /gamb-lng/ n [sing] gambling or playing with money or possessions by gambling gamely adv away phr. v to lose money or possessions by gambling game3 n [C] an activity or sport that people play for fun or in a competition: a good card/video/board game 2 a particular occasion when you play a sport or activity: Who won/lost the football game? | The Aztecs play only two games this month.  | How...
gangly

/gæŋˈlɪ/ also /gæŋˈgɪln/ adj. very tall and thin and unable to move gracefully: a gangly teenager

gang-plank /gæŋplæŋk/ n [C] a board you walk on between a ship and the shore, or between two ships

gangrene /ˈgæŋgriːn, ˌgæŋˈgriːn/ n [U] a medical condition in which your flesh decays on part of your body because blood has stopped flowing there as a result of an illness or injury

gangster /ˈgæŋstə(r)/ n [C] a member of a group of violent criminals

gang-way /ˈgæŋweɪ/ n [C] a large gangplank

gap /gæp/ n [C] 1 an empty space between two things or two parts of something: a big gap between her two front teeth | a gap in the fence

2 a difference between two situations, groups, amounts, etc.: a large age gap between Jorge and his sister | We should be trying to bridge the gap between rich and poor. 3 something that is missing that stops something else from being good or complete: His death left a gap in my life. | a gap in her memory | The company has filled a gap in the market (where they produce a product or service that did not exist before). 4 a period of time in which nothing happens or nothing is said: an uncomfortable gap in the conversation 5 a low place between two higher parts of a mountain

gape /ɡeɪp/ v [I] 1 to look at something for a long time, usually with your mouth open, because you are very shocked or surprised: She backed away from the children, who were gaping at her.

2 also gape open to be wide open or open widely: Dan stood at the door, his shirt gaping open.

gapping /ˈɡærɪŋg/ adj. a gaping hole, wound, or mouth is very wide and open

garage /ˈɡɜːrɪdʒ, ˈɡɑːrdʒ/ n [C] 1 a building, usually connected to or next to your house, where you keep your car: I think my tools are out in the garage. | a one-car/ two-car garage 2 a place where cars are repaired: We took the car to a garage on Fourth Street. [Origin: 1900–2000 French garer “to shelter”] ➔ PARKING GARAGE

garbage /ˈɡɑːrbɪdʒ/ n. [C] a sale of used clothes, furniture, toys, etc. that you no longer want, usually held in your garage

garb /ɡɑːrb/ n. [U] (literary) a particular style of clothing

garbage /ˈɡɑːrbɪdʒ/ n. 1 singular, U waste material such as old food, dirty paper, and empty bags, usually considered together with the container that holds it: The place smelled of garbage. | Can somebody take out the garbage? | We threw the paper plates in the garbage.

THESAURUS

trash – things that you throw away, such as old food, dirty paper, etc.: a bag stuffed with trash
refuse (formal) – things that you throw away, such as old food, dirty paper, etc.: the money spent on refuse collection
litter – garbage, especially pieces of paper, food containers, etc.: that people leave on the ground in public places: The Scouts picked up litter in the park.
waste – unwanted things or substances that are left after you have used them: the safe disposal of nuclear waste

2 [singular] (informal) something that is of very low quality: Most of the stuff they sell is just garbage. 3 [U] (informal) statements or ideas that are silly or wrong: nonsense: I don’t want to hear this garbage. [Origin: 1400—1500 Anglo-French]

‘garbage can’ n [C] a large container with a lid in which you put waste materials, usually kept outside: trash can

‘garbage collector’ n [C] someone whose job is to remove waste from garbage cans

‘garbage disposal’ n [C] a small machine in a kitchen sink that cuts food waste into small pieces

‘garbage man’ n [C] a garbage collector

‘garbage truck’ n [C] a large vehicle used for carrying waste that is removed from people’s garbage cans

‘garbled’ /ˈɡɑːrbəld/ adj. confusing and not giving correct information: a garbled version of the story

‘garden’ /ˈɡɑːrdn/ n. 1 [C] the part of someone’s land used for growing flowers, or vegetable and fruit plants: Jane was weeding the vegetable/flower garden. 2 gardens [plural] a public park where a lot of flowers and unusual plants are grown: the Japanese Tea Gardens in Golden Gate Park [Origin: 1300—1400 Old North French]

‘gardener’ /ˈɡɑːrdnə(r)/ n. [C] someone who does gardening as a job

‘gardening’ /ˈɡɑrdnɪŋ/ n. [U] the activity or job of making a garden, yard, etc. look pretty by growing flowers, removing weeds, etc.: gardening tools


‘gargle’ /ˈɡɑrɡl/ v. [I] to move medicine or liquid around in your throat in order to make it stop feeling sore, or to clean the inside of your mouth: If you have a sore throat, gargling with salt water might help. – gargle n. [C.U]

‘gar-goyle’ /ˈɡɑːɡɔɪl/ n [C] a stone figure shaped like the face of a strange creature, usually on the roofs of old buildings [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French gargouille “throat;” because the water appears to come out of the creature’s throat]
gar·ish /ˈɡaərɪʃ, ˈɡɛər-ə/ adj. very brightly colored and unpleasant to look at: the garish carpet in the hotel lobby.

gar·land /ˈɡarland/ n. [C] a ring of flowers or leaves, worn for decoration or in special ceremonies.

gar·lic /ˈɡarli(k)/ n. [U] a small plant like an onion with a very strong taste, used in cooking [Origin: Old English garlaec, from gar “spear” + leac “leek”]

gar·ment /ˈɡarment/ n. [C] (formal) a piece of clothing

gar·ner /ˈɡarər/ v. [T] (formal) to take or collect something, especially information or support: Harris garnered 54% of the vote.

gar·net /ˈɡaːrnet/ n. [C] a dark red stone used in jewelry

gar·nish /ˈɡarnɪʃ/ v. [T] 1 to decorate food with a small piece of a fruit or vegetable: Garnish each plate with a slice of lemon. 2 also garnish

v. [I] LAW to take money directly from someone’s salary because s/he has not paid his/her debts

garnish² /ˈɡɑːrnɪʃ/ n. [C] a small piece of a fruit or vegetable that you use to decorate food

gar·ret /ˈɡarət/ n. [C] (literary) a small room at the top of a house

gar·ri·son /ˈɡærəsən/ n. [C] a group of soldiers who live in a particular area in order to defend it

⇒ garrison v. [T]

gar·ru·lous /ˈɡɑːrələs/ adj. always talking a lot: her garrulous women friends

gar·ter /ˈɡɑːtər/ n. [C] a piece of material that stretches attached to a woman’s undergarment and to her stockings to hold them up

gas¹ /ˈɡæs/ n. 1 [U] also gasoline a liquid that is used for producing power in the engines of cars, trucks, etc.: How much is a gallon of gas? 2 The mechanic found a hole in the gas tank (=container for holding gas). 2 (plural gases or gasses) [C.U] PHYSICS a substance such as air that is not solid or liquid and does not have a definite shape or volume; (measurement of the amount of space it fills), and cannot usually be seen: hydrogen gas | greenhouse gases 3 [U] a clear substance like air that is burned to give heat for cooking and heating: a gas stove | I think we might have a gas leak in here. 4 the gas the gas pedal on a car: Step on the gas (=push down the gas pedal and make the car go faster). 5 [U] the condition of having a lot of air in your stomach [Origin: (2) 1600—1700 Modern Latin, Greek khaoi “empty space”]

⇒ NATURAL GAS

gas² v. (gassed gassing) [T] to attack or kill someone with poisonous gas

gas·chamber n. [C] a large room in which people or animals are killed with poisonous gas

gas·eous /ˈɡæsɪəs, ˈɡæsəs/ adj. consisting of gas or in the form of gas: Jupiter is the largest gaseous planet in our solar system.

gash /ˈɡæʃ/ n. [C] a deep cut —gash v. [T]

gas·ket /ˈɡæsket/ n. [C] a flat piece of rubber between two surfaces of a machine that prevents steam, oil, etc. from escaping

gas·mask /ˈɡæskɑːm/ n. [C] a piece of equipment that you wear over your face to protect you from breathing poisonous gases

gas·o·line /ˈɡæsəˌlaɪn, ˈɡæsəˌlaɪn/ n. [U] GAS

gasp /ˈɡæsp/ v. [I] 1 to breathe in suddenly and loudly because you are surprised or in pain: The audience gasped in/with surprise. 2 to quickly breathe in a lot of air because you are having difficulty breathing normally: Kim crawled out of the pool, gasping for air/breath. —gasp v. [C]: a gasp of disbelief

gas·ped /ɡɑːsp/ v. [T] to breathe in suddenly and loudly because you are surprised or in pain: The audience gasped in/with surprise.

gas·sta·tion /ˈɡæstəˈʃen/ n. [C] a place that sells gas for your car

gas·tric /ˌɡæstrɪk/ adj. relating to the stomach: gastric ulcers

gas·tro·nom·ic /ˌɡæstrəˈnɒmɪk/ adj. [only before noun] relating to cooking and eating good food: the gastronomic delights of Chinatown

gate /ɡeɪt/ n. [C] 1 a door in a fence or outside wall ⇒ gateway to go to or through: Who left the gate open? 2 Make sure the front/back/rear/main gate is locked. 2 the place where you leave an airport building to get on the airplane: Flight 207 to Chicago will be leaving from gate 16. 3 THE DEPARTURE GATE [Origin: Old English gear]

gate·crasher, gate·crash·er /ˈɡeɪtˌkrɛr,sɪr/ n. [C] someone who goes to a party that s/he has not been invited to ⇒ gatecrash v. [I,T]

gate·way /ˈɡeɪtˌweɪ/ n. [C] 1 an opening in a fence or wall that can be closed by a gate 2 the gateway to sth a place, especially a city, that you go through in order to reach another place: St. Louis was once the gateway to the West. 3 if a way of connecting two different computer networks that helps them to work together

gather /ˈɡæθər/ v. [I,T] if people gather somewhere, or if someone gathers them, they come together in the same place: A crowd gathered to watch the fight. | Gather around and I’ll tell you a story. | Jill gathered the children and lined them up. | Dozens of reporters were gathered outside the hotel.

⇒ MEET

2 [T] to bring things from different places together: I’m currently trying to gather new ideas for my next novel. | “Wait for me,” said Anna, gathering up her books. 3 [T] to believe that something is true based on the information you have: From what I can gather/As far as I can gather (=I think it is true that) he never intended to sell the house. | I gather (that) he won’t be coming. 4 gather steam/speed/momentum/force etc. to become faster,
stronger, etc.: The car gathered speed as it rolled down the hill. 5 gather dust if something useful gathers dust, it is not being used: The report has been gathering dust for 18 years. [Origin: Old English gādrian]
gathering /ˈgæðərɪŋ/ n. [C] a meeting of a group of people: a family gathering | a gathering of war veterans

gauging /ˈgægoʊŋ/ n. [C] an instrument that measures the amount or size of something: a car’s gas gauge 2 a gauge of something that helps you make a judgment about a person or situation: The amount of money you make is not the only gauge of your success. 3 a measurement of the width or thickness of something: a 12-gauge shotgun
gaugeability /ˈgægəbilət/ 1 to judge what someone is likely to do or how she feels: It’s difficult to gauge exactly how he’s going to respond.

2 to calculate the size or amount of something: The thermostat will gauge the temperature and control the heat.
gauty /ˈgɔtə/ adj. very thin, pale, and unhealthy

gauze /ˈgauz/ n. [U] a very thin light cloth used for covering wounds and making clothes: His hand was wrapped in a gauze bandage.
gave /gɑv/ v. the past tense of give
gavel /ˈgævel/ n. [C] a small hammer that someone in charge of a court of law, meeting, etc. hits on a table to get people’s attention
gawk /ɡɔk/ v. [I] to look at someone or something for a long time, in a way that looks stupid: Drivers slowed to gawk at the accident.
gawk-y /ˈgɔkski/ adj. tall and not graceful: a tall gawky teenager
gay /ˈgæt/ adj. 1 sexually attracted to people of the same sex | The gay community | He told me she’s gay. 2 (oldfashioned) bright and attractive: a room painted in gay colors 3 (old-fashioned) happy and cheerful: gay laughter [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French gai “happy”]
gay² n. [C] someone, especially a man, who is sexually attracted to people of the same sex | THE SAURUS

THESAURUS

look, glance, peek, peep, peer, stare, gape, regard → LOOK³

gaze² n. [singular] a long steady look: Uncle John inspected us both with a clear and steady gaze.
ga-ze-bo /gaˌziˈboʊ/ n. (plural gazebos) [C] a small building in a garden or park that you can sit in
gazelle /ˈgæzəl/ n. [C] an animal like a small deer

gcd: math the abbreviation of greatest common factor

GDP n. economics gross domestic product the total value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year, not including income received from abroad ➔ gnp

gear /gɑr/ 1 [C] the machinery in a vehicle such as a car, truck, or bicycle that you use to go at different speeds: There’s a weird noise every time I change/gear gears. | The car’s in first/second etc. | gear ➔ see picture at bicycle 2 [U] special equipment, clothing, etc. that you need for a particular activity: camping gear 3 [U] a piece of machinery that does a particular job, the landing gear on a plane

gear² v. to be geared to/toward sb/sth to be organized in order to achieve a particular purpose: All his training was geared to winning an Olympic gold medal. | concerts geared toward young children

gear up get v. to prepare for something: Congress is gearing up for a debate on Social Security.
gearbox /ˈgɜrboks/ n. [C] the system of gears in a vehicle

gear shift n. [C] a stick that you move to change gears in a vehicle

GED n. [C usually singular] General Equivalency Diploma a diploma that people who did not finish high school can get by taking a test
difference in the way they think about politics

...
generally

that generalize about women 2 to make a statement about people, events, or facts without mentioning any details: It's difficult to generalize about a subject as big as American history.

gen-er-al-ly /ˈdʒenərəli/ adv 1 considering something as a whole, rather than its details: Her school work is generally very good. Generally speaking, movie audiences like happy endings. 2 by or to most people: It's generally believed that the story is true. | an agreement that is generally acceptable 3 usually: Megan generally works late on Fridays.

general store n [C] a store that sells a lot of different things, especially in a small town
gen-er-ate /ˈdʒenəreɪt/ (AC) v [T] 1 to produce or make something: Our discussion generated a lot of new ideas. | The new game generated more than $1 million in sales. | Reed hopes the exhibit will generate interest in the museum. 2 to produce energy, power, heat, etc.: A solar panel helps generate power for the building.

generation gap n. [singular] a lack of understanding between older and younger people

Generation X n [U] the group of people who were born during the late 1960s and 1970s in the U.S.

gen-er-a-tor /ˈdʒenərətər/ n. [C] a machine that produces electricity
gen-er-ic /ˈdʒenərɪk/ adj 1 CHEMISTRY a generic drug or other product is an exact copy of an existing drug or product, but does not have a brand name (the name a company gives to each of its products): the need for cheaper generic drugs 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS relating to a whole group of similar things, rather than just one of them: Fine Arts is a generic term for subjects such as painting, music, and sculpture. —generically adv.

gen-er-os-i-ty /dʒəˈnərəsəti/ n. [U] a generous attitude, or generous behavior: Thank you for your generosity. | The company is known for its generosity toward employees.

gen-er-ous /ˈdʒenərəs/ adj 1 someone who is generous is kind and enjoys giving people things or helping them: She’s always giving generous to the kids. | Carl is generous with his time (willing to spend time helping people). | It is very generous of you to help. 2 more than the usual amount: a generous slice of cake [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 French généreux, from Latin generous “born into a high rank”] —generously adv. | Clark gives generously to local charities.

gen-er-os-ity /ˌdʒenəˈrəsəti/ n. [singular] (formal) the beginning of something [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 Latin, Greek, from gignesthai “to be born”]

gen-er-ic /ˈdʒenərɪk/ adj BIOLOGY relating to genes or genetics: genetic research | genetic defects —genetically adv.

ge-net-ic /ˌdʒenəˈtɪk/ adj BIOLOGY genetically modified food, crops, etc. have been changed so that their gene structure is different from the one they would have naturally

gen-etic code n. [C] BIOLOGY the arrangement of chemicals in DNA or RNA that controls the way in which features are passed on from parents to their young

gen-etic di-vers-i-ty n. [U] BIOLOGY the fact that there are many creatures, plants, etc. with slightly different genes within a particular species (a group of animals or plants that can breed together)

gen-etic engi-neer-ing n. [U] the science of changing the genes of a living thing

gen-etic-ally /ˌdʒenəˈtɪkli/ adv. BIOLOGY the study of how genes affect the development of living things —geneticist n. [C]

Ge-ne-va Con-ven-tion /ˌdʒiːnɪˈvə kanˈvɛntʃən/ n. HISTORY one of a series of international agreements containing rules for the treatment of prisoners of war, sick and wounded soldiers, and civilians in a time of war

geni-al /dʒiˈnɪəl, -niəl/ adj cheerful, kind, and friendly; a genial host

gen-i-e /dʒiˈniəl/ n. [C] a magical creature in old stories who can make wishes come true

gen-i-als /dʒiˈnɪəli/ also gen-i-ta-li-a /ˌdʒiːnəˈtɪliə/ n. [plural] BIOLOGY the outer sex organs —genital adj.

gen-i-tive /dʒiˈnɪtɪv/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a form of the noun in some languages, which shows a relationship of possession or origin between one thing and another —genitively adv.

gen-i-us /dʒiˈnɪəs/ n. 1 [U] a very high level of intelligence or ability: a man of genius — Even the movie’s title was a stroke of genius (=a very smart idea). 2 [C] someone who has a very high level of
intelligence or ability: a musical genius [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin “spirit who guards a person or place,” from signare]


gen-o-me /dʒɪnəʊmɪ/ [C] biology all the genes in one cell of a living thing; containing all the genetic information about that particular living thing: the human genome [Origin: 1900—2000 Greek genos “birth, race, type” + English chromosome]

gen-o-type /dʒɪnəʊtaɪp/ n. [C] biology the type and structure of the genes found in a living thing.

gen-re /ˈdʒɜːrnəl/ n. [C] Eng. lang. arts a particular type of art, writing, music, etc.: Science fiction is a relatively new literary genre.

**gent** /dʒent/ n. [C] (informal) a gentleman

gen-teel /dʒentˈtiːl/ adj. polite, gentle, or graceful

gen-tile /dʒentɪl/ n. [C] someone who is not Jewish —gentility /dʒentɪˈlɪtɪ/ adj.

gen-tle /dʒentl/ adj. 1 kind, and careful not to hurt anyone or anything: Be gentle with the baby. | a gentle young man 2 not strong, extreme, or violent: a gentle voice | a gentle breeze | gentle persuasion | gentle humor 3 a gentle hill or slope is not steep —gentleness /dʒentəˈləns/ n. [U] —gently adv.: He gently lifted the baby from the cradle.

gen-tle-man /dʒentlˌmən/ n. (plural gentlemen /dʒentləˈmɛn/ [C] 1 a man who is polite and behaves well: Roland was a perfect gentleman last night. 2 a polite word used for a man you do not know; Can you show this gentleman to his seat? | Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

—gentlemanly adj.

gen-tri-fi-ca-tion /dʒentrɪˈfɪkeɪʃən/ n. [U] a process in which a poor area improves after people who have money move there.

gen-try /dʒentri/ n. [plural] (old-fashioned) people of a high social class who owned land and employed others to work in their house or on their land.

gen-u-lect /dʒɪnjuˈlekt/ v. [I] to bend one knee when in a church or a holy place, as a sign of respect.

gen-u-ine /dʒəˈnɪn/ adj. 1 a genuine feeling or desire is one that you really have, not one that you pretend to have (syn: sincere): He has a genuine interest in seeing his students succeed. | Mrs. Liu showed a genuine concern for Lisa’s well-being. 2 something that is genuine is real or true (syn: real): a genuine diamond 3 someone who is genuine is honest and sincere —genuinely adv.: She seemed genuinely surprised.

gen-us /dʒəˈnəs/ n. (plural genera /dʒəˈnərə/ [C] biology of the groups into which scientists divide animals and plants. A genus is larger than a species but smaller than a family. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin “birth, race, type”]

geo-graph-i-cal /dʒɪˈgrɑːfɪkəl/ also geo-graph-ic /dʒɪˈgrɑːfɪk/ adj. relating to geography: geographical maps of the area.

geo-graph-ic isolation n. [U] biology a situation in which a river, mountain, ocean, etc. keeps two populations of people, animals, plants, etc. apart, so that they develop different genes and become a separate species.

geo-graph-ic-ally adv.

geo-graph-ic time /dʒɪˈələdʒɪk ˈtɜːm/ n. [U] earth sciences the period of time from when the Earth first formed until the present day.

geo-graph-y /dʒɪˈələdʒi/ n. [U] earth sciences the study of the countries, oceans, cities, populations, etc. of the world or of a particular area [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin geographia, from Greek “describing the Earth”] —geographer n. [C]

geo-log-i-cal /dʒɪˈɑːlədʒɪkəl/ adj. geological


geo-met-ric /dʒɪˈmɛtrɪk/ also geo-met-ric-al /dʒɪˈmɛtrɪkəl/ adj. 1 having a regular pattern of shapes and lines: geometric shapes 2 relating to geometry.

geo-met-ric figure n. [C] mathematics a shape, such as a triangle, square, or pyramid, etc., that has lines, curves, or points. Geometric figures can be flat or three-dimensional (=having length, depth, and height).

geo-met-ric ‘mean n. [singular] mathematics an average value of a set of numbers.

geo-met-ric ‘sequence n. [C] mathematics a series of related numbers formed by multiplying or dividing each previous number in the list by one particular number. For example, in the geometric sequence 2, 4, 8, 16, each number is multiplied by 2 to get the next number in the series.

geo-met-ric ‘series n. [C] mathematics the sum of the numbers in a geometric sequence.

geo-met-ric ‘try /dʒɪˈɑːtrɪ/ n. [U] mathematics the mathematical study of angles, shapes, lines, etc. [Origin: 1300—1400 French géométrie, from Greek geometria “measuring the Earth,” from ge “Earth” + metron “measure”]

geo-pol-i-ti-cal /dʒɪˈɒpəliˈteɪkl/ adj. social science relating to geopolitics: geopolitical boundaries.
gestate /dʒɛst/ v [t] to make movements with your arms and hands while speaking, usually because you are excited or angry
gesture 1 /dʒɛst/ n [C,U] a movement of your head, arm, or hand to express your feelings: He made a rude gesture at us as he drove by. [He made a fist in a gesture of disgust.] 2 [C] something you do or say to show that you care about someone or something: The flowers were a nice gesture. [a gesture of friendship/support]
gesture 2 v [I] to move your head, arm, or hand in order to tell someone something: Tom gestured for me to move out of the way.
gestate/germalyzed /dʒɛstæt/ n [plural] SOCIAL SCIENCE the study of the effects of a country’s position, population, etc. on its political character and development
gestational /dʒɛstənəl/ adj EARTH SCIENCES relating to or coming from the heat inside the Earth: geothermal energy
geriatric /dʒɛtrɪətɪk/ n [C] a common house plant with colorful flowers and large round leaves [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, Greek geranion, from geranos “crane”; because the plant’s seed-case looks like a crane’s beak]
gerbill /dʒɛbɪl/ n [C] a small animal with soft fur and a long tail that is often kept as a pet
geriatic /dʒɛrɪətɪk/ adj relating to geriatrics: geriatric patients [Origin: 1900—2000 Greek geras “old age” + English -iatric]
geriatrics /dʒɛrɪətrɪks/ n [U] the medical treatment and care of old people
germ /dʒɜrm/ n [C] 1 a very small living thing that can make you sick ➔ BACTERIA: Sneezing spreads germs. 2 the germ of an idea/hope etc. the beginning of an idea, etc. that may develop into something else [Origin: 1400—1500 French germe, from Latin germen “seed, bud, germ”]
German 1 /dʒɜrmən/ n adj relating to Germany, its people, or its language
German 2 n [U] the language used in Germany, Austria, and parts of Switzerland [C] someone from Germany
German measles n [plural] an infectious disease that causes red spots on the body ➔ rubella
German shepherd n [C] a large dog that looks like a wolf, often used by the police and for guarding property
germinate /dʒɛrɪmən/ v [t] BIOLOGY if a seed germinates, or if it is germinated, it begins to grow ➔ germination [dʒɛrɪmənʃən] n [U]
germander /dʒɜrɪmandər/ n [U] the practice of changing the borders of an area before an election, so that one person or party has an unfair advantage [Origin: 1800—1900 Elbridge Gerry (1744-1818), U.S. politician + salamander; because a voting area he made to help his own party win an election was said to be shaped like a salamander] ➔ gerrymander n [U]
gesture /dʒɛst/ n [C,U] ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, a noun formed from the PRESENT PARTICIPLE of a verb, such as “reading” in the sentence “He enjoys reading.”
gestation /dʒɛstəʃən/ n [U] BIOLOGY the process during which a baby grows inside its mother’s body, or the period when this happens: a nine-month gestation period
gesticulate /dʒɛstɪkjəl/ v [I] to make movements with your arms and hands while speaking, usually because you are excited or angry
get /get/ v (past tense got [gat], past participle gotten [gətn, present participle getting]
1 RECEIVE/Buy [T] to receive, buy, or obtain something: Did you get the job? [We haven’t gotten any mail for three days.] [I got an A in Spanish.] How much money did you get from Grandma? [My mom got these earnings for a dollar.] Jill knows a woman who can get the material for you.
2 have got a) used to say that you have or possess something: Mike’s got a good job. [We’ve got tickets for tonight’s game.] b) used to say that you need to do something or you must do something: I’ve got a lot of work to do.
3 become [linking verb] to change from one state, feeling, etc. to another ➔ syn become: Vicky got really mad at him. [If I wear wool, my skin gets all red. The weather had suddenly gotten cold.] I got lost on the way to the stadium. [Seam’s getting married next week.] Hurry up and get dressed!
4 change position/state [T] to change or move from one place, position, or state to another, or to make something do this: How did the burglar get into his house? [I can’t get this jar open.] Everybody get down on the floor!
5 reach a PLACE [I] to reach a particular place or position: When did you get home? [She got downstairs, and found that the room was full of smoke.] The thieves got away (escaped). [You might be disappointed when you get to the end of the book.
6 bring/take [T] to bring someone or something back from somewhere, or take something from somewhere: Run upstairs and get me that book. [She got some money out of her purse.] I’m going to go get the kids from the babysitter’s.
7 money [T] to receive money for doing work or selling something: He gets $12 an hour at his job. How much can you get for a house this size?
get to do sth (informal) to have an opportunity to do something: As you get to know the city, I’m sure you’ll like it better. [I didn’t get to see the game last night.
9 make sth happen [T] to make or arrange for someone or something to do a particular job or action: I have to get this work done by tomorrow. [We’ll have to get this room painted before they move in.}
ILLNESS  [T] to begin to have an illness: I got the flu when we were on vacation.

REACH A STAGE  [T] to reach a particular stage in a process successfully: We didn’t seem to be getting anywhere. | I started reading the book, but I didn’t get very far.

get sb to do sth  to persuade or force someone to do something: I tried to get Bill to come out tonight, but she was too tired.

get sth to do sth  to make something do something: Bert couldn’t get the light to work.

get the feeling/idea etc.  to start to have a feeling or an idea: I get the feeling you don’t like her.

get the bus/air etc.  to travel somewhere on a bus, airplane, etc.: She managed to get a flight into Detroit.

RECEIVE A PUNISHMENT  [T] to receive a punishment: He got ten years for robbery.

RADIO/TV  [T] to be able to receive a particular radio signal, television station, etc.: Her TV doesn’t get channel 24.

SPoken phrases

get sth across  phr. v. to be understood, or to make someone understand something: The message isn’t getting across. | It was difficult to get my idea across to the committee.

get ahead  phr. v. to be successful in your job, work, etc.: She lacks the business skills she’ll need to get ahead.

get along  phr. v. 1 to have a friendly relationship with someone: She gets along with Cy really well.

2 get along without sb/sth  to be able to continue doing something without having someone or something to help: We’ll have to get along without the car until the new part arrives.

get around  phr. v. 1 get around sth to avoid something that will cause problems: There are ways of getting around the law.

2 get around (sth) to go to different places: His new wheelchair lets him get around more easily.

3 if news or information gets around, a lot of people hear about it get around to sth  phr. v. to do something you have been intending to do for a long time: I meant to go to the bookstore, but I never got around to it.

get at sth  phr. v. 1 be getting at sth to be trying to explain an idea: Did you understand what he was getting at?

2 get at the meaning/facts etc. to discover information about something: The judge asked a few questions to try to get at the truth.

3 to be able to reach something: I could see the ring stuck under the refrigerator, but I couldn’t get at it.

get away with it  1 to leave a place: Barney had to work late, and couldn’t get away until 9:00.

2 to escape from someone who is chasing you: The two men got away in a blue pickup truck.

3 to go on vacation: Are you going to be able to get away this summer?

get away with sth  phr. v. to not be noticed or punished when you have done something wrong: He’ll cheat if he thinks he can get away with it.

get back  phr. v. 1 to return to a place: I didn’t get back until after midnight. | Call me when you get back to Miami.

2 get sth back to have something again after you had lost it or given it to someone: Did you get your wallet back?

3 get sb back also get back at sb to hurt or embarrass someone who has hurt or embarrassed you: Jerry wants to get back at her for leaving him.

get back to  phr. v. 1 get back to sth to return to a previous state, condition, or activity: It was hard to get back to work after my vacation. | Life is beginning to get back to normal.

2 get back to sb to talk to or telephone someone later in order to answer a question or give him/her information: I’ll try to get back to you later today.

get behind  phr. v. if you get behind with work or a regular payment, you fail to do the work or pay the money in time: They made people pay extra if they got behind in/on their rent.

get by  phr. v. to have only just enough of something to be able to do the things you need to do: I know enough French to get by. | He gets by on just $800 a month.

get down  phr. v. 1 get sth down to quickly write something down on paper: Let me get your number down before I forget it.

2 get sb down (informal) to make someone feel unhappy: Don’t let his criticism get you down.

3 get sth down to be able to swallow food or drink: I knew I’d feel better once I got some food down.

get down to sth  phr. v. to start doing something that needs time or energy: It’s time to get down to work.

get in  phr. v. 1 to be allowed or able to enter a place: The door was locked, and he couldn’t get in. | I applied to Princeton but I didn’t get in.
getaway

2 to arrive at a particular time or in a particular place: What time does the plane get in?
3 to arrive home: Steve just got in a few minutes ago.
4 get sth in to send or give something to a particular person, company, etc.: Make sure you get your homework in by Thursday.

get in on sth (informal) to become involved in something that other people are doing: The kids saw us playing and wanted to get in on the game.

get into sth phr. v.
1 to be allowed to go to a school, college, or university: Liz got into the graduate program at Berkeley.
2 to start being involved in a situation: He’s always getting into trouble.
3 (informal) to start being interested in something: When I was in high school I got into rap music.
4 (informal) to begin to have a discussion about something: Let’s not get into it right now. I’m tired.

get off phr. v.
1 get off (sth) to finish working: What do you get off work?
2 get (sb) off to get little or no punishment for a crime, or to help someone escape punishment: I can’t believe his lawyers managed to get him off. | He got off lightly (received a very small punishment).
3 where does sb get off (doing sth)? (spoken) said when someone has done something that you think she does not have a right to do: Where does he get off telling me how to raise my kids?

get on phr. v.
1 get on with sth to continue or to make progress with a job, work, etc.: Let’s get on with the meeting, so we can go home on time.
2 be getting on (in years) to be old

get onto sth phr. v.
1 to start talking about a particular subject: Then, we got onto the subject of women, and Craig wouldn’t shut up.

get out phr. v.
1 get (sb) out to leave or escape from a place, or to help someone do this: How did the dog get out of the yard? | We knew it was going to be difficult to get him out of the country.
2 if secret information gets out, people find out about it: Once word gets out, we’re going to be in big trouble.

get out of sth phr. v.
1 to avoid doing something that you should do: She couldn’t get out of the meeting, so she canceled our dinner.
2 get sth out of sb to persuade someone to tell or give you something: I was determined to get the truth out of her.
3 get sth out of sth to enjoy an activity and feel you have gained something from it: She gets a lot of pleasure out of acting.

get over phr. v.
1 get over sth to feel better after an illness or bad experience: It will take a couple of weeks to get over the infection. | Her son died suddenly, and she never got over it.
2 get sth over with to finish something you do not like doing as quickly as possible: “It should only hurt a little.” “OK. Just get it over with.”
3 sb can’t/couldn’t get over sth (spoken) said when you are surprised, shocked, or amused by something: I can’t get over how much weight you’ve lost.

get through phr. v.
1 get (sb) through sth to manage to deal with a difficult or bad experience until it ends, or to help someone do this: I was so embarrassed. I don’t know how I got through the rest of the dinner.
2 to succeed in calling someone on the telephone: When she finally got through, the department manager wasn’t there.
3 get (sth) through sth if a law gets through Congress, it is officially accepted

get through to sb phr. v.
1 to succeed in making someone understand you: I tried to explain, but I couldn’t get through to her.
2 to get sb phr. v (informal) to upset someone: Don’t let him get to you, honey. He’s just teasing you.

get together phr. v.
1 to meet with someone or with a group of people: We should get together for a drink. | Every time he got together with Murphy, they argued.
2 to start a romantic relationship with someone
3 get yourself together/get it together to change the way you live so that you are better organized, happier, etc.: It took a year for me to get myself together after she left.

get up phr. v.
1 get (sb) up to get out of your bed after sleeping, or to make someone do this: I have to get up at 6:00 tomorrow. | Could you get me up at 8:00?
2 to stand up: Corrine got up slowly and went to the window.

get-away /ˈɡeɪtəwei/ n. [C] an escape from a place after doing something wrong: a getaway car (= a car used by criminals to escape after a crime)

The bank robber made his getaway in a red truck.

get-to-gether n. [C] an informal meeting or party: a small get-together with friends

get-up /ˈɡeɪtəp/ n. [C] (informal) strange or unusual clothes that someone is wearing

guy-ser /ˈɡeɪzər/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a natural spring that sends hot water and steam suddenly into the air from a hole in the ground

ghast-ly /ˈɡæsli/ adj. extremely bad, shocking, or upsetting: ghastly injuries | a ghastly noise
Pronunciation: /ˈgɪtəʊ/ n. (plural ghettos or ghettos)
[C] a part of a city where poor people live in bad conditions, especially people of one particular race or social class [Origin: 1600—1700 Italian]

**THESAURUS**
area, region, territory, zone, district, neighborhood, suburb, slum

**ghetto, blaster n.** [C] (informal) a BOOM BOX

**ghost** /ˈgoʊst/ n. [C] the spirit of a dead person that some people think they can see. They say the captain’s ghost still haunts the waterfront.
—**ghostly** adj.

**THESAURUS**
spirit – a creature without a physical body, such as an angel or ghost
phantom/specter/apparition (literary) – a ghost

**ghost story n.** [C] a story about ghosts that is intended to frighten people

**ghost town n.** [C] a town that is empty because most of its people have left

**ghost writer, ghost-writer** /ˈgoʊst, rɑɪtər/ n. [C] someone who is paid to write a book or story for another person, whose name then appears as the writer of the book —**ghostwrite** v. [T]

**ghoul** /ˈɡoʊl/ n. [C] an evil spirit in stories that steals and eats dead bodies —**ghoulish** adj.

**GI** /dʒi/ n. [C] a soldier in the U.S. army

**giant** /ˈdʒaɪənt/ adj. much bigger than other things of the same type: a giant step towards peace in the region | a giant TV screen [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French gigant, from Greek gigás]

**giant** /ˈdʒaɪənt/ n. 1 a very tall strong man in stories 2 a very successful person or company: one of the giants of the music industry

**gib-berish** /ˈgɪbərɪʃ/ n. [C] not understandable things you say or write that have no meaning or are difficult to understand

**gibe** /dʒərb/ n. [C] an unkind remark intended to make someone seem silly

**giblets** /ˈdʒɪblɪts/ n. [plural] organs such as the heart and liver that you remove from a bird before cooking it

**giddy** /ˈdʒɪdi/ adj. (comparative giddier, superlative giddiest) 1 behaving in a silly, happy, and excited way: We were giddy with excitement. 2 feeling slightly sick and unable to stand up because everything seems to be spinning around —**giddy** adj.

**GIF** /ɡɪf/ n. [C] in Graphics Interchange Format a type of computer file used on the Internet that contains pictures, photographs, or other images

**gift** /ɡɪft/ n. 1 [C] something that you give to someone as a present: a birthday/Christmas/wedding etc. gift | a gift from my mother | He sent her gifts of flowers and chocolate. 2 [C, usually singular] a natural ability to do something: Ekene sure has a gift for making people laugh. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old Norse]

**THESAURUS**
skill, talent, ability, knack, flair, aptitude

**gift certificate** n. [C] a special piece of paper that is worth a specific amount of money when it is exchanged at a store for goods

**gift-ed** /ˈɡɪftɪd/ adj. having the natural ability to do something very well: a gifted poet | a gifted child (a child who is extremely intelligent)

**THESAURUS**
intelligent, smart, bright, brilliant, wise, clever, intellectual, apt

**gift wrap** n. [U] attractive colored paper used for wrapping presents in —**gift wrap** v. [T]: Would you like this gift wrapped?

**gig** /ˈdʒɪg/ n. [C] (informal) a concert at which musicians play popular music or jazz

**gig-a-byte** /ˈɡɪgəˌbaɪt/ n. [C] a unit for measuring computer information, equal to 1024 MEGABYTES

**gig-an-tic** /ˈdʒɪɡəntɪk/ adj. extremely large: a gigantic skyscraper

**THESAURUS**
big, large, substantial, sizable, prodigious, huge, enormous, vast, massive, immense, colossal

**giggle** /ˈɡɪɡl/ v. [I] to laugh quickly in a high voice, especially because you are nervous or embarrassed: If you can’t stop giggling, you’ll have to leave the room. —**giggle** n. [C]: a nervous giggle

**THESAURUS**
laugh, chuckle, cackle, snicker, titter, guffaw

**gild** /ɡɪld/ v. [T] to cover the surface of something with a thin layer of gold or gold paint

**gill** /ɡɪl/ n. [C] [Biology] one of the organs on the side of a fish through which it breathes —**gill** n. [U]

**gimmick** /ˈɡɪmɪk/ n. [C] (informal, disapproving) something unusual that is used to make people notice something: advertising gimmicks —**gimmicky** adj.

**gin** /ˈdʒɪn/ n. [U] a strong clear alcoholic drink made from grain [Origin: 1700—1800 geneva “gin” (18—20 centuries), from Dutch genever, from Latin juníperus “juniper,” plant used to give gin its taste]

**ginner** /ˈdʒɪnər/ n. [U] a hot-tasting light brown root, or the powder made from this root, used in cooking
ginger ale n. [U] a soft drink (=drink with no alcohol in it) with a ginger taste

gingerbread /ˈdʒɜːndʒərˈbrɛd/ n. [U] a type of cookie or cake with ginger in it: a gingerbread house/man (=cookie in the shape of a house or person)

gingerly /ˈdʒɜːndʒəlɪ/ adv. very slowly, carefully, and gently: They gingerly loaded the patient into the ambulance.

gingham /ˈɡɪŋmən/ n. [U] cotton cloth that has a pattern of small white and colored squares on it

giraffe /ˈɡɪrəf/ n. [C] a tall African animal with a very long neck and legs and dark yellow spots on its yellow-brown fur

gird-or /ˈɡɜːrdər/ n. [C] an iron or steel beam that supports a floor, roof, or bridge

girdle /ˈɡɜːrdəl/ n. [C] a piece of woman’s underwear that fits tightly around her waist and hips

girl /ɡɜːrl/ n. [C] 1 a female child: She’s tall for a girl of her age. | a six-year-old girl | I’ve wanted to be in the movies since I was a little girl. 2 a daughter ➔ boy: They have two boys and a girl. 3 a word meaning a young woman, which is considered offensive by some women. 4 the girls (informal) a woman’s female friends; I’m going out with the girls tonight.

girl-friend /ˈɡɜːrfrend/ n. [C] 1 a girl or woman with whom you have a romantic relationship. 2 a woman or girl’s female friend

girl-hood /ˈɡɜːrhʊd/ n. [U] the time in a woman’s life when she is a girl

Girl Scout n. 1 the Girl Scouts an organization for girls, that teaches them practical skills and helps develop their character ➔ Boy Scouts 2 [C] a member of the Girl Scouts.

girth /gɜːθ/ n. [C,U] the distance around the middle of something: the girth of the tree’s trunk

GIS n. [singular] EARTH SCIENCES geographic information system a computer system for storing and examining information about the natural features of the Earth’s surface

gist /dʒɪst/ n. the gist the main idea or meaning of what someone has said or written: After a while I began to get the gist of his speech (=understand the main ideas).

give¹ /gɪv/ v. (past tense gave /gɛv/, past participle given /ˈgɪvn/) 1 PROVIDE [T] to provide something for someone: Dan gave me a ride to work. | She refused to give me any help. | They gave the job to that guy from Texas. 2 PUT STH IN SB'S HAND [T] to put something in someone’s hand ➔ hand, pass: Give me your coat. | He gave the books to Carl. 3 LET SB DO STH [T] to allow or make it possible for someone to do something: I was never given a chance to explain. | She gave me some time to finish the report. | Who gave you permission to come in here? | This bill will give more power to local authorities.

4 PRESENT [T] to let someone have something as a present: She gave Jen a CD for Christmas.

5 TELL SB STH [T] to tell someone information or details about something, or tell someone to do something: Would you give Kim a message for me? | Let me give you some advice. | The police will ask him to give a description of the man. | Could you give me directions to the airport (=tell me how to get there)? | Harris walked into the room and started giving orders.

6 PERFORM AN ACTION [T] to perform a particular action: The boy gave Lydia a big smile. | The theater company gave performances in neighborhood schools and hospitals. | Give me a call (=telephone me tonight). | Come on, give your Grandpa a hug.

7 give sb trouble/problems etc. to make someone have problems: The machines in the lab are giving us trouble. | Stop giving me a hard time (=stop criticizing me).

8 ILLNESS [T] to infect someone with the same illness that you have, or make someone feel a particular emotion or sensation: The noise is giving me a headache. | My husband gave this cold to me.

9 QUALITY [T] to make someone or something have a particular quality: The color of the room gives it a warm cozy feeling.

t0 give (sb) an idea/feeling etc. to make someone think about something in a particular way: She gave me the impression she wasn’t interested.

11 MONEY [T] to pay a particular amount of money for something: I’ll give you $75 for the oak desk.

12 BEND/STRETCH [] to bend, stretch, or break because of weight or pressure: The leather will give slightly when you wear the boots.

13 give or take a few minutes/a mile/a dollar etc. used in order to show that a number or amount is not exact: The show lasts about an hour, give or take five minutes.

14 give (sth) thought/attention/consideration etc. to spend some time thinking about something carefully

15 not give sth another/a second thought to not think or worry about something

16 BREAK/FALL [] also give way to break or fall
down suddenly under pressure: The branch suddenly gave way beneath him.

SPOKEN PHRASES

17 sb would give anything/a lot/your right arm etc. for sth said in order to emphasize that you want something very much: I'd give my right arm for his job.

18 don't give me that! said when someone has just said something that you know is not true: "I'm too tired." "Oh, don't give me that. You just don't want to come."

[Origin: Old English giefan] ➔ GIVE AND TAKE, give sb a (big) hand at HAND.

give away phr v.
1 give sth ↔ away to give someone something without asking for money: I gave my old clothes away. | The store is giving away toasters to the first 50 customers.
2 give sb/sth ↔ away to do or say something that lets someone know a secret: They said they were English, but their New York accents gave them away (eshowed they were lying). ➔ GIVEAWAY.

give (sb) sth ↔ back to return something to its owner: Give him back his toy. | I gave her the book back. | I'll give the money back to you next week.

give in phr v.
1 to finally agree to do something that you did not want to do: Randy asked her out for months until she finally gave in. | The government refused to give in to their demands.
2 to accept that you have lost a fight, game, etc.: Even when they fell behind by three goals, the team refused to give in.

give in to sth phr v.
no longer try to stop yourself from doing something you want to do: \( \text{If you feel the need for a cigarette, don't give in to it.} \)

give off phr v.
1 to produce a smell, light, heat, a sound, etc.: The factory gives off a terrible smell.
2 to give away: The branch suddenly gave way beneath him.

give out phr v.
1 give sth ↔ out to give something to each person in a group: She stood on the corner, giving out flyers. | He gave out candy to the kids.

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gladly /'glædlı/ adv. willingly or eagerly: “Would you drive Jenny to school today?” “Gladly.”

glass /gleıs/ n. [U] a hard transparent material that is used for making windows, bottles, etc.: a glass jar | a piece of broken glass | panes of glass | the cathedral’s stained-glass windows

glass-ware /'glasswər/ n. [U] glass objects, especially ones used for drinking and eating

glare /'glærz/ v. [I] 1 to look angrily at someone or something for a short time and then look quickly away: He glared at his watch.

glare at 2 to be glad to do sth to be willing to do something: He said he’d be glad to help me. [Origin: Old English gled “bright, shining, happy”]

glare of 2 to be glad to do sth to be willing to do something: He said he’d be glad to help me.

glazed /'glæzd/ adj. surrounded by a glass structure: a glazed-in porch

glassed-in /'glassdɪn/ adj. surrounded by a glass structure: a glazed-in porch

glassy /'glaɪsi/ adj. 1 smooth and shiny, like glass: the glassy surface of the lake | 2 glassy eyes do not show any expression

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glass-ceiling /'glaɪsˌsiːliŋ/ n. [C] the fact that women or people from minority groups are not given jobs at the highest level in a company

glazed-in /'glæzdɪn/ adj. surrounded by a glass structure: a glazed-in porch

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glaucoma /'glaukəʊmə, glu-/ n. [U] biology an eye disease in which someone gradually loses the ability to see because of an increase in the pressure inside his/her eye

glaze /'glæz/ v. [I] also gaze over if your eyes glaze, they show no expression because you are bored or tired: Her eyes glazed over as if she were daydreaming.

glazing /'glæzɪŋ/ n. [C] 1 a liquid that is put on clay pots, bowls, etc. to give them a shiny surface | 2 a liquid put on food to give it an attractive shiny surface

glaring /'glærɪŋ/ adj. 1 too bright to look at: a glaring white light

glare /'glær/ v. [I] 1 to look angrily at someone or something for a long time: They glared at each other across the room | 2 to shine with a strong bright light that hurts your eyes: the glare of the sun | 2 a long angry look: a menacing glare

glare of 2 n. [singular, U] a bright strong light that hurts your eyes: the glare of the sun | 2 [C] a long angry look: a menacing glare

gleam /'ɡliːm/ v. [T] to find out information slowly
and with difficulty: Several lessons can be gleaned from our experience so far.

glee /ɡlɪ/ n. [U] a feeling of excitement and satisfaction: The kids shouted with glee when they saw Santa. — gleefully adv.
glen /ɡlen/ n. [C] a deep narrow valley in Scotland or Ireland

glib /ɡlɪb/ adj. (disapproving) 1 said in a way that makes something sound simple, easy, or true when it is not: The doctor made some glib comment about my headaches being “just stress.” 2 speaking easily but not sincerely: a glib salesman — glibly adv.
glide /ɡlaɪd/ v. [I] to move smoothly and quietly, as if without effort: We watched the sailboats glide across the lake. — glide n. [C]
glider /ɡlaɪdər/ n. [C] a light airplane that flies without an engine

glim·mer 1 /ˈɡlimər/ n. [C] 1 a glimmer of hope/doubt etc. a small amount of hope, doubt, etc. 2 a light that is not very bright

glimmered v. [I] to shine with a light that is not very bright

glimpse 1 /ˈɡlimpʃ/ v. [I] to get a quick, short view of someone or something: I caught a glimpse of the figures at the window. 2 got/caught a glimpse of

glimpse1 n. [C] 1 a short, unexpected view of something: We finally got a glimpse of the peak.

glimpsed af igurea tthe window.

glimpsed n. [C] informal a small amount of a soft substance or thick liquid, that has a round shape: a glob of ketchup

glitter /ˈɡlɪtər/ n. (informal) a small amount of something that is shiny or reflective: a glob of ketchup

glo·rit·fy /ˈɡloʊrɪfɪ/ v. (I) to show in an annoying way that you are proud of your success, or happy about someone else’s failure: The fans are still gloating over the team’s victory.

globe /ˈɡloʊb/ n. [C] a round object that has a map of the Earth painted on it 2 the globe the world: Carson traveled all over the globe.

glob·al·i·za·tion /ˌɡlobələˈzaʃən/ n. [U] 1 economics the process of operating a business in a lot of countries all over the world, or the result of this: the globalization of world markets 2 the idea that all the places in the world are becoming very similar, as large businesses become more powerful: protests against globalization

global ‘warming n. [U] earth sciences an increase in the world temperatures, caused by an increase of carbon dioxide around the Earth — environment

glob·e /ˈɡloʊb/ n. [C] 1 a round object that has a map of the Earth painted on it 2 the globe the world: Carson traveled all over the globe.

glob·u·lar /ˈɡloʊbjuər/ adj. shaped like a ball [origin: 1500–1600 French, Latin globus]

glo·ve /ˈɡlov/ n. [C] 1 a small drop of liquid or a melted substance

gloom /ɡluːm/ n. [singular, U] 1 (literary) darkness that you can hardly see through: He was sitting alone in the gloom. 2 a feeling of sadness, or having no hope — doom and gloom of doom³

gloom·y /ˈɡluːmɪ/ adj. (comparative gloomier, superlative gloomiest) 1 making you feel that a situation will not improve: The report paints a gloomy picture of the economy. 2 sad because you do not have a lot of hope; gloomy thoughts

glyc·er·in /ˈɡlɪsərɪn/ n. [U] 1 a colorless, sweet-smelling liquid: I used glycerin to make my lotion.
glorious

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glorify violence 2 to praise someone or something, especially God — **glorification** /ˌɡlərəˌfeɪʃən/ [U]; the glorification of war

glor-i-ous /ˈɡlɔrɪəs/ adj. 1 having or deserving praise and honor; a glorious achievement | the country’s **glorious past** 2 very beautiful or impressive; glorious views of the coast | a glorious fall morning — **gloriously** adv.

glo-ry /ˈɡlɔrɪ/ n. (plural glories) 1 [U] the importance, praise, and honor that people give someone they admire: At 19 he won glory as an Olympic champion. 2 [C] an achievement that is greatly admired or respected, or that makes you feel proud: Becoming a Supreme Court judge was the crowning glory (=the final, most successful part) of her legal career. | the **glories of nature** | the team’s **past glories** 3 [U] a beautiful and impressive appearance: They spent $10 million on restoring the Grand Theater to its former glory.

glory in 2sth prn v. to enjoy or be proud of the praise, attention, and success that you get:

— **gloriﬁed** /ˈɡlərɪfɪd/ adj. 1 shiny attractive surface: a hair gel that adds gloss to dull hair 2 [C] a note in a piece of writing that explains a difficult word, phrase, or idea

gloss /ɡlɒs/ n. 1 [singular, U] a shiny attractive surface: a hair gel that adds gloss to dull hair 2 [C] a note in a piece of writing that explains a difficult word, phrase, or idea

gloss v. [T] 1 to provide an explanation of a difficult word, phrase, or idea

gloss over 2sth prn v. to avoid talking about something unpleasant, or to say as little as possible about it: She glossed over the details of her divorce.

— **glossaries** /ˈɡlɒsəri/ n. (plural glossaries) [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a list of technical or unusual words with an explanation of their meaning, printed at the end of a book

glossy /ˈɡlɒsɪ/ adj. 1 shiny and smooth: glossy healthy hair 2 a glossy magazine, book, or photograph is printed on shiny good quality paper

glot-tis /ˈɡloʊtəs/ n. [C] BIOLOGY the space between your vocal cords. When you open and close this space, the movement produces the sound of your voice. — **glottal** adj

glove /ɡлов/ n. [C] a piece of clothing worn on your hand, with separate parts to cover the thumb and each finger — **mitten** /ˈmɪtn/ a pair of gloves [Origin: Old English greof] — see picture at clothes

glove compartment also ‘glove box’ n. [C] a small cupboard in a car in front of the passenger seat, where small things such as maps can be kept

glow /ɡləʊ/ v. [I] 1 to shine with a steady light: The red tip of his cigarette was glowing in the dark

— **gloaming** /ˈɡləumɪŋ/ adj. glowing report/review/description etc. a report, etc. that is full of praise for someone or something: He spoke in glowing terms about the concert. — **gloamingly** adv

glow-worm /ˈɡləʊwɜːrn/ n. [C] an insect that gives out light from its body

glue /ɡlu/ n. [C] a sticky substance used for joining things together: Stick the ribbon on with glue.

glue v. [T] 1 to join things together using glue: The two pieces of leather were glued together.

— **th eaurus** /ˈθiːərəs/ fasten, attach, secure, join, tape, staple, clip, tie, button (up), zip (up) → FASTEN

2 be glued to sth to look at something with all your attention: He was glued to the TV for the World Series.

glum /ɡlʌm/ adj. unhappy and quiet: Anna looked glum.

— **th eaurus** sad, unhappy, miserable, sorrowful, depressed, down, low, blue, downhearted, melancholy, morose, gloomy → SAD

glut /ɡlut/ n. [C] a supply of something that is more than you need: a glut of new cars on the market

glut v. 1 to be glutted with sth to be supplied with too much of something: The world market was glutted with oil.

glutton /ˈɡlutən/ n. [C] 1 someone who eats too much food 2 a glutton for punishment someone who seems to enjoy working very hard or doing something unpleasant

gluttony /ˈɡlutənɪ/ n. [U] (fornal) the bad habit of eating and drinking too much

glyco-er-in /ˈɡlɪskərən/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY a sticky colorless liquid used in making soap, medicine, and explosives

glyph /ˈɡlɪf/ n. [C] HISTORY a sign or picture, especially one cut into stone, used in a writing system
GMO  n. [C] biology genetically modified organism a plant or other living thing whose genes have been changed by scientists in order to make it stronger, less likely to get diseases, etc.

GMAT  /ˈdʒiːmæt/  n.  [C] (trademark) Graduate Management Admission Test an examination taken by students who have completed a first degree and want to go to graduate school to study business

GNP  n.  [C] economics Gross National Product the total value of the goods and services produced in a country, including income received from abroad

gnome  n.  [C] a creature in children’s stories like a little old man, who lives under the ground

gnaw  /nɔː/  v.  [T] to keep biting something: a dog gnawing on a bone

gnaw at  abbr. v.  to make you feel worried or anxious over a long time: Giulia had been gnawing at him all day.

gnawing  /ˈnɔːɪŋ/  adj. [only before noun] worrying or painful for a long time: gnawing doubts

gnawing of teeth (harmful) used in order to say that people are very angry about something and are complaining loudly

gnawing on  1 LEAVE much too fast.

gnawing on  2 VISIT (past participle gone or been)  [I] to visit a place and then leave it: Lucia has gone to Paris (=she is in Paris now), Lucia has been to Paris (=she has visited Paris in the past).

gone and been  Gone is the usual past participle of go: She has gone to New York (=she has traveled to New York and is there now).

Been is the past participle of the sense of go that means “visit”: I have been to New York many times (=I have visited New York many times in the past, but I am not there now).

go  /ɡoʊ/  v.  (past tense went  /wɛnt/, past participle gone  /ɡəʊn/, third person singular goes  /ɡəʊz/)  1 LEAVE [I] to leave a place ➔ COME: I wanted to go, but Craig wanted to stay. ➔ Let’s go home. ➔ It’s late – we should get going.

2 VISIT (past participle gone or been)  [I] to visit a place and then leave it: Lucia has gone to Paris (=she is in Paris now), Lucia has been to Paris (=she has visited Paris in the past).

3 TRAVEL/MOVE [I] to travel or move in a particular way or for a particular distance: The car was going much too fast. ➔ We can go by bus/car/train etc.

4 be going to do sth used in order to say that something will happen, or is supposed to happen in the future: It looks like it’s going to rain.

5 DO A PARTICULAR ACTIVITY [I] to leave the place where you are in order to do something: Let’s go for a walk. ➔ I’ll go and pick up the car for you.

6 go shopping/swimming/clubbing etc. to leave somewhere in order to shop, swim, etc.

7 REACH [I] to reach as far as a particular place, or lead to a particular place: The roots of the tree go very deep. ➔ The belt won’t go around my waist.

8 BE SENT [I] to be sent or passed on: The email went to everyone in the company.

9 USUAL POSITION [I] if something goes somewhere, that is its usual position: “Where do the plates go?” ➔ “On the shelf.”

10 FIT [I] to be the right size, shape, or amount for a particular space: I don’t think all these bags will go in the trunk.

11 CHANGE [linking verb] to change in some way, especially by becoming worse than before: The company went bankrupt last year. ➔ Her hair is starting to go gray.

12 BE IN A STATE [linking verb] to be or remain in a particular state: Many families are forced to go hungry. ➔ His letter went unanswered (=nobody replied to his letter).

13 ATTEND [I] a) to regularly attend school, a church, etc.: Is Brett going to college next year? b) to be at a concert, party, meeting, etc.: Are you going to Gloria’s party?

14 HAPPEN [I] to happen or develop in a particular way: How did your French test go? ➔ The party went well.

15 START [I] to start doing something: It’s time to get going on the cleaning. ➔ The builders are ready to go, but their equipment isn’t here yet.

16 GET RID OF SB/STH [I] to be bad enough to be made to leave or be thrown away: They knew that Parker had to go. ➔ “Do you want all these magazines?” ➔ “No, they can go.”

17 MONEY [I] if money goes, it is spent: The money goes to local charities.

18 TIME [I] if time goes, it passes: I just don’t know where the time goes!

19 BE SOLD [I] to be sold: The painting should go for $2,000.

20 SOUND/SONG [I] to make a particular sound, or have particular words or music: Do you remember how that song goes? ➔ The balloon suddenly went bang.

21 MATCH [I] to look or taste good together: Those colors don’t go together very well. ➔ Does red wine go with chicken?

22 GET WORSE [I] to become weak and not work correctly: He’s old, and his hearing is going.

23 to go a) remaining before something happens: Only two weeks to go before we leave for South America! b) food that is to go is bought from a restaurant and taken away to be eaten: I’ll have an order of fries to go, please.

24 How’s it going?/How are things going? said in order to ask someone how she is: “Hey, Jimmy, how’s it going?” ➔ “All right, I guess.”
25 **go** **like this/that** used in order to tell someone about what movement someone or something made: He went like this and knocked the lamp over.

26 **go (to the bathroom)** to pass liquid or solid waste from your body: *Mommy, I have to go!*

**[Origin:]** Old English *gan*

**go about** sb/sth phr. v. to do something or begin doing something: I don’t know how to go about this. I didn’t have the slightest idea how to go about making a movie.

**go after** sb/sth phr. v.

1 to follow or chase someone: Joe went after her to make sure she was okay.
2 to try to get something: I can’t decide whether to go after the job or not.

**go against** sb/sth phr. v.

1 if something goes against your beliefs, principles, etc., it is the opposite of what you believe in: This goes against everything I’ve been brought up to believe in.
2 to do the opposite of what someone wants or advises you to do: She was scared to go against her father’s wishes.

**go ahead** phr. v.

1 (spoken) said in order to give someone permission to do something, or to let him/her speak before you: You can go ahead of me — I’m waiting for someone.
2 to start or continue to do something: They’ve decided to go ahead with plans to build 50 new houses on the site.
3 also **go on ahead** to go somewhere before the other people in your group: You can go ahead and we’ll catch up with you later.

**go along** phr. v.

1 to continue doing something: I went along making the same mistakes for weeks.
2 if you do something as you go along, you do it without preparing or planning it: I just made up the story as I went along.

**go along with** sb/sth phr. v.

to agree with or support someone or something: You’ll never get Mom to go along with it.

**go around** phr. v.

1 **go around doing** sb to behave or dress in a particular way: You can’t go around lying to people all the time!
2 if something such as an illness or news is going around, it is being passed from one person to another: There’s a rumor going around that Hugh is having an affair.
3 **enough/plenty to go around** enough for each person: Is there enough ice cream to go around?

**go at** sb/sth phr. v.

to attack someone or start a fight: The dogs went at each other as soon as we let go.

**go away** phr. v.

1 to leave a place or a person: Go away! Leave me alone!
2 to spend some time away from home, especially on vacation: We’re going away for two weeks in June.
3 if a problem or bad feeling goes away, it disappears: My headache hasn’t gone away.

**go back** phr. v.

1 to return to a place that you have just come from: I think we ought to go back now.
2 to continue something that you were doing before: I’ll go back to studying after the news is over.
3 to have been made, built, or started at some time in the past: Their family history goes back to the 16th century.

**go on** phr. v.

1 if you go on about something, you do not do what you promised to do: We’re not going back on our word.
2 if time goes by, it passes: Two months went by before Winton called.
3 **go on** to use information, rules, etc. to help you decide what to do: Don’t go by that map. It’s really old.

**go down** phr. v.

1 **go down** as a price, amount, size, quality, etc.: The temperature went down to freezing last night. The swelling in her knee didn’t go down for days.
2 **go down** (=be remembered always) to spend some time away from home, especially on vacation: We’re going away for two weeks in June.
3 **go down** as a reaction from someone: Robbie’s jokes didn’t go down very well with her parents.
4 **be remembered** to be remembered or recorded in a particular way: This day will go down in history (=be remembered always).

**go for** sb/sth phr. v.

1 to try to get or win something: a swimmer going for an Olympic record
2 **go for it** (spoken) said when you want to encourage someone to do something: Well, if you’re sure you want to, go for it!
3 I could/would go for sth (spoken) to want something: I could really go for a taco right now.
4 (spoken) to usually like a particular type of person or thing: Kathy tends to go for older men.

**go into** sb/sth phr. v.

1 to start working in a particular profession or type of business: Vivian wants to go into politics.
2 to be used in order to make something work or happen: A lot of money has gone into building this house.
3 to describe or explain something thoroughly: I don’t want to go into details right now, but it was horrible.
4 MATH if one number goes into another, it can divide it: 12 goes into 60 five times.

go off "phr. v."
1 to explode: Fireworks went off all over the city that night.
2 to make a loud noise: My alarm clock didn’t go off.
3 to leave a place, especially in order to do something: He went off to get something to eat.
4 if a machine or light goes off, it stops working or stops shining: Suddenly, all the lights went off.

go on "phr. v."
1 to continue without stopping or changing: We can’t go on fighting like this! [This guy went on and on (=talked for a long time) about himself all night.] We had to go on with our lives.
2 to happen: What’s going on down there? Did something break?
3 to do something new when you have finished something else: Go on to question number 5 when you’re done.
4 to continue talking or explaining something, after you have stopped for a while: After a minute, she stopped crying and went on with the story.
5 (spoiler) said in order to encourage someone to do something: Go on, have another drink.
6 to base an opinion or judgment on something: The police don’t have much to go on.
7 be going on six o’clock/25 etc., to be nearly a time, age, number, etc.: Aunt Tess must be going on 70 by now.
8 if time goes on, it passes: As time went on, he became more friendly.
9 if a machine or light goes on, it starts working or starts shining


go out "phr. v."
1 to leave your house, especially in order to do something you enjoy: Are you going out tonight?
2 to have a romantic relationship with someone: Leah used to go out with Dan’s brother.
3 if the tide goes out, the water moves away from the land (off) come in
4 if a light or fire goes out, it stops shining or burning


go over "phr. v."
1 go over sth to look at or think about something carefully: I’ve gone over the budget and I don’t think we can afford a new computer.
2 go over well if something goes over well, people like it: His comments didn’t go over very well with customers.
3 go through "phr. v."
1 to go through sth to have a very upsetting or difficult experience: She’s just been through a divorce.
2 go through sth to use all of something: Jeremy goes through at least a quart of milk every day!
3 if a deal, agreement, or law goes through, it is officially accepted: My car loan has finally gone through.
4 go through sth to look at, read, or explain something carefully: She had to go through all her uncle’s papers after he died.


go through with "phr. v."
1 to do something you had planned or promised to do: I’m not sure if I can go through with the wedding.
2 to go to sth toiliketo go to great lengths to use a lot of effort to get something or do something: Suki went to a lot of trouble to get us the tickets.
3 to begin to experience or do something, or begin to be in a particular state: I lay down and went to sleep.


go under "phr. v."
1 to increase in number or amount: Our rent has gone up by almost 20%.
2 to be built: All of those houses have gone up in the past six months.
3 to explode or be destroyed by fire: The factory went up in flames before the firemen got there.


go with "stkh. phr. v."
1 to be included as part of something: The car goes with the job.
2 to accept someone’s idea or plan: Let’s go with John’s original proposal.
3 to go without having something you need or want: We can go without a car in the city.
4 it goes without saying used in order to say that something should be clear without needing to be said: It goes without saying that you should stay with us when you’re in Boston.


go 2 n. (plural goes) "C"
1 an attempt to do something: Don’t worry about getting it right — just give it a go. 2 on the go (informal) very busy or working all the time: Susan’s three children really keep her on the go.


goa d (goad) "v. [T]"
1 to make someone do something by annoying him/her until she does it: Kathy goaded him into confessing that he had lied.


go-a-head n. give sb the go-ahead (informal) to officially give someone permission to start doing something: The bank finally gave us the go-ahead to start building.


goal (goal) "n. [C]"
1 something that you hope to achieve in the future: My ultimate long-term goal is to become a doctor. He will do anything it takes to achieve/reach his goal.


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**Thesaurus**

**aim** — something that you want to achieve when you do something: His aim was to grow enough food to feed his family.
goalie  n. [C] (informal) a GOALKEEPER

goals  n. [plural] 1 the area into which a player tries to put the ball in order to win a point [Origin: Old English goal]

goalie  n. [C] (informal) someone whose job is to get and carry things for other people

go-between  n. [C] someone who takes messages from one person or group to another because the two sides do not want to meet or cannot meet: The lawyer will act as a go-between for the couple.

goal-post  n. [C] one of the two upright bars, with another bar along the top or across the middle, that form the goal in games like SOCCER and football

goalkeeper  n. [C] the player on a sports team who tries to stop the ball from going into the goal

goat  n. [C] 1 a common farm animal with horns and long hair under its chin ➔ see picture at FARM  2 get sb’s goat (informal) to make someone very angry or annoyed [Origin: Old English gut]

g goal in over → to go into a particular area to win a point, or the point won by doing this: He hasn’t scored a goal in over four games.

goals  n. [plural] the things that a person or organization wants to achieve, which forms the basis of all their activities: The company says its mission is to organize the world’s information and make it available to everyone.

God  n. 1 God the spirit or BEING whom Christians, Jews, Muslims, etc. pray to, and who they believe made the universe: She believes in God.  2 [C] a male spirit or BEING who is believed by some religions to control the world or part of it, or who represents a particular quality ➔ GODDESS: Mars, the god of war

god-child  n. (plural godchildren) [C] a child that a GODPARENT promises to help, usually by teaching him/her Christian values

god-dess  n. [C] a female spirit or BEING who is believed by some religions to control the world or part of it, or who represents a particular quality ➔ GOD: Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom

god-father  n. [C] a male GODPARENT 2 (slang) the leader of a criminal organization

god-for-saken  adj. (old-fashioned) having according to the moral rules of a religion: god-fearing men and women

god-like  adj. having a quality like God or a god

god-mother  n. [C] a female GODPARENT

god-off-spring  n. [C] someone who promises to help a child, usually by teaching him/her Christian values

god-send  n. [singular] something good that happens to you at a time when you really need it: The drug has proved a godsend to people with the disease.

god-parent  n. [C] someone whose job is to get and carry things for other people

goggle-eyed  adj. (informal) with your eyes wide open and looking at something that surprises you

God-fearing adj. (old-fashioned) behaving according to the moral rules of a religion: god-fearing men and women

Godless  adj. not showing any respect for or belief in God

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goggles  n. [plural] (informal) something that covers your eyes

Godsend  n. [singular] something good that happens to you at a time when you really need it: The drug has proved a godsend to people with the disease.

God-ber  n. [C] (informal) someone whose job is to get and carry things for other people

God-like  adj. having a quality like God or a god

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God-loving  adj. (informal) someone who loves God

God-grown  adj. (informal) someone who grew up with you

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God-sent  adj. (informal) someone who was sent to you

God-favor  n. [C] a good or well-timed event: He had a god-favor when he met her.
good /gʊd/ adj. 1 very nice or pleasant: We had a good time. 2 (informal) useful for your health or character: It’s good for you. 3 (informal) a good chance to get something valuable, or to be very successful: I have a good chance of winning.

great (especially spoken): We had a great time at camp. excellent: It was an excellent concert. wonderful: a wonderful place for a picnic. fantastic: That’s fantastic news!

USAGE
Use good to describe the quality of something or someone: They did a good job. He’s a good actor.
Use well to talk about the way someone does something: He plays tennis very well.

THERESAUS

good

1. going /ˈgouʊɪŋ/ n. [U] 1 the act of leaving a place: His going will be a great loss to the company. 2 rough/hard/good etc. going (informal) the speed at which you do something: I’m getting the work done, but it’s slow going.

2. going /ˈɡoʊɪŋ/ n. [U] 1 the act of leaving a place: His going will be a great loss to the company. 2 rough/hard/good etc. going (informal) the speed at which you do something: I’m getting the work done, but it’s slow going.

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good

WELL-BEHAVED behaving well, used especially about children: Sit here and be a good girl.
KIND kind and helpful: It's good of you to come. Dad was always good about helping me with my homework.
as good as almost: The work is as good as finished.
a good deal (of sth) a lot: I spent a good deal of time preparing for this test.
RIGHT morally right: He had always tried to lead a good life.
large|long large in amount, size, etc.: a good-sized car. They've been gone a good while (=a long time).
COMPLETE [only before noun] complete or thorough: The car needs a good wash. Take a good look at this picture.
too good to be true/too good to last so good that you cannot believe it is real, or you expect something bad to happen: Their relationship had always seemed too good to be true.

SPOKEN PHRASES

good|oh good said when you are pleased that something has happened or has been done: "I've finished." "Good, put your papers in the box."

good luck used in order to say that you hope that someone is successful

good idea/question/point etc. used when you approve of something that someone has done: "I've decided to accept the job." "Good for you!"

It's a good thing said when you are glad that something has happened: It's a good thing you remembered to bring napkins.

Good for sb! used in order to say that you approve of something that someone has done: "I've decided to accept the job." "Good for you!"

Good God/grief/heaven etc. said when you are surprised or annoyed: "God!" in this way is offensive to some people: Good grief! Is it that late?

[Origin: Old English god]
doing silly things or not doing very much: We spent the afternoon just goofing around at the mall.

goose n. [C (informal)] 2 a silly mistake

goosey /ˈgauʃ/ adj (informal) stupid or silly; a goofy smile

gorum /ˈgoʊn/ n. [C (informal)] 1 a violent criminal

who is paid to frighten or attack people

2 a silly or stupid person

goom /ˈgup/ n. [U (informal)] a thick slightly sticky substance: What’s that goop in your hair?

goose /ˈgus/ n. (plural goose /ˈgus/):

1 [C] a common water bird that is similar to a duck but larger, and makes loud noises

2 [U] the meat from this bird [Origin: Old English god]

goose-bumps /ˈgusbʌmpz/ also ’goose/ 
pim·ples n. [plural] a condition in which your skin is raised up in small points because you are cold, afraid, or excited:

I get goosebumps every time I think about playing in the championship.

GOP n. the GOP Grand Old Party; another name for the Republican party in U.S. politics

go-pher /ˈgoʊfər/ n. [C] a North and Central American animal like a SQUIRREL with a short tail, that lives in holes in the ground

gore1 /ˈɡɔr/ v. [T] if an animal gores someone, it wounds him/her with its horns

gore2. n. [U] blood that has flowed from a wound and become thicker and darker ➔ GORY: There’s too much blood and gore (=violence and blood) in the movie.

gorge1 /ˈɡɔrdʒ/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a deep narrow valley with steep sides ➔ see picture on page A11

gorge2 v. gorge yourself on with sth to eat until you are too full: We gorged ourselves on popcorn and hot dogs at the game.

gorous /ˈɡɔrdʒəs/ adj very beautiful or pleasant: What a gorgeous sunny day! Liz looked gorgeous.

gorough /ˈɡɔrʊ/ interjection said when you are surprised: Gosh! I never knew that!

gosling /ˈɡɔzlɪŋ/ n. [C] a baby GOOSE

gospel /ˈɡɔspəl/ n. [C] also Gospel:

1 one of the four stories of Christ’s life in the Bible

2 [U] also gospel truth something that is completely true: Don’t take what Ellen says as gospel (=believe it to be completely true).

3 [U] also ’gospel music ENG. LANG. ARTS a type of Christian music, performed especially in African-American churches [Origin: Old English godspel, from god “good” + spell “story, news”]

gossip /ˈgəʊsp/ n. [U] conversation or information about other people’s behavior and private lives, often including unkind or untrue remarks: People love hearing gossip about movie stars.

2 [C] someone who likes talking about other people’s private lives [Origin: Old English godspel “godparent, close friend,” from god “god” + sibb “relative”]

2 v. [I] to talk or write gossip about someone or something: What are you gossiping about?

THESAURUS talk, have a conversation, chat (with/to sb)/have a chat, converse, visit with sb, discuss ➔ TALK

got /ɡɔt/ v. 1 the past tense of GET 2 a past participle of GET

gotch-cha /ˈɡɔtʃa/ interjection (spoken) ➔ a short form of “I’ve got you,” said when you catch someone, or you have gained an advantage over him/her ➔ 2 a word meaning “I understand” or “all right”: “We have to be at the airport for five.” “Gotcha.”

Goth-ic /ˈɡəʊθɪk/ adj. ➔ 1 ENG. LANG. ARTS a style of building that was common in Western Europe between the 12th and 16th centuries. Its main features were pointed ARCHES, tall PILLARS, and tall thin pointed WINDOWS: Gothic architecture ➔ 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS a Gothic story, movie, etc. is about frightening things that happen in mysterious old buildings and lonely places, especially stories that were popular in the early 19th century ➔ 3 Gothic writing, printing, etc. has thick decorated letters

got-cha /ˈɡɔtʃa/ v. a way of writing “got to” used to show how people sound when they speak: I gotta go now: You’ve gotta admit he plays really well.

got-ten /ˈɡɔt/ n. the usual past participle of GET

gouache /ɡʊəʃ/ ➔ 1 ENG. LANG. ARTS a method of painting using colors that are mixed with water and made thicker with a type of GUM ➔ 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS a picture produced using this method

gouge /ɡəʊdʒ/ v. [T] to make a deep hole or cut in the surface of something ➔ to charge someone too much money for something: Hotels are ready to gouge Olympic visitors by raising their prices. ➔ 2 n. [C]

gough sh + out sb v. to make a hole in something such as rock by removing material that is on its surface

gourd /ɡɔrd/ n. [C] a large fruit with a hard shell, that is sometimes used as a container

gour-mand /ˈɡʊrmænd/ n. [C] (disapproving) someone who enjoys good food and drink very much, but who sometimes eats too much ➔ GOUR-
gourmet

/gö'rmət, 'gürmət/ adj. [only before noun] relating to very good food and drink; a gourmet restaurant
gourmet2 n. [C] someone who knows a lot about good food and drink, and who enjoys them
gout /gou/ n. [U] a disease that makes your toes, knees, and fingers hurt and swell [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French goute “drop,” because it used to be believed that it was caused by drops of disease in the blood]
govern /gəvərn/ v. 1 [U] to officially control a country, state, etc. and make all the decisions about things such as taxes and laws: The same party governed for thirty years. 2 [T] (formal) to control the way a system or situation works; new rules governing immigration [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French gouverner, from Latin gubernare, from Greek kybernan “to control the direction of something”]
governess /gəvərˈnəs/ n. [U] POLITICS a woman who knows a lot about politics or the act or process of governing

government2 /gəvərnˌmənt/ n. [C] a woman who lives with a family and teaches the children at home, especially in past times
government3 /gəvərnˌmənt/ n. 1 [C] also Government the group of people who govern a country, state, etc.: The government will send aid to the disaster area. 1] the British/ German etc. government
governor /gəvərnər/ n. —Governor of —government

governmental /gəvərnˈməntl/ adj.
governor /gəvərnər, -ər/ n. [C] the person in charge of governing a U.S. state: the Governor of California —governorship /gəvərnˈmərchip/ n. [U]
gown /goʊn/ n. [C] 1 a long dress worn by a woman on formal occasions: a silk evening gown 2 a long loose piece of clothing worn for a particular activity or ceremony: a graduation gown

gPA n. [C] grade point average a number representing the average of all a student’s grades, in which an A is 4 points, a B is 3 points, a C is 2 points, a D is 1 point, and an F is 0 points: Kim has a really high/low GPA. 1] He graduated with a 3.5 GPA.
gPS n. (plural GPSes) 1 [U] Global Positioning System a system that uses radio signals from satellites to show your exact position on the Earth 2 [C] a special piece of equipment that uses GPS to show your exact position, which people use in their cars to help them find places they are going to

grab /græb/ v. (grabbed grabbing) [T] 1 to take hold of someone or something with a sudden or violent movement: He grabbed my bag and ran off. 2 [informal] to eat or sleep for a very short time: I’ll just grab a sandwich for lunch. 3 [informal] to quickly take an opportunity to do something: Try to get there early and grab a seat. 1] You should grab the chance to travel while you’re young. 4 how does sth grab you? (spoken) used in order to ask if someone would be interested in doing a particular thing: How does the idea of a trip to Hawaii grab you?

grab at sth phr. v. to quickly and suddenly put out your hand in order to take hold of something: I grabbed at the glass just before it fell.

grab2 n. 1 make a grab for/at sth to suddenly try to take hold of something: Parker made a grab for the knife. 2 be up for grabs (sth) if a job, prize, opportunity, etc. is up for grabs, it is available for anyone who wants to try to get it

grace /græs/ n. [U] 1 a smooth way of moving that appears natural, relaxed, and attractive: She moved with the grace of a dancer. 2 a) polite and pleasant behavior: At least he had the grace to admit he was wrong. b) graces plural the skills needed to behave in a way that is considered polite and socially acceptable: Her parents tried to teach her all the finer social graces. 3 also grace period more time that is added to the period you are allowed for finishing a piece of work, paying a debt, etc.: The bill was supposed to be paid by Friday, but they’re giving me a week’s grace. 4 (formal) God’s kindness that is shown to people: Through the grace of God my dream became reality. 5 a short prayer before a meal: Who would like to say grace? [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French, Latin gratia “pleasing quality, kindness,” from gratis]

grace v. [T] 1 grace sb/sth with your presence (humorous) said when someone arrives late, or when someone who rarely comes to meetings or events arrives: I’m so glad you’ve decided to grace
**grad** /grad/ n [C] (spoken) a GRADUATE

**gra-da-tion** /ˈɡreɪdəʃən/ n [C] (formal) a small change in a set of changes: gradations of color from dark red to pink

**grade** /greɪd/ n 1 [C] one of the 12 years you are in school in the U.S., or the students in a particular year: My brother is in the eleventh grade. 2 [C] a number or letter that shows how well you have done at school, college, etc.: She works hard and gets good grades. 3 [C,U] a particular standard or level of quality that a product, material, etc. has: Grade A beef 4 make the grade to succeed or reach the necessary standard: I wanted to be an actress, but I was afraid I wouldn’t make the grade. 5 [C] a slope or a degree of slope, especially in a road or railroad tracks 6 [C,U] the level of importance you have or the level of pay you receive in a company or organization: The pay depends on your grade. [Origin: 1500–1600 French, Latin gradus “step, degree”]

**grade** /greɪd/ v [T] 1 to separate things, or arrange them in order according to their quality or rank: The eggs are graded according to size. 2 to give a grade to an examination paper or to a piece of school work: Grading essays takes time. —grading n. [U]: I have a lot of grading to do.

**grad-ed** /greɪdɪd/ adj 1 designed to suit different levels of learning: The reading materials are graded. 2 made level or less steep: a graded road

**grade point average** n [C] a GPA

**-grader** /ˈɡreɪdər/ n [C] a child in a particular grade: a cute little first-grader

**grade school** n [C] an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

**gra-di-ent** /ˈɡreɪdiənt/ n [C] a slope, or a measurement of how steep a slope is, especially in a road or railroad

**grad school** n [C] (informal) a GRADUATE SCHOOL

**gra·di·ent** /ˈɡreɪdiənt/ adj 1 moving in a smooth and attractive way, or having an attractive shape: a graceful dancer | the car’s graceful curves 2 polite and exactly right for a situation: They urged him to take the graceful way out and resign. —gracefully adv

**gra-cious** /ˈɡreɪʃəs/ adj 1 behaving in a polite, kind, and generous way: a gracious host 2 having the type of expensive style, comfort, and beauty that only rich people can afford: gracious living 3 (goodness) gracious! (spoken, old-fashioned) used in order to express surprise or to emphasize “yes” or “no” —graciously adv: Valerie graciously agreed to let the group meet at her house.

**graft** /ɡrɑːft/ n 1 [U] writing and pictures that are drawn illegally on the walls of buildings, trains, etc. [Origin: 1800–1900 Italian grafficare “to make marks in a surface”]

**graft** /ɡrɑːft/ v 1 [U] the practice of dishonestly using your position to get money or advantages: politicians accused of graft 2 [C] a piece of healthy skin or bone taken from someone’s body and put on a damaged part of his/her body: skin grafts 3 [C] a piece cut from one plant and joined to another plant so that it grows where it is joined

**grad-u-al** /ˈɡrædʒuəl/ adj 1 happening, developing, or changing slowly over a long time (adv) gradually: gradual changes

**grad-u-al·ly** /ˈɡrædʒuələli/ adv in a way that happens or develops slowly over time: Gradually, his back got better. | The situation is gradually getting better. | The animals evolved gradually over millions of years.

**grad-u-ate** /ˈɡrædʒuət/ n [C] someone who has successfully completed his/her studies at a school, college, or university: undergraduate: high school graduates | a graduate of UCLA → student

**grad-u-ate** /ˈɡrædʒuət/ v [I] to obtain a DIPLOMA or a degree by completing your studies at a school, college, or university: Ruth has just graduated from Princeton.

**grad-u-ate** /ˈɡrædʒuət/ adj divided into different levels or sizes from lower to higher amounts or degrees: graduated rates of income tax

**graduate school** n [C,U] a college or university where you can study for a MASTER’S DEGREE or a PH.D., or the period of time when you do this

**graduate student** n [C] a student who is studying for an advanced degree → student

**grad-u-a-tion** /ˈɡrædʒuəʃən/ n 1 [U] the time when you complete a college or university degree or HIGH SCHOOL, education: After graduation, Jane went to nursing school. 2 [C] a ceremony at which you receive a degree or DIPLOMA: We’re going to Sara’s graduation today.

**gra·fi·ti** /ˈɡræfəti/ n [U] a piece of healthy skin or bone taken from someone’s body and put on a damaged part of his/her body: skin grafts 3 [C] a piece cut from one plant and joined to another plant so that it grows where it is joined

**graft** /graft/ n 1 [U] to put a piece of healthy skin or bone from one part of someone’s body onto another part that has been damaged: Doctors grafted skin from Mike’s arm onto his burnt face. 2 to join a part of a flower, plant, or tree onto another flower, plant, or tree

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<th>THEloiNAUOS</th>
<th>slow, leisurely, sluggish</th>
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<td>grad_u_all</td>
<td>2 a gradual slope is not steep</td>
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gran·dil·o·quent /ˈgrændɪloʊkwont/ adj. (for-
mal) using words that are too long and formal, in
order to sound important (⇒ pompous): a gran-
dilquent speech —gran·di·lo·quen·ce n. [U]
gran·di·ose /ˈgrændɪˌəs/ adj. grandiose plans sound very important but are really
not practical
grand jury n. [C] a group of people who decide
whether someone who may be guilty of a crime
should be judged in a court of law
grand·ma /ˈgrænmə/ n. [C] (informal)
a GRANDMOTHER
grand·mo·th·er /ˈgrændˌmɑθər/ n. [C] the
mother of your mother or father ⇒ RELATIVE
grand·pa /ˈgrændpɑ/ n. [C] a GRANDFATHER
grand·par·ent /ˈgrændˌpɜrənt/ n. [C] the
parent of your mother or father
grand·son /ˈgrændsɔn/ n. [C] the son of your
son or daughter

GRANDSTAND /ˈgrændstånd/ n. [C] a large
structure that has many rows of seats and a roof, where
people sit to watch sports competitions or races ⇒ BLEACHERS
gran·ite /ˈgrænit/ n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES a very
hard gray rock, often used in buildings
gran·ny /ˈgrænɪ/ n. (plural gran·nis/ˈgrænɪz/ [C] a grandmother
gro·no·la /ˈɡrənəˌluː/ n. [U] a breakfast food
made from nuts, oats, and seeds
grant /ɡrɑnt/ n. [C] an amount of money
given to someone by an organization for a particu-
lar purpose: They have applied for a research
grant. ⇒ a grant from the National Institute of
Health [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French cre-
ancer, grrement, from Latin credere “to believe”]
grant\(^2\) \(\text{v.}\) 1 take it for granted (that) to believe that something is true without making sure you assume: You shouldn’t take it for granted that your parents will pay for college. 2 take sb for granted to expect that someone will always be there when you need him/her, and never thank him/her: He’s so busy with his work that he takes his family for granted. 3 \([T]\) (formal) to give someone something that she has asked for or earned, especially official permission to do something: The U.S. granted her permission to remain as a refugee.

4 granted (that) used in order to say that something is true, before you say something else about it: Granted, he didn’t practice much, but he played well anyway.

gran-u-lat-ed \(/\text{grænəˈleɪtəd}/\ adj. granulated sugar is in the form of small white grains

gran-ule \(/\text{grænəl}/\ n. [C]\ a very small hard piece of something: coffee granules —\(\text{granular}\) \(\text{adj.}\)

grape \(/\text{ɡræp}/\ n. [C]\ a small round green or purple fruit that grows on a vine and is often used to make wine: a bunch of grapes \(\text{[ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French cripe, grape “hook, bunch of grapes”]}\) ➔ see picture on page 474

grape-fruit \(/\text{ɡræprɪfɔːrt}/\ n. [C]\ a large yellow or pink citrus fruit with a thick skin, like a large orange

grape-vine \(/\text{ɡræp(v)wɪn}/\ n. hear sth on/through the grapevine to hear news because it has been passed from one person to another in conversation: Sarah had heard through the grapevine that Larry was getting the job.

graph \(/\text{ɡrɑːf}/\ n. [C]\ a drawing that shows how two or more sets of measurements are related to each other: a graph showing population growth over 50 years ➔ see picture at CHART?

graph-ic \(/\text{ɡrɑːflɪk}/\ adj. 1 a graphic account/description etc. a very clear detailed description of an event. 2 \(\text{ENGL. ARTS}\) relating to drawing or printing: graphical art —\(\text{graphically}\) adv.: She described the scene so graphically that we were there.

graphical ‘user, interface \(n. [U]\) ➔ GUI

graphic de/sign \(n. [U]\) the art of combining pictures and words in the production of books, magazines, etc. —\(\text{graphic designer}\) \(n. [C]\)

graphic novel \(n. [C]\ \(\text{ENGL. ARTS}\) a book that tells a story using a series of pictures, each of which is drawn inside a box, as they are in a COMIC STRIP —\(\text{graphic novelist}\) \(n. [C]\)

graphic ‘organizer \(n. [C]\) a picture, GRAPH, DIAGRAM, etc. that helps you organize information in a way that is easy to see

graph-ics \(/\text{ɡrɑːfɪks}/\ plural \(\text{IT pictures or images, especially those produced on a computer: the latest computer graphics}\)

graph-ite \(/\text{ɡrɑːfət}/\ n. [U] \(\text{EARTH SCIENCES}\) a soft black substance that is a type of carbon and is used in pencils

grap-pling \(/\text{ɡræplɪŋ}/\ v. [I] to fight or struggle with someone, holding him/her tightly: A young man was grappling with the guard.

grapple \(v.\) with \(\text{sth}\) \(\text{v.}\) to try hard to understand or solve a difficult problem: The new governor will have to grapple with the problem of unemployment.

grasp\(^1\) \(\text{v.}\) 1 to take and hold something firmly in your hands: I grasped his arm firmly and led him away.

grasp\(^2\) \(n.\) [singular] 1 the ability to understand a complicated idea or situation: He has a good grasp of English grammar. | ideas that are beyond my grasp (=too difficult to understand) 2 the possibility of being able to achieve or gain something: Eve felt that success was finally within her grasp. 3 a hold on something, or your ability to hold it: The bottle slipped out of his grasp and smashed on the floor.

grappling\(\) /\text{ɡræplɪŋ}/ \(\text{adj.}\) (disapproving) too eager to get money: a grasping man

grasp\(\) /\text{ɡræsp}/ \(n.\) 1 [U] a very common plant with thin green leaves that grows across fields, parks, hills, and yards: Please keep off the grass. | a blade of grass (=a single leaf) 2 [C, U] a particular type of grass: mountain grasses 3 [U] (informal) MARIHUANA \(\text{[ORIGIN: Old English græs]}\)

graph\(\)/\text{ɡræp}/ \(\text{adj.}\) /\text{ɡræp}/ \(\text{noun}\) /\text{ɡræp}/ : a grass-roots campaign

graph\(\)/\text{ɡræp}/ \(\text{verb}\) /\text{ɡræp}/ : to grasp with grass: a grassy hill

grate\(^1\) \(\text{v.}\) to rub food such as cheese, vegetables, etc. against a rough or sharp surface in order to break it into small pieces: grated cheese
grate

THESAURUS
cut, chop (up), slice, dice, peel, carve, shred → cut

2 [i] (informal) to annoy someone: She’s really beginning to grate on my nerves.
grate2 n [C] 1 the frame and metal bars that hold wood, coal, etc. in a fireplace 2 a metal frame with bars across it that covers a hole, window, etc. (informal) grating: iron grates on the windows
grateful /grəˈtful/ adj 1 feeling that you want to thank someone because of something kind that they’ve done: I’m very grateful for the opportunity to study at Harvard. | We’re just grateful that you can help. | the thanks of a grateful nation 2 I/we would be grateful if... used in formal situations or letters to make an request: I would be grateful if you would allow me to visit your school. — gratefully adv: We gratefully accepted their offer.
grater /ˈgrætər/ n [C] a kitchen tool used for grating food

grat-i-fy /ˈgrætəˌfi/ v (gratified, gratifies) [T] (informal) to make someone feel pleased and satisfied: We were gratified by the result of the vote. — gratification /ˌgrætəˈfiʃən/ n [U]
grat-i-fy-ing /ˈgrætəˌfiŋ/ adj [formal] pleasing and satisfying: It’s gratifying to know that we have achieved so much.
grating /ˈgrætəŋ/ n [C] a metal frame with bars across it that covers a hole, window, etc.
grating2 adj: a grating sound is unpleasant and annoying: a grating voice
grat-i-ful /ˌgrætəˈfl/ adj, adv [formal] provided without payment: gratified: free
grat-i-tude /ˈgrætəˌtjuːd/ n [U] the feeling of being grateful: I’d like to express my gratitude to everyone who helped us.
grat-i-tu-din-ous /ˌgrætəˈtjuːdiŋəs/ adj said or done without a good reason in a way that offends someone: television programs full of gratuitous violence
grat-i-tu-de /ˈgrætəˌtjuːd/ n (plural gratuities) [C] (formal) a tip

grave1 /greiv/ n [C] 1 the place where a dead body is buried: We visited my grandfather’s grave. | They buried him in an unmarked grave (once with no name on it). 2 sb would turn over in their grave used in order to say that someone who is dead would strongly disapprove of something that is happening now 3 the grave (literary) death: He took the secret to the grave with him. [origin: Old English grefe]
grave2 adj 1 very serious and worrying: I think he is making a grave mistake. | The war is a cause of grave concern. 2 looking or sounding very serious: My parents spoke quietly and looked grave for the rest of the day. — gravely adv

gravel /ˈgreivl/ n [U] small stones used in order to make a surface for paths or roads

graves1 /ˈgreivz/ v [I,T] if an animal grazes, it eats grass: cattle grazing in the field

graveside /ˈgreivsɛid/ n [C usually singular] the area around a grave: Mourners stood somberly at his graveside (beside it).
graveyard /ˈgreivsid/ n [C] an area of ground where people are buried, often near a church → cemetery

gaveyard, shift n [C] a period of working time that begins late at night and continues until the early morning, or the people who work during this time

grain /ɡreɪn/ n [C] a small stone used in order to make a surface for paths or roads

gravity /ˈɡrævətɪ/ n [U] 1 the force that makes two objects, such as planets, move toward each other because of their mass

gravitation /ˈɡrævəˌteɪʃən/ n [U] physics the force that makes objects fall to the ground: the laws of gravity 2 the seriousness or importance of an event, situation, etc.: I don’t think they understand the gravity of the situation.
gravy /ˈɡrævi/ n [U] sauce made from the juice of cooked meat, flour, and milk: mashed potatoes and gravy

gray /ɡreɪ/ adj 1 having the color of black mixed with white: He was wearing a gray suit. 2 having gray hair: Ryan’s black hair is turning going gray. 3 if the weather is gray, the sky is full of clouds and the Sun is not bright: a gray day 4 gray area a part of a subject such as law or science that is hard to deal with because the rules are not clear

grey2 n [U] a color made from black mixed with white: The suit comes in gray or red.

grey3 v [I] if someone isgraying, his/her hair is becoming gray

gray, matter n [U] (informal) your intelligence, or the part of your brain that thinks

grazing /ˈgreɪziŋ/ v [I,T] if an animal grazes, it eats grass: cattle grazing in the field
themselves by accidentally rubbing against something rough: Billy grazed his knee when he fell. 3 [T] to touch something lightly while passing it, sometimes damaging it: The bullet grazed his arm.

grease² n [C] a wound caused by rubbing against something rough, which slightly breaks your skin: minor cuts and grazes

GRE n. [C] (trademark) Graduate Record Examination an examination taken by students who have completed a first degree and want to go to graduate school.

grease¹ /’gris/ n. [U] 1 a thick oily substance that is put on the moving parts of a car or machine to make it run smoothly 2 soft fat from animals or vegetables

grease² v [T] to put grease on something: Grease the pan lightly with butter.

greasy /’grəsi, -zi/ adj covered in grease or oil: greasy food | greasy hair

THE THESAURUS

dirty, filthy, dusty, muddy, grimey, soiled, polluted ➔ DIRTY

greasy ’spoon n. [C] (informal) a small cheap restaurant that mainly serves fried (FRY) food

great /ɡreɪt/ adj
1 USEFUL (informal) very useful or appropriate for something: This stuff’s great for getting stains out of clothes.
2 LARGE very large in size, amount, or degree: Willis caught a great big fish! | A great many people died in the earthquake.
3 IMPORTANT very important, successful, or famous: the great civilizations of the past | Ella Fitzgerald was the greatest jazz singer ever.

SPOKEN PHRASES
4 EXCELLENT very good: It’s great to see you again! We had a great time.

THE THESAURUS

good, excellent, wonderful, fantastic, outstanding, exceptional, superb, first-class, ace ➔ GOOD

nice, enjoyable, pleasant, fantastic, wonderful ➔ NICE

5 NOT GOOD said when you are annoyed and think that something is not good at all: “Your car won’t be ready until next week.” “Oh, great!”

6 a great deal a lot: He’s traveled a great deal. | The explosion caused a great deal of damage.

7 great-grandmother/great-uncle etc. the grandmother, uncle, etc. of one of your parents

8 great-granddaughter/great-nephew etc. the granddaughter, nephew, etc. of your child

9 (the) Great used in names to mean large or important: Alexander the Great | the Great Lakes

10 Greater Boston/New York etc. used to talk about a large city, including all the outer areas: the Greater Los Angeles area [Origin: Old English — greatness n. [U]

greatest ,common factor (abbreviation GCF) n. [singular] MATH the largest positive number that divides exactly into each of a set of numbers

great-ly /’gret’li/ adv (formal) extremely or very much: The money you lent us was greatly appreciated. ➔ Don’t say “The money was appreciated greatly.”

greed /ɡriːd/ n. [U] a strong desire for more food, money, power, possessions, etc. than you need

greedy /’ɡriːdi/ adj. (comparative greedier, superlative greediest) always wanting more food, money, power, possessions, etc. than you need: He was being selfish and greedy. ➔ greedily adv.

greediness n. [U]

Greek¹ /’ɡriːk/ adj 1 relating to or coming from Greece 2 relating to the Greek language

Greek² n. 1 [U] the language used in Greece 2 [C] someone from Greece

green¹ /’ɡriːn/ adj 1 having the color of grass: green eyes | pale/dark green leaves 2 covered with grass, trees, bushes, etc.: green fields 3 fruit that is green is not yet ready to be eaten: green bananas 4 relating to or concerned about the environment: green issues 5 be green with envy to wish very much that you had something that someone else has 6 give sb/sth the green light to allow a project, plan, etc. to begin: The board just gave us the green light to begin research. 7 (informal) young and lacking experience: The trainees are still pretty green.

THE THESAURUS

young, youthful, immature, underage ➔ YOUNG²

8 have a green thumb to be good at making plants grow [Origin: Old English grene]

green² n. 1 [C,U] the color of grass 2 [C] the smooth flat area of grass around a hole on a GOLF course: the 18th green 3 greens [plural] vegetables with large green leaves: salad greens

green-back /’ɡriːnbæk/ n. [C] (informal) a dollar BILL.

green ’bean n. [C] a long thin green vegetable that is picked and eaten before the beans inside it grow

green ’card n. [C] a document that shows that someone who is not a citizen can live and work in the U.S.

green-er-y /’ɡrɪnərɪ/ n. [U] green leaves and plants

green-horn /’ɡrɪnəhrn/ n. [C] (informal) someone who lacks experience in a job and can be easily deceived

green-house /’ɡrɪnhaus/ n. [C] a glass building in which you grow plants that need to be protected from the weather
greenhouse effect  n. the gradual warming of the air around the Earth as a result of the Sun’s heat being trapped by pollution in the atmosphere and causes the greenhouse effect

greenhouse gas  n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a gas, especially carbon dioxide or methane, that traps heat above the Earth and causes the greenhouse effect

gre-nyon  n. [C] a small white onion with a small round end and a long green stem that you eat raw

greet  /griet/ v. [T] 1 to say hello to someone or welcome him/her: Carol’s mother greeted her with hugs and kisses. 2 to react to something in a particular way: The first speech was greeted with cheers and laughter.

greet-ing  /gri[t]ɪŋ/ n. [C] something that you say or do when you meet someone: The two men exchanged greetings (=said hello to each other). We received a warm (friendly) greeting.

greeting card  n. [C] a card that you send to someone on his/her birthday, at Christmas, etc.

gre-gari-ous  /gri’geræ̆s/ adj. someone who is gregarious is friendly and enjoys being with other people (Origin: 1600–1700 gregarius, from Greek "group of animals")

grem-lin  /gremlɪn/ n. [C] an imaginary evil spirit that is blamed for problems in machinery

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grime n. [U] thick black dirt that forms a layer on surfaces
grim-y adj. covered in thick black dirt: a grimy apartment building
grim·ace v. (grimaced, grinning) 1 to smile continuously with a very big smile: Sally was grinning at Martin from across the room.
grin1 v. (grinned, grinning) 1 to smile with a large round smile: He looked back at me with a big grin on his face.
grind v. 1 to press or crush something: 2 to crush something such as coffee beans into small pieces or powder: Could you grind some coffee for me?
grinder n. (in the mill)
grind·stone n. [C] a large round stone that is turned like a wheel and is used for making tools sharp → keep your nose to the grindstone at nose
grim·aced adj. extremely unpleasant and unpleasant → grimly adv.
grip1 v. (gripped, gripping) 1 [singular] a tight hold on something, or your ability to hold it: Get a firm grip on the rope, and then pull. 2 [singular] the control that you have over a person, a situation, or your emotions: Come on, Dee, get a grip on yourself (=try to control your emotions)! 3 come/get to grips with sth to understand and deal with a difficult problem or situation: Eric still hasn’t come to grips with his drug problem. 4 be in the grip of sth to be experiencing a very unpleasant situation: The economy is deep in the grip of a recession.
grip·ping adj. (gripping) 1 [T] to hold something very tightly: I gripped his hand in fear.
grit n. (grits) 1 a type of crushed grain useful in a particular situation: The president’s comments provided journalists with plenty of grit for their mill.
grist·meal n. [U] the piece of a part of meat that is not soft enough to eat
grim·aced adj. extremely unpleasant because death or violence is involved: a grisly murder
grist·meal n. [U] the piece of a part of meat that is not soft enough to eat
groan v. ([groaned, grumbling] [I]) to make a long deep sound, for example because you are in pain or are not happy...
about something: Charlie was holding his arm and groaning. —groan n. [C]: Loud groans came from the crowd.

grocer /'groʊsər/ —grocer-ies n. [plural] someone who owns or works in a grocery store [origin: 1200—1300 Old French grossier “person who sells in large quantities,” from gros “big, thick”]

grocery store /'groʊsəri stər/, -frə- also grocery n. [C] a store that sells food and other things used in the home

grocery /'groʊsəri/ adj. weak and unable to walk steadily or think clearly because you are sick or very tired

groin /'groʊm/ n. [C] the place where your legs join at the front of your body

1 groom /grəʊm/ v. [T] 1 to prepare someone for an important job or position by training him/her: Sharon’s being groomed to take over the business. 2 to take care of your appearance by keeping your hair and clothes clean and neat: a well-groomed young man 3 to take care of animals by cleaning and brushing them —grooming n. [U]

2 groom /grəʊm/ n. [C] 1 a man at the time he gets married, or just after he is married: a wedding photo of the bride and groom —wedding 2 someone whose job is to take care of horses

groove /gruːv/ n. 1 [C] a thick line cut into a surface to hold something, or to make something move where you want it to: Plant the seeds in grooves about a foot apart. 2 [singular] informal the way things should be done, so that it seems easy and natural: It will take the players a while to get back in the groove.

grope /gruːp/ v. [T] 1 to try to find something you cannot see, using your hands: She grooped in the dark for the flashlight. 2 grope your way along/across etc. to go somewhere by feeling your way with your hands because you cannot see: 3 grope for sb/sth to have difficulty in finding the right words to say or the right solution to a problem 4 [T] informal to touch someone’s body in a sexual way when s/he does not want to be touched

gross /ɡrɒs/ adj. 1 (spoken) very unpleasant to look at or think about: There was one really gross part in the movie. | Oh, gross! I hate spinach! 2 [only before noun] economics a gross amount of money is the total amount before any tax or costs have been taken away —net: His gross profit was $300,000. 3 a gross weight is the total weight of something, including its wrapping —gross profits were $200,000. 4 [only before noun] wrong and unacceptable: Workers are using the company for gross negligence. | That’s a gross exaggeration. [origin: 1300—1400 Old French gros “big, thick,” from Latin grossus] —grossly adv. —grossness n. [U]

gross2 v. [T] ECONOMICS to earn an amount as a total profit or earn it as a total amount, before tax has been taken away: The movie has already grossed over $10 million.

THESAURUS earn, make, get, be/get paid, net ➔ earn

gross ab ‡ out ghv v if something grosses you out, it is very unpleasant and almost makes you feel sick: His dirty fingernails really gross me out.

gross do, mestic ‘product n. [singular, U] ECONOMICS GDP

gross, national ‘product n. [singular, U] ECONOMICS GNP

grotesque /grotəsk/ adj. ugly or strange in a way that is unpleasant or frightening: drawings of grotesque monsters [origin: 1500—1600 French; Old Italian (pittura) grottesca “cave painting;” from grotta] —grotesquely adv.: The movie is grotesquely violent.

THESAURUS ugly, unattractive, unsightly, hideous, repulsive ➔ UGLY

1 ground /ɡraʊnd/ n. 1 EARTH’S SURFACE [singular, U] a) the surface of the Earth: We were all sitting on the ground. | People in the area were advised to move to higher ground in the event of a flood. | The fuel is stored below ground. b) the soil on and under the surface of the Earth: We put seeds in the ground. —see picture at WATER CYCLE

USAGE

Use on the ground to say where someone or something is: I saw the keys on the ground next to the car. Use to the ground to show movement that goes down: Eddie was knocked to the ground.

THESAURUS groundy, grumpy, cranky, crabby, canktaneous, irritable, touchy ➔ GRUMPY

The ground is the surface under your feet when you are outside: The ground was very muddy. The floor is the surface under your feet when you are inside a building: The floors all have carpets.

Land is an area of ground that is owned or controlled by someone: He owns all the land around here.
Earth or soil is the substance that plants grow in: the soil is good for growing plants.

2 AREA OF LAND a) [C] a large area of land or ocean that is used for a particular purpose: a burial ground b) grounds plural the land or gardens around a building: prison grounds

3 KNOWLEDGE [U] an area of knowledge, ideas, experience, etc.: Scientists are breaking new ground (= discovering new ideas) in cancer research. [W] We covered a lot of ground in class today.

4 OPINIONS [U] the general opinions you have about something: There has to be a way we can find some common/middle ground (= something that everyone can agree about). Neither side was willing to give any ground (= agree that someone else is right).

5 hold/stand your ground a) to refuse to move when someone threatens you, in order to show that you are not afraid b) to refuse to change your opinion, belief, etc., even though people are trying to make you change it: Joanne held her ground and made no apologies.

6 REASON grounds plural a) a good reason for doing, believing, or saying something: Mental cruelty can be grounds for divorce. [W] The committee rejected the proposal on the grounds that it would be too expensive.

7 get off the ground to start being successful: His company hasn’t really gotten off the ground yet.

8 gain/lose ground to become more or less successful or popular: Republicans have been gaining ground in recent months.

9 ELECTRICAL [singular] PHYSICS a wire that connects a piece of electrical equipment to the ground for safety

10 SMALL PIECES grounds plural the small pieces of something such as coffee which sink to the bottom of a liquid: coffee grounds [origin: Old English grund]

GROUND2 v [T] 1 to stop an aircraft or pilot from flying: All planes were grounded due to the snow. 2 to be grounded in sth to be based on something: His theories about education are grounded in years of research. 3 (informal) to stop a child from going out with his/her friends as a punishment for doing something wrong: If you stay out that late again, you’ll be grounded for a week. 4 PHYSICS to make a piece of electrical equipment safe by connecting it to the ground with a wire

GROUND3 adj. 1 ground beef/turkey/pork etc. meat that has been cut up into very small pieces 2 ground coffee, pepper, etc. has been crushed into small pieces: freshly ground pepper

GROUND4 v the past tense and past participle of grind

GROUND-BREAKING [ground,breakɪŋ/ adj. groundbreaking work involves making new discoveries, using new methods, etc.: groundbreaking research

GROUND CREW n. [C] the group of people who work at an airport taking care of the aircraft

GROUND FLOOR n. [C] the part of a building that is on the same level as the ground

GROUND-HOG /'groun,d,bɒg/ n. [C] a small North American animal that has thick brown fur and lives in holes in the ground. woodchuck → see picture at rodent

GROUND-HOG DAY n. February 2; according to American stories, the first day of the year that a groundhog comes out of its hole. If it sees its shadow, there will be six more weeks of winter; if it does not, good weather will come early.

GROUND-LESS /'grʌʊndlɪs/ adj. not based on facts or reason: They assured me that my fears were totally groundless.

GROUND RULE n. [C] a rule or principle on which future actions should be based

GROUND-SWELL /'grʌʊndswel/ n a groundswell of support/enthusiasm a sudden increase in how strongly people feel about something: There has been a groundswell of support for change.

GROUND-WORK /'grʌʊndwɜːk/ n. [U] work that needs to be done in order for an activity or plan to be successful: Amelia is already laying the groundwork for her re-election campaign.

GROUND ZERO n. [U] 1 the place where an explosion happens, where a lot of damage has been done and a lot of people have been killed. 2 Ground zero HISTORY the place in New York City where the World Trade Center buildings were destroyed by TERRORISTS on September 11, 2001

GROUP1 /'grʌp/ n. [C] 1 several people or things that are all together in the same place: a group of children. The teacher asked everyone to get into groups of four.

THESSARUS

GROUP OF PEOPLE

CROWD – a large group of people in one place
TEAM – a group of people who work together: a team of doctors | a successful baseball team
CREW – a group of people who all work together, especially on a ship or airplane: the flight crew
GANG – a group of young people, especially a group that often causes trouble and fights
MOB – a large noisy group of people, especially one that is angry and violent: an angry mob | mob violence
BUNCH (informal) – a group of people: They’re a nice bunch of kids
FLOCK – a large group of people of the same type: a flock of tourists
HORDE – a large group of people moving in a noisy uncontrolled way: There were hordes of people coming out of the subway
MASS – a large group of people all close together in one place: As soon as the doors opened a mass of people pushed their way into the store.
**group**

party – a group of people who have been organized to do something together: a search party
group of animals
herd of cows/deer/elephants
flock of sheep/birds
school/shoal of fish/dolphins/herring, etc.
pack of dogs
litter of puppies/kittens (a group of baby animals born from the same mother at the same time)
group of things
bunch of flowers/grapes/keys, etc. (=several flowers, etc. tied or held together)
bundle of papers/clothes/sticks (=several papers, etc. tied or held together)
set of dishes/keys/rules, etc. (=several things that belong together or are related in some way)

2 several people or things that are connected with each other in some way: a terrorist group | There should be equal treatment of all racial and ethnic groups.
3 musicians or singers who perform together, usually playing popular music: a rock group
4 chemistry a column of elements in the periodic table, which all have similar atomic structures and chemical properties (property)

**grove**

/’grouv/ n. [C] a grove of trees

**grow**

/v. [I,T] to let your hair or nails become longer: He’s growing a beard.

2 plants [I,T] if plants grow, or if you grow them, they develop and become bigger: Not many plants can grow in the far north. | We’re trying to grow roses this year.

3 increase [I] to increase in amount, size, or degree: a growing business | The number of students grew by 5% last year. | A growing number of people are working from home.

**grouping**

/’grupIÎ/ n. [U]

**group apart** phr. v. if two people grow apart, their relationship changes and they become less close

**grow into** sb/sth phr. v.

1 to develop over time and become a particular type of person or thing: Gene’s grown into a handsome young man.
2 if a child grows into clothes, s/he becomes big enough to wear them: The jacket’s a little bit big for him now; but he’ll soon grow into it.

**grow on** sb phr. v.

if someone or something grows on you, you gradually start to like him, her, or it: I didn’t like blue cheese at first, but he taste has kind of grown on me.

**grow out of** sth phr. v.

1 if a child grows out of clothes, s/he becomes too big to wear them
2 to stop doing something as you get older: Sarah still sucks her thumb, but she’ll grow out of it.

**grow up** phr. v.

1 to develop from being a child to being an adult: I grew up in San Diego.
2 grow up! (spoken) said in order to tell someone to behave more like an adult

**grower** /’grouə/ n. [C] a person or company that grows fruit, vegetables, etc. in order to sell them

**growing pains** n. [plural] problems and difficulties that start at the beginning of a new activity, for example starting a business

**growing season** n. [C] the period during the year from the time when crops start to grow until they become fully grown

**grouse**

/’grouz/ n. (plural grouse) [C,U] a small fat bird that is hunted for food and sport, or the meat from this bird

grove /’grouv/ n. [C] a piece of land with trees growing on it: a lemon grove

growl /’gravl/ v. [I,T] to let your hair or nails become longer: He’s growing a beard.

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3 increase [I] to increase in amount, size, or degree: a growing business | The number of students grew by 5% last year. | A growing number of people are working from home.

**THESSAURUS** increase, go up, rise, double, shoot up, multiply ➔ INCREASE

**become** [linking verb] to become old, hot, worse, etc. over a period of time: He became more conservative as he grew older.

**grow to like/fear/respect etc.** to gradually start to like, fear, etc. someone or something: She had grown to love the city.

**improve** [I] to improve in ability or character: Beth’s really growing as a singer.

**business** [T] to make something such as a business become larger or more successful: The president thinks cutting taxes will help grow the economy.

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1 to develop from being a child to being an adult: I grew up in San Diego.
2 grow up! (spoken) said in order to tell someone to behave more like an adult

**grower** /’grouə/ n. [C] a person or company that grows fruit, vegetables, etc. in order to sell them

**growing pains** n. [plural] problems and difficulties that start at the beginning of a new activity, for example starting a business

**growing season** n. [C] the period during the year from the time when crops start to grow until they become fully grown

**grouse** /’grouz/ n. (plural grouse) [C,U] a small fat bird that is hunted for food and sport, or the meat from this bird

**grove** /’grouv/ n. [C] a grove of trees

**grow** /’grou/ v. (past tense grew/’gru/, past participle grown/’groun/)
grown /ˈgrōn/ adj. grown man/woman an adult, used especially when you think someone is not behaving as an adult should: I’ve never seen a grown man act like that.

grown /grōn/ v. the past participle of GROW

grown-up /ˈgrōn-up/ n. [C] an adult, used especially by children or when talking to children: Ask a grown-up to help you.

grown-up /ˈgrōn-up/ adj. fully developed as an adult: a grown-up son

growth /ˈgrōth/ n. 1 [singular, U] an increase in amount, size, or degree: rapid population growth. | the growth of the healthcare industry. | the growth of modern technology. 2 [U] the increase in the physical size and strength of a person, animal, or plant over a period of time: Vitamins are necessary for healthy growth. 3 [U] the development of someone’s character, intelligence, or emotions: a job that provides opportunities for personal growth. 4 [C] something that grows in your body or on your skin, caused by a disease: a cancerous growth. 5 [C, U] something that is growing: There are signs of new growth on the tree.

grub /ˈgrub/ n. [U] (informal) food

grub-b-y /ˈgrub-b-ə/ adj. dirty: grubby hands

dirty:

grudgy /ˈgrudʒ-ə/ n. [C] a feeling of anger or dislike you have for someone who has harmed you: Diane doesn’t hold grudges (=stay angry with people). | Aunt Alice bore a grudge against him for 25 years.

grudgy /ˈgrudʒ-ə/ adj. done in a way that shows you do not really want to do something: Some of the stuff had grudging respect for her. | grudgingly adv. They grudgingly agreed.

grue-ful /ˈgru-ə-fəl/ adj. very difficult and tiring: a grueling entrance exam. | 1800—1900 gravel “to punish.” | from gravel “food.” because people were given gruel as a punishment.

gruel /ˈgruel/ n. [U] dirty:

grueling /ˈgru-ə-lən/ adj. very unpleasant to look at, and usually involving death or injury: a gruesome accident. | 1500—1600 grue “to shake (with fear)” | 14—19 centuries, from Middle Dutch grovere

gruff /gruf/ adj. unfriendly or annoyed: a gruff answer. | gruffly adv.

grum-bly /ˈgrum-bəl/ v. [I] to keep complaining in a quiet but slightly angry way: He’s always grumbling about how expensive everything is.

grum-py /ˈgram-pi/ adj. (comparative grumpier, superlative grumpiest) easily annoyed and tending to complain: a grumpy old man. | grumpily adv.

cranky /ˈkrāk-ə/ adj. (informal) – easily annoyed or made angry: He’s been a little irritable lately. | touchy – easily offended or annoyed: She’s touchy about her weight.
prisoner from escape: Soldiers are always on guard at the embassy. | The prisoners were held under armed guard at all times. 3 catch/take sb off guard to surprise someone by doing something that s/he is not ready to deal with: The question caught the senator off guard. 4 [C] something that covers and protects someone or something: a hockey player’s face guard. 5 sb’s guard the state of paying careful attention to what is happening in order to avoid being tricked or getting into danger: These men are dangerous, so you’ll need to be on your guard (be careful). | He never let down his guard (relaxed and felt comfortable with others). 6 [C] a) one of two players in basketball whose main job is to defend his/her basket. b) one of two football players who play on either side of the center [origin: 1400–1500 French garder].

**guard**

2 to protect something such as a right or secret by preventing other people from taking it: a closely-guarded secret

guard against sth phr. v. to try hard to prevent something from happening: Exercise can help guard against a number of serious illnesses.

guarded adj. careful not to show your emotions or give away information: a guarded answer

guardian n. [C] 1 someone who is legally responsible for a child, but who is not the child’s parent: His aunt is his legal guardian. 2 [formal] a person or organization that tries to protect something — guardianship n. [U]

guerrilla n. 1 a military group that is fighting for political reasons: guerrilla warfare [origin: 1800–1900 Spanish guerra “war”].

guess* n. [C] 1 an attempt to guess something: Just take/make a guess. | I can only hazard a guess (=make a guess) on how old she is.

**guessed\(\text{ed}\) v. [T] a) to try to answer a question or form an opinion when you are not sure whether you will be correct: I’d say he’s about 40, but I’m just guessing. b) to guess something correctly: “Don’t tell me; you got the job.” “How did you guess?” | I never would have guessed that they were sisters. 2 keep sb guessing to not tell someone what is going to happen next: a film that really keeps the audience guessing

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3 I guess a) said when you think that something is true or likely: I wasn’t there, but I guess Mr. Radkin yelled at Jeannie. His light’s on, so I guess he’s still up. b) said in order to show that you do not feel very strongly about what you are planning or agreeing to do: I guess I’ll stay home tonight.

4 I guess so/not used in order to say yes or no to a question or statement, when you are not very sure: “She wasn’t happy?” | “I guess not.” 5 guess what you’ll never guess who/what etc. said when you are about to tell someone something that will surprise him/her: You’ll never guess who I saw today.

guest n. [C] 1 someone famous who is invited to speak on a subject or take part in a television program, concert, etc.: Tonight’s special guest will be Justin Timberlake. 2 someone who is paying to stay in a hotel: Use of the swimming pool is free for guests. 4 be my guest (spoken) said when giving someone permission to do what she has asked to do: “Could I use your phone?” | “Be my guest.” [origin: 1200–1300 Old Norse gestr]

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**guess**
noun] for guests to use: the guest room | guest towels
guffaw /ˈɡuʃ/ v [I] to laugh loudly —guffaw n. [C]

THESSARUS
laugh, giggle, chuckle,
cackle, snicker, titter ➔ LAUGH

GUI /ˈɡuː/ n. [U] it graphical user interface a way of arranging information on a computer screen using pictures, which makes it easier for you to tell the computer what to do
guidance /ˈɡʌɪdəns/ n. [U] helpful advice about work, education, etc.: Ms. Norris has given me a lot of guidance about colleges and careers.

THESSARUS
advice, tip, suggestion, recommendation, counseling, warning ➔ ADVICE

guide, counselor n. [C] someone who works in a school, giving advice to students about what subjects to study and helping them with personal problems
guide1 /ˈɡaɪd/ n. [C] 1 someone whose job is to take tourists to a place, or show a place to tourists: a tour guide 2 a book that provides information about a particular subject or explains how to do something: a guide for new parents 3 something that helps you decide what is likely to happen or helps you to make a decision: The balance sheet is a fairly reliable guide to the company’s financial position.

guide2 v. [T] 1 to take someone to or through a place that you know very well, showing him/her the way: He offered to guide us around/through the city.

THESSARUS
escort, usher ➔ LEAD

2 to help someone or something to move in a particular direction: The pilot guided the plane to a safe landing. 3 to help someone to do something or to make a decision: Children need parents to guide them.
guide-book /ˈɡaɪdbʊk/ n. [C] a special book about a city or country that gives details about the place and its history

guide-lines /ˈɡaɪdlaɪnz/ n. [plural] rules or instructions about the best way to do something: the guidelines for health and safety at work

THESSARUS
rule, law, regulation, restriction, statute, code, precept ➔ RULE

guild /ɡaɪld/ n. [C] an organization of people who share the same interests, skills, or profession: the writers’ guild
guile /ˈɡiːl/ n. [U] (formal) the use of smart but dishonest methods to deceive someone
guile-less /ˈɡiːl-ɪs/ adj. behaving in an honest way, without trying to deceive people
guil-to-line /ˈɡuɪltoʊtɪn, ˈɡiːl-ʊtɪn/ n. [C] a piece of equipment that was used in past times to cut off the heads of criminals [Origin: 1700—1800 French, from Joseph Guillotin (1738—1814), French doctor who invented it] —guillotine v. [T]
guilt /ɡuːlt/ n. [U] 1 a strong feeling of shame and sadness that you have when you know or believe you have done something wrong: Marta felt a sense of guilt about leaving home. | He used to buy them expensive presents out of guilt.

THESSARUS
shame — the feeling of being guilty or embarrassed that you have after doing something that is wrong: I was too scared to help them, and I was filled with shame. remorse — a strong feeling of being sorry for doing something very bad: a murderer who showed no remorse conscience — the set of feelings that tell you whether what you are doing is morally right or wrong: My conscience wouldn’t allow me to lie to her.

guilt-ridden adj. feeling extremely guilty about something

guilty /ˈɡiːltɪ/ adj. 1 ashamed and sad because you have done something that you know is wrong: I feel guilty about not inviting her to the party. | I don’t think of watching TV as a guilty pleasure (=something you like doing but feel guilty about). | His guilty conscience kept him awake at night.

THESSARUS
ashamed — unhappy and disappointed with yourself because you have done something wrong or unpleasant: You should be ashamed of yourself for lying to your mother. embarrassed — feeling slightly worried about what people will think of you because you have done something stupid or silly: I forgot his name, and I felt so embarrassed. | I’m embarrassed to say I voted for him. contrite (formal) — feeling guilty and sorry for something bad that you have done: She felt suddenly contrite, and apologized.

2 having broken a law or a rule (formal) innocent: I was not guilty of doing anything wrong. | The jury found him guilty of murder. | Her lawyers entered a guilty plea. ➔ COURT —guiltily adv. —giltiness n. [U]
guinea pig /ˈɡniːə pɪɡ/ n. [C] 1 a small animal like a rat with fur, short ears, and no tail that is

THESSARUS
—cackle, snicker, titter ➔ LAUGH

1800 French, from Joseph Guillotin (1738—1814), French doctor who invented it

COURT —guiltily adv. —giltiness n. [U]
guise /gəz/ n. [C] (formal) the way someone or something seems to be, which is meant to hide the truth: **In under the guise of being protectors, the army took over the government.**

gul·tar /gʊltər/ n. [C] a musical instrument with six strings, a long neck, and a wooden body, which you play by pulling the strings (origin: 1700 French guitare, from Spanish guitarra, from Arabic qitar, from Greek kithara type of stringed instrument) **—guitarist n. [C]**

gul·ch /gʊlkə/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a narrow deep valley formed by flowing water, but usually dry **—gullies**

**Gulf Stream** n. the Gulf Stream EARTH SCIENCES a current of warm water that flows northeast in the Atlantic Ocean from the Gulf of Mexico toward Europe

**Gulf** /gʊlf/ n. [C] a SEAGULL

**gull·let** /gʊləl/ n. [C] (informal) the tube through which food goes down your throat **—gulping**

**gul·py** /gʊlpɪ/ adj. a gullible person always believes what other people say, and is therefore easy to trick —gullibility /gʊliˈbɪləti/ n. [U]

**gul·ly** /gʊlɪ/ n. (plural gullies) [C] 1 EARTH SCIENCES a small narrow valley, formed by a lot of water flowing down the side of a hill 2 a deep DITCH

**gulp** /ɡʌlp/ v. 1 [T] also gulp down to swallow something quickly: She gulped her tea and ran to catch the bus. 2 [T] also gulp in to take in large breaths of air quickly. Steve leaned on the car and gulped in the night air. 3 [I] to swallow suddenly because you are surprised or nervous: Shula read the test questions, and gulped.

**gulp** s th ↔ back phr. v. to stop yourself from expressing your feelings: The boy was trying to gulp back his tears.

**gulp** /ɡʌlp/ n. [C] an act of swallowing something quickly: He drank his beer in one gulp.

**gum** /ɡʌm/ n. 1 [C] a sweet substance that you chew for a long time but do not swallow 2 [C] usually plural the pink part inside your mouth that holds your teeth 3 [U] biology a sticky substance in the stems of some trees —gummy adj.

**gum·bo** /ɡʌmboʊ/ n. [U] a thick soup made with meat, fish, and particular vegetables **—gumbo soup**

**gump·tion** /ɡʌmpʃən/ n. [U] (informal) the ability and determination to decide what needs to be done and to do it: At least he had the gumption to call the police.

**gun** /ɡʌn/ n. 1 a weapon from which bullets are fired: He was carrying a gun. 2 a loaded gun

I’ve never fired a gun in my life. 1 He had a gun in the car. 2 big/top gun (informal) someone who controls an organization, or who is the most successful person in a group 3 a tool used in order to send out a liquid by pressure: a spray gun —jump the gun at JUMP, stick to your guns at STICK TO

**gung** /ɡʊŋ/ v. (gunned, gunning) [T] 1 (informal) to make the engine of a car go very fast by pressing the ACCELERATOR very hard 2 be gunning for sb to be trying very hard to obtain something: They’re gunning for their third straight Superbowl win. 3 be gunning for sb (informal) to be trying to find an opportunity to criticize or harm someone

gun sb ↔ down phr. v. to shoot someone and badly injure or kill him/her: He was gunned down outside his own home.

gun·boat /ɡʌnbəʊt/ n. [C] a small military ship that carries several large guns **—gun con, trol n. [U] laws that restrict the possession and use of guns**

gun·fire /ɡʌnfər/ n. [U] the repeated shooting of guns, or the noise made by this —gunshot: We heard gunfire in the distance. 1 an exchange of gunfire (= when people are shooting at each other for a short time)

**gung-ho** /ɡʊŋˈhoʊ/ adj. (informal) very eager, or too eager to do something: a gung-ho supporter of the president [origin: 1900–2000 Chinese gonghe, from jiongguo gongye hozo she “Chinese Industrial Cooperatives Society,” used as a battle cry (meaning “work together”) by U.S. soldiers in World War II]

gunk /ɡʊŋk/ n. [U] (informal) any substance that is thick, dirty, and sticky: There’s a bunch of gunk clogging the drain.

**gun·man** /ɡʊnmən/ n. (plural gunmen /ˌɡʌnmən/) [C] a criminal who uses a gun **—gunmen**

**gun·ner** /ɡʊnˈɛr/ n. [C] a soldier, sailor, etc. whose job is to aim or fire a large gun

**gun·point** /ɡʊnˈpɔɪnt/ n. at gunpoint while threatening people with a gun, or being threatened with a gun: She was robbed at gunpoint

**gun·pow·der** /ɡʊnˈpouder/ n. [U] an explosive substance in the form of powder

**gun·run·ner** /ɡʊrnʌnər/ n. [U] the activity of taking guns into a country secretly and illegally —gunrunner n. [C]

**gun·shot** /ɡʊnˈʃɒt/ n. 1 [C] the action of shooting a gun, or the sound that this makes —gunfire: We heard a gunshot and a loud scream. 2 [U] the bullets that are shot from a gun: a gunshot wound

**gup·py** /ɡʊpɪ/ n. (plural guppies) [C] a small brightly colored tropical fish

**gur·gle** /ɡɜrl/ v. [I] 1 if water gurgles, it flows along gently with a pleasant low sound 2 if a baby gurgles, it makes a happy low sound in its throat —gurgle n. [C]

**guru** /ˈɡɜru/ n. [C] (informal) someone who knows a lot about a particular subject, and to
gusto

1) /gəst/ n. [countable]
   a quantity of food or drink that is consumed in a short time

2) /gəst/ v. [intransitive]
   to express your praise, pleasure, etc. in a way that is strong:
   “This is so exciting,” gushed Dana.

The Thesaurus

- **pour**, flow, drip, leak, ooze, spurt, run, come out ➔ **POUR**
- **expressing admiration, pleasure, etc. in a way that is strong:**
  - **gushing**
  - **gust**
  - **gut**

- **gust**
  - **v.**
  - **n.**

- **gut reaction**
  - a reaction or feeling that you are sure is right, although you cannot give a reason for it:
  - “I’m not going to say what he really thought,” wrote Gust, a beer gut 4 a) guts [plural] informal the organs inside your body
  - b) [C] **BIOLOGY** the tube in your body through which food passes

- **guts**
  - v. [past tense and past participle gutted]
  - gut reaction/feeling/instinct
  - (informal) a reaction or feeling that you are sure is right, although you cannot give a reason for it:
  - My gut reaction is that it’s a bad idea.
  - 2 guts plural informal the courage and determination you need to do something difficult or unpleasant:
  - He didn’t have the guts to say what he really thought.
  - It takes guts to start a business on your own.
  - 3 guts plural informal someone’s stomach, especially when it is large:
  - He felt as if someone had just kicked him in the gut.
  - a beer gut 4 a) guts plural informal the organs inside your body
  - b) [C] **BIOLOGY** the tube in your body through which food passes

- **gusty adj.**

- **wind**, breeze, gale, storm, hurricane, tornado, typhoon ➔ **WIND**

- **gymnasium**
  - a place where you exercise with no clothes on
  - an Olympic gymnast

- **gymnastics**
  - a sport involving physical exercise:
    - gymnastics as a sport:
    - an Olympic gymnast

- **gymnastics as a sport**
  - a sport involving physical exercise:
    - gymnastics as a sport:
    - an Olympic gymnast

- **gymnast**
  - a person who does gymnastics as a sport:
    - an Olympic gymnast

- **gynecological**
  - relating to or about two or more people, male or female
  - gynecologist [medical] a doctor who specializes in the study and treatment of medical conditions that affect women
  - —gynecological [medical]

- **gypsy**
  - plural gypsies
  - a member of a group of people who traditionally live and travel around in caravans.
  - Most gypsies prefer to be called Romanies.
  - 2 someone who does not like to stay in the same place for a long time

- **gyrate**
  - to turn around fast in circles: dancers gyrating wildly
haberdashery /hæbədɑːsərɪ/ n. (plural haberdasheries) (C.U.) old-fashioned a store or part of a store that sells men’s clothing, or the clothes sold there

habit /ˈhæbɪt/ n. 1 [C.U.] something that you do regularly, and usually without thinking: healthy eating habit | Jen was in the habit of going to lunch with them every day. | Try to get in the habit of exercising regularly. | After my son moved out, I was still cleaning his room out of habit (=because it was a habit).

habitual /ˈhæbɪtjuəl/ adj. 1 happening as a habit, or often doing something because it is a habit: a habitual smoker 2 [only before noun] usual or typical: James took his habitual morning walk around the park. —habitually adv

habitation /ˈhæbɪtəʃən/ n. [U] LAW the right of someone who is in prison to come to a court of law so that the court can decide whether s/he should stay in prison or be freed

haberdasheries /hæbədɑːˈʃɛrɪz/ n. people or is bad for your health: the chance to see the gorillas in their natural habitat.

ha-ha /ˈhæhə/ interjection (spoken) said when you are surprised or pleased about something: Ha! I knew I was right. —HA HA

ha-ha-ha /ˈhæhəˌhæ/ interjection used in writing to represent laughter

hail /heɪl/ v. 1 [T] to call out to someone in order

hag /hæg/ n. 1 an ugly or mean woman, especially one who is old or looks like a witch

hag-gard /ˈhægərd/ adj. having lines on your face and dark marks around your eyes because you are tired, sick, or worried: He was thin and haggard. [origin: 1500—1600 French hagard “wild”]

haggle /ˈhæɡl/ v. [I] to argue about the amount of money you will pay for something: The car dealer and I were haggling over the price for an hour.

hack /hæk/ v. 1 [T] to cut something into pieces roughly or violently, or to hurt someone badly with a weapon such as a sword: We hacked away the ivy that was growing over the wall. | He was hacked to death by the mob. 2 [U] to use a computer in order to secretly and illegally enter someone else’s computer system: Somebody hacked into the company’s central database. 3 sb can’t hack it (informal) used in order to say that someone cannot continue to do something because it is too difficult or boring. 4 [I] to cough very loudly and painfully: a hacking cough

hackneyed /ˈhæknɪd/ adj. a hackneyed phrase is boring and does not have much meaning because it has been used too often

hack-saw /ˈhæksɔʊ/ n. [C] a small saw (scissoring tool) used especially to cut metal

hack-adock /ˈhækædɔk/ n. (plural hackdock) [C.U.] a common fish that lives in northern oceans, or the meat from this fish

bad habit 3 don’t make a habit of (doing)sth used in order to tell someone who has done something bad or wrong that she should not do it again: You can turn your paper in late this time, but don’t make a habit of it. 4 [C] a set of long loose clothes worn by members of some religious groups

habit a ble /ˈhæbitəbl/ adj. good enough for people to live in

habit ation /ˈhæbɪteɪʃən/ n. [U] (formal) the act of living in a place: There was no sign of habitation on the island.

habit uation /ˈhæbɪteɪʃən/ n. [U] BIOLOGY a basic learning process by which the reaction of a person, animal, or other living thing to a STIMULUS (=something that makes them move or react) gradually becomes less strong, so that after a period of time the person, animal, etc. does not react at all

habituation /ˈhæbɪteɪʃən/ n. [U] BIOLOGY the process of punishing children by making them sit somewhere for a long time: The practice of punishing children by making them sit somewhere for a long time is a bad habit.

hail it /ˈhælət/ the eighth letter of the English alphabet

habit ation /ˈhæbɪteɪʃən/ n. [U] BIOLOGY the right of someone who is in prison to come to a court of law so that the court can decide whether s/he should stay in prison or be freed

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to get his/her attention: He was *hailing a taxi/limousine* (=waving at a taxi to make it stop). 2 [i] if it hails, frozen rain falls from the sky

hail verb as sth phr. v. to publicly state how good someone or something is: *Their discovery was hailed as the most important event of the century.*

hail from sth phr. v. to come from a particular place: The professor hailed from Massachusetts.

**hail** ¹ n. 1 [U] small drops of frozen rain that fall from the sky

**hailstone** ² n. a small hard drop of frozen rain that is shot or thrown at someone

**hairy** adj. 1 [adjective] having a lot of body hair: *a hairy chest* 2 (informal) dangerous or frightening: I’ve had a few hairy moments when sailing.

**hairspray** n. [C] a sticky liquid that you put onto your hair in order to make it stay in place

**half** ¹ 1 [one of two equal parts of something; equivalent to one of two equal parts of something; Half of 10 is 5. I do not know half of the things I can do.]

**half** ² adj. 1 [only before noun] 50% (½) of an amount, time, distance, number, etc.: The wall is half a mile long. | Only half the guests had arrived by 7:00. | I’ll wait another half hour (=30 minutes), but then I have to go. 2 half the time/people etc. a lot of the time, people, etc.: I was up half the night worrying about you. 3 be half the battle (spoken) used in order to say that when you have done the most difficult part of an activity, the rest is easy: Getting your children to listen to you is half the battle. 4 if something or someone is half one thing and half something else, he, she, or it is a combination of those two things: She’s half Mexican and half German. 5 half a dozen also a half dozen a) six: half a dozen eggs b) a small number of people or things: There were half a dozen other people in front of me. 6 half a second/minute (spoken) a very short time: If you can wait half a second, I’ll be ready to go.

**half** ³ n. pron. [C] (plural *halfers*) ¹ one of two equal parts of something; *Half of 10 is 5.*
you want the sandwich cut in half (in two equal pieces)? | Half of the hotel’s rooms have double beds in them. Don’t say “the half of the rooms.”

| Our profits increased in the second half of the year. | My son’s two and a half (= 2½) now.

| Don’t say “two and one half.”

The hotel’s rooms have double beds in them.

| Don’t say “the half of the rooms.”

| Don’t say “two and one half.”

| 2 half past one/two/three etc. thirty minutes after the hour mentioned. | We should arrive there at half past three.

| 3 one of two parts into which a sports event is divided: The score was 21 to 10 at the end of the second half.

| half adj 1 partly but not completely: I was half expecting her to say “no.” | She sat up in bed, still half asleep.

| 2 half as good/interesting etc. (as sth) much less good, less interesting, etc. than someone or something else: The movie wasn’t half as good as the book.

| 3 not half bad said when something that you expected to be bad is actually good: The dinner wasn’t half bad.

| 4 half and half partly one thing and partly something else: The group was about half and half, men and women.

| half-and-half n [U] a mixture of milk and cream, used in coffee

| half-baked adj (informal) a half-baked idea, plan, or suggestion is not sensible or intelligent enough to be successful

| half-brother n [C] a brother who is the child of only one of your parents

| half-hearted adj a half-hearted attempt is something that you do without really trying or wanting to be successful: a half-hearted effort

| half-life n [singular] PHYSICS the amount of time it takes for a radioactive substance to lose half of its radioactivity

| half-mast n fly/be at half-mast if a flag flies or is at half-mast, it is lowered to the middle of its pole because someone important has died

| half note n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a musical note that continues for half the length of a whole note → QUARTER NOTE

| half-sister n [C] a sister who is the child of only one of your parents

| half step n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the difference in pitch between any two notes that are next to each other on a piano

| half-time /'hæftaɪm/ n [U] a period of rest between two parts of a game such as football or
basketball: Our team was in the lead at halftime.

hal·way /ˈhæl·weɪ/ adj., adv. at the middle point in space or time between two things: I fell asleep halfway through the concert. | a town halfway between Los Angeles and San Francisco | Their boat was halfway across the lake when it started to rain. | We had reached the halfway mark/point of the trail. ➔ meet (sb) halfway at X

hal·i·but /ˈhæl·əbət/ n. [C/U] a large flat sea fish, or the meat from this fish

hall /hɔl/ n. [C] 1 a passage in a house or building that leads to other rooms: The bathroom’s just down the hall. 2 a public building or large room that is used for events such as meetings, concerts, and parties: a concert at Carnegie Hall in New York | a dance hall [Origin: Old English heal] | hal·le·lu·jah /ˈhæləˌluhˈja/ interjection said in order to express thanks or praise to God

hall·mark /ˈhælmɑrk/ n. [C] 1 a quality, idea, or method that is typical of a particular person or thing: Excellent service has always been the hallmark of this hotel. 2 an official mark put on silver, gold, or platinum to prove that it is real

Hall of Fame n. (plural Halls of Fame) [C] a list of famous sports players, or a building in which the players’ uniforms, sports equipment, and information about them is kept ➔ Hall of Famer n. [C]: baseball Hall of Famer, Roger Clemens

hal·lowed /ˈhæləʊd/ adj. 1 made holy: hallowed ground 2 respected, honored, and important: the hallowed walls of the U.S. Supreme Court

Hal·low·een /ˈhæləwɛn/, ˈhæ-l-ən/ n. [U] a holiday on the night of October 31, when children wear costumes, play tricks, and walk from house to house in order to get candy ➔ TRICK OR TREAT [Origin: 1700—1800 All Hallow Even “All Saints’ Eve”]

hal·lu·ci·na·tion /ˈhæləˌluːsi·neɪʃən/ n. [C,U] something you see or hear that is not really there, or the experience of this, usually caused by a drug or mental illness ➔ hallucinate /ˈhæləˌluːsiˌnet/ v. [T]

hal·lu·ci·no·gen·i·cally /ˈhæləˌluːsiˌnədʒənɪˈkeɪli/ adv. hallucinogenic drugs cause hallucinations

hall·way /ˈhælweɪ/ n. [C] a Hall

hal·lo·lo·u /ˈhæləˌlu/ n. (plural halos) [C] a circle of light that is painted above the head of a holy person in a religious painting

hal·o·gen /ˈhælədʒən/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY one of a group of five simple chemical substances that make compounds easily. They are: CHLORINE, FLUORINE, IODINE, BROMINE, and ASTATINE. [Origin: 1800—1900 Swedish, Greek hals “salt”]

hal·o·gen·a·tic /ˈhæləˌdʒənəˈtɪk/ adj. a halogen lamp/light/bulb etc., a type of lamp or light bulb that uses halogen gas to produce light

halt /hɔlt/ n. [T] 1 to stop or make something stop: Safety concerns have halted work on the dam. 2 halt [sing] a stop or pause: Traffic suddenly came/ground to a halt. | The project was brought to a halt (=ended) due to lack of money.

hal·ter /ˈhɔlər/ n. [C] 1 also halter top a piece of women’s clothing that ties behind the neck and does not cover the arms or back. 2 a rope or leather band fastened around a horse’s head in order to lead it

halt·ing /ˈhɔltɪŋ/ adj. stopping a lot when you move or speak, especially because you are nervous: her halting voice

hal·ve /ˈhæv/ v. [T] 1 to reduce the amount of something by half: The number of people taking part in the 10k run has almost halved this year. 2 to cut something into two equal parts: Wash and halve the mushrooms.

hal·ves /ˈhævz/ n. the plural of HALF

ham·f/ˈhæm/ n. [C,U] meat from the upper part of a pig’s leg that is preserved with salt or smoke: a ham sandwich [Origin: (1) Old English hamm]

ham·med /ˈhæmpt/ v. (hammered, hammering) ham it up (informal) to perform or behave with too much false emotion

ham·burg·er /ˈhæmˌbɔrɡər/ n. [U] beef that is ground (GRIND) into very small pieces: a pound of hamburger 2 [C] BEER that has been ground (GRIND) into very small pieces and is then cooked in a flat round shape and eaten between pieces of round bread ➔ CHEESEBURGER [Origin: 1800—1900 German “of Hamburg,” city in Germany]

ham·let /ˈhæmlət/ n. [C] a very small VILLAGE

ham·mer /ˈhæm/ n. [C] a tool with a heavy metal part on a straight handle, used for hitting nails into wood

hammer·2 v. 1 [T] to hit something with a hammer in order to force it into a particular position or shape: You’ll have to hammer a few nails into the frame. 2 [I] to hit something again and again, making a lot of noise: They hammered on the door until I opened it.

ham·mer·ize /ˈhæmərˌraɪz/ v. to continue repeating something until people completely understand it: The message must be hammered home that crime doesn’t pay.

ham·mer·ized /ˈhæmərˌraɪzd/ v. to finally agree on a solution, contract, etc. after arguing about details for a long time: It took several days to hammer out an agreement.

ham·mock /ˈhæmək/ n. [C] a large piece of material or a net you can sleep on that hangs between two trees or poles [Origin: 1500—1600 Spanish hamaca, from Taino (a Caribbean language)]

ham·per /ˈhæmp/ v. [T] to make someone have difficulty moving, doing something, or achieving something: The searches for the missing girl were hampered by the bad weather.
hamper

hamster

hamstring

hamper

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handed the phone over to me. 2 to give someone power or responsibility over something which you used to be in charge of: He will be handing over the business to his son.

hand-bag /ˈhændbæg/ n. [C] a PURSE

hand-book /ˈhændbʊk/ n. [C] a small book with instructions and information about a particular subject: an employee handbook

hand-cuff /ˈhændkʌf/ v. [T] to put handcuffs on someone

hand-cuffs /ˈhændkʌfs/ n. [plural] two metal rings joined by a chain, used for holding a prisoner’s wrists together: Two people were arrested and taken away in handcuffs.

hand-ful /ˈhændfʊl/ n. [C] 1 an amount that you can hold in your hand: a handful of nuts 2 a handful of sth a small number of people or things: Only a handful of people showed up. 3 a handful (triformal) someone, especially a child, who is difficult to control: She’s a real handful!

hand-gre,nade /ˈhændgrəd/ n. [C] a small bomb that is thrown by a person rather than shot from a machine

hand-gun /ˈhændɡʌn/ n. [C] a small gun you hold in one hand when you shoot

hand-held /ˈhændhɛld/ adj. [only before noun] a handheld machine is small enough to hold in your hand when using it: a handheld computer

hand-I,cap/ˈhændɪˌkeɪp/ n. [C] 1 something permanently wrong with a person’s mind or body: a severe physical handicap 2 something that makes it difficult for you to do or achieve something: Not being able to speak Spanish was a real handicap. [Origin: 1700—1800 handicap “game in which people put their hand, holding money for a bet, into a hat” (1600—1700), from hand in cap].

handicap2 v. (handicapped, handicapping) [T] to make it difficult for someone to do something that s/he wants to do: The charity is handicapped by a lack of funds.

hand-I,capped /ˈhændɪˌkeɪpt/ adj. 1 not able to use a part of your body or mind normally because it has been damaged. Many people think that this word is offensive ➔ DISABLING, IMPAIRMENT: schools for mentally/physically handicapped children 2 the handicapped people who are mentally or physically handicapped

hand-I,work /ˈhændɪˌwɜːk/ n. [U] something that someone does or makes: The documentary is the handiwork of a respected director.

hand-ker-chief /ˈhændkərtʃif/ n. [C] a piece of cloth that you use for drying your nose or eyes

hand-I /ˈhændI/ v. [T] 1 to deal with a situation or problem: The principal handled the situation very well. 2 the job was so stressful, he couldn’t handle it any longer.

hand-icap n. [C] 1 the act of formally giving someone else control of a place or business: The handover of the business to his daughter has gone smoothly. 2 a piece of paper with printed or copied information that is given to people in a class, meeting, etc.: Let’s look at the first page of the handout.

hand-o-ver /ˈhændəʊvər/ n. [singular] the act of formally giving someone else control of a place or business: The handover of the business to his daughter has gone smoothly.

hand-picked /ˈhændpɪkt/ adj. someone who is handpicked has been carefully chosen for a particular purpose

hand-set /ˈhændset/ n. [C] 1 the part of a telephone that you hold with your hand to your ear and mouth 2 a CELL PHONE

hands-free /ˈhændzfrɪ/ adj. [only before noun] a handsfree machine is one that you operate without using your hands: a handsfree headset for your cell phone

hand-shake /ˈhændʃeɪk/ n. [C] the action of taking someone’s right hand and shaking it, usually done when people meet or leave each other: a firm handshake

hands off interaction said when warning someone not to touch something that is yours: Hands off my cookies!

hands-off adj. 1 a hands-off approach/attitude etc., a method, attitude, etc. taken by someone who likes to leave other people to make decisions and do all the work 2 someone who is hands-off does not like to be directly involved in a job and leaves other people to make the decisions and do all the work.
handsome /ˈhænsəm/ adj. 1 a) a man who is handsome is attractive: He was a handsome young man. b) a woman who is handsome looks healthy and strong in an attractive way.

hand·stand /ˈhændstænd/ n. [C] a movement in which you kick your legs up into the air so that you are upside down and supporting yourself on your hands.

hand·to·mouth adj. with just enough money and food to live, and nothing for the future: For years they had been living hand to mouth.

hand·writ·ing /ˈhændˌrɪtɪŋ/ n. [U] the way someone writes when she uses a pen or a pencil: She has very neat handwriting.

hand-y /ˈhændi/ adj. 1 useful, or simple to use: The extra key may come in handy (=be useful in the future). 2 (informal) near and easy to reach: You should always keep a first aid kit handy. 3 be handy with sth to be good at using something, especially a tool: Terry’s very handy with a needle and thread.

hand·y·man /ˈhændiˌmæn/ n. (plural handymen /ˈhændɪˌmɛn/) C] someone who is good at making and repairing things.

hang /hæŋ/ v. (past tense and past participle hanged /ˈhæŋt/) 1 [I/T] to put something somewhere so that its top part is fixed but its bottom part is free to move, or to be in this position: You can hang your coat in the closet. 2 paintings hanging on the wall. 2 hang in the balance to be in a situation in which the result is not certain, and something bad may happen: The whole future of the airline is hanging in the balance. 3 leave sb/sth hanging to fail to finish something, or tell someone your decision about something: The investigation should not be left hanging. 4 [i] to stay in the air in the same place for a long time: Dark clouds hang over the valley. 5 hang your head to look ashamed and embarrassed. 6 hang in there also hang tough to remain determined to succeed in a difficult situation: Just hang in there, Midori, things will get better. 7 hang a right/left said in order to tell the driver of a car to turn right or left.

hang around phr. v. (informal) 1 to stay in one place without doing very much, often because you are waiting for someone: I hung around for about an hour and then left. 2 hang around with sb to spend a lot of time with someone: He’s been hanging around with Rick a lot lately.

hang back phr. v. to be unwilling to say or do something, often because you are shy: Stella ran out to see what was happening, but the others hung back.

hang on phr. v. 1 (informal) to hold something tightly: Hang on, everybody, the road’s pretty bumpy. 2 hang on! (spoken) said in order to tell someone to wait for you: Hang on, I’ll be with you in a minute! 3 hang onto sb/sth phr. v. (spoken) to keep something, or continue a relationship with someone: I’d hang onto that letter. You might need it later.

hang out phr. v. (informal) to spend a lot of time at a particular place or with particular people: A lot of kids hang out at the mall.

hang up phr. v. 1 to put the telephone down at the end of a conversation: Please hang up and dial again. 2 hang up on to put something such as clothes on a hook or hanger.

hang glider n. (past tense and past participle hanged) [I/T] to kill someone by dropping him/her with a rope around his/her neck, as a punishment for a crime, or to die in this way: Clayton hanged himself in his prison cell. He was hanged for the killings.

hang up! (informal) to learn how to do something: Driving a car is hard at first, but you’ll get the hang of it.

hang·ar /ˈhæŋər,ˈhæŋɡər/ n. [C] a very large building where aircraft are kept.

hang·er /ˈhæŋər/ n. [C] a thing for hanging clothes on, made of a curved piece of metal, wood, or plastic with a hook on it.

hang·er·on·n·n. (plural hangers-on) [C] (disapproving) someone who tries to spend a lot of time with important people, so that she can get some advantage.

hang·glider n. [C] a large frame covered with cloth, that you hang from and fly slowly through the air, without an engine.

hang·gling n. [U] the sport of flying using a hang glider.

hang·ing /ˈhæŋɪŋ/ n. [C,U] the action of killing someone by dropping him/her with a rope around his/her neck as a punishment for a crime.

hang·man /ˈhæŋmæn/ n. (plural hangmen /ˈhæŋmən/) [C] someone whose job is to kill criminals by hanging them.

hang·nail /ˈhæŋneɪl/ n. [C] a piece of dead skin that has become loose near the bottom of your fingernail.

hang·out /ˈhæŋaʊt/ n. [C] (informal) a place that you like to go to often, especially with friends: The coffee shop is our favorite hangout.
hang-over /ˈhæŋˌəʊvər/ n  [C] the feeling of sickness that someone has the day after s/he has drunk too much alcohol; I have a really bad hang-over. hang-up /ˈhæŋpʌp/ n  [C] (informal) something that you are worried or embarrassed about; She has a lot of hang-ups about relationships. hank-er /ˈhæŋkər/ v  [I] (informal) to have a very strong desire for something over a period of time: The voters seem to be hankering for change. hankering /ˈhæŋkərɪŋ/ n  [sing] han-kie /ˈhæŋkɪ/ n (plural hankies) [C] (informal) a hankercchief

hap·ky·pan·ky | hap·ki·pæ·nki /ˈhæŋkɪpæˈnki/ n [U] (informal, humorous) sexual or criminal behavior that is not very serious Ha-nuk·kah /ˈhæŋkɒkl/ n an eight-day Jewish holiday in December hap·haz·ard /ˈhæpˌhæzərd/ adj (disapproving) happening or done in a way that is not organized or planned —haphazardly adv hap·less /ˈhæplɪs/ adj (literary) unlucky hap·loid /ˈhæplɔɪd/ n [C] Biology a cell that contains only one set of chromosomes and one set of genes —haploid adj; haploid cells hap·pen /ˈhæpən/ v  [I] 1 if an event or situation happens, it exists and continues for a period of time, usually without being planned: Did anything exciting happen while I was away? | We must do all we can to prevent such a disaster ever happening again. | We'll still be friends whatever happens. 2 happen to sb/sth to affect someone or something: Strange things have been happening to me lately. 3 to be the result of something you do: When I try to turn on the motor, nothing happens. | What happens if your parents find out? 4 happen to do sth to do or to have something by chance: I happened to see Hannah at the store today. 5 sb/sth happens to be sth (spoken) said when you are angry or annoyed, to add force to what you are saying: That happens to be my foot that you just stepped on! 6 as it happens/it just so happens (spoken) used in order to say that something happens by chance, especially when this is surprising: It just so happened that Mike and I had gone to the same school. 7 what/whatever happened to sb/sth? used in order to ask where a person or thing is now: What happened to my blue sweater? | Whatever happened to Jenny Beale? [Origin: 1300—1400 hap “chance, luck” (13—20 centuries), from Old Norse hap!] happen on/upon sth with phr. v to meet someone or find something by chance: We just happened on the cabin when we were hiking one day. hap·pen·ing /ˈhæpənɪŋ/ adj (informal) fashionable and exciting: a happening club happen·ing2 n [C] something that happens: The paper has a listing of the day's happenings.

hap·pi·li·ties /ˈhæpɪˌliːtɪz/ n pl —hap·pi·li·ty /ˈhæpɪˌliːti/ n —hap·pi·li·ti·al·ly adv hap·ri·ty /ˈhæprɪti/ adv 1 in a happy way: Michelle smiled happily. | a happily married couple | Cinderella marries the prince and they live happily ever after (=for the rest of his/her life). 2 fortunately: Happily, no one was hurt in the fire. 3 very willingly: I'll happily watch the kids for you while you're gone. hap·pi·ness /ˈhæpɪnəs/ n [U] the state of being happy: Her face was glowing with happiness. | They found happiness together at last. hap·py /ˈhæpi/ adj (comparative happier, superlative happiest) 1 feeling pleased and cheerful, often because something good has happened to you and unhappy, sad: He was a happy child. | I've never felt happier in my life. | I'm happy (that) everything worked out in the end. | I don't think he was too happy about having to stay late. | Congratulations! I'm so happy for you.
happy-go-lucky

happy-go-lucky adj. enjoying life and not worrying about things

happy hour n. [C] a short period of time when a bar sells drinks at a lower price

harange /həˈræŋg/ v. [T] to speak in an angry way, often for a long time, to try to persuade someone that you are right —harangue n. [C]

harass /həˈræs, ˈhærəs/ v. [T] to deliberately annoy or threaten someone, often over a long period of time: They claim that they are being harassed by the police.

harassment /həˈræsمنت, ˈhærəs-ment/ n. [U] behavior that is threatening or offensive to other people: Tina accused her boss of sexual harassment.

harbor /ˈhærboʊ/ n. [C] an area of water next to the land, where ships can stay safely

harbor2 v. [T] 1 to protect someone by hiding him/her from the police 2 to keep hopes, bad thoughts, or fears in your mind for a long time: Ralph harbors no bitterness toward his ex-wife.

harbor3 adj. 1 FIRM TO TOUCH firm and stiff, and difficult to cut, press down, or break —soft: I can’t sleep on a hard mattress. | hard candy | The plums are still too hard to eat.

difficult difficult to do or understand —easy: Chemistry was one of the hardest classes I’ve ever taken. | The print was small and hard to read. | I find it extremely hard to believe that no one saw the accident. | It was hard for me to tell him the truth. | It’s hard to say (= difficult to know) when Glenn will be back.

A LOT OF EFFORT involving a lot of physical or mental effort: I had a hard day at work. | Mowing the lawn is hard work.

be hard on sb (informal) a) to treat someone in a way that is unfair or too strict: Don’t be hard on the children – they were only playing. b) to cause someone a lot of problems: It’s hard on her, having her husband in the hospital.

be hard on sth (informal) to have a bad effect on something: Aspirin can be pretty hard on your stomach.

give sb a hard time (informal) a) to make someone feel embarrassed or uncomfortable, often by making jokes about him/her: The guys were giving him a hard time about missing the ball. b) to criticize someone a lot

NOT KIND showing no kindness or sympathy: Mr. Katz is a hard man to work for, but he’s fair.

PROBLEMS full of problems, especially not enough money: Times were hard, and we were forced to sell our house. | My mother has had a hard life.

learn sth the hard way to learn about something by a bad experience or by making mistakes

no hard feelings (spoken) used in order to tell someone that you no longer feel angry with him/her

WATER hard water has a lot of minerals in it and does not mix easily with soap —soft: [Origin: Old English heard] —hardness n. [U]

hard adv. 1 using a lot of effort: She has worked hard all her life. | We try hard to keep our customers happy. 2 with a lot of force: You need to hit the ball hard. | It’s raining hard outside. 3 be hard pressed/put/pushed to do sth (informal) to have difficulty doing something: The painters will be hard pressed to finish by 6 o’clock. 4 take sth hard to feel very upset about something: I didn’t know that Joe would take the news so hard.

hard-and-fast adj. hard-and-fast rules/regulations rules that cannot be changed

hardback /ˈhɑrdbaɪk/ n. hard-and-fast rules/regulations rules that cannot be changed

hardball /ˈhɑrdbɔl/ n. play hardball (informal) to be very determined to get what you want, especially in business or politics

hard-boiled adj. 1 a hard-boiled egg has been boiled until it becomes solid 2 (written) not showing or influenced by your emotions a) tough: a hard-boiled policeman

hard ‘cash n. [U] paper money and coins, not checks or credit cards

hard ‘copy n. [C,U] information from a computer that is printed onto paper, or the printed papers themselves

hard-core /ˈhɑrdkɔr/ adj. [only before noun] extreme, and unlikely to change: hardcore criminals

hard-cover /ˈhɑrd,ˈkʌvər/ n. [C] a book that has a strong stiff cover —book

hard ‘currency n. [C] ECONOMICS money from a country that has a strong economy, that is unlikely to lose its value

hard ‘disk n. [C] a disk inside a computer, used for permanently storing a large amount of information

hard drive n. [C] the part of a computer where information and programs are stored, consisting of hard disks and the electronic equipment that reads the information stored on them —see picture on page A6

drug ‘s n. [plural] very strong illegal drugs such as cocaine
hard-en /ˈhɑrtn/ v [L T] 1 to become firm or stiff, or to make something do this: The glue takes about an hour to harden. 2 to become less kind, less affairs, and more determined, or to make someone become this way: Leslie’s face hardened, and she turned away from him. | a hardened criminal

hard hat n [C] a protective hat, worn by workers in places where buildings are being built ➔ see picture at WAT

hard-headed adj able to make difficult decisions without being influenced by your emotions

hard-hearted adj not caring about other people’s feelings

hard-hitting adj criticizing someone or something in a strong and effective way: a hard-hitting TV documentary

hard-line /ˈhɑrl@n/ adj unwilling to change your extreme political opinions: hardliner conservative ➔ hardliner n. [C]

hard liquor n. [U] strong alcohol such as WHISK-

hard-ly /ˈhɑrlɪ/ adv. 1 almost or not at all none: hardly know the people I’m working with. | The children were so excited they could hardly speak. | Hardly anyone (=very few people) goes to the old theater anymore. | Katy is hardly ever (=almost never) at home. 2 (formal) used in order to say that something is not at all true, surprising, etc.: It’s hardly surprising that she won’t answer his calls after the way he’s treated her. | You can hardly blame Tom for not waiting.

hard-nosed adj not affected by emotions, and determined to get what you want: a hard-nosed negotiator

hard of ‘hearing adj. [not before noun] unable to hear well

hard-pressed adj having a lot of problems and not enough money or time: The program is meant to help hard-pressed families with young children.

hard rock n [U] loud rock music

hard sell n. [singular] used in order to say that something is very hard to persuade you to buy something

hard-ship /ˈhɑrʃip/ n. [C U] something that makes your life difficult, especially the condition of having very little money: Many families were suffering economic hardship. | the hardships of war

hard up adj. (informal) not having much money: Scott was pretty hard up, so I gave him $20.

hard-ware /ˈhɑrkwɛr/ n. [L U] 1 It computer machinery and equipment, as opposed to the programs that make computers work ➔ SOFTWARE. 2 equipment and tools you use in your home and yard: a hardware store ➔ (where you can buy these things)

hard-wired adj. It computer systems that are hard-wired are controlled by HARDWARE rather than SOFTWARE and cannot be easily changed by the user

hard-wood /ˈhɑrwʊd/ n. [C U] strong heavy wood used for making furniture, or a type of tree that produces this kind of wood ➔ SOFTWOOD

hard-working adj working seriously with a lot of effort, and not wasting time ➔ not lazy: a hard-working student

hard-y /ˈhɑri/ adj. strong and healthy and able to live through difficult conditions: hardly plants

hare /ˈhɛr/ n. [C] an animal like a rabbit, but larger, with longer ears and longer back legs

hare-brained /ˈhɑrbreɪnd/ adj. not sensible or practical: a harebrained scheme

hare-lip /ˈhɛrlɪp/ n. [singular, U] the condition of having a top lip that is divided into two parts

hard-em /ˈhɑrəm, ‘hɑrm/ n. [C] 1 the group of wives or women who lived with a rich or powerful man in some Muslim societies in past times. 2 the rooms in a Muslim home where the women live

hark/ hark/harken back to sth ppr v. to remember or to remind people of something from the past: The band’s music harks back to the 1950s.

har-lot /ˈhɑrlət/ n. [C] (literary) a PROSTITUTE

harm /ˈhɑrm/ n. [U] 1 damage, injury, or trouble caused by someone’s actions or by an event: Some chemicals cause harm to the environment. | Just give it a taste; it won’t do you any harm. | Trying to lose weight can do more harm than good (because problems). 2 there’s no harm in doing sth used in order to say that even though someone hurt or upset someone else, this was not that person’s intention: I’m sure he didn’t mean any harm. 3 no harm done (spoken) said in order to tell someone that you are not upset by what s/he has done or said: “I’m sorry.” “That’s OK; no harm done.”

harm /v/ [T] to damage or hurt something: Too much sun will harm your skin.

harm-ful /ˈhɑrmfəl/ adj. causing harm, or likely to cause harm: the harmful effects of pollution. Some pesticides are harmful to the environment.

poisonous/toxic – containing a substance that can kill you or make you sick if you eat it, breathe it, etc.: a poisonous snake | toxic fumes | detrimental (formal) – harmful or damaging to something. Fatty foods are detrimental to your health. 

damaging – having a bad effect on someone or something: the damaging effects of alcohol on the brain

destructive – causing something to be destroyed: If the herd is too big, deer can be very destructive to woodlands.

deleterious (formal) – damaging or harmful: the deleterious effects of smoking

harm-less /ˈhɑrmliʃ/ adj. 1 unable or unlikely
harmonica

to hurt anyone or cause damage: harmless bacteria 2 not likely to upset or offend anyone: harmless fun —harmlessly adv.

har-mon-i-ca /ha-r’mon-i-kə/ n [C] a small musical instrument that you play by blowing into it and moving it from side to side

har-mo-nize /ha-rma’noz/ v [I] 1 to work well or look good together: Choose clothes that harmonize with your coloring. 2 to sing or play music in harmony

har-mo-ni-ty /har-mə’nə-tē/ n (plural harmonies) 1 [U] a situation in which people are friendly and peaceful, and agree with each other: The students lived/worked together in harmony. 2 [C,U] combinations of musical notes that sound good together: four-part harmony —harmonious /har-mə’niōs/ adj

har-ness1 /ha-rns/ n 1 [C,U] a set of leather bands fastened with metal, used in order to control a horse and attach it to a vehicle that it pulls. 2 [C] a set of bands that is used to hold someone in a place, or to stop him/her from falling: a safety harness

har-mo-nize2 v [T] 1 to control and use the natural force or power of something: a dam to harness the power of the river 2 to fasten two animals together, or to fasten an animal to something using a harness

harp1 /harp/ n [C] a large musical instrument with strings stretched on a frame with three corners —harpist n [C]

harpa v.

harp on sth phr v (informal, disapproving) to talk about something again and again, in a way that is annoying or boring: My parents are always harping on my boyfriend’s faults.

har-poon /ha-pun/ n [C] a weapon used for hunting whales

harp-si-chord /ha-rp-si’kord/ n [C] a musical instrument like a piano, used especially in CLASSICAL MUSIC

har-row-ing /ha-rō’ning/ adj (formal) a harrowing sight or experience is one that frightens, shocks, or upsets you very much

harsh /harsh/ adj 1 harsh conditions are difficult to live in and very uncomfortable: harsh Canadian winters | the harsh realities of war 2 too loud or too bright, and making you feel uncomfortable: a harsh voice | the harsh streets lights 3 unkind, cruel, or strict: harsh criticism | He had harsh words for the way the mayor has handled the issue. —harshly adv. —harshness n [U]

har-vest1 /ha-rvest/ n [C,U] the time when crops are gathered from the fields, or the act of gathering them: It was harvest time. | the wheat harvest 2 [C] the size or quality of the crops: a good harvest

harvest2 v [T] to gather crops from the fields
hate /haɪt/ n. [C] a crime that is committed against someone only because s/he belongs to a particular race, religion, etc.

hateful /ˈhɛfəlt/ adj. very bad or unkind; a hateful thought

ha-tred /ˈhɛtrɪd/ n. [U] (formal) HATE: *his hatred of racism*

hate crime n. [C] a crime that is committed against someone only because s/he belongs to a particular race, religion, etc.

hate ful /ˈhɛftəl/ adj. very bad or unkind: a hateful thought

hate, hate ful /ˈhæt/ v. (T) to dislike someone or something very much: *She hated my father.* *I really hate spinach.* *Tony hates it when people are late.*

hated /ˈhætɪd/ v. (past tense and past participle) to hate someone or something very much: I was going out with a boy my mother detested.

hate sb’s guts (informal) to hate someone very much and not respect him/her at all: She despised her neighbours.

hate to do something because you think it is morally wrong: He abhors violence of any kind. → **L.OVE**

hate off pron. v. (informal) to take someone somewhere s/he does not want to go: *Dave got hauled off to jail.*

hate sb’s guts (informal) to take someone somewhere s/he does not want to go: *Dave got hauled off to jail.*

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hate off pron. v. (informal) to take someone somewhere s/he does not want to go: *Dave got hauled off to jail.*

hate sb’s guts (informal) to take someone somewhere s/he does not want to go: *Dave got hauled off to jail.*
have

had it with the noise here. Let's go! [Origin: Old English "habbant"

have² /ˈhæv/ v [not in past]

1 FEATURES/QUALITIES used when saying what someone or something looks like, or what qualities or features he, she, or it possesses: Ruby has brown eyes and dark hair. My mother grew up in a house that didn’t have an indoor toilet. Japan has a population of over 120 million.

2 OWN OR USE to own something, or be able to use something: Kurt had an ice bike, but it got stolen.

3 have got instead of “have” to mean “possess”: I’ve got four tickets to the opera.

4 EAT/DINK to eat, drink, or smoke something: Do you want to come have a beer with us? We’re having steak for dinner tonight. What time do you usually have lunch/breakfast/dinner?

5 EXPERIENCE/DO to experience or do something: I have a meeting in 15 minutes. The kids will have fun at the circus. Her secretary had trouble/problems with the copy machine.

6 RECEIVE to receive something: Jenny! You have a phone call! I’m sure he had help from his father on his homework.

7 IN A POSITION/STATE to be in a particular position or state: He had his eyes closed. Why do you always have the TV on so loud?

8 may I have/can I have/I’ll have (spoken) said when you are asking for something: I’ll have two hot dogs to go, please. Could I have that pencil, please?

9 SELL/MAKE AVAILABLE to sell something, or make it available for people to use: Do they have lawn mowers at Sears? The other pool has a water slide.

10 FAMILY/FRIENDS ETC to know or be related to someone: She has six brothers. Chris has a friend who lives in Malta.

11 AMOUNT OF TIME also have got to be allowed a particular amount of time to do something: You have 30 minutes to finish the test.

12 have time if you have time to do something, there is nothing else that you must do at that particular time: Do you have time to come and have a cup of coffee with us?

13 BE SICK/INJURED to become sick with a particular illness, or be injured in a particular way: Sheila had the flu for a week. He has a broken leg.

14 CARRY WITH YOU to be carrying something with you: Do you have your knife? How much money do you have on you?

15 IDEA/THOUGHT to think of something, or realize something: Listen, I have an idea.

16 have sth ready/done etc. to make something ready, or finish something: They promised to have it done by Friday.

17 GIVE BIRTH to give birth: Sasha had twins!

18 have your hair cut/have your house painted etc. to employ someone to cut your hair, paint your house, etc.

19 GUESTS to be with someone, or be visited by someone: Sorry, I didn’t realize you had guests.

20 have an influence/effect etc. to influence someone or something, or cause a particular effect: Folk songs had a great influence on his music.

21 have nothing against used in order to say that you do not dislike someone or something: I have nothing against hard work, but 80 hours a week is too much. be had at HAD

have on phr. v

1 have sth on to be wearing something: Marty had a blue shirt on.

2 have sth on sb to know about something bad someone has done: Do the police have anything on him?

have-ven /ˈhævən/ n [CU] a place where people go to be safe: a haven for refugees

have-n’t /ˈhæv-n’t/ v the short form of “have not”: We haven’t tried Indian food yet. Don’t say “haven’t it.”

have to /ˈhæv.təʊ/ strong ‘hæftəʊ also have got to /ˈɡəʊt, əʊv-, ˈhæv-ə modal verb 1 to be forced to do something because someone makes you do it, or because a situation makes it necessary: We don’t have to answer their questions. Susan hates having to get up early. I’ve got to go now. I’m already late! 2 used when saying that it is important that something happens: You have to be nice to Aunt Lynn. 3 used when telling someone how to do something: First you have to take the wheel off. 4 used when saying that you are sure that something will happen or is true: He has to be stuck in traffic – he wouldn’t be late otherwise.

have-oc /ˈhæv.əʊk/ n. [U] a situation in which there
is a lot of confusion and damage: The bus strike caused/created havoc in the city's streets. | The war will wreak havoc on the country’s economy. [Origin: 1400—1500 Anglo-French, Old French havot “destruction, disorder”]

hawk1 /hɔk/ v [T] to try to sell goods by carrying them around and talking about them. —hawk n.

hawk2 n [C] a large wild bird that eats small birds and animals

hay /heɪ/ n [U] a type of long grass that has been cut and dried, used as food for farm animals → STRAW → hit the hay at [11]

hay fever /heɪˈfər/ n [U] a medical condition like a bad COLD, caused by breathing in POLLEN (=dust from plants) → ALLERGY

hay-ride /ˈheɪrɪd/ n [C] an organized ride in a CART filled with hay, usually as part of a social event

hay-stack /ˈheɪstæk/ n [C] a large firmly built pile of hay

hay-wire /ˈheɪwaɪər/ adj: go haywire (informal) to start working in the completely wrong way: My computer’s going haywire again.

hazard1 /ˈheɪzdər/ n [C] 1 something that may be dangerous or cause accidents, problems, etc.: a health hazard | the hazards of starting your own business

head1 /hed/ n 1 TOP OF BODY [C] the top part of your body that has your eyes, mouth, etc. in it: He turned his head to kiss her. → see picture on page A3

2 MIND [C] your mind: Phil has some strange ideas in his head. | Ann has a good head for math (=she is good at doing math). | Why don’t you leave your head out of it? | I wish he’d get it into his head (realize or understand) that school is important.

3 LEADER [C] the leader or most important person in a group or organization: the head of the biology department | the head waiter

4 POSITION [singular] the top or front of something, or the most important part of it: Edgar sat proudly at the head of the table (=at the end where the most important people sit).

5 ON A TOOL [C] the widest or top part of something such as a piece of equipment or a tool: a shower head

6 PLANT [C] the top part of a plant with a lot of leaves: a head of lettuce/cabbage

7 (from) head to toe/foot over your whole body: The kids were covered from head to toe in mud.

8 put your heads together (spoken) to discuss a difficult problem together: If we put our heads together, we’ll think of a way.

9 go over sb’s head a) to be too difficult for someone to understand: Most of the lecture went way over my head. b) to ask a more important person to deal with something than the person you normally talk to

10 keep/lose your head to behave reasonably or stupidly in a difficult situation: I guess I just lost my head for a minute.

11 go to sb’s head a) to make someone feel more important than s/he really is: It’s too bad Dave let his promotion go to his head. b) to make someone quickly feel slightly drunk

12 come to a head if a problem comes to a head, it becomes worse and you have to do something about it immediately: The situation came to a head when the workers went on strike.

13 heads up! (spoken) used in order to warn
head

people that something is falling from above, or that something is being thrown to them

14 keep your head above water to just manage to live or keep your business working when you have money problems

15 laugh/shout/scream etc. your head off (informal) to laugh, shout, etc. very loudly

16 head over heels (in love) loving someone very much

17 COIN heads [U] the side of a coin that has a picture of a head on it

head-band /ˈhɛdˌbænd/ n. [C] a band that you wear around your head to keep your hair off your face

head-count, head-count /ˈhedkʌnt/ n. [C] usually singular the process of counting the number of people in a particular place or event, or the actual number; ‘Hal’ did a quick head count before the meeting began.

head-dress /ˈheddrɪs/ n. [C] something that someone wears on his/her head for decoration on a particular occasion

head-ache /ˈhedək/ n. [C] 1 a pain in your head; ‘I have a bad headache. 2 (informal) an annoying or worrying problem: ‘Balancing the checkbook is always a headache.’

head-band n. [C] a band that you wear around your head to keep your hair off your face

head-count n. [C] usually singular the process of counting the number of people in a particular place or event, or the actual number; ‘Hal’ did a quick head count before the meeting began.

head-dress n. [C] something that someone wears on his/her head for decoration on a special occasion

head-er /ˈhedrər/ n. [C] 1 ENG. LANG. ARTS information at the top of a page, especially things such as page numbers or the titles that appear on each page in a document 2 if information at the beginning of an email message that shows when it was written or sent, who wrote or sent it, etc. 3 a shot in soccer made by hitting the ball with your head

head-first /ˈhedfrɪst/ adv. moving or falling forward with your head going first; ‘He fell down the stairs headfirst.’

head-gear /ˈhedʒɑːr/ n. [U] hats and similar things that you wear on your head

head-hunt-er /ˈhed,ˈhʌntər/ n. [C] someone who finds people with the right skills and experience to do a particular job

head-land /ˈhedlænd/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES an area of land that sticks out from the coast into the ocean

head-light /ˈhedlaɪt/ n. [C] one of the large lights at the front of a vehicle; ‘She flashed her headlights (=quickly turned them on and off) at me.’

head-line /ˈhedˌlaɪn/ n. [C] 1 the title of a newspaper article, printed in large letters above the article 2 make (the) headlines to do something important, shocking, or new, so that newspapers, television shows, etc. talk about you; ‘The attacks made headlines around the world.’

head-long /ˈhedlɒŋ/ adv. 1 without thinking carefully; ‘They rushed headlong into marriage.’ 2 falling or moving quickly with your head going first; ‘He fell headlong from the window.’

head-mas-ter /ˈhɛdˌmɑːstər, ˈhedmɪstrɪs/ n. [C] a principal in a private school

head of state n. (plural heads of state) [C] POLITICS the main representative of a country, such as a queen, king, or president

head-on adv. 1 meet/hit/crash etc. head-on if two vehicles meet or hit head-on, the front part of one vehicle comes toward or hits the front part of the other vehicle 2 if you deal with someone or something head-on, you deal with him, her, or it in a direct and determined way; ‘She intended to face her difficulties head-on.’ —head-on adj.: a head-on crash

head-phones /ˈhedfəʊnz/ n. [plural] a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen to a radio or recording

head-quar-ters /ˈhedkwɑːtəz/ n. [plural] 1 a building or office that is the center of a large organization, or the center of a particular activity; the corporation’s global headquarters in New York 2 also HQ the place from which military operations are controlled
head-rest /hed-rést/ n. [C] the top part of a chair or seat that supports the back of your head

head-room /hed-rúm/ n. [U] the amount of space above your head inside a car

Head /héd/ n. POLITICS a government program for poor children, that helps prepare them to start school and gives families advice about health and about other programs that may help them

head /héd/ n. [C] the advantage you gain in a particular activity by starting before other people: We should give the younger kids a head start in the race.

head-stone /hed-stóm/ n. [C] a GRAVESTONE

head-strong /hed-stráng/ adj. very determined to do what you want, even when other people advise you not to do it: a headstrong child

head-to-head /hed-tó-héd/ adv. directly competing with another person or group: The new sitcom will go head-to-head with the top-rated show on Thursday nights.

head-way /hed-wáy/ n. make headway to make progress toward achieving something even when you have difficulties: Try make progress.

head-wind /hed-wínd/ n. [C] a wind that blows directly toward you when you are moving

head-y /hed-é/ adj. (written) exciting in a way that makes you feel you can do anything: the heady days of our youth

heal /hél/ v. 1 [I] if a wound or broken bone heals, it becomes healthy again: The scratch on her finger healed quickly. 2 [I] to cure someone who is ill, or make a wound get better [Origin: Old English héallan]

health /hélθ/ n. [U] 1 the general condition of your body, and how healthy you are: You should take better care of your health, or a 68-year-old man in good health serious health problems. 2 the state of being without illness or disease: I wish you health and happiness. 3 how successful an economy, business, or organization is [Origin: Old English halth, from hal “healthy, unhurt, complete”]

health care, health-care /hélθkári/ n. [U] the service of taking care of the health of all the people in a country or area: the high cost of health care

health club n. [C] a place where people go to exercise that you have to pay to use

health food n. [C,U] food that contains only natural substances

healthful /hélθfúl/ adj. (written) likely to make you healthy

health-y /hélθi/ adj. 1 physically strong and not likely to become sick: a healthy baby girl | Rachel’s always been perfectly healthy.

health well – healthy, used especially when describing how someone feels or looks: I’m not feeling very well.

fine (spoken) – healthy, used when someone has asked you how you feel and you are replying that you feel well: “Hi, Tom, how are you?” “Fine, thanks.”

better – less sick than you were, or no longer sick: I’m feeling a lot better now.

in (good) shape – in a good state of health and physically strong. Jogging keeps me in pretty good shape.

physically fit – healthy and having a strong body. Even kids need exercise to be physically fit.

2 good for your body or your mind: a healthy diet/lifestyle. 4 (informal) fairly large or noticeable: She seems to have a healthy appetite. | a healthy increase in sales. | Reed has a healthy respect for rattlesnakes. 5 showing that you are healthy: healthy skin — healthiness n. [U]

heap /hip/ n. [C] 1 a large messy pile of things: a heap of newspapers | His clothes lay in a heap by the bed.

heap 2 (informal) an old car that is in bad condition

heap 3 1 to put a lot of things on top of each other in a messy way: Magazines were heaped on the table. 2 be heaped with sth to have a lot of things on top of something: He held a plate heaped with food.

heap-ing /hip-íng/ adj. a heaping measurement of food is slightly more than the tool it is being measured with can hold: two heaping teaspoons of sugar

hear /híər/ v. (past tense and past participle heard) 1 [I] to know that a sound is being made, using your ears: I love to hear the baby laugh like that. | Didn’t you hear when I called you?

If a sound is drowned out by something, it prevents you from hearing the sound: His voice was drowned out by the traffic.

If someone cannot hear you because s/he is very far away from you, s/he is out of earshot: “What are we going to do if you lose your job?” I asked John, as soon as the children were out of earshot.

If someone is close enough to hear what you say, s/he is within earshot. If someone says something under his/her breath, s/he makes a rude or angry statement very quietly because s/he does not want anyone to hear him/her: “You rat,” he muttered under his breath.
If someone is inaudible, s/he speaks so softly that you cannot hear him/her. Her reply was inaudible.

If someone is not able to hear very well because of a physical problem with his/her ears, you can say that s/he is hard of hearing or hearing impaired: My grandmother’s a little hard of hearing.

If someone is deaf, s/he is not able to hear anything at all.

You hear a noise or something that someone says, often without trying to: Did you hear that noise? I could hear the phone ringing.

If you listen to words, sounds, or music, you pay attention to them: I enjoy watching movies and listening to music. She listened carefully to his advice. → see

2 [T] to listen to music that is being played, to what someone is saying, etc.: I heard a great song on the radio. You should at least hear what she has to say.

3 [I,T] to be told or find out a piece of information: Have you heard about the new project? “Mark’s going to law school.” “So I’ve heard!” (said when you already know about something).

4 hear a case to listen to what is said in a court of law, and make a decision: The case will be heard on July 16.

5 (do you hear (me))? (spoken) said when you are giving someone an order: Should at least hear what she has to say. [origin: Old English hieran]

hear from sb phr.v. to get news or information from someone, usually by letter: Have you heard from Jane yet?

hear of sb/sth phr.v. have heard of sb/sth to know that someone or something exists because you have been told about him, her, or it: “Do you know a guy named Phil Merton?” “I’ve never heard of him.”

hear out phr.v. to listen to all of someone’s explanation for something, without interrupting: Look, I know you’re mad, but at least hear me out.

hear-ing /ˈhɪrɪŋ/ n. 1 [U] the sense that you use to hear sounds: My hearing’s not as good as it used to be. 2 [C] a meeting of a court or special committee to find out the facts about a case

hearing aid n. [C] a small thing that you put in your ear if you cannot hear well, to make sounds louder

hearing-impaired adj. unable to hear well — the hearing-impaired n. [plural]

hear-say /ˈhɜrˌseɪ/ n. [U] something that you have heard about from other people, but do not know to be true → gossip: Her opinions are based mainly on rumors and hearsay.

hearse /ˈhɜr̩s/ n. [C] a large car in which a dead body in a casket is carried to or from a funeral [origin: 1200–1300 Old French herce “frame for holding candles, farm tool for breaking up soil,” from Latin hirpes]
heart-ache /ˈhɑrtoʊk/ n [U] a strong feeling of sadness

heart attack n [C] a serious medical condition in which a person’s heart suddenly stops working: Jon’s dad had a heart attack last year.

heart beat /ˈhɑrt ˈbit/ n [C usually singular] the action or the sound of a heart pumping blood through the body

heart break /ˈhɑrt ˈbreik/ n [U] a strong feeling of sadness and disappointment

heart break ing /ˈhɑrt ˈbreɪkiŋ/ adj making you feel very upset: a heartbreaking story

heart bro ken /ˈhɑrt ˈbrəʊkən/ adj very sad because someone or something has disappointed you

heart burn /ˈhɑrt ˈbɔrn/ n [U] a slightly painful burning feeling in your stomach or chest caused by indigestion

heart disease n [U] a medical condition in which a person’s heart has difficulty pumping blood

heartened /ˈhɑrt ˈnərd/ adj feeling happier and more hopeful (ANT: disheartened) —hearten v [T]

heart en ing /ˈhɑrt ˈnɪŋ/ adj making you feel happier and full of hope (ANT: disheartening: heartening news

heart failure n [U] the failure of the heart to continue working, which causes death

heart felt /ˈhɑrtfelt/ adj felt very strongly and sincerely: heartfelt thanks

hearth /ˈhɑrt/ n [C] the part of the floor around a fireplace

heartily /ˈhɑr tli/ adv 1 loudly and cheerfully: He laughed heartily. 2 very much or completely: I heartily agree with you.

heart land /ˈhɑrtlænd/ n the heartland the part of a country where most of the food is produced and where people live in a way that represents the basic values of that country

heart less /ˈhɑrtliːs/ adj cruel or unkind

heart rend ing /ˈhɑrt rɛndɪŋ/ adj making you feel great pity: heartrending sobs

heart strings /ˈhɑrt ˈstrɪŋz/ n tug/pull on sb’s heartstrings to make someone feel a lot of pity or love

heart throbb /ˈhɑrtθrəb/ n [C] (harmorous) a famous person whom many young people feel romantic love for: a picture of the latest teen heartthrob

heart to heart n [C usually singular] a conversation in which two people honestly express their feelings or opinions about something: I sat down and had a heart-to-heart with Emily. —heart to heart adj

heart warming /ˈhɑrt ˈwɔrmiŋ/ adj making you feel happy, calm, and hopeful: a heartwarming story

heart wood /ˈhɑrt ˈwʊd/ n [U] BIOLOGY the older harder wood at the center of a tree which provides support but does not carry any sap

heart y /ˈhɑrtli/ adj 1 very cheerful and friendly: a hearty laugh 2 a hearty meal or appetit e is very large

heat /hɪt/ n 1 [U] warmth or the quality of being hot: heat generated by the sun 2 [U] very hot weather: I can’t work in this heat. 3 [I] the system in a house that keeps it warm, or the warmth that comes from this system: Can you turn the heat on/off? 4 houses with no heat or electricity 5 the heat of the moment/argument etc. the period in a situation, argument, etc. when you feel extremely angry or excited: In the heat of the moment, I said some things I didn’t mean. 6 take the heat to deal with difficulties in a situation, especially by saying that you are responsible for them: Coach Brown had to take the heat for the team’s loss in the press.

heat e r /ˈhɛtər/ n [C] a machine used for heating air or water

heat en /ˈhɛtən/ n (plural heaten) [C] (old-fashioned, disapproving) someone who does not belong to the Christian religion, or to any of the main world religions —heaten adj

heat wave n [C] a period of unusually hot weather

heave /ˈhiːv/ v 1 [I,T] to pull, throw, or lift something with a lot of effort: She heaved the box onto the back of the truck.

heave a sigh v to breathe out loudly, especially because you have stopped worrying about something: We all heaved a sigh of relief when it was over. 3 [I] if your chest heaves, it moves up and down quickly because it is difficult to breathe

heat wave
heav·en·ly /ˈhevənli/ əd. 1 relating to heaven 2 very good or pleasing: a heavenly dessert

heavenly body n. [C] a star, planet, or moon

heave 1 n. [C] a strong pulling, pushing, or throwing movement

heave-en /ˈhevən/ n. 1 [U] also Heaven the place where God or the gods are believed to live, and where good people go after they die ➔ HELL 2 [U] (informal) a very good thing, situation, or place: Give Brad a TV and a comfortable chair, and he’s in heaven. 3 (Good) Heavens! (sigh) said when you are surprised or slightly annoyed: Good heavens! Where have you been? 4 for heaven’s sake (spoken) said when you are annoyed or angry: For heaven’s sake, just shut up! 5 heaven forbid (spoken) said in order to emphasize that you hope something will not happen: And if— heaven forbid—he has an accident, what do I then? 6 the heavens (literary) the sky: Their eyes lifted to the heavens. [Origin: Old English heofon]

heav·y /ˈhEvi/ adj. 1 heavy 2 very much:

heavy-bodied adj. 1 in very large amounts: He’s been drinking heavily recently. 2 very or very much: heavily armed rebels The band’s sound is heavily influenced by early punk rock. 3 someone who is breathing heavily is breathing very slowly and loudly

heavy breathing breathing that is slow and loud

heavy-duty adj. 1 strong enough to be used often or for hard work without being damaged: heavy-duty plastic gloves 2 [informal] said when you want to emphasize how complicated, serious, etc. someone or something is: The movie deals with some heavy-duty issues.

heavy-handed adj. strict, unfair, and not considering other people’s feelings: heavy-handed demands

heavy industry n. [CU] an industry that produces goods such as coal, steel, or chemicals, or large goods such as cars and machines

heavy metal n. [U] a type of rock music with a strong beat that is played very loudly on electric guitars

heavy-weight /ˈhEvi-wEkt/ n. [C] 1 someone who Boxes or wrestles, and is in the heaviest weight group ➔ LIGHTWEIGHT 2 someone who has a lot of power and experience in a particular business or job: political heavyweights ➔—heavyweight adj

He-brew /ˈhEbrəu/ n. [U] the official language of Israel, also used in many other places by Jewish people ➔—Hebrew, Hebraic /ˈhEbrəik/ adj

heck /hEkt/ interjection 1 said in order to emphasize a question, or when you are annoyed: What what/where etc. the heck is that? | Ah, heck! I’ve lost my glasses. 2 a/one heck of a th th said in order to emphasize a statement: That was one heck of a storm! | We had a heck of a time finding a parking space. 3 what the heck! said when you do something that you should not do: “Want another piece of pie?” “Yeah, what the heck!”

heck-le /ˈhEk@l/ v. [T] to interrupt someone who is speaking or performing in front of a group of people ➔—heckler n. [C] ➔—heckling n. [U]

heck·ter /ˈhEkter/ n. [C] a unit for measuring an area of land, equal to 10,000 square meters or 2.471 acres

hectic /ˈhEktik/ adj. very busy, hurried, and slightly exciting: It’s been a really hectic week.

he’d f id; strong hide! 1 the short form of “he would”: Ed said he’d be a little late. 2 the short form of “he had”: He’d never been a good dancer.

hed·ge /ˈhEd@/ n. [C] 1 a row of bushes used as a border around a yard or between two yards 2 a hedge against disaster/inflation etc. something that helps avoid problems, losing a lot of money, etc.: Putting your money into different stocks is a hedge against financial risk.

hed·ge v. [I] to avoid giving a direct answer to a question: She tried to hedge when Tom asked her age. 2 hedge your bets to reduce your chances of failing by trying several different possibilities
hed-o-nism /hedˈnɪzəm/ n. [U] the belief that pleasure is the most important thing in life [Origin: 1800—1900 Greek hedone “pleasure” —hedonist /ˌhedəˈnɪst/ n. C —hedonistic /ˌhedəˈnɪstɪk/ adj.

heed1 /hɪd/ v. [T] (formal) to pay attention to something important

heed2 /hɪd/ n. [U] (formal) take heed of sth/pay heed to sth to pay attention to something important.

heel /hɪl/ n. 1 [C] the back part of your foot. 2 [C] the raised part of your hand near your wrist:

heels with high/low heels — see picture at shoe3

3 heels [plural] high heels 4—heeled having a particular type of heel: a high-heeled shoe 5 on the heels of sth very soon after something: The team’s loss came on the heels of another defeat in Dallas.

heel of your hand

height /hɪt/ n. [C] a young female cow that has a heifer.

heighten /ˈhaɪtən/ v. [T] to increase or make something become increased.

heightened /ˈhaɪtnid/ adj.

heighten in intensity: Recent events have heightened residents’ awareness of crime.

heightening /ˈhaɪtənɪŋ/ n. [U] something causing increased height or growth.

heightened /ˈhaɪtnid/ v. [T] to increase in intensity.

heir /ˈhɪər/ n. [C] someone who will legally receive all of the money, property, etc. of a person who has died: the sole heir to a vast fortune.

heirloom /ˈhɪərlʊm/ n. [C] a valuable object that a family owns for many years.

heist /ˈhɛist/ n. [C] a burglary.

he-jab /hɪˈdʒæb/ n. [U] another spelling of hijab.

heald /ˈheld/ v. the past tense and past participle of hold.

he-i-co-per-ter /ˌhɛlɪkəˈpɜːtər/ n. [C] a type of aircraft with metal blades on top of it that spin very fast [Origin: 1800—1900 French hélicoptère, from Greek helik- + pteron “wing”] — see picture at TRANSPORTATION

hel-i-o-cen-tric /ˌhelɪəʊˌsɛntrɪk/ adj. PHYSICS having the Sun at the center: Copernicus described a heliocentric system, with the planets going around the Sun.

hel-i-port /ˌhɛlɪpɔːrt/ n. [C] an airport for helicopters.

hel-i-um /ˈhɛliəm/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol He) a gas that is an element and that is lighter than air, often used in order to make balloons float [Origin: 1800—1900 Greek helios “Sun,” because it was discovered in the Sun’s spectrum].

helix /ˈhelɪks/ n. (plural helices /ˈhelɪsɪz/) [C] MATH a line that curves and rises around a central line spiraling.

I’ll /ɪl, ɪl, ɪl/ strong hill the short form of “he will”: I’m sure he’ll get here soon.

Hel. Hell n. [singular] the place where bad people will be punished after they die, according to some religions [Origin: Old English]

Hel-le-nis-tic /ˌheləˈnɪstɪk/ adj. HISTORY relating to the ancient Greeks in the period between the fourth and the first century b.c.

hel-ló /ˈheləʊ/ he’ll, he’s, he’s, his/our interaction 1 used when meeting someone or greeting someone: Hello, my name is Betty. 2 said when answering the telephone or when starting a telephone conversation: “Hello?” “Hello, is Chad there?” 3 said when trying to get someone’s attention: Hello? Is anybody here? 4 say hello to have a quick conversation with someone: I’ll drop by later and say hello.

helm /helm/ n. [C] 1 at the helm of sth controlling a group or organization: With Ms. Mathis at the helm, the company has grown by 20%. 2 a wheel used for guiding a ship’s direction.

helmet /ˈhelmət/ n. [C] a hard hat that covers and protects your head: a motorcycle helmet.

help /hɛlp/ v. 1 [I, T] if you help people, you do something for them that makes it easier for them to
help

helping adj. lend/give a helping hand to help someone

helping verb n [C] English, arts an auxiliary verb

help-less /helpls/ adj. unable to take care of yourself or protect yourself: The man lay helpless in the street.

—helplessness n. [U]

—helplessly adv.

hel-ter-skel-ter /heltǝ’skeltǝr/ adj., adv. done in a disorganized, confusing, and hurried way

hem /hem/ n [C] the folded and sewn edge of a piece of clothing → EDGE

hem 2 v. (hemmed, hemming) [T] to fold and sew the edge of a piece of clothing

hem sb. ++ in phrv. 1 to surround someone or something closely: The valley is hemmed in by mountain ranges on both sides.

2 to make someone feel that she is not free to do what she wants: She felt hemmed in by her tight schedule.

hem-i-sphere /hemǝ’sfǝr/ n [C] 1 Earth sciences one of the halves of the Earth, especially the northern or southern parts above and below the equator: the northern hemisphere (=the half of the Earth that is north of the equator) | the southern hemisphere (=the half of the Earth that is south of the equator) → see picture at globe 2 biology one of the two halves of your brain: The right hemisphere of your brain controls the left side of your body.

hem-line /hɛmlɛn/ n [C] the bottom edge or length of a dress, skirt, or pair of pants

hem-lock /hɛmlɔk/ n [C.U] a very poisonous plant, or the poison of this plant

hem-mo-glo-bin /hɛmǝ’gloubɪn/ n [U] biology a red substance in the blood that carries oxygen and iron [Origin: 1800—1900 hematoglobulin, from Greek haima “blood”]

hem-mo-phili-a /hɛmǝ’fɪliǝ/ n. -fɪliǝς/ n [U] biology a serious disease that usually affects only men, in which the blood does not become thick, so that they lose too much blood after being cut or wounded [Origin: 1800—1900 Modern Latin hem- from Greek haima “blood” + -philia “fondness”] → hemophilia /hɛmǝ’fɪliǝ/ n. [C]

hem-or-rha-gie /hɛmǝ’rædʒ/ n. [C] a serious medical condition in which an area in someone’s body loses too much blood [Origin: 1400—1500 French hémorrhagie, from Latin haemorrhagia, from Greek, from haima “blood” + “bursting out, flow”]

hem-or-rhoids /hɛmǝ’rɔdz/ n [plural] painfully swollen blood vessels at the anus

hemp /hɛmp/ n. [U] a plant used for making a strong type of rope, and also for making the drug marijuana

hen /hɛn/ n. [C] a fully grown female bird, especially a female chicken

hence /hɛns/ adv. (formal) for this reason
Thus: The sugar from the grapes remains in the wine, hence the sweet taste. [Origin: 1200—1300 hence “hence” (12—15 centuries) (from Old English heonan) + -e (as in backwards)]

henceforth /ˈhensfɔːrθ/ , henceforθ /ˈhensfɔːrθ/ adv. (formal) from this time on: Henceforth in this book, these people will be called “The Islanders.”

henchman /ˈhentʃmən/ n [C] someone who faithfully obeys a powerful person such as a politician or a criminal

hen-na /ˈhɛnə/ n [U] a reddish-brown substance used to change the color of your hair or to dye the skin —henna v [T]

Hen-ry’s law /ˈhɛnri z ˈɛntʃ/ n. CHEMISTRY a scientific principle that says the amount of gas that can be absorbed by a liquid will increase if the pressure of the gas above the liquid increases and the temperature remains the same

hepatic /ˈhepətɪk/ adj. relating to your LIVER

heptagon /ˈhɛptəɡən/ n [C] MATH a flat shape with seven sides and seven angles —heptagonal /hɛptəˈɡənl/ adj.

heptathlon /ˈhɛptəˌθælən/ , -ʔən/ n [singular] a women’s sports competition consisting of seven running, jumping, and throwing events → decathlon, pentathlon

her1 /hər/; strong hər possessive adj. 1 belonging to or relating to a female person or animal that has been mentioned or is known about: Lori said her cat died last week. | Have you seen her new house? 2 used when talking about a country, car, ship, etc. that has been mentioned: Her top speed is 110 miles per hour. [Origin: Old English here]

her2 pron. 1 the object form of “she”: I gave her $20. | Did you see her at the concert? 2 a country, ship, car, etc. that has been mentioned

herald /ˈhɛrəld/ v [T] 1 to say publicly that someone or something is likely to be successful: He was heralded as the poet of his generation. 2 to be a sign that something is going to come or happen soon: The Internet heralded a new age of communications.

herb /hɜːb/ n [C] a plant used in cooking to give food more taste, or to make medicine: herbs and spices [Origin: 1200 — 1300 Old French erbe, from Latin herba “grass, herb”]

herbal /ˈhɜːbəl/ adj. relating to herbs: herbal tea

herbicide /ˈhɜːbəsidaɪd/ , ‘hɜːbəˌsaɪd/ n [C, U] BIOLOGY a substance used to kill unwanted plants

herbivore /ˈhɜːbəvɔːr/ , ‘hɜːbəˌvɔːr/ n [C] BIOLOGY an animal that only eats plants [Origin: 1800—1900 Latin herbivorus “plant-eating,” from herba “grass, herb”]
against the normal beliefs of a particular religion that it is considered to be evil

**her·o·tic** /herˈtik/ n [C] someone whose beliefs are considered to be evil by a particular religion —**her·eti·cal** /herˈtikəl/ adj.

**here·with** /ˈhәr.wɪθ/ adv (formal) with this letter or document

**he·ri·ta·ble** /ˈherətəbəl/ adj 1 **biology** a physical or mental feature that is inheritable can be passed from a parent to his or her children: a heritable cancer gene. 2 [usually before noun] **law** inheritable property, land, etc. is property or land that you can legally give to someone when you die —**in·er·it**

**her·i·tage** /ˈherətɪdʒ/ n [singular, U] the traditions, values, arts, etc. that are passed down through many years within a country, society, or family; the immense variety of America’s musical heritage

**her·ma·phro·di·te** /hɜˈməfrəˌdaɪt/ n [C] **biology** a living thing that has both male and female sexual organs [**origin:** 1400 —1500 Latin Hermaphroditus, from Greek Hermaphroditos] —**her·ma·phrod·i·tic** /hɜˌməfrəˈdɪtɪk/ adj.

**her·met·i·cal·ly** /ˈhɛrəˌmɛtɪkli/ adv. hermetically sealed very tightly closed so that no air can get in or out —**her·met·ic** adj.

**her·mit** /ˈhɝmit/ n [C] someone who prefers to live away from other people —**re·cluse** [**origin:** 1100 —1200 Old French eremite, from Greek eremos “living in the desert” from eremos “lonely”]

**her·mit·age** /ˈhɝmitɪdʒ/ n [C] a place where a hermit lives or has lived

**her·mit·crab** n [C] a type of crab that lives in the empty shells of other sea creatures

**her·ni·a** /ˈhɝnɪə/ n [C,U] **biology** a medical condition in which an organ pushes through the skin or muscle that covers it

**her·ro** /ˈhɝro/ n [plural heroes] 1 someone who is admired for doing something very brave or good; one of America’s national heroes. 2 It was a chance to meet my hero in person. 2 **Eng. Lang. Arts** a man or boy who is the main character of a book, play, or movie —**hero·ine** The hero of the story is a young soldier.

**main character** – the most important person in a story, play, or movie, especially the person the story is about: The main character is an eleven-year-old boy who finds out that he is a wizard

**pro·tag·o·nist** (formal) – the main character in a play, movie, or story: The protagonist is based on the author’s grandfather

**anti-hero** – the main character in a story, play, or movie who is an ordinary or unpleasant person and does not have the qualities that most people think a hero should have, such as being good or brave: Hoffman plays Benjamin, the movie’s anti-hero, who rebels against his parents’ values more out of boredom than for any moral reasons.

**villain** – the main bad character in a story, play, or movie: Comic book villains such as Lex Luthor or The Joker are written as wholly evil characters.

3 a** bo·o·s her·o·sandwich** a sandwich made of a long loaf of bread filled with meat, cheese, etc.

**he·ro·i·c** /ˈhɝroʊɪk/ adj 1 admired for being brave, strong, and determined: the firefighters’ heroic efforts to rescue people from the fire

**thes·au·rus** brave, courageous, valiant   → **BRAVE**

> 2 a heroic story, poem, etc. has a hero in it

**he·ro·ics** /ˈhɝrəʊɪks/ n. [plural] brave actions or words that are meant to seem impressive to other people

**he·ro·in** /ˈhɝroʊɪn/ n. [U] a strong illegal drug that some people take, usually by putting it into their arms with a special needle

**he·ro·ine** /ˈhɝroʊɪn/ n [C] a female hero

**he·ro·ism** /ˈhɝroʊɪzəm/ n. [U] very great courage: the soldiers’ heroism in battle

**he·ro·on** /ˈhɝroʊən/ n [C] a large wild bird with very long legs and a long beak that lives near water

**he·ro·pes** /ˈhɝrəpɪz/ n. [U] a very infectious disease that causes spots on the skin, especially on the face or sexual organs

**he·ring** /ˈhɝrɪŋ/ n. [C,U] (plural herrings) a long thin silver sea fish, or the meat from this fish

**he·røz** /ˈhɝrəz/ pron. the thing or things belonging to or relating to a female person or animal that has been mentioned or is known about: That’s my car. This is hers. | Tim is a friend of hers. My boots are black. Hers are brown.

**he·rself** (sp’el’f) strong ha’self/ pron 1 the reflexive form of “she” Carol hurt herself. 2 She bought herself a new scarf. 3 the strong form of “she,” used in order to emphasize the subject or object of a sentence: She installed the cabinets herself. 4 [all] by herself (spoken) if someone is not herself, she is not behaving or feeling the way she usually does because she is sick or upset: Mom hasn’t been herself lately.

**her·tæs** /hɜˈtæs/ n. (plural hertz) **Physics** (written abbreviation Hz) a unit used to measure frequency. One hertz is one cycle each second. [**origin:** 1800 —1900 Heinrich Hertz (1857-94), German scientist who worked on energy waves]
het·er·o·sex·u·al /hêtr-o-sek-syô-l/ n. 1 the short form of “he is”
He’s a lawyer. 2 the short form of “he has,” used when “has” is an auxiliary verb: He’s been in prison.

hes·i·tant /hêz-ı-tant/ adj. not willing to do or say something because you are uncertain or worried: He was hesitant to discuss the details.

hes·i·tate /hêz-ı-tät/ v. [I] 1 to pause before doing or saying something because you are uncertain: She hesitated before answering his question. 2 do not hesitate to do sth (formal) used in order to tell someone not to worry about doing something: Don’t hesitate to call me if you need any help. [Origin: 1600 — 1700 Latin, past participle of hæistare “to stick firmly, hesitate,” from haerere “to stick”]

hes·i·ta·tion /hêz-ı-ta-shun/ n. [U] the action of hesitating: Without hesitation he said, “Yes!”

het·er·o·gene·ous /hêtr-o-jen-e-us/ adj. consisting of parts or members that are very different from each other: HETEROGENEOUS: a heterogeneous population [Origin: 1600 — 1700 Medieval Latin heterogeneous, from Greek, from heteros “other” + genos “type”] —heterogeneity /hêtr-o-jen-e-at-ı-n/ n. [U]

het·er·o·gen·eous 'mixture n. [C] CHEMISTRY a substance consisting of two or more different substances that remain physically separate, so that all parts of the mixture look different

het·er·o·sex·u·al-ly /hêtr-o-sek-syô-l-l/ adv. sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex

het·er·o·sex·u·al·i·ty /hêtr-o-sek-syô-l-ı-te/ n. [U] the condition of being sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex

hetero·troph /hêtr-o-trôf/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a living creature that obtains the energy it needs in order to live, grow, and stay healthy from the foods it eats, rather than by PHOTOSYNTHESIS

hete·ro·zy·gous /hêtr-o-zı-gəs/ adj. genetics relating to an organism that has two or more different forms of a particular gene

het·e·ro·zy·gote /hêtr-o-zı-gıt/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a plant, animal, etc. that has two different genes in a particular place on a pair of CHROMOSOMES that have the same series of genes

het·e·ro·zy·go·sus /hêtr-o-zı-gəs-əs/ adj. genetics relating to a cell or ORGANISM that has two or more different forms of a particular gene

he·rus·tic /hyur-ıstık/ adj. 1 heuristic education is based on discovering and experiencing things for yourself 2 helping you in the process of learning or discovery —heuristically adv

he·rus·tics /hyur-ıstıks/ n. [U] the study of how people use their experience to find answers to questions or to improve performance

hew /hêw/ v. (past participle hewed or hewn /hüwn/) [T] (literary) to cut something with a cutting tool

hex·a·dec·i·mal /hêk-ı-sı-des-ma-l/ also hex /hêks/ adj. MATH hexadecimal numbers are based on the number 16 and are mainly used on computers

hex·a·gon /hêk-sı-gan/ n. [C] MATH a flat shape with six sides and six angles [Origin: 1500 — 1600 Latin, from Greek hexagonon, from hex “six” + gonia “angle”] —see picture at POLYGON —hexagonal /hêk-sı-ge-na-l/ adj.

hex·a·gram /hêk-sı-gram/ n. [C] MATH a star shape with six points, made from two TRIANGLES

hex·am·e·ter /hêk-sı-mə-tər/ n. [C] the heyday of silent movies [Origin: 1500 — 1600 heyda a shout of happiness (16 — 17 centuries), influenced by day]

H the written abbreviation of HAWAII

hi /hı/ interjection (informal): hello! How are you?

hi·a·tus /hı-ə-təs/ n. [C] usually singular (informal) a pause in an activity [Origin: 1500 — 1600 Latin hiatus “to yawn”]

hi·ber·nate /hı-bər-nät/ v. [I] if an animal hibernates, it sleeps all the time during the winter [Origin: 1800—1900 Latin, past participle of hibernare “to pass the winter,” from hibernus “of the winter”] —hibernation /hı-bər-nə-shun/ n. [U]

hic·cup /hık-ıp/ n. [C] 1 usually plural a sudden repeated stopping of the breath, usually caused by eating or drinking too fast: 1 have the hicups. 2 a small problem or delay: There’s a slight hiccup in the schedule for today.

hiccup² v. (hiccuped, hiccuping) [I] to have the hicups

hick /hık/ n. [C] (disapproved) someone who lives in the country and is thought to be uneducated or stupid

hick·ey /hık-ı/ n. [plural hickeys] [C] informal a slight bruise (=dark mark on your skin) from being kissed too hard

hick·o·ry /hık-ı-rı/ n. [U] a North American tree that produces nuts, or the hard wood from this tree [Origin: 1600 — 1700 Algonquian pawcotic-cora “food made from crushed nuts”]

hid /hıd/ v. the past tense of HIDE

hid·den² /hıd*n/ v. the past participle of HIDE
hidden adj. 1 difficult to see or find: Marcia kept her letters hidden in a box. 2 not easy to notice or discover: a hidden meaning
hide v. (past tense hid, hid, past participle hidden) 1 [T] to put something in a place where no one else can see or find it: Jane hid the Christmas presents in the closet.
2 [T] to go to or stay in a place where no one can see or find you: I'll hide behind/under the bed. 3 [T] to not show your feelings to people, or to not tell someone about something: She could not hide her embarrassment. 4 [T] to not tell someone about something: The police knew Wilson was hiding something. [Origin: Old English hidan]
hide (n. [U]) a children’s game in which one child shuts his/her eyes while the other children hide, and then s/he tries to find them
hideaway n. (past tense hideway, past participle hiddenaway) a place where you can go to hide or be alone
hierarchy n. (plural hierarchies) 1 [C] the system of organization in which people have higher and lower ranks 2 [C] the most powerful members of an organization 3 [C] biology the system in which animals are organized so that some are more important than others, which affects the way they behave

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**THE SAURUS**

**conceal** (formal) – to hide something carefully: She dies her hair to conceal the gray.

**disguise/mask** – to hide a smell or taste, your feelings, or the truth: The scented candles masked the cooking smells from the kitchen.

**secrete** (formal) – to hide something: The money had been secreted somewhere within the house.

**high** adv. 1 TALL something that is high measures a long distance from its top to its bottom (adj) low → tall: the highest mountain in Colorado 2 ABOVE GROUND being a long way above the ground (adj) low: The nest was on a high branch. 3 MORE THAN USUAL a high amount, number, or level is greater than usual (adj) low: clothes selling at high prices | high speed | a higher level of productivity → EXPENSIVE

**rank/position** having an important or powerful position or rank: She was elected to high office. | the highest levels of management

**good** very good (adj) low: Most items were of very high quality. | We insist on high standards.

**DRUGS** under the effects of drugs: He was high on drugs. | kids getting high on marijuana

**CONTAINING A LOT** containing a lot of a particular substance or quality (adj) low: Candy bars are high in calories.

**sound/voice** near the top of the range of sounds that humans can hear (adj) low: singing the high notes

**hierarchie** n. (plural hierarchies) 1 [C] social science a system of organization in which people have higher and lower ranks 2 [C] the most powerful members of an organization 3 [C] biology the system in which animals are organized so that some are more important than others, which affects the way they behave

[origin: 1300—1400 old French ierarchie, from Latin, from Greek hierarchies, from hieros “holy” + arches “ruler”] – hierarchical

**hieroglyph** n. (plural hieroglyphs) (Also hieroglyphic) a sign or picture used in a writing system, for example by the ancient Egyptians

**hieroglyphics** n. (plural hieroglyphics) (Also hieroglyphic) a system of writing, especially one from ancient Egypt, that uses pictures to represent words (Origin: 1500—1600 French hieroglyphique, from Late Latin, from Greek, from hieros “holy” + glyphein “to cut marks in a surface”) – hieroglyphic

**hi-fi** n. (plural hi-fis) (Also hi-fi) a piece of electronic equipment for playing recorded music

**high-pitched** – higher than most sounds or voices: a high-pitched voice

**piercing** – very high and loud in a way that is not nice to listen to: a piercing scream

**shrill** – high and unpleasant: a shrill whistle

**squeaky** – making very high noises that are not loud: squeaky floorboards

**high** adj. 1 at or to a level that is far above the ground: kites flying high in the sky | She held her award high above her head. 2 at or to a high value, amount, rank, etc.: Jenkins has risen high in the company. | Ribas advised the students to “aim high” (=try to be successful). 3 look/search high and low to look everywhere for someone or something: I searched high and low for the car

**high** adj. 2 adv. 1 at or to a level that is far above the ground: kites flying high in the sky | She held her award high above her head. 2 at or to a high value, amount, rank, etc.: Jenkins has risen high in the company. | Ribas advised the students to “aim high” (=try to be successful). 3 look/search high and low to look everywhere for someone or something: I searched high and low for the car

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Be left high and dry (informal) to be left without any help in a difficult situation.

high 1 n [C] 4 the highest level, number, temperature, etc. that has been recorded in a particular time period: The price of gold reached a new high yesterday. 2 a high (=high temperature) in the mid 90s

high-jump /'haɪdʒəmp/ n [C] a special pen that you use to mark written words so that you can see them more easily.

high-born adj [formal] born into the highest social class.

high-brow /'haɪbraʊ/ adj a highbrow book, movie, etc. is very serious and may be difficult to understand.

high-chair /'haɪtʃə/ n [C] a tall chair that a baby sits in to eat.

high-class adj [of good quality and style, and usually expensive: a high-class restaurant]

high-definition (abbreviation: HD) adj [only before noun] a high-definition television or computer monitor shows images very clearly.

higher education n [U] education at a college or university.

highest common factor 24, 28, and 30 is 6.

The highest common factor of 12, 24, and 30 is 6.

high-definition television or computer so that you can see them more easily.

high·born adj [formal] born into the highest social class.

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high·definition (abbreviation: HD) adj [only before noun] a high-definition television or computer monitor shows images very clearly.

higher education n [U] education at a college or university.

highest common factor n [C] MATH the largest number that a set of numbers can all be divided by exactly: The highest common factor of 12, 24, and 30 is 6.

high·explosive n [C,U] a substance that explodes with great power and violence.

high·frequency word n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a word that is used much more often than most words in speaking or writing: high-frequency words such as ‘the’ and ‘and’.

high·grade adj of high quality: high-grade motor oil.

high·heels n [plural] women’s shoes with a high raised heel at the back — high·heeled adj — see picture at SHOE.

high·jinks n [U] (old-fashioned) noisy or excited behaviour when people are having fun.

high·jump n the high jump a sport in which you run and jump over a bar that is raised higher after each successful jump — high·jumper n [C]

high·lands /’haɪlændz/ n [plural] EARTH SCIENCES an area with a lot of mountains — low·lands: the Scottish highlands — high·land adj [only before noun] — high·lander n [C]

high·level adj involving important people, especially in the government: high-level peace talks.

high·light vb [T] 1 to make a problem, subject, etc. easy to notice so people will pay attention to it: The report highlights the problem of inner-city crime.

high·light adj emphasize, stress, underline, underscore — EMPHASIZE

high·light n [C] the most important or exciting part of a movie, sports event, etc.: the highlights of our trip.

high·light·er /’haɪlitər/ n [C] a special pen that you use to mark written words so that you can see them more easily.

high·ly adv 1 very: a highly successful meeting — highly skilled workers 2 to a high level or degree: a highly paid attorney.

high·minded adj having high moral standards or principles.

High·ness /’haɪnəs/ n Your/His etc. Highness a royal title used when speaking to a king, queen, etc.

high·pitched adj a high-pitched song or voice is higher than most sounds or voices.

high·powered adj 1 very powerful: a high-powered speedboat 2 very important or successful: a high-powered businessman.

high·pressure n [C] usually singular: EARTH SCIENCES an area of high air pressure in the sky, which usually brings warm weather.

high·pressure adj 1 a high-pressure job or situation is one in which you need to work very hard to be successful 2 having or using a lot of pressure: a high-pressure hose.

high·profile adj attracting a lot of attention from people: a high-profile court case.

high·rise, high·rise·building n [C] a tall building — high·rise adj: high-rise apartment buildings.

high·roller n [C] (informal) someone who spends a lot of money, especially by betting on games, races, etc.

high·school n [C,U] a school in the U.S. and Canada for students aged 14 and over: Most high school students take three years of math. | Wendy and I were best friends in high school.

high·speed adj [only before noun] designed to travel or operate very fast: a high-speed train.

high·spirited adj having a lot of energy and liking to have fun: a high-spirited four-year-old boy.

high·strung adj nervous, and easily upset or excited: a high-strung horse.

high·tech, hi·tech /’haɪtek/ adj using the most modern information, machines, etc.: a new high-tech camera.

high·way /’haɪweɪ/ n [plural] roads that connect cities or towns: There’s always a lot of traffic on that highway.
hike /ˈhɪk/ v. [T] 1 to take control of an airplane, vehicle, etc. illegally: The plane was hijacked by terrorists. 2 to take control of something and use it for your own purposes: The protesters tried to hijack the meeting. —hijacker n. [C] —hijacking n. [C-U]
hijab /haɪˈdʒæb/ n. [C] 1 a scarf worn by Muslim women that completely covers the head and sometimes includes a veil (i.e. a thin piece of material) that covers the face except for the eyes 2 [U] SOCIAL SCIENCE the custom for some Muslim women to wear clothes that cover most of their body
hijack /ˈhɪjak/ v. [T] 1 to take control of an airplane, vehicle, etc. illegally: The plane was hijacked by terrorists. 2 to take control of something and use it for your own purposes: The protesters tried to hijack the meeting. —hijacker n. [C] —hijacking n. [C-U]
hill /hɪl/ n. [C] 1 EARTH SCIENCES an area of high land, like a small mountain: driving up a steep hill 2 over the hill (informal) no longer young, or too old to do a job well 3 the Hill POLITICS another word for CAPITOL HILL, used especially by politicians and JOURNALISTS [Origin: Old English hyll] —hilly adj.
hill-lying /ˈhɪl.lɪŋ/ adj. (pl. hilllying) [C] someone who lives in the mountains and is thought to be uneducated or stupid
hill-side /ˈhɪlsайд/ n. [C] the side of a hill
hilt /hɪlt/ n. 1 to the hilt completely or extremely: Their house had been mortgaged to the hilt: 2 [C] the handle of a sword or a large knife
him /hɪm/ pron. the object form of “he”: Why don’t you just ask him yourself? 1 The cop ordered him out of the car. [Origin: Old English]
him-self /hɪmˈself/ pron. 1 the reflexive form of “he”: Bill looked at him self in the mirror: 2 the strong form of “he,” used in order to emphasize the subject or object of a sentence:

It’s true! He told me himself. 3 (all) by himself a) without help: He tried to fix the car by himself. b) alone: Sam was all by himself on the mountain trail. 4 (all) for himself for his own use: Ben had the house to himself for a week. 5 not feel/look/seem like himself if someone does not feel like himself, he is not behaving or feeling as he usually does, because he is sick or upset
hind /haɪnd/ adj. hind legs/feet the back legs or feet of an animal → see picture on page A2
hind-er /ˈhɪndər/ v. [T] to make it difficult for someone to do something: The bad weather is hindering rescue efforts.
hind-dle /ˈhɪndəl/ n. [U] a language used in India
hind-que-ters /ˈhaɪnd.kwɛtəz/ n. [plural] (formal) the back part of an animal
hind-rance /ˈhɪndrɑːns/ n. [C] someone or something that makes it difficult for you to do something: Students’ family problems can be a hindrance to their education.
hind-sight /ˈhaɪndSiːt/ n. [U] the ability to understand something after it has happened: In hindsight, it was a terrible mistake.
Hind-du-ism /ˈhɪndu.ɪzəm/ n. [U] the main religion in India, which includes belief in REINCARNATION
hinge /ˈhɪŋ/ n. [C] a metal part that joins two things together, such as a door and a frame, so that one part can swing open and shut —hinged adj.
hinge /hɪŋ/ v. [T] to depend on something: His political future hinges on this election.
hint /hɪnt/ n. [C] 1 something that you say or do that helps someone guess what you really want: Come on, give me a hint. 2 Sue has been dropping hints (=giving hints) about what she wants for her birthday 2 a hint of sth a small amount of something: a hint of perfume in the air 3 a useful piece of advice on how to do something: a book full of hints on gardening
hint /hɪnt/ v. [T] to say something that helps someone guess what you want, or what will happen: Irene hinted that I might get a raise.
hin-ter-land /ˈhɪntər.ˈlænd/ n. the hinterland the inner part of a country, usually away from cities or the coast
hip /haɪp/ n. [C] one of the two parts on either side of your body, where your legs join your body: She stood there with her hands on her hips. [Origin: (1) Old English hippe] → see picture on page A3
hip-2 adj. (informal) modern and fashionable: a hip new comedy on NBC
hip-hop /ˈhɪp.hɒp/ n. [U] 1 a type of dance music with a strong regular beat and spoken words: 2 a type of popular culture among young people in big cities,
Hispan·ic /ˈhis·ən·ik/ adj belonging to or relating to a particular country: a class in European history.

his·tor·ic /ˈhɪs·tər·ɪk, -ˈstɑr-ɪk/ adj a historic place or event is important as part of history: important historic sites

his·tor·i·cal /ˈhɪs·tər·ɪkəl, -ˈstɑr-ɪkəl/ adj 1 relating to the study of history: a collection of historical documents 2 historical events, people, etc. really happened or existed in the past

his·tor·i·es /ˈhɪs·tər·i·zəs/ n (plural histories) 1 [U] all the things that happened in the past: Throughout history, wars have been fought over religion. 2 [U] the study of history, especially the political, social, or economic development of a particular country: a class in European history.

hit /hɪt/ v (past tense and past participle hit, present participle hitting) [T]

1 STRIKE to swing your hand, or something held in your hand, hard against someone or something: He hit the boy on the nose. | She swung the bat and hit the ball.

2 CRASH to crash into someone or something quickly and hard: Ann’s car hit a tree. | I hit my head on the table.

bump – to hit or knock against something, especially by accident: I bumped my head on the wall.

collide – to crash violently into something or someone: The two cars almost collided.

hit /hɪt/ n [U] the result of striking something: a hit single

hit·ter /ˈhɪt·ər/ v [T] to hit or throw or fire something, especially at a specific person or target: The police fired tear gas to disperse the crowd.

his·tri·on·ics /ˈhɪstrɪˈənɪks/ n. [plural] (disapproving) behavior that is very emotional but is not sincere —histrionic adj

hit·ter /ˈhɪt·ər/ v [T] to make a sound using your hand, especially against someone or something: The boy hit his hand against the door to make a noise.
hit

hit 1 n. [C] 1 a small problem that causes a delay: The performance went off without a hitch (=happened with no problems).

hit 2 n. [C] 1 a small problem that causes a delay: The performance went off without a hitch (=happened with no problems).

hit 3 n. [C] 1 a small problem that causes a delay: The performance went off without a hitch (=happened with no problems).

hit 4 n. [C] 1 a small problem that causes a delay: The performance went off without a hitch (=happened with no problems).

hit 5 n. [C] 1 a small problem that causes a delay: The performance went off without a hitch (=happened with no problems).

hit 6 n. [C] 1 a small problem that causes a delay: The performance went off without a hitch (=happened with no problems).

hit 7 n. [C] 1 a small problem that causes a delay: The performance went off without a hitch (=happened with no problems).

hit 8 n. [C] 1 a small problem that causes a delay: The performance went off without a hitch (=happened with no problems).

hit 9 n. [C] 1 a small problem that causes a delay: The performance went off without a hitch (=happened with no problems).

hit 10 n. [C] 1 a small problem that causes a delay: The performance went off without a hitch (=happened with no problems).

hit back v. phr. to attack or criticize someone who is attacking or criticizing you: Today the President hit back at his critics.

hit on sth v. phr. to have a good idea about something, often by chance: Turner may have hit on a solution.

hit sb up for sth v. phr. (spoken) to ask someone for something: Mitch hit him up for a loan.

hit 2 n. [C] 1 a movie, song, play, etc. that is very successful: Her first novel was a big hit.

hit 3 n. [C] 1 a movie, song, play, etc. that is very successful: Her first novel was a big hit.

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hit 10 n. [C] 1 a movie, song, play, etc. that is very successful: Her first novel was a big hit.

hit-and-miss adj. (informal) done in a way that is not planned or organized well

hit-and-run adj. a hit-and-run accident is one in which a car driver hits someone and then drives away without stopping to help

hitch 1 v. phr. [1] (informal) to travel by asking for free rides in other people’s cars: Hitchhiking. We hitched a ride with a couple from Florida. 2 [T] to fasten something to something else: Dad finished hitching the trailer to the car. 3 get hitched (informal) to get married

hitch 2 v. phr. to pull a piece of clothing up: Bill hitched up his pants.

hitchhike /’hɪtʃhaɪk/ v. [I] to travel by asking for free rides in other people’s cars —hitchhiker n. [C] —hitchhiking n. [U]

hi-tech /’hʌɪtʃtɛk/ adj. another spelling of HIGH-TECH

hit-and-run accident is one in which a car driver hits someone and then drives away without stopping to help

hit the spot n. (informal) to be liked very much by someone:

hit the hay/sack v. phr. (informal) to get out of a way that is not planned or organized well

hit the spot n. (informal) to be liked very much by someone:

hit 2 n. [C] 1 a small problem that causes a delay: The performance went off without a hitch (=happened with no problems).

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hit 10 n. [C] 1 a small problem that causes a delay: The performance went off without a hitch (=happened with no problems.).
hob·by /ˈhəbə/ n. (plural hobbies or hobies) [C] (old-fashioned) someone who travels around and has no home or regular job

hock·ey /ˈhɔki/ n. [U] also ice hockey a sport played on ice in which players use long curved sticks to try to hit a hard flat round object into a goal

ho·bo /ˈhoʊboʊ/ n. [plural hoboes or hobos] [C] (informal) someone who travels around and has no home or regular job

ho·posed /ˈhaʊpəzd/ adj. a lot of things put together with no order or arrangement: The cafe is decorated with a hodgepodge of little knick-knacks and souvenirs.

ho·me /həma/ n. [C] a garden tool with a long handle, used for making the soil loose and for removing wild plants —ho·me v. [U]

hog·ged /ˈhɑɡd/ v. (hogged, hogging) [T] (informal) to use all of something for yourself in a way that is roughly or completely unfair: My sister was hogging the mirror.

ho·min·al /ˈhoʊmɪnəl/ adj. (informal) disappointing or boring: a ho-hum movie

ho·ist·ed /ˈhoʊɪst/ v. [T] to raise or lift something, especially using ropes or a special machine

ho·ist·ed /ˈhoʊɪst/ n. [C] a piece of equipment used for lifting heavy things

ho·key·play /ˈhoʊkɪпл/ adj. (informal, disapproving) expressing emotions in a way that seems old-fashioned, silly, or too simple: a hokey love song

ho·ld·ed /ˈhoʊld/ v. (past tense and past participle held) 1 in your hands/arms [T] to have something firmly in your hands or arms: Will you hold my purse for a minute? | Hold my hand when we cross the street. | He held it carefully in his hands. | I held her tight.| a couple holding hands (=holding each other’s hands)

hold·up /ˈhoʊldʌp/ n. (informal) to take hold of something suddenly or violently: He grabbed the bag and ran.

hold·up /ˈhoʊldʌp/ v. (hold up) to keep or contain something: The files are held on computer. | That closet holds our winter clothes.

hold·up /ˈhoʊldʌp/ adj. to have a particular position, job, or level of achievement: The permit allows foreign workers to hold jobs in the U.S. | She was the first woman to hold high office. | He holds the record for the 10,000 meters race.

hold·up /ˈhoʊldʌp/ n. (informal) to continue at a particular level, rate, or number, or to make something do this: Hold your speed at fifty miles an hour. | Housing prices are holding steady.

hold·up /ˈhoʊldʌp/ v. (hold) (spoken) used in order to tell someone to wait, or to stop doing something

ho·not·ed /ˈhoʊnɔt/ v. (hated, hating) [T] to be in debt

hug·ged /ˈhʌg/ v. (hugged, hugging) [T] (informal) to hug, embrace, cuddle, wrap your arms around sb

hold·up /ˈhoʊldʌp/ adj. to have a particular quality: The new drug holds promise for cancer sufferers.

hold·up /ˈhoʊldʌp/ n. (informal) to keep a person or animal in a place where he, she, or it cannot leave: Police are holding two suspects. | The tigers are held in cages until they can be released in the wild. | He was held hostage/prisoner/captive for two years.

hold·up /ˈhoʊldʌp/ v. (hold) (informal) to support the weight of
hold

something: I wasn’t sure the branch would hold him.

17 think/believe [T] (formal) to think or believe something: He disagrees with most of the views/opinions held by Republican politicians. | The theory holds that tax cuts help economic growth.

18 hold true/good (formal) to be true in particular situations: I think her statement holds true for older women (is true about them). [Origin: Old English hældan] → hold your breath at breath; hold your horses! at horse; hold sway at sway

hold sb against sb phr. v. to blame someone for something s/he has done: If the economy worsens, voters are likely to hold it against him.

hold back phr. v.

1 hold sth ↔ back to control something or make it stay in one place: The police couldn’t hold the crowds back.

2 hold (sth ↔) back to stop yourself from showing a particular feeling or saying something: She struggled to hold back her tears.

3 hold sb/sth back to prevent someone or something from developing or improving: Your son’s reading problems are holding him back.

hold at hold sb/sth back to control something or make it stay in one place: The police couldn’t hold the crowds back.

hold sb against sb phr. v. to blame someone for something s/he has done: If the economy worsens, voters are likely to hold it against him.

hold out phr. v.

1 hold out hope/the prospect etc. to refuse to tell someone something s/he wants or needs to know

2 hold out hope/the prospect etc. to refuse to accept less than you have asked for: He hasn’t signed a contract; he’s holding out for more money.

hold on at hold on to continue to defend yourself, or keep on refusing to do something: Some of the council members are holding out against the changes.

hold out hope/the prospect etc. to say that something may happen: The doctors don’t hold out much hope.

3 if a supply of something holds out, there is still some of it left: We talked for as long as the wine held out.

hold out for sth phr. v. to refuse to accept less than you have asked for: He hasn’t signed a contract; he’s holding out for more money.

hold on to continue to do something difficult until it gets better: The Rangers held on to win the game in the final period. The play has been held over for another week.

hold sb to sth phr. v. to make someone do what s/he has promised to do: “He said he would do it.” “Well, you’d better hold him to it.”

hold together phr. v.

1 hold sb ↔ together if a group, family, organization, etc. holds together, or something holds it together, it stays together: The children are the only thing holding their marriage together.

2 to remain whole, without breaking: I hope the car holds together long enough to get us to Fresno.

hold up phr. v.

1 hold sth ↔ up to make someone or something late: I got held up in traffic.

2 hold up sth to try to steal money from a store, bank, etc. using a gun: Two men held up the convenience store.

3 hold sth ↔ up to support something: Posts hold up the tin roof.

4 to remain strong or effective: The theory didn’t hold up in practice.

hold2 n.

1 [singular, U] the action of holding something: He grabbed/took/caught hold of my arm. 2 get (a) hold of sth to find someone or something for a particular purpose: Were you able to get a hold of Mike? [See if you can get hold of an overhead projector.]

3 on hold a) waiting on the telephone before speaking to someone: His secretary put me on hold. b) if something is on hold, it is going to be done or dealt with later: Her own plans had to be put on hold while she took care of her mother.

4 [singular] control, power, or influence over something or someone: The rebels were tightening their hold over the countryside.

5 take hold to start to have an effect on someone or something: The ceasefire took hold in December.

6 [C] the part of a ship where goods are stored

hold-er /ˈhouldər/ n. [C] 1 someone who has control of or owns a place, position, or thing: Only ticket holders will be admitted. 2 something that holds or contains something else: a napkin holder

hold-ing /ˈhouldɪŋ/ n. [C] something that you own or rent, especially land or part of a company

holding company n. [C] a company that owns a controlling number of shares in other companies

hold-o-ver /ˈhouldəvər/ n. [C] a feeling, idea, fashion, etc. from the past that has continued to the
present: The robes that judges wear are a holdover from a time when all important people wore robes.

**hold-up** /ˈhouldəp/ n [C] 1 a delay, especially one caused by traffic 2 an attempt to rob someone, especially using a gun

**hole** /ˈhOIl/ n [C] 1 an empty or open space in something solid: a hole in my sock | The dog dug a hole in the yard.

**holiness** /ˈholiNs/ n 1 the quality of being pure and holy 2 Your/His Holiness a title used for talking to or about some religious leaders, especially the Pope

**holistic** /ˈhOlstIk/ adj, concerning the whole of something, rather than its parts: Some doctors are interested in holistic medicine (=medicine that treats the whole person, not just the illness)

**holi-day** /ˈhOliDeI/ n [C] a day when you do not have to go to work, school, etc.: July 1 is a national holiday in Canada. [Origin: Old English holi̊dæg “holi day”]

**holi-ness** /ˈholIness/ n 1 the quality of being pure and holy 2 Your/His Holiness a title used for talking to or about some religious leaders, especially the Pope

**holi-wood** /ˈholIwud/ n [U] a special picture made with a laser that looks as if it is not flat [Origin: 1900–2000 Greek holos “whole” + English -gram]

**hol-o-gram** /ˈholOgram/ n [U] a special picture made with a laser that looks as if it is not flat [Origin: 1900–2000 Greek holos “whole” + English -gram]

**hol-ster** /ˈholstər/ n [C] a leather object that you use for carrying a gun

**hol-ly** /ˈhOlli/ adj (comparative holier, superlative holiest) 1 relating to God or religion [sacred] 2 the holy city of Jerusalem 2 very religious and morally pure: a holy man 3 holy cow/mackerel/moly (spoken) used in order to express surprise, admiration, or fear [Origin: Old English halig]

**Holy Ghost** n the Holy Spirit

**holy grail** /ˈholi ˈgreI/ n [singular] 1 something that you try very hard to get or achieve: A cure for AIDS has become something of a medical holy grail. 2 the Holy Grail the cup believed to have been used by Jesus Christ before his death. In stories, especially stories about King Arthur, people search for this cup.
Holy Land

**Holy Land** *n.* the Holy Land the parts of the Middle East where the events in the Bible happened.

**Holy Spirit** *n.* the Holy Spirit God in the form of a spirit, according to the Christian religion

**hom-age** /h*om*æ/ *n.* [singular, U] (formal) something that you say or do to show respect for an important person: The visitors paid homage to the war veterans. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French hommage, from homme “man, man who owes duty to a ruler”]

**home1** /hoʊm/ *n.* 1 [CU] the place where you usually live, especially with your family: I decided just to stay at home. | I’ve been living at home (living with my parents) for the past two years.

**THE THESAURUS**
- **house** — the house, apartment, or room where someone lives: Let’s go over to Dave’s house. | place (informal) — the house, apartment, or room where someone lives: Do you want to come back to my place for coffee?
- **residence** (formal) — the place where you live: a private residence
- **dwelling** (formal) — a house, apartment, etc., where people live: the cliff dwellings in Colorado, where the Anasazi Indians used to live
- **abode** (formal) — the place where you live, used especially in literature: In Norse mythology, Valhalla is the abode of fallen warriors

**home2** *adv.* 1 to or at the place where you live: Hi, honey, I’m home. | Come on, Andy, it’s time to go home. | Many kids come home to an empty house. | I should get home in time for dinner.

> Don’t say “go/get home” at dinner. 2 take home to earn a particular amount of money after tax has been taken away: I take home about $200 a week. 3 drive/hammer sth home to make someone understand what you mean by saying it in a very clear and determined way: We need to hammer home the message that drugs are dangerous. 4 hit home if something hits home, it makes you realize or understand something more clearly: She said I was bullying her, and that really hit home.

**home3** *adj.* 1 relating to or belonging to your home or family, or done at home: My home town is Matamata. | What’s your home address? | some good home cooking (meals cooked by your family)

2 playing on your own sports field rather than an opponent’s field: away: The home team is ahead by four runs.

**home4** *v.* home in on sth phr. v. to aim exactly at something and move directly toward it: A rescue plane homed in on the location of the crash.

**home-boy** /ˈhounbɒɪ/ *n.* [C] (slang) a male HOMEMY

**home-com-ing** /ˈhounkæmɪŋ/ *n.* [C] 1 an occasion when someone comes back to his/her home after being away for a long time 2 an occasion when former students return to their school or college

**home-land** /ˈhounlænd/ *n.* [C] the country where you were born

**home-less** /ˈhounlɪs/ *adj.* 1 the homeless people who do not have a place to live, and who often live in the streets 2 without a home: The war left a lot of people homeless.

**home-ly** /ˈhounlɪ/ *adj.* a homely person is not very attractive

**home-made** /ˈhounmeɪd/ *adj.* made at home and not bought from a store: homemade jam

**home-mak-er** /ˈhounmɛkər/ *n.* [C] someone who works at home cooking and cleaning, and does not have another job

**home-office** /ˈhounəfɪs/ *n.* [C] an office you have in your house so that you can do your job at home

**home-me-op-a-thy** /ˈhounmiəpəθi/ *n.* [U] a system of medicine in which someone who is sick is given very small amounts of a substance that has the same effects as the disease [Origin: 1800—1900 German homöopathie, from Greek homöo “like” + pathos “suffering”] —homeopathic /ˌhounmeɪpəθɪk/ adj.

**home-o-sta-sis** /ˌhounəˈstæsɪs/ *n.* [U] biology the process in which a living organism or cell stays in the same state even when its environment changes

**home page, home-page** /ˈhounpɛɡ/ *n.* [C] it the first page of a website on the Internet, which usually has links to the other parts of the website

**home plate** /ˈhounpiːt/ *n.* [U] in a game of baseball, the place where you stand to hit the ball, which is also the last place the player who is running must touch in order to get a point

**home-er** /ˈhounər/ *n.* [C] a home run —home run *v.* [I]

**home-room** /ˈhounrʊm, -rʊm/ *n.* [C] the room where students go at the beginning of the school day, or at the beginning of each semester

**home run** *n.* [C] a long hit in baseball that lets the
player run around all the bases and get a point

**home·shopping** n [U] shopping that you do at home by telephone, mail, or Internet, buying things that you have seen on the television or Internet

**home·sick** /'həməˌsɪk/ adj: feeling sad because you are away from your home: I felt homesick already for my family. —**homesickness** n [U]

**home·stead** /'həməˌsted/ n [C] a farm and the area of land and buildings around it, especially one that was originally given to someone by the government —**homestead** v [I,T]

**home·stand·er** /'həməˌstedər/ n [C] **HISTORY** in the past, homesteaders were people who owned an area of land that was given to them by the government according to a law called the Homestead Act

**home·ward** /'həməˌwərd/ adj: going toward home —**homeward** adv

**home·work** /'həməˌwɜrk/ n [U] 1 work for school that a student does at home —**housework**: Have you done your homework? 2 do (sb's) homework to prepare for something by finding out information: Before the interview, do some homework about the company.

**hom·ey**1 /ˈhɔmɨ/ adj: comfortable and pleasant, like home: The restaurant had a nice homey atmosphere.

**honey**2 n [C] (slang) a friend, or someone who comes from your area of GANG

**hom·i·ci·dal** /ˈhɔmɨˌsɪdəl/,ˈhəʊ-/adj: likely to murder someone

**hom·i·cide** /ˈhɔmɨˌsɪd/ n [U] **LAW** the crime of murder [Origin: 1200—1300 French, Latin homicidium, from homo “man” + caedere “to kill”]

**hom·i·noid** /ˈhɔmɨˌnɔɪd/ n [C] **BIOLOGY** a member of a group of animals which includes humans and also the animals from which humans developed

**hom·i·noid** /ˈhɔmɨˌnɔɪd/,ˈhəʊ-/adj: 1 similar to a human 2 **BIOLOGY** belonging to a group of animals that includes humans and APEs

**ho·mo·ge·ne·ous** /ˈhɑməˌdʒiənəs/, -nəs/ adj: a chemical substance consisting of two or more different substances that have completely combined together, so that all parts of the mixture look the same [1876] solution

**ho·mo·ge·nized** /ˈhɑməˌdʒiəˌnaizd/ adj: homogenized milk has had its cream mixed in with the milk

**hom·o·graph** /ˈhɑməˌɡrɑf/,ˈhɑʊ-/n [C] **ENG. LANG. ARTS** a word that is spelled the same as another, but is different in meaning, origin, grammar, or pronunciation. For example, the noun “record” is a homograph of the verb “record.” [Origin: 1800—1900 Greek homo- “same” + -graphos “written”]

**ho·mo·lo·gous** /ˈhɑməˌləˈgəs/ adj: 1 **BIOLOGY** relating to two CHROMOSOMES that have the same form and structure 2 **BIOLOGY** relating to parts of a person’s or animal’s body which evolved (developed) from the same animal, and which now look different or have a different purpose: a homologous structure

**hom·o·nym** /ˈhɑməˌnɪm/ n [C] **ENG. LANG. ARTS** a word that sounds the same and is spelled the same as another word, but has a different meaning. For example, the noun “bear” and the verb “bear” are homonyms. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin homonymum, from Greek, from homos + onyma “name”]

**ho·mo·phi·bi·a** /ˈhɑməˌfəbɪə/ n [U] hatred and fear of homosexuals [Origin: 1900—2000 homosexual + -phobia] —**homophobic** adj

**THE SAURUS** prejudiced, intolerance, sexism

**hom·o·phone** /ˈhɑməˌfɔn/,ˈhɑʊ-/n [C] **ENG. LANG. ARTS** a word that sounds the same as another word, but is different in spelling or meaning. For example, “pair” and “pear” are homophones.

**ho·mo·sex·u·al** /ˈhɑməˌsɛksəˈjuːəl/ adj: a member of a group of animals which includes humans and also the animals from which humans developed

**ho·mo·zy·gous** /ˈhɑməˌzaɪˈɡəs/ adj: relating to two parts of a CHROMOSOME that have the same or have an identical or having the same gene at a specific location on a chromosome.

**hon·ey** — [T] 1 to improve as kill: Players must practice to hone their skills. 2 to make a knife, sword, etc. sharp

**hon·est** — adj: 1 someone who is honest does not lie, cheat, or steal [ANT: dishonest]: an honest, hardworking man 2 not hiding the truth or the facts about something: The honest answer was that I didn’t know. 3 I need you to be honest with me.

**THE SAURUS** frank: honest and direct in the way that you speak: To be frank, I don’t like him very much. candid: telling the truth, even when the truth
honestly

may be unpleasant or embarrassing. It sounds like you need to have a candid talk with him.
direct – saying exactly what you mean in an honest and clear way: direct criticism
upfront – talking or behaving in a direct and honest way: Parents need to be upfront with their kids about the risks of drugs and alcohol.
straight – honest and direct and telling the truth: Are you being straight with me?
straightforward – honest and not hiding what you think: He seems like a straightforward guy.
blunt – speaking in an honest way even if it upsets people. She was blunt about her feelings.
forthright – saying honestly what you think, in a way that may seem rude. She answered the questions in a forthright manner.

3 honest/to be honest (spoken) said to emphasize that what you are saying is true: We didn’t think of that, to be honest with you. 4 honest mistake a mistake you make when you did not intend to deceive anyone or be cruel: (spoken) honesty and decency.

In all honesty, we made a lot of mistakes.
honesty and decency.

honestly about her problems.

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honesty and decency.
hook up with sb (phr. v. to meet someone and become friendly with him/her or start a romantic relationship with him/her)

hooked /hʊkt/ adj 1 be/get hooked on sth (informal) a) to be or become very interested in something and want to do or see it a lot: We’re trying to get kids hooked on books. b) to be unable to stop taking a drug (informal) addicted 2 shaped like a hook: a hooked nose

hook-er /ˈhʊkər/ n. [C] (informal) a PROSTITUTE

Hooke’s law /ˈhjuːks/ n. [C] physics a scientific rule stating that the amount an ELASTIC material stretches, is pressed, etc. is directly connected to the amount of force being used

hook-y /ˈhjuːki/ n. (informal) play hooky to stay away from school without permission

hoo-gan /ˈhuːɡan/ n. [C] a noisy violent person who causes trouble by fighting or damaging things

hook /hʊk/ n. 1 [C] a circular piece of wood, metal, plastic, etc.: hoop earrings | a basketball hoop (=what you throw the ball through) 2 hoops (plural) (informal) basketball: The guys are out shooting hoops (playing basketball).

hoo-ray /ˈhuːreɪ/ interjection shouted when you are very excited and happy about something

hoot1 /hʊt/ n. [C] 1 the sound made by an owl or a ship’s horn 2 a shout or laugh that shows you think something is funny, exciting, or stupid: hoots of laughter 3 be a hoot (spoken) to be a lot of fun 4 not give a hoot (spoken) to not care or be interested in something

hoot2 v. [IT] if an owl or a ship’s horn hoots, it makes a loud clear noise 2 to shout or laugh loudly because you think something is funny or stupid

hooves /huvz, hUvz/ n. a plural of HOOF

hop /hɒp/ v. (hopped, hopping) [I] 1 to move by making short quick jumps ➔ see picture at JUMP

JUMP

2 (informal) to get into, onto, or out of something, for example a vehicle: Hop in and I’ll give you a ride.

hop2 n. [C] 1 a short jump 2 short hop (informal) a short trip by airplane

hope1 /həʊp/ v. [IT] to want something to happen or be true: I hope (that) you feel better soon. | We hope to reduce our costs. | Leaders are hoping for a quick end to the fighting. | You just do what you can and hope for the best (=hope a situation will end well). | “Can I help you?” “I hope so (=I hope this will happen).” | “Do you think it’s going to rain?” “I hope not!” (=I hope this will not happen)

hope2 n. 1 [C] usually singular, U the feeling that good things can or will happen: The new treatment gives sufferers hope to cancer patients (=makes them have hope). | The report expresses little hope that the economy will improve soon. | our hopes for peace | We have high hopes (=strong feelings that something good will happen) for this year’s team. 2 [C, U] a chance of succeeding or of something good happening: Many of these children have no hope of going to college. | There is still a faint hope that the two sides will reach an agreement. 3 [C] something that you hope will happen: her hopes and fears for the future 4 in the hope that of sth if you do something in the hope that you will get a particular result, you do it, even though you cannot be sure of this result: Her parents put her in a new school, in the hope that her work would improve. 5 don’t get your hopes up (spoken) used in order to tell someone that something s/he is hoping for is not likely to happen

hope-ful /ˈhəʊpfl/ adj 1 believing that what you want is likely to happen: We’re hopeful about our chances of winning. | I’m hopeful that the situation will improve. 2 making you feel that what you want is likely to happen: There are hopeful signs that an agreement will be reached. —hopefulness n. [U]

hope-ful-ly /ˈhəʊpflɪ/ adv. 1 a way of saying what you hope will happen, which some people think is not correct: Hopefully, I’ll be home early. 2 in a hopeful way: They talked hopefully about their futures.

hope-less /ˈhəʊplɪs/ adj. 1 without any chance of success or improvement: the hopeless poverty of the inner cities 2 feeling no hope, or showing this —hopelessly adv. —hopelessness n. [U]

hop-skotch /ˈhɒpskɒtʃ/ n. [U] a game in which children jump on squares drawn on the ground

horde /ˈhɔrd/ n. [C] a large crowd moving in a noisy uncontrolled way: hordes of tourists

hor-ri-zo-n /ˈhaʊrəraɪzn/ n. 1 the horizon the place where the land or ocean seems to meet the sky: a ship on the horizon 2 horizons (plural) the limit of your ideas, knowledge, and experience: I took an evening class to broaden my horizons. 3 on the horizon seeming likely to happen in the future: There may be a recession on the horizon. [Origin: 1300—1400 Late Latin, Greek, from horizon “to limit”]

hor-i-zon-tal /ˈhaʊəraɪzontəl, hər-ə-/ adj. flat and level: a horizontal surface —horizontally adv. ➔ see picture at LINE

hor-mone /ˈhɔrmən/ n. [C] biology a substance
produced by your body that influences its growth, development, and condition —hormonal

horn n. 1 [C.U] a hard pointed thing that grows in pairs on the heads of cows, goats, etc., or the substance this is made of → antlers → picture on page A2 2 [C] the thing in a car, truck, etc. that you push to make a sound as a warning: Someone was honking/blowing a horn (=made a noise with the horn) behind him. 3 [C] a trumpet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THESAURUS</th>
<th>bad, awful, terrible, horrible, appalling, horrific</th>
<th>BAD²</th>
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2 extremely bad or difficult: Traffic was horrendous on the freeway.

<table>
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<th>THESAURUS</th>
<th>horrible, awful, terrible, dreadful</th>
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hors d’oeuvres n. [C] a small amount of food that is served before people sit down at the table for the main meal

horse1 n. [C] 1 a large strong animal that people ride on and use for pulling heavy things → pony: A girl was riding a white horse. (a horse race → picture at TARM) 2 hold your horses! (spoken) said when you want someone to wait or to stop doing something [Origin: Old English horph]

horse² v. horse around phr. v. (informal) to play in a rough and silly way

horse-back n. [U] [pl. horseback] riding the activity of riding a horse for pleasure 2 on horseback riding a horse: two men on horseback

horse-power n. [pl. horsepower] (written abbreviation hp) [C] a unit for measuring the power of an engine

horse-shoe n. [pl. horseshoes] [U] a curved piece of iron that is attached to the bottom of a horse’s foot to protect it 2 horseshoes [U] an outdoor game in which horseshoes are thrown at a post

hori-tu-culture n. [pl. horticulture] [U] the practice or science of growing plants [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin hortus "garden" + English culture] —horticultural

hose n. 1 [C,U] a long rubber or plastic tube that can be moved and bent, used to put water onto plants, fires, etc., or to allow liquids or air to flow through an engine, etc. 2 [plural] pantyhose

hose² v. hose down phr. v. to wash or pour water over someone or something, using a hose: Would you hose down the car for me?

hos-pice n. [pl. hospices] [C] a special hospital where people who are dying are cared for

hos-pi-tal n. [C] a building where sick or injured people receive medical treatment: Rick’s dad is still in the hospital (=being cared for in a hospital). He was unconscious and had to be taken/rushed to the hospital. | His wife had been admitted to/released from the hospital the day before. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French, Medival Latin hospitale “place to stay at,” from Latin hospitātis “of a guest”]
hos·tel /ˈhɒstəl/ n [U] friendly behavior toward visitors

hos·tal·i·za·tion /ˈhɒs(t)ələˌzeɪʃn/ n [U] —hospitalization

host /ˈhɒst/ n [C] 1 the person at a party who invited the guests and organized the party ➔ host·ess: Our host greeted us at the door. 2 someone who introduces and talks to the guests on a television or radio show: a game show host 3 a country or organization that provides the space, equipment, etc. for a special event: The bookstore will host a poetry reading.

host·age /ˈhɒstɪdʒ/ n [C] a person who is kept as a prisoner by an enemy, so that the other side will do what the enemy demands ➔ captive: Three nurses were taken/hosted hostage (=caught and used as hostages) by the rebels.

host·el /ˈhɒstəl/ n [C] a cheap place for young people to stay when they are traveling

host·ess /ˈhɒstɪs/ n [C] 1 the woman at a party who invited the guests and organized the party 2 a woman who takes people to their seats in a restaurant

host·ile /ˈhɒstɪl/ adj 1 very unfriendly and ready to fight or argue with someone: a hostile audience 2 opposing a plan or idea very strongly: Several unions are hostile to the proposals. 3 belonging to an enemy: hostile territory 4 difficult to live in: Plants such as cacti can survive in hostile environments. 5 hostile takeover/bid a situation in which a company tries to buy another company which does not want to be bought ➔ hostile toward immigrants?

host·il·i·ty /ˈhɒstɪləti/ n 1 [U] unfriendly and angry feelings or behavior: Why is there so much hostility toward immigrants? 2 [U] strong opposition to a plan or idea: There’s a certain amount of hostility to the changes.

hot /hɒt/ adj (comparative hotter, superlative hottest) 1 high in temperature ➔ cold: Be careful — the soup’s hot. | a hot shower | It’s hot (=the weather is hot) today. | The Mojave Desert is the hottest place in America. | We were all hot and tired. | a steaming/piping/boiling hot cup of coffee | a scorching/broiling/boiling hot day in August | The metal became red hot (=extremely hot).

hot·dog /ˈhɑt.dɑg/ n [C] a long sausage (tube-shaped piece of cooked meat), eaten in a long bun (=type of bread)

ho·tel /ˈhɒtel/ n [C] a large building where people pay to stay for a short time: I prefer to stay
hot flash

in a small hotel. | We checked into our hotel by six. [Origin: 1600–1700 French hôtel, from Old French hôtel] 498

hot-head /hoʊˈtɛd/ n. [C] someone who gets angry orExcited easily and does things too quickly, without thinking —hotheaded adj

hot key n. [C] one or more keys that you can press on a computer keyboard to make the computer quickly do a particular set of actions

hot-line /ˈhɒtlain/ n. [C] a special telephone number that people can call for quick help with questions or problems: a suicide hotline

hot-ly /ˈhɒtlɪ/ adv. 1 in an angry or excited way: a hotly debated/disputed issue 2 done with a lot of energy or effort: the hotly contested race for governor

hot plate, hot-plate /ˈhɒtplɛt/ n. [C] a small piece of equipment with a flat heated top, used for cooking food

hot rod n. [C] (informal) a car that you have put a powerful engine into

hot-shot /ˈhɒtʃɔt/ n. [C] (informal, disapproving) someone who is very successful and confident —hotshot adj.: a hotshot lawyer

hot spot n. [C] 1 a place where there is likely to be fighting or a particular problem: hot spots around the globe 2 physics a place where there is a lot of heat or radiation 3 if an area on a computer screen that you click on in order to make other pictures, words, etc. appear

hot-tempered adj. tending to become angry very easily

hot tub n. [C] a heated bathtub that several people can sit in

hot-water bottle n. [C] a rubber container filled with hot water, used to make a bed warm

hot-wire v. [T] (informal) to start the engine of a vehicle without a key, by using the wires of the ignition system

hound /ˈhaund/ v. [T] to keep following someone and asking him/her questions in an annoying or threatening way: Celebrities are hounded by reporters.

hound n. [C] a dog used for hunting

hour /ˈhaʊr/ n. 1 [C] a unit for measuring time. There are 60 minutes in one hour: It takes two hours to get here from the airport. I’ll be home in an hour. We met for an hour over lunch. Paul should have been here a half hour/half an hour (=30 minutes) ago. A bomb exploded in the airport just hours before (=a few hours before) the President’s arrival. A ten-hour trip (=one that is ten hours long) / a top speed of 120 miles per hour 2 Don’t say “a ten hours trip.” 3 [C] the distance you can travel in an hour: The lake is an hour from Hartford. 3 [singular] a time of day when a new hour starts: Classes begin on the hour (=exactly at 1 o’clock, 2 o’clock, etc.). 4 [C] a particular period or point in time during the day or night: I’ll go to the store on my lunch hour. 5 [C] an important time in history or in your life: You were there in my hour of need (=when I needed help). 6 hours [plural] a) the period of time when a store or business is open, or when a particular activity happens: The mall’s opening hours are from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. | Please phone during office hours. | What are the visiting hours (=the time when you can visit) at the hospital? | The inventory will be done after hours (=when the store is closed). b) (informal) a long time: She spends hours on the phone. 7 at all hours at any time during the day and night: People wander through the lobby at all hours. [Origin: Old French heure, from Latin hora, from Greek]

hour-glass /ˈaʊrɡlæs/ n. [C] a glass container for measuring time, in which sand moves from the top half through a narrow middle part to the bottom half in exactly one hour

hour-ly /ˈhaʊrli/ adj., adv. 1 happening or done every hour: an hourly news bulletin | Trains from Boston arrive hourly.

hourly pay/fees etc. the amount you earn or charge for every hour you work

house /ˈhaʊs/ n. (plural houses /ˈhaʊzəz/) 1 [C] a building that you live in, especially one that is intended to be used by one family: I’m going over to Dean’s house. a three-bedroom house b) Every room in the house was cluttered with books. c) You’re welcome to stay at my house.
household /ˈhaus,kiːp/ n. [C] all the people who live in a house; Be quiet, or you'll wake the whole house! 3 [C] a building used for a particular purpose or to keep a particular thing in: the Opera House 4 [C] a) POLITICS one of the groups of people who make the laws of a state or country: The President will speak to both houses of Congress on Thursday. b) the House POLITICS the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 5 [C] a company, especially one involved in a particular area of business: America’s oldest publishing house 6 [C] the part of a theater where people sit, or the people in it: There was a full house (every seat was full) at Friday’s performance. 7 be on the house (spoken) if drinks or meals in a restaurant are on the house, they are free 8 also house music U [C] a type of modern dance music [ORIGIN: Old English bus] house /ˈhaus/ v. [T] 1 to provide someone with a place to live: More than 150,000 prisoners are housed in 32 prisons. 2 if a building houses something, that thing is kept there

house arrest n. be under house arrest to not be allowed to leave your house by the government or police

house-bound /ˈhausbɒund/ adj. not able to leave your house, especially because you are sick or old

house-broken /ˈhaus,brʊkən/ adj. a pet animal that is housebroken has been trained not to make the house dirty with its URINE or other body waste

household /ˈhaus,hol/ n. [C] all the people who live together in one house

household chores 2 be a household name/word to be famous or known about by many people

house-keep-ing /ˈhaus,kiːpɪŋ/ n. [U] 1 the work that needs to be done in a house, hotel, etc. to keep it clean. 2 the department in a large building such as a hotel or hospital that is in charge of keeping the building clean inside

House of Representatives n. the House of Representatives POLITICS the larger of the two groups of people who are part of the government and who make the laws in countries such as the U.S. and Australia → SENATE

house-plant /ˈhaus,plɑnt/ n. [C] a plant that is grown indoors for decoration

house-sit v. [I] to take care of someone’s house while s/he is away

house-wares /ˈhausˌwɛrз/ n. [plural] things used in the home, such as plates and lamps

house-warm-ing /ˈhaus,wɔrnɪŋ/ n. [C] a party that you give to celebrate moving into a new house

house-wife /ˈhausˌwɪf(ə)/ n. (plural housewives /ˈhausˌwɪvz/) a married woman who works at home doing the cooking, cleaning, etc. → HOMEMAKER

house-work /ˈhausˌwɜrk/ n. [U] the work that you do to take care of a house, for example cleaning and washing clothes → HOMEWORK

housing de,velopment n. [C] a number of houses built in the same area at the same time, usually in a similar style

housing ,project n. [C] a group of houses or apartments for poor families, usually built with money from the government

how-el /ˈhaʊəl,ˈhaʊ-əl/ n. [C] (literary) a small dirty place where someone lives

how-er /ˈhaʊər/ v. [I] 1 if a bird, insect, or HELICOPTER hovers, it stays in one place in the air. 2 to stay in the same place, especially because you are waiting for something: Her family hovered at her bedside. 3 to stay close to a particular amount: The temperature hovered just above freezing.

how /haʊ/ adv., conjunction 1 used in order to ask about or explain the way something happens or is done: How do you spell your name? | Martin explained how the system worked. | The advisor can show you how to apply for the loan. 2 used in order to ask about the amount, size, or degree of something: How old is Debbie? | How long have you been here? | How much are the tickets? 3 used in order to ask about someone’s health: How is your mother these days? 4 used in order to ask someone about his/her opinion or his/her experience of something: “How do I look?” “Great!” | How was your
SPOKEN PHRASES

7 how are you?/how's it going?/how are you doing? used when asking someone if they are well and happy: So, how's it going at work? 8 how about ...? used when asking someone if they are well and happy: I'm busy tonight, but how about tomorrow? 9 how come? used when asking why something has happened: Why did you do that? 10 how do you know? used when asking why someone is sure about something: He's not back yet.” “How do you know?” 11 how can/could sb do sth? said when you are very surprised by something or disapprove strongly of it: How could you say that to her? 12 how do you do? (formal) said when you meet someone for the first time.

how-dy /ˈhaʊdi/ (spoken, informal, humorous) used in order to say “hello” in an informal, usually humorous way.

how-ever /ˈhauvər/ adv 1 used in order to add an idea or fact that is surprising or seems very different from what you have just said: It is a serious disease that is, however, easy to treat. 2 although used in order to say that it does not matter how big, good, serious, etc. something is: However difficult it is for you to accept, it is the truth.

however /ˈhauvər/ conjunction in whatever way: However you do it, I’m sure it will be good.

howl /haʊl/ v [I] 1 to make a long loud crying sound like a dog or a wolf → bark. 2 if the wind howls, it makes a loud high sound as it blows. 3 to make a loud shouting or crying sound: The jokes had the audience howling with laughter. → howl n [C]

HQ the abbreviation of HEADQUARTERS
hr. (plural hrs.) the written abbreviation of HOUR

HTML n [U] | If hypertext markup language a computer language used to make documents that can be put on the Internet → SGML, XML

hub /ˈhaʊb/ n [C] 1 the central part of an area, system, etc. that all the other parts are connected to: the hub of a transit system 2 the central part of a wheel

hub-bub /ˈhaʊbəb/ n [singular, U] (informal) 1 the noise of a lot of people all talking at the same time 2 a situation in which there is a lot of activity or excitement: the hubbub surrounding the trial

hub-cap /ˈhaʊbkæp/ n [C] a metal cover for the center of a wheel on a vehicle

hu-bris /ˈhaʊbriəs/ n [U] (literary) too much pride (=pleasure in what you have achieved)

hud-dle /ˈhaɪdl/ v [I] 1 also huddle together/up if a group of people huddle together, they gather very closely together: A group of reporters were huddled around the door. 2 to lie or sit with your arms and legs close to your body because you are cold or frightened: Rosie huddled under the blankets. → huddle n [C]

hue /haɪ/ n [C] (literary) a color or type of color → SHADE: a golden hue

huff /haʊf/ n in a huff feeling angry: Ray left in a huff.

huff v (informal) huff and puff to breathe out in a noisy way, especially because you have been doing physical work

huffy /ˈhaʊfi/ adj (informal) annoyed or slightly angry: Don’t get huffy with me.

hug /haʊɡ/ (hugged, hugging) v 1 to put your arms around someone and hold him/her tightly to show love or friendship: Hug your children.

how could you say that to her? 12 how do you do? (formal) said when you meet someone for the first time.

hug n [C] the act of hugging: Give me a hug.

huge /ˈhjuːɡ/ adj very big: Their house is huge. | a huge problem —hugely adv

huh /haʊ/ interjection 1 said when you have not heard or understood a question: “What do you think, Bob?” “Huh?” 2 said at the end of a question to ask for agreement: Not a bad restaurant, huh?

hulk /ˈhʌlk/ n [C] 1 an old ship, airplane, or vehicle that is no longer used 2 a large heavy person or thing

hull /haʊl/ n [C] the main outer structure or body of a ship

hul-la-bloo /ˈhaʊlbəlu/ n, /ˈhaʊlbəlu/ n [s] (informal) a lot of noise, excited talk, newspaper
stories, etc., especially about something surprising or shocking: There's always so much hullabaloo about the Olympics.

human /ˈhjuːmən/ (hummed, humming) 1 [T] to sing a tune by making a continuous sound with your lips closed: Mrs. Garner hummed while she worked. 2 [I] to make a low continuous sound: Air conditioners hummed in the windows. 3 [I] if a place is humming, it is very busy and full of activity —hum n. [singular]

humane /ˈhuːmən/ adj. 1 belonging to or relating to people: human behavior the different cell types in the human body 2 viruses are too small to be seen by the human eye. 3 NASA said the accident was a result of human error (=a mistake made by a person, not a machine). 4 the value of human life 2 human weaknesses, emotions, etc. are typical of ordinary people the human heart Movie The movie shows us human nature (=she good and bad qualities that are typical of people) at its best and worst. 3 sb is only human used in order to say that someone should not be blamed for what s/he has done. 4 human interest a quality that makes a story interesting because it is about people’s lives, feelings, relationships, etc. [Origin: 1300—1400 French humain, from Latin humanus]

humanitarian /ˈhuːmənətərē/ n. [U] the department in a company that deals with employing, training, and helping people personnel

human rights n. [plural] the basic rights that every person should have to be treated in a fair equal way without cruelty, especially by his/her government

humanism /ˈhuːmənɪzəm/ n. [C] biology the bone between your shoulder and elbow

humanitarianism /ˈhuːmənətərēənɪzəm/ n. [U] the belief that human problems can be solved through science rather than religion —humanist n. [C]

humanizing /ˈhuːmənəˌzīŋ/ adj. treating people or animals in a way that is kind, not cruel and humane —humanely adv.

humanist /ˈhuːmənɪst/ n. [C] a man, woman, or child

humane /ˈhuːmən/ adj. —humanely adv.

humanitarian /ˈhuːmənətərēən/ adj. —humanitarianism n. [U]

humane /ˈhuːmən/ adj. —humanely adv. —humanely possible able to be done using all your skills, knowledge, time, etc.: The doctors did everything humanly possible to save his life.

human interest n. [C] biology the bone between your shoulder and elbow

humanly /ˈhuːmənli/ adv. —humanly possible able to be done using all your skills, knowledge, time, etc.: The doctors did everything humanly possible to save his life.
People were in protest. | of things or people: | strong need or desire for something: | an amelioration of something: | to not have enough food to eat: | get hungry: | a hunk of: | a hundred percent: | hun·dred /ˈhʌndrəd/ n. [C] a piece of paper money worth $100

hun·dred·weight /ˈhʌndrədˌwɛt/ (written abbreviation cw) n. (plural hundredweight) [C] a measure of weight equal to 100 pounds or 45.36 kilograms

hun·ger /ˈhʌŋgər/ v. [T] the feeling that you want or need to eat ➔ hungry, thirsty: He had hunger pangs (=feelings of being hungry) from missing lunch. | Don’t say ‘I have hunger.’ Say ‘I am hungry.’ | 2 [U] a severe lack of food, especially for a long period of time (syn: starvation): People were dying of hunger. | 3 [singular, U] a strong need or desire for something: a hunger for power

hun·ger for sth phr. v. to want something very much

hun·ger strike n. [C] a situation in which someone refuses to eat, in order to protest about something

hung’ jury n. [C usually singular] a JURY that cannot agree about whether someone is guilty of a crime

hung’ over adj. feeling sick because you drank too much alcohol the previous day ➔ HANGOVER

hun·gry /ˈhʌŋɡri/ (comparative hungri·er, superlative hungri·est) 1 wanting to eat something ➔ hunger, thirst: When’s dinner? I’m hungry. | If you get hungry, there’s some turkey in the fridge. | 2 to go hungry to not have enough food to eat: Despite our country’s wealth, many poor families still go hungry. | 3 to be hungry for sth to want something very much: She was a lonely child who was hungry for a friend. —hung·ry·ly adv.

hun·gry·ly adv.

hun·ger down phr. v. [informal] to not do things that may be risky, so that you are safe and protected: People are hungering down and waiting for the economy to get better. | 2 to bend your knees so that you are sitting on your heels, close to the ground ➔ squat

hunt1 /hɔnt/ n. [C] 1 a feeling that something is true or that something will happen: My hunch is that things will improve soon. | I had a hunch you’d call today.

hunt2 v. [I] to bend down and lean forward so that your back forms a curve: Employees were hunched over their computer screens.

hun·ched adj.

hunch·back /ˈhʌŋtʃbæk/ n. [C] (offensive) someone who has a large HUMP on his/her back

hun·der·ed /ˈhʌndrɪd/ number 1 100: a hundred years | two hundred miles | 2 a very large number of things or people: Hundreds of people marched in protest. | You’ve seen that program a hundred times! | 3 a/hundred percent completely: I agree one hundred percent. | 4 to give a hundred percent to do everything you can in order to achieve something: Everyone on the team gave a hundred percent. [Origin: Old English] —hun·der·eth /ˈhʌndrɪθ/ noun

hun·der·ed /ˈhʌndrɪd/ n. [C] someone who is looking for something or someone who is looking for a problem or difficulty

hun·ker /ˈhʌŋkər/ v. [I] to chase animals or birds in order to catch and kill them: This isn’t the season for hunting deer. | 2 to look for someone or something very carefully: She was hunting for the perfect wedding gown. [Origin: Old English huntian]

hunt sb/sth ↔ down phr. v. to find an enemy or criminal after searching hard: The agency was created to hunt down war criminals.

hunt2 n. [C] 1 a careful search for someone or something: The hunt for the missing child continues today. | 2 an occasion when people chase animals in order to catch or kill them

hun·ter /ˈhʌntər/ n. [C] 1 a person or animal that hunts wild animals. | 2 someone who is looking for a particular thing: job hunters

hun·ter·gath·er·er /ˈhʌntərˌɡætərər/ n. [C] SOCIAL SCIENCE a member of a society who live by hunting animals and collecting wild plants

hunt·ing /ˈhʌntɪŋ/ n. [U] 1 the act of chasing animals in order to catch or kill them: Ed’s going to go deer hunting next weekend. | 2 job-hunting/ house-hunting etc. the activity of looking for a job, a house to live in, etc. —hunt·ing adj.

hur·dle /ˈhɜrdəl/ n. [C] 1 a problem or difficulty
that you must deal with before you can achieve something: The drug has cleared the final hurdle for FDA approval. 2 a type of small fence that a person or a horse jumps over during a race.

hurdle\(^2\) \(\text{v.} \ [T]\) to jump over something while you are running —hurdler \(n\) [C]

hurt\(^1\) \(\text{v.} \ [T]\) to injure yourself or someone else: She hurt her knee playing volleyball. | Did you hurt yourself?

hurt\(^2\) \(\text{adj.}\) 1 suffering pain or injury: It’s okay, nobody got hurt. | Kerry was badly/seriously/slightly hurt in a skiing accident. 2 very upset or unhappy: Debra felt hurt and betrayed. | You say “seriously/badly/slightly hurt” about an injury, but “very hurt” when someone upsets you.

hurtle\(^3\) \(\text{v.} \ [I]\) to move or fall very fast
husband

hus-band /ˈhʌzbənd/ n [C] the man that a woman is married to → wife: I’d like you to meet my husband Leon. [origin: Old Norse, from hus “house” + bondi “someone who lives in a house”]

hush /ˈhʌʃ/ v [I] (spoken) said in order to tell someone to be quiet, or to comfort a child who is crying hush sth ↔ up phr v to prevent people from knowing about something dishonest: The senator denied that he had tried to hush up the story.

hush-1 n [singular] a peaceful silence: A hush fell over the room (everywhere suddenly became quiet).

hushed /ˈhʌʃt/ adj. quiet: They were speaking in hushed tones.

hush-hush adj. (informal) secret: The whole project was very hush-hush.

hush /ˈhʌʃ/ n [C] the dry outer part of some grains, nuts, corn, etc.

husky /ˈhʌski/ adj. 1 a husky voice is deep and sounds rough 2 a husky boy or man is big and strong

husky-y adj. [plural huskies] [C] a dog with thick hair, often used for pulling sleds over snow

husky-l /ˈhʌski/l n [T] to make someone move quickly, often by pushing him/her: Jackson was hustled into his car by bodyguards.

hustle /ˈhʌstl/ v [I, T] to hurry in doing something or going somewhere: Come on, you guys! Let’s hustle! 3 [T] (informal) to cheat someone in order to get money

hustle-y adj. busy and noisy activity 2 [U] (informal) energy and determination in doing an activity: She’s a good worker with a lot of hustle. 3 [C] (informal) a way of getting money that is illegal and dishonest

husker /ˈhʌskər/ n [C] someone who gets money in a way that is illegal and dishonest

hut /haʊt/ n [C] a small wooden building with only one or two rooms

hutch /ˈhʌtʃ/ n [C] a small wooden box in which you can keep rabbits 2 a piece of furniture used for storing and showing dishes

hwy. the written abbreviation of highway

hybrid /ˈhaɪbrɪd/ n [C] biology 1 an animal or plant that is produced from parents of different breeds or types 2 something that is a mixture of two or more things: The book is a hybrid of fantasy and satire. —hybrid adj. hybrid seed corn

hybrid-ize /ˈhaɪbrɪdəɪz/ v [I, T] to make a hybrid plant or animal

hydrant /ˈhaɪdrænt/ n [C] a fire hydrant

hydrant-lic /ˈhaɪdrəntlɪk/ adj. moved or operated by the pressure of water or other liquids: hydraulic brakes → hydraulically adj.

hydrant-ics /ˈhaɪdrəntɪks/ n. [U] physics the study of how to use water pressure to produce power

hydro-car-bon /ˈhaɪdruˌkɑːbən/ n [C usually plural] chemistry a chemical compound that consists only of hydrogen and carbon, such as coal or natural gas

hydro-e-lec-tric /ˈhaɪdruˌəlɪktrɪk/ adj. physics using water power to produce electricity —hydroelectricity /ˈhaɪdruˌɛlɪkrɪtɪ/ n. [U]: Large hydroelectric dams generate most of the country’s hydroelectricity.

hydro-gen /ˈhaɪdruˌdʒen/ n [U] chemistry (symbol H) a gas that is an element and is lighter than air, and that forms water when it combines with oxygen [origin: 1700—1800 French hydrogène, from hydro- “water” + -gène “producing;” because it produces water when it is burned]

hydro-gen per-oxide /ˈhaɪdruˌdʒen pəˈrəʊdiks/ n [U] chemistry a chemical liquid used for killing bacteria, and for making hair and other substances lighter in color

hydro-plane /ˈhaɪdruˌpliːn/ v [I] if a car hydroplanes, it slides on a wet road

hydro-ther-mal vent /ˈhaɪdruˌθɜːrməl vənt/ n [C] earth sciences an opening in the ground at the bottom of the ocean, from which very hot water containing a lot of minerals is sent out with a lot of force

hydroxide /haɪˈdrɒksaɪd/ n [C] chemistry a chemical compound that contains one oxygen atom combined with one hydrogen atom

hydroxide ion /ˈhaɪdruˌdʒaɪd/ n [C] chemistry a negative ion which has one oxygen atom and one hydrogen atom

hydrox-y /haɪˈdrɒksɪ/ n [C] a wild animal like a dog that makes a loud sound like a laugh

hydro-gene /haɪˈdʒiːn/ n [U] the practice of keeping yourself and the things around you clean in order to prevent diseases: The rules help to ensure good hygiene in school kitchens. Good eating habits and personal hygiene (keeping your body clean) can prevent infections. [origin: 1600—1700 French hygiène, from Greek hygieia, from hyg- “healthy”]

hygiene /haɪˈdʒiːni/ n [U] the study of how to keep oneself and the things around you clean in order to prevent diseases

hydro-sol /ˈhaɪdruˌsɒl/ n [C] biology hygroscopic salts and other compounds are able to prevent infections.

hydrogen peroxide —hydroxide —hydrolyze /haɪˈdʒiːnaɪz/ v [I, T] to hydrolyze something is good or important by talking about it a lot on television, the radio, etc.: The movie looks like it’ll be good, but there is so much media hype around it!

hype ← also hype up v [T] to try to make people think something is good or important by advertising or talking about it a lot on television, the radio,
hypédrum /ˈheɪpəˈdrʌm/ adj. (informal) extremely excited or nervous

hyper- /ˈheɪpər/ adj. (informal) extremely excited or nervous

hyperactive /ˈheɪpərəˈæktɪv/ adj. someone, especially a child, who is hyperactive is too active, and not able to keep still or quiet for very long — hyperactivity /ˈheɪpərəˈæktɪvəti/ n. [U]

hyperboic /ˈheɪpərˈbəʊlɪk/ adj.

hyperbole /ˈheɪpərˈbəʊlə/ n. [C] MATH a pair of curved lines formed by a plane (a flat surface) crossing two cones, so that the difference of the distances between two fixed points inside the curves to any point on the curves is always the same — hyperbolic /ˈheɪpərˈbəʊlɪk/ adj.

hyperbolical /ˈheɪpərˈbəʊlɪkəl/ adj.

hyperbolically /ˈheɪpərˈbəʊlɪkəlɪ/ adv.

hyperbolism /ˈheɪpərˈbəʊlɪzəm/ n. [U] — hyperbolic /ˈheɪpərˈbəʊlɪk/ adj.

hypochondriac /ˈheɪpəkənˈdrɪək/ adj. someone who worries all the time about his/her health, even when s/he is not sick — hypochondriacal /ˈheɪpəkənˈdrɪəkl/ adj.

hypochondria /ˈheɪpəkənˈdrɪəriə/ n. [U] [disapproving] the act of saying you have particular beliefs, feelings, etc., but behaving in a way that shows you do not really have these beliefs or feelings [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French hypocrisie, from Greek hypokrisis “act of playing a part on stage, hypocrisy”]

hypocrisy /ˈheɪpəkrɪsɪ/ n. [C] (disapproving) someone who pretends to believe something or behave in a good way when really s/he does not — hypocrisical /ˈheɪpəkrɪsɪkəl/ adj.

hypodermic /ˌheɪpəˈdɜrmɪk/ adj. also hypodermic needle n. [C] an instrument with a hollow needle used for putting drugs into someone's body through the skin — hypodermic /ˌheɪpəˈdɜrmɪk/ adj.

hypoetunanse /ˈheɪpəˌpjuːˈtʌnəns/ n. [C] MATH the longest side of a triangle that has a right angle

hypothalamus /ˌheɪpəˈθələməs/ n. (plural hypothalami /ˌheɪpəˈθələməɪ/ n.) [C] BIOLOGY a small part of the brain that controls the temperature of your body, your desire for food and drink, and your need for sleep — see picture at brain

hypothermia /ˌheɪpəˈθɜrmiə/ n. [U] a serious medical condition in which someone's body temperature becomes very low, caused by extreme cold

hypothetical /ˌheɪpəˈθɛtɪkl/ adj. based on a situation that is not real, but that might happen [SYN theoretical]: This is a hypothetical story that illustrates the difference in how rich and poor people are treated. — hypothetically adv.
### Hypotonic

**Hypotonic**

A hypotonic solution (liquid with substances dissolved in it) contains less of a solute (substance that is dissolved) than another solution that you are comparing it to.

### Hysterectomy

A medical operation to remove a woman’s uterus.

### Hysteria

1. **hysteria** n. (plural hysterectomies) [C] a medical operation to remove a woman’s uterus. 2. **hysterical** adj. extremely funny; a hysterical comedy act.

### I

1. **I** n. 1 [U] water that has frozen into a solid: Do you want some ice in your drink? 2. **ice** v. [T] 1 to put ice on a part of your body that is injured 2. **Frost** ice over/up phr. v. to become covered with ice: The lake iced over during the night.

### Ice Age

1. **Ice Age** n. [C] Earth Sciences one of the periods in the Earth’s history when temperatures were very cold and ice covered large parts of the Earth’s surface.

### Iceberg

1. **Iceberg** n. [C] an extremely large piece of ice floating in the ocean.

### Ice Breaker

1. **Ice Breaker** n. a ship that can sail through ice.

### Ice Breaker

1. **Ice Breaker** n. a ship that can sail through ice.

### Ice Cap

1. **Ice Cap** n. an area of thick ice that always covers the North and South Poles.

### Ice Cold

1. **Ice Cold** adj. extremely cold; ice-cold drinks.

### Ice Cream

1. **Ice Cream** n. [U] a frozen sweet food made of milk or cream and sugar, usually with fruit, nuts, chocolate, etc. added to it: vanilla ice cream.

### Ice Cube

1. **Ice Cube** n. [C] a small block of ice that you put in cold drinks.

### Ice Hockey

1. **Ice Hockey** n. [U] HOCKEY → see picture on page A4.

### Ice Pack

1. **Ice Pack** n. [C] a bag of ice used for keeping something cold.

### Ice Skate

1. **Ice Skate** n. [C] usually plural one of two special boots with metal blades on the bottom that let you slide quickly on ice.

### Ice Skater

1. **Ice Skater** n. [C] → ice skating n. [U]
i·ci·cle /ˈaɪsɪkl/ n. [C] a thin pointed piece of ice that hangs down from something such as a roof

ic·ing /ˈaɪsɪŋ/ n. [U] 1 FROSTING 2 sth is (the) icing on the cake used to say that something makes a good situation even better: Cox was delighted to win the race, but breaking the world record was the icing on the cake.

ick·y /ɪkɪ/ adj. (spoken) very disgusting to look at, taste, or feel: The soup tasted icky.

i·con·o·clast /aɪˈkɒnəklɑːst/ n. [C] someone who attacks established ideas and traditional ways of doing things

i·con /ɪkən/ n. [ME] 1 a small picture on a computer screen that makes the computer do something when you click on it with the mouse 2 someone or something famous that people think represents an important idea: The peace symbol is an icon of the sixties. 3 a picture or figure of a holy person: religious icons [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 Latin, Greek eikon, from eikónai ‘to be like’]

i·con·o·clasm /aɪˈkɒnəklɑːzm/ n. [U] someone who attacks established ideas and traditional ways of doing things

i·cy /ˈaɪsɪ/ adj. (comparative icier, superlative iciest) 1 extremely cold: a burst of icy air

cold, cool, chilly, frosty, freezing (cold), bitter (cold), frigid ➔ COLD

2 covered in ice: an icy road

3 unfriendly and frightening: an icy stare ➔ ICILY adv. —ICINESS n. [U]

i’d /aɪd/ 1 the short form of “I had”: I’d never met Kurt before today. 2 the short form of “I would”: I’d love to come!

ID1 n. [CU] identification something that shows your name, address, the date you were born, etc., usually with a photograph: Can I see your ID? | Pete got into the club with a fake ID.

ID2 the written abbreviation of IDENTITY

i·de·a /aɪˈdiːə/ n. 1 [C] a plan or suggestion that someone thinks of: Braby got the idea for his book from some old letters. | That sounds like a good/great idea. | Ann thinks it’s a bad idea to go today. I have an idea – let’s get Dad a set of golf clubs.

An idea that explains something concept – someone’s general idea of what something is like: our modern concept of love theory – an idea or set of ideas that is intended to explain something, especially in science: Einstein’s theory of relativity

hypothesis – an idea that is suggested as an explanation of something, but has not yet been proven to be true: He carried out a series of experiments in order to test his hypothesis.

Something you think of thought – something that you think of, think about, or remember: Erika had a sudden thought: ‘Why don’t you come with me?’ inspiration – something or someone that encourages you to do or produce something good: People like Tara are an inspiration to us all.

2 [CU] understanding or knowledge of something: The book gives you a pretty good idea of the basic principles of law. | Can you give me a rough idea of (=a not very exact description of) how much it will cost? | I had no idea (=did not know at all) what they were talking about. | I don’t have the faintest idea (=I don’t know at all) what to get Rachel for her birthday. 3 [CU] the aim or purpose of doing something: The idea of the game is to hit the ball into the holes. 4 [C] an opinion or belief: Bill has some strange ideas about religion. I don’t want you to get the idea (=begin to believe) that I look like this all the time.

i-de·al /aɪˈdiːəl/ adj. 1 being the best that something could possibly be: ideal weather conditions | The beaches are ideal for evening strolls

THESAURUS perfect, just right ➔ PERFECT

2 perfect, but not likely to exist: In an ideal world. no one would ever get sick.

ideal2 n. [C] 1 a principle or standard that you would like to achieve: the ideal of perfect equality 2 a perfect example of something: current ideals of beauty

i-de·al·ism /aɪˈdiːəlɪzəm/ n. [U] the belief that you should live according to your high standards or principles, even if it is difficult

i-de·al·is·tic /aɪˌdiːəlɪstɪk/ adj. (approving) believing in principles and high standards, even if they cannot be achieved in real life: idealistic young people ➔ IDEALIST /aɪˈdiːəlɪst/ n. [C]

i-de·al·ize /aɪˈdiːəlaiizaɪ/ v. [T] to imagine or suggest that something is perfect or better than it really is: The show idealizes family life. ➔ IDEALIZED adj.

i-de·al·ly /aɪˌdiːəli/ adv. 1 [sentence adverb] in a way that you would like things to be, even if it is not possible: Ideally, I’d like to work at home. 2 perfectly: The job is ideally suited to Amy’s circumstances.

i·den·ti·cal /aɪˈdɛntɪk(ə)l/ adj. 1 exactly the same: The two pictures looked identical. | Jan’s dress is identical to mine. | William and David are identical twins (=two brothers or sisters who were born together and look the same). [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 Medieval Latin identicus, from Late Latin identicus, from Latin idem “same”]

identically adv. ➔ SIMILAR
identifiable

i-den-ti-fi-a-ble /aɪˈdɛntɪfəˈbəl, ɪˈdiːtɪfəˈbəl/ adj. able to be recognized: The male birds are easily readily identifiable by their bright colors.

i-den-ti-fi-ca-tion /aɪˈdɛntɪfɪˈkeɪʃən, ɪˈdiːtɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ n. 1 official documents that prove who you are: You can use a passport as identification.

id·e·n·ti·fy /ɪˈdɛntɪfaɪ/ v. (identified, identifies) [T] to recognize someone or something: The victims were identified as John and Louise Preston. The tests help identify children with reading problems.

id·en·ti·fi·a·ble /ɪˈdɛntɪfɪəˈbəl/ adj. able to be recognized: Louise Preston.

id·i·om /ɪˈdɪəm/ n. /idiomatic/ based on a particular set of beliefs or ideas: The novel’s main character.

id·i·o·nym /ɪˈdɪənɒm/ n. [U] a name or something that someone has that makes him/her different from other people: Many people’s sense of identity comes from their job.

identifiable /aɪˈdɛntɪfəˈbəl, ɪˈdiːtɪfəˈbəl/ adj. The victim’s dental records were used in the identification process.

id·i·o·log·i·cal /ɪˈdiːəlɒɡɪkl/ adj. based on a particular set of beliefs or ideas: Freud discusses a child’s idiosyncrasies.

id·en·ti·fy /ɪˈdɛntɪfaɪ/ v. identifies something.

3 having no useful purpose: idle gossip

—idleness n. [U] —idiety adv.

idle /aɪdəl/ adj. 1 not working or being used: Many aircraft idled during the strike. 2 (old-fashioned) lazy

3 having no useful purpose: idle gossip

id·e·o·log·i·cal /ɪˈdiːəlɒɡɪkl/ adj. based on a particular set of beliefs or ideas: The fans’ admiration of her talent.

i-den·ti·ty /aɪˈdɛntɪti, ɪˈdiːtɪti/ n. (plural identities) 1 [C,U] who someone is: She refused to reveal the identity of the killer. 2 [U] the qualities someone has that make him/her different from other people: Many people’s sense of identity comes from their job.

i·den·ti·fy /ɪˈdɛntɪfaɪ/ v. (identified, identifies) [T] to recognize someone or something: The victims were identified as John and Louise Preston.

The tests help identify children with reading problems.

i·den·ti·fi·ac·tion /aɪˈdɛntɪfɪˈkeɪʃən, ɪˈdiːtɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ n. 1 official documents that prove who you are: You can use a passport as identification.

i·den·ti·fi·ca·tion /aɪˈdɛntɪfɪˈkeɪʃən, ɪˈdiːtɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ n. 1 official documents that prove who you are: You can use a passport as identification.

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idle /aɪdəl/ adj. 1 not working or being used: Many aircraft idled during the strike. 2 (old-fashioned) lazy

id·o·l /ɪˈdəl/ n. 1 [C] a stupid person, or someone who has done something stupid: You idiot! What did you say that for?

2 [U] a strong feeling that you are like someone or something and share the qualities she or it has: Freud discusses a child’s idiosyncrasies.

id·o·l·a·try /ɪˈdələtri/ n. the practice of worshipping idols too much admiration for someone or something: The fans’ admiration of her seems to border on idolatry.

id·o·l·ize /ɪˈdəlʌz/ v. [T] to admire someone so much that you think she is perfect: Susan idolizes her mother.

i·dal·a·try /ɪˈdələtri/ n. 1 [C] the practice of worshipping idols too much admiration for someone or something: The fans’ admiration of her seems to border on idolatry.

i·do·l·ize /ɪˈdəlʌz/ v. [T] to admire someone so much that you think she is perfect: Susan idolizes her mother.

i·dy·li·c /aɪˈdɪlɪk/ adj. very happy and peaceful

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id·i·o·nym /ɪˈdɪənɒm/ n. [U] a name or something that someone has that makes him/her different from other people: Many people’s sense of identity comes from their job.

id·i·o·nym /ɪˈdɪənɒm/ n. [U] a name or something that someone has that makes him/her different from other people: Many people’s sense of identity comes from their job.
unless – if something does not happen, or if someone does not do something: You won’t pass your final exams unless you study hard.

otherwise – used when saying that there will be a bad result if someone does not do something, or if something does not happen: He had better hurry up, otherwise we’ll be late.

in case – in order to deal with something that might happen: She did not think it would rain, but she took her umbrella just in case.

whether or not – used when saying that it does not matter if something happens or not, or if something is true or not: Her comments are always interesting, whether or not you agree with what she says.

2 used in order to mean “whether,” when you are asking or deciding something: Do you mind if I close the door? We really don’t know if there’s a problem with the phone line.

3 used when you are talking about something that always happens (SYN) whenever: If I drink milk, I get a stomach ache. 4 said when you are surprised, angry, or upset because something has happened or is true: I’m sorry if I upset you.

5 if I were you used in order to give advice to someone: If I were you, I’d call him instead of writing to him. → even if at every, as if/though at all, if only at only

iffy /ˈɪfi/ (informal) an iffy situation is one in which you do not know what will happen: The weather looks iffy today.

illegality /ɪˈlɛɡəlɪti/ n. [C] illegal actions.

illegal /ɪˈlɛɡəl/ (Ac) adj. not allowed by the law (SYN) legal: Did you know it is illegal to park your car here? Illegal immigrants/aliens in the U.S. are not allowed by the law (SYN) legal: Did you know it is illegal to park your car here? Illegal immigrants/aliens in the U.S. are

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<table>
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<th>USAGE</th>
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<td>ignore – to know about something but deliberately not pay any attention to it: You must not ignore other people’s feelings.</td>
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| be ignorant of sth – to not know about something: We were ignorant of the dangers involved.

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| sick, not very well, under the weather, ailing, infirm ➔ SICK

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<td>[C] illegal immigrants/aliens in the U.S. are</td>
<td>illegal drugs ➔ illegally adv. Most of the software had been illegally copied. ➔ illegally adv. Most of the software had been illegally copied. ➔</td>
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illegal

illegal2 also illegal immigrant/alien n. [C] someone who comes into a country to live or work without official permission

illegible adj. difficult or impossible to read: His handwriting was completely illegible. —illegibly adv.

illegitimate adj. not allowed by the rules or law; an illegitimate use of public money —illegitimacy /ɪˈlɪdʒɪtɪməti/ n. [U]

illegibly adv. not visible or readable: His handwriting was completely illegible.

illusory adj. seeming to be true or real

illuminating v. seeming to be true or real

illuminator n. (formal) a person whose job is to draw pictures for books, magazines, etc.

illustrate v. to draw, paint, etc. pictures for a book [origin: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of illustrare, from illu- to make pure or bright] —illustrative /ɪˈlɪstrətɪv/ adj. The calculations here are for illustrative purposes.

illustration n. [C] 1 a picture in a book ➔ graphic, diagram: watercolor illustrations

imagine v. 1 an example that helps you understand something or shows the truth of something: Saturday's game provided a vivid illustration of how popular soccer has become.

image n. [C] someone whose job is to draw pictures for books, magazines, etc.

imaginary adj. not having the necessary qualities or skills for something: Many companies are ill-equipped to survive in today's economy.

imaginative adj. very famous and admired by a lot of people

imagine v. to form an idea in your mind: She had a clear image of how he would look in 20 years.

imagineative adj. making something easier to understand: an illuminating lecture

imagination n. [U] (formal) the ability to form pictures or ideas in your mind

imagery n. [U] the use of words, pictures, or phrases to describe ideas or actions in poems, books, movies, etc.: Some video games are full of violent imagery.
im·be·cile /ɪmˈbɛsəl/ adj. 1 able to think of new and interesting ideas: an imaginative writer 2 containing new and interesting ideas: an imaginative story —im·be·cility n

im·i·tate /ɪmˈeɪteɪt/ v. [T] 1 to form pictures or ideas in your mind —im·i·ta·tion /ɪmˈeɪteɪʃən/ n 2 [C] a copy of someone’s speech, behavior, etc., or the act of copying: Harry does an excellent imitation of Elvis. | Children learn by imitation. 2 [C] a copy of something: It’s not an antique; it’s an imitation.

im·ma·ture /ɪmˈmeɪtʃər/ adj. 1 not fully formed or developed: immature plants —im·ma·tu·ri·ty /ɪmˌmeɪtʃərɪˈteɪti/ n | The quality of seeming to be important and urgent, and directly relating to what is happening now.

im·me·dia·cy /ɪmˈmiːdiəsɪ/ n 3 (spoken) to think that something may happen or may be true: I imagine Kathy will be there tomorrow.

im·me·di·ate·ly /ɪmˈmiːdiətli/ adv. 1 happening or done with no delay: Carla’s first cafe was an immediate success. | Police demanded the immediate release of the hostages. | When we launched the new system, the results were immediate. 2 existing now, and needing to be dealt with quickly: Our immediate concern was to stop the fire from spreading. | Doctors knew his life was in immediate danger. 3 near something or someone in time or place: We have no plans to expand the business in the immediate future. | They closed the streets in the immediate vicinity of (every close to) the sports arena. 4 sb’s immediate family someone’s parents, children, brothers, and sisters

im·me·di·ate·ly /ɪmˈmiːdiətli/ adv. 1 with no delay: Mix in the other ingredients and serve immediately. | She realized her mistake almost immediately. | The rescue team immediately went to work. | The victims’ names were not immediately available.

im·me·di·ate·ly /ɪmˈmiːdiətli/ adv. instantly – immediately, used when something happens at almost the same time as something else: Data is available instantly over the computer network.

im·me·di·ate·ly /ɪmˈmiːdiətli/ adv. right away (especially spoken) – immediately.
immense

used especially when something needs to be done urgently: Jill called him right away. At once – immediately, used especially when something needs to be done urgently: I need it right now!

2 very near to something in time or place: Jon arrived immediately before the end of the show.

im-mense \imˈməns\ / adj extremely large

adj. [Latin immensus, from in- “not” + mens “measured”]

THE SA URUS

big, large, substantial, sizable, prodigious, huge, enormous, vast, gigantic, massive, colossal

im-mense-ly /imˈmənsli/ adv. very or very much:

Mountain bikes became immensely popular very quickly.

He enjoyed it immensely.

im-merse /ɪmˈmɜːrs/ v. [T] 1 be immersed in sth/immerse yourself in sth to be or become completely involved in something: Grant is completely immersed in his work. 2 to put something completely in a liquid: First, immerse the jars in boiling water.

im-migration /ɪmˈmɪgrəʃən/ n. [C,U] 1 the process of entering another country in order to live there. 2 the place in an airport, at a border, etc. where officials check your documents, such as your passport.

im-migrant /ɪmˈmɪgrant/ [Ac] n. [C] someone who enters another country to live there permanently —> emigrant, migrant: an immigrant from Russia | Chinese immigrants to the U.S. | the number of legal/illegal immigrants each year

im-migrate /ɪmˈmɪɡrət/ v. [I] to enter another country in order to live there: His family immigrated to Canada a few years ago.

im-migrant — to enter a new country in order to live there: Yuko immigrated to the U.S. last year.

emigrate — to leave your own country in order to live in a different one: My grandparents emigrated from Italy.

migrate — if birds migrate, they go to another part of the world in the fall and in the spring.

im-mi-gra-tion /ɪmˌmɪɡrəˈʃən/ [Ac] n. [U] 1 the process of entering another country in order to live there, or the total number of people who do this —> emigration, migration: There has been a rise in immigration to the United States. 2 immigration from countries such as Mexico

im-mi-grate /ɪmˈmɪɡreɪt/ v. [I] to happen likely to happen very soon: We believe that an attack is imminent.

The city is not in imminent danger. [Orig. 1500—1600 Latin, present participle of imminere “to stick out, threaten” —> imminently adv.

im-mis-ci-blé /ɪmɪˈsɪsəb(ə)l/ adj. CHEMISTRY immiscible liquids cannot combine together into one liquid.

im-mo-bile /ɪmˈməʊbl/ adj. not moving, or not able to move

im-mod-est /ɪmˈməʊdəst/ adj. 1 (formal) too proud of yourself and your abilities, and always willing to tell people about your achievements or how smart you are (Ant) modest 2 clothes that are immodest show too much of someone’s body (Ant) modest 3 immodest sexual behavior shocks or embarrasses

im-mor-tal /ɪmˈmɔːrəl/ adj. 1 morally wrong, and not accepted by society: Their church believes that dancing is sinful and immoral.

—immorality /ɪmˌmɔːrələti/ n. [U]

im-mraith /ɪmˈmərəθ/ n. [U] 1 living or continuing forever: your immortal soul 2 an immortal phrase, song, etc. is so famous that it will never be forgotten: In the immortal words of James Brown, “Feel good!” —immortality /ɪmˌmɔːrələti/ n. [U]

im-move-a-ble /ɪmˈmuvəb(ə)l/ adj. impossible to move, change, or persuade

im-mune /ɪmˈmjuːn/ adj. 1 not able to be affected by a disease or illness: Young children may not be immune to the virus. 2 not affected by bad things that affect people, organizations, etc. in similar situations: The company seems to be immune to economic pressures. The Governor is popular, but not immune from criticism.

im-mune re’sponse also im-mune re’action n. [C,U] the reaction of the body’s immune system to disease or infection

im-mune sys’tem n. [C] biology the system by which your body protects itself against disease

im-mun-i-ty /ɪmˈmjuːniˈti/ n. [U, CU] 1 LAW the state or right of being protected from particular laws or punishment: Congress granted immunity (vague immunity) to both men. 2 biology the state of being immune to diseases or illnesses: The disease causes a low immunity to infections.

im-mu-nize /ɪmˈmjuːnɪz/ v. [T] to protect someone from disease by giving him/her a vaccine: Have you been immunized against tuberculosis?

im-mu-na-ble /ɪmˈmjuːnəb(ə)l/ adj. (formal) never changing, or impossible to change (Ant) mutable: an immutable law of nature, such as such as immutability /ɪmˈmjuːnəbələti/ n. [U]

im-pact /ɪmˈpækt/ [Ac] n. 1 [C] the effect that an event or situation has on someone or something: Every decision at work has an impact on profit. What would be the economic impact of a possible...
im-pale /ɪmˈpæl/ v. [T] to have an important or noticeable effect on someone or something: The growth of the airport has impacted the city's economy. | Chilcare is an issue that impacts on many women's lives.

im-pair /ɪmˈpɛər/ v. [T] to damage something, or make it less good: Her sight was impaired as a result of the disease. [起源: 1300—1400 Old French empeirer, from Vulgar Latin impejorare, from Latin imperare “to make worse”] —imperfection n. [U]

impaired /ɪmˈpɛrəd/ adj. 1 damaged, less strong, or less good: impaired kidney function 2 hearing/visually/physically impaired someone who is hearing impaired or visually impaired cannot hear, see, etc. well

im-pale /ɪmˈpɛl/ v. [T] if someone or something is impaled on something, as a lofty pointed object goes through him, her, or it

im-part /ɪmˈpərt/ v. [T] (formal) 1 to give a particular quality to something: Roasted chili peppers impart a smoky flavor to the dish. 2 to give information, knowledge, etc. to someone: He accused the universities of failing to impart moral values to students.

im-partial /ɪmˈpɑːrʃəl/ adj. not giving special attention or support to any one person or group (syn. objective) biased; impartial advice | Rosen said he was unable to remain impartial in the case. —impartially adv. —impartiality n. [U]

im-pend-ing /ɪmˈpɛnˌdiŋ/ adj. [only before noun] likely to happen soon: an impending oil shortage

im-pend-ment /ɪmˈpɛnˌment/ n. [C] 1 a physical problem that makes speaking, hearing, or moving difficult: Gina has a slight speech impediment. 2 a fact or event that makes action difficult or impossible: The current law is a major impediment to trade.

im-pel /ɪmˈpel/ v. (impelled, compelling) [T] (formal) to make you feel very strongly that you must do something: He felt compelled to explain his actions.

im-per-cept-i-ble /ɪmˈpɜːrsɪtəbəl/ adj. impossible to notice: an almost imperceptible change —imperceptibly adv.

strike? | Rising fuel costs could have a major impact on consumers. 2 [C/U] the force of one object hitting another: The impact of the crash made the car turn over. 3 on impact at the moment when one thing hits another: The missile explodes on impact. [起源: 1600—1700 Latin, past participle of impingere, from pungere “to fasten, drive in”]

im-pend /ɪmˈpɛnd/ v. [T] (force) to say officially that someone or something to make progress: Rescue attempts were impeded by storms.

im-pend-i-ment /ɪmˈpɛndɪˌment/ n. [C] 1 a physical problem that makes speaking, hearing, or moving difficult: Gina has a slight speech impediment. 2 a fact or event that makes action difficult or impossible: The current law is a major impediment to trade.

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im-pen-e-tra-ble /ɪmˈpɛnəˈtrel/ adj. 1 impossible to get through, see through, or get into | penetrate: impermeable fog 2 very difficult or impossible to understand: impermeable business jargon

im-per-a-tive /ɪmˈpærətiv/ adj. 1 (formal) extremely important and urgent: It is imperative that all fees be paid in full. 2 [ENG. LANG. ARTS] an imperative verb expresses an order. In the sentence “Go to your room.” “go” is an imperative verb. [起源: 1400—1500 Late Latin imperatus, from Latin imperare “to command”]

im-pera-tive /ɪmˈpærətiv/ adj. 1 (formal) something that must be done urgently: Reducing air pollution has become an imperative. 2 [ENG. LANG. ARTS] the form of a verb that expresses an order. In the sentence “Do it now!” the verb “do” is in the imperative.

im-per-cep-ti-ble /ɪmˈpɜːsɛptəbəl/ adj. impossible to notice: an almost imperceptible change —imperceptibly adv.
im·perfect

imperfect adj. not completely perfect: an imperfect legal system
imperfectly adv
imperfect n. [singular] ENG. LANG. ARTS the form of a verb that shows an incomplete action in the past that is formed with "be" and the present participle. In the sentence "We were walking down the road," the verb phrase "were walking" is in the imperfect.

im·perf·ec·tion /ɪmˈpɜrfɪkʃən/ n. [C,U] the state of being imperfect, or something that is imperfect: A few slight imperfections won't spoil the overall appearance.

im·per·al /ɪmˈpɛrəl/ adj. relating to an empire or to the person who rules it
imperial n. [C] HISTORY a state that was part of the Holy Roman Empire and had a vote in its PARLIAMENT
imperially adv
imperialism /ɪmˈpɛrɪlɪzəm/ n. [U] 1 POLICS a political system in which one country controls a lot of other countries 2 (disapproving) the way in which a rich or powerful country’s way of life, CULTURE, businesses, etc. influence and change a poorer country’s way of life, etc.: Small nations resent the West’s cultural/economic imperialism.

im·per·alky /ɪmˈpɛrɪski/ n. [C] —IMPERIALIST

im·per·al·ist /ɪmˈpɛrəlɪst/ adj. not respectful, especially to someone who is older or feels something strongly: His family implanted in him a strong sense of patriotism.

im·per·al·ism /ɪmˈpɛrəlɪzəm/ n. [C] something that has been put into someone’s body in a medical operation: silicone breast implants

im·per·ate /ɪmˈpɛrət/ v. to order or require, especially with authority or force: The captain imperatively ordered the faulty engine to be removed.

im·per·ety /ɪmˈpɛri/ti/ n. [C] IMPULSIVE

im·per·i·um /ɪmˈpɛriəm/ n. [U] (formal) an influence that makes something happen, or happen more quickly: Much of the impetus for reform came from local activists. The conference gave fresh impetus to change.

im·ping·ge /ɪmˈpɪŋɡ/ v. impinge on/upon sb phr v (formal) to have an unwanted or bad effect on someone or something: International politics have impinged on decisions made in Congress.

im·plac·a·ble /ɪmˈplekəbəl/ adj. (formal) very determined to continue opposing someone or something: an implacable enemy

im·plant /ɪmˈplænt/ v. [T] 1 to put something into someone’s body in a medical operation: Some healthy cells were implanted into the patient’s brain. 2 to influence someone so that she believes or feels something strongly: His family implanted in him a strong sense of patriotism.

im·pli·cate /ɪmˈplɪkeɪt/ v. to involve or connect something or someone with something else: The police implicated the suspect in the theft.

im·pli·ca·tion /ɪmˈplɪkeɪʃən/ n. [C,U] a possible effect or result of a plan, action, etc.: What are the implications of their research? 1 This ruling will have implications for many people. 2 [C,U] something you do not say directly but that you want people to understand: I don’t like the implication that I was lying. 3 [U] a situation in which it is suggested that someone or something is involved in something wrong, illegal, or harmful; the implication of the bank president in the theft | the implication of smoking in cases of lung disease

im·pli·ca·tive /ɪmˈplɪkətɪv/ adj. 1 suggested or understood but not stated directly

im·pur·ity /ɪmˈpɜrəti/ n. any feelings of sympathy, friendliness, etc. in order to deceive people: the impersonator

im·personal /ɪmˈpɜrsənl/ adj. not showing any feelings of sympathy, friendliness, etc.: an impersonal letter

im·per·son·al /ɪmˈpɜrsənl/ adj. impersonal letter

im·per·son·a·tor /ɪmˈpɜrənətər/ n. [C] someone who impersonates politicians in order to make people laugh: a comedian who impersonates politicians

im·per·son·at·ion /ɪmˈpɜrənəˈteɪʃən/ n. [C] the act of impersonating someone: a complaint about the impersonation of a politician

im·per·son·i·ca·tion /ɪmˈpɜrəsənɪˈkeɪʃən/ n. [C] the act of not telling the truth: during the trial the witness made an implausible implication that he had lied

im·per·son·ize /ɪmˈpɜrənɪz/ v. to copy someone’s voice and behavior in order to deceive people: The impersonator made the victim think he was talking to a close friend.

im·per·son·ize·r n. [C] someone who impersonates politicians in order to make people laugh: a comedian who impersonates politicians

im·per·son·ize·ment /ɪmˈpɜrənɪzəm/ n. [C] the act of impersonating someone: a complaint about the impersonation of a politician

im·per·son·ize·ment /ɪmˈpɜrənɪzəm/ n. [C] a tool, especially one used in farming or building: agricultural implements

im·pe·ri·al /ɪmˈpɛrɪəl/ adj. giving orders and expecting to be obeyed: his imperious personality

im·per·i·um /ɪmˈpɛrəm/ n. [U] the form of a verb that shows an incomplete action in the past that is formed with "be" and the present participle. In the sentence "We were walking down the road," the verb phrase "were walking" is in the imperfect.

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There was implicit criticism in the principal’s statement. 2 complete and containing no doubts: She has implicit faith in her husband. 3 be implicit in sth (formal) to be a central part of something, without being stated: Risk is implicit in owning a business. — implicitly adv.

**implied** /ɪmˈpliːd/ adj powers [plural] politics powers given to the U.S. government that are not clearly stated in the constitution, but which are accepted as necessary in order for the government to carry out its expressed powers (those written down in the constitution)

**implode** /ɪmˈplɔud/ v [I] to explode inward

**implore** /ɪmˈploveɪ/ v [T] (formal) to ask someone for something in an emotional way [syn beg]: Joan implored him not to leave.

**import** /ɪmˈpɔːrt/ n [C,U] economics a product that is brought from one country into another so that it can be sold there, or the business of doing this [ant export]: Car imports have risen recently. | The government has banned the import of weapons.

**importance** /ɪmˈpɔːrtns/ n [U] the quality of being important: the importance of regular exercise. | The company attaches great importance to employee training. | These issues are of great/crucial/vital importance.

**impossible** /ɪmˈpɔːsəbl/ adj 1 not able to be done or to happen: It was impossible for us to answer all their questions. | It is impossible to predict what will happen. | The storm made driving impossible. 2 extremely difficult to deal with: an impossible situation 3 behaving in an unreasonable and annoying way: You’re impossible! — impossibly adv — impossibility /ɪmˈpɒsəbəlɪtɪ/ n [C,U]

**impose** /ɪmˈpɔːz/ v [T] 1 to introduce a rule, tax, punishment, etc. and force people to accept it: City officials have imposed limits on commercial development. 2 to force someone to have the same ideas, beliefs, etc. as you: Parents impose their values on their children. 3 to ask or expect someone to do something when it is not convenient for him/her to do: I didn’t ask you because I didn’t want to impose. | Origin: 1400—1500 Latin imponere, from Latin impurare “to twist together, make complicated”

**impossible** /ɪmˈpɔːsəbl/ adj large and impressive: an imposing statue

**importation** /ɪmˈpɔːrteɪʃən/ n [U] the business of bringing goods from another country to sell in your country

**impose** /ɪmˈpɔːz/ v [T] to introduce a rule, tax, punishment, etc. and force people to accept it: City officials have imposed limits on commercial development. 2 to force someone to have the same ideas, beliefs, etc. as you: Parents impose their values on their children. 3 to ask or expect someone to do something when it is not convenient for him/her to do: I didn’t ask you because I didn’t want to impose. | Origin: 1400—1500 Latin imponere, from Latin impurare “to twist together, make complicated”

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**important** /ɪmˈpɔːrnt/ adj, -ˈpɔːrnt/ adj having a big effect or influence: a very important meeting | Ellen’s family is more important to her than anything else. | It’s important that you look professional at the interview. | Origin: 1400—1500 French, Old Italian importante “carrying a meaning, significant,” from Latin importare — importantly adv

**impolite** /ɪmˈpɔːlɪt/ adj rude, insulting, disrespectful
im•poser /im'postər/ n. [C] someone who pretends to be someone else in order to trick people
im•po•tent /'impətənt/ adj. 1 a man who is impotent is unable to have sex because he cannot have an erection. 2 unable to take effective action because you do not have enough power, strength, or control: an impotent city government
—impotence n. [U]
im•pound /'impaund/ v. [T] LAW if the police or court of law impound your possessions, they take them and keep them until you go and get them
im•po•ver•ished /'impəvərɪʃəd/ adj. very poor: an impoverished country

imprac•ti•cal /'impræktɪkəl/ adj. 1 an impractical plan, suggestion, etc. is not sensible because it would be too expensive or difficult. 2 not good at dealing with ordinary practical matters: impractically adv. —impracticality /'impræktɪkələtɪ/ n. [C/U]
im•pre•cis•ion /'imprəsɪʃən/ n. not exact: an imprecise measurement —imprecisely adv. —imprecision /'imprəsɪnʃən/ n. [U]
im•preg•na•ble /'impregneɪbəl/ adj. very strong and unable to be entered: an impregnable fort
im•preg•na•te /'impregneɪt/ v. [T] 1 to make a woman or female animal pregnant. 2 to make a substance spread completely through something, or to spread completely through something: The paper is impregnated with perfume.
im•press /'impreʃ/ v. [T] 1 to make someone feel admiration and respect: She dresses like that to impress people. We were impressed by the size of his art collection. 2 to make the importance of something clear to someone: My parents impressed on me the value of an education.
im•pres•sion /'impresʃən/ n. 1 [C/U] the opinion or feeling you have about someone or something because of the way she or he or it seems: I get the impression that something’s wrong here. [U] First impressions can be wrong. [U] It’s important to make a good impression at your interview. 2 be under the impression (that) to think that something is true when it is not true: I was under the impression that Marcie was coming to dinner too. 3 [C] the act of copying the speech or behavior of a famous person in order to make people laugh: Eric does a great impression of Mick Jagger. 4 [C] the mark left by pressing something into a soft surface
im•pres•sion•is•tic /'impresʃənɪstɪk/ adj. easy to influence: The girls are at an impressionable age.
im•pres•sion•ism /'impresʃənɪzəm/ n. [U] 1 also Impressionism ARTS a style of music or literature from the late 19th and early 20th centuries that emphasizes feelings and images —Impressionist adj. Impressionist painters —Impressionist n. [C]
im•pres•sion•is•tic /ˌɪmpresʃənɪstɪk/ adj. based on a general feeling of what something is like rather than on details: an impressionistic account of the events
im•pres•sive /'ɪmpreʃɪv/ adj. causing admiration: an impressive performance on the piano. The view was impressive. —impressively adv.
im•pres•sive•ly /ˌɪmpreʃɪvəli/ adv.
im•pres•sion•is•tic /ˌɪmpresʃənɪstɪk/ adj. "impressive" - very impressive because of being big, beautiful, etc.: a magnificent cathedral

im•press•ment /'ɪmpreʃmənt/ n. [U] HISTORY the action of forcing people to serve in the military
im•print /'ɪmprɪnt/ n. [U] the mark left by an object that has been pressed into or onto something: the imprint of her thumb on the clay
im•print•ed /'ɪmprɪnted/ v. be imprinted on your mind/memory if something is imprinted on your mind or memory, you can never forget it
im•print•ing /'ɪmprɪntɪŋ/ n. [U] BIOLOGY a very early learning process in animals, in which a young animal learns patterns of behavior and its connection to members of its own kind, especially its parents
im•pris•on•ed /'ɪmprɪzənd/ v. [T] to put someone in prison or to keep him/her in a place where they cannot escape from: The opposition leaders were imprisoned and tortured. —imprisonment n. [U]
im•prob•a•ble /'ɪmprəbərəbəl/ adj. 1 not likely to happen or to be true: unlikely: It is highly improbable that you will find sharks in these waters. 2 surprising and slightly strange: an improbable partnership —improbably adv. —improbability /'ɪmprəbərəbɪlətɪ/ n. [C/U]
im•prom•tu /'ɪmprəmtʃu/ adj. done or said without any preparation or planning: an impromptu speech —impromptu adj.
im•prop•er /'ɪmprəpər/ adj. unacceptable according to professional, moral, or social rules of behavior: Many cases of “stomach flu” result from improper cooking of food. The improper use of funds —improperly adv. The car alarm had been improperly installed.
improve /ɪmˈpruːv/ v. [T,I] to become better, or to make something better: Do some exercises to improve your muscle strength. | Your math skills have improved this year. | The situation improved dramatically. (Origin: 1500—1600 improve “to improve” (15—16 centuries), from Anglo-French imputer “to make a profit”) —improved adj
improve on/upon sth to do something better than before, or to make it better: No one’s been able to improve on her Olympic record.
improve-ment /ɪmˈpruːvmənt/ n. 1 [C,U] an act of improving, or the state of being improved: There’s certainly been an improvement in Danny’s behavior. | Your English is getting better, but there’s still room for improvement (the possibility of more improvement). | Jerry has made dramatic improvement since the surgery. | Ben’s work is showing signs of improvement. 2 [C] a change or addition that makes something better: home improvements
im-pro-ve-sive /ɪmˈpruːvəsɪv/ v. 1 [I,T] to make or do something without any preparation, using what you have: I left my lesson plans at home, so I’ll have to improvise. 2 [I] to perform music, sing, etc. from your imagination: Jazz musicians are good at improvising. —improvisation /ɪmˈpruːvəzɪʃən/ n. [U]
im-pu-dent /ɪmˈpjuːdənt/ adj (formal) rude and not showing respect —impudence n. [U]
im-petuous (formal) — tendency to do things quickly, without thinking carefully first: He is young and impetuous.

in /ɪn/ prep. 1 used with the name of a container, place, or area to show where something is: The paper is in the top drawer. 2 I was still in bed at 11:30. 3 Cows were standing in the field. 4 He lived in Boston for 15 years. 5 used with the names of months, years, seasons, etc. to say when something happens: We bought our car in April. 6 In 1969 the first astronauts landed on the moon. 7 Sarah starts college in the fall. 8 during a period of time: We finished the whole project in a week. 9 at the end of a period of time: Gerry should be home in an hour. 10 I wonder if the business will still be going in a year. 9 included as part of something: One of the people in the story is a young doctor. 10 In the first part of the speech, he talked about the environment. 6 sb has not done sth in years/months/weeks if you have not done something in years, etc., you have not done it for that amount of time: I haven’t been to the circus in years! 7 using a particular kind of voice, or a particular way of speaking or writing: “Why?” she asked him in a whisper. 8 Their parents always talk to them in Italian. 9 Do not write in pen on this test. 10 working at a particular kind of job: She’s in advertising. 9 arranged in a particular way, often to form a group or shape: Stand against the wall in a line. 10 He had made a bowl in the shape of a heart. 10 used in order
inaccuracies /ɪnəˈkrɪktɪs/ n. (plural inaccuracies) 2 not aimed correctly, or not reaching the place aimed for; an inaccurate throw to third base —inaccurately adv.
inaction /ɪnˈækʃən/ n. [U] lack of action
inactive /ɪnˈæktɪv/ adj. not doing anything or not working; inactive volcanoes | He injured his knee and was inactive for the rest of the season. —inactivity /ɪnˌækˈtrɛsɪti/ n. [U]
in-ae-dé-quate /ɪnˈædəkwət/ (Ac) adj. not good enough, big enough, skilled enough, etc. for a particular purpose; inadequate heating | She made me feel so inadequate. | Both he and his wife work, but their wages are inadequate to lift the family out of poverty. —inadequately adv.
in-act /ɪnˈækt/ n. 11 [U] a feeling that you are unable to deal with situations because you are not as good as other people: Not having a job can cause strong feelings of inadequacy. 2 [C,U] the fact of not being good enough for a particular purpose, or something that is not good enough: The research looked at the inadequacy of the children’s diet.
in-act-ive /ɪnˈæktɪv/ adj.
inactives /-ɪvz/ n. [plural] inactives
inadequate /ɪnəˈkwæt/ adj. not good enough, big enough, skilled enough, etc. for a particular purpose; inadequate heating | She made me feel so inadequate. | Both he and his wife work, but their wages are inadequate to lift the family out of poverty. —inadequately adv.
in-ad-mis-si-bi-le /ɪnəˈmɪsəbəl/ adj. 12 [U] used in order to describe a strong feeling someone has when she does something: She looked at me in shock as I told her how everything had gone wrong. 13 in all used when giving a total amount: There were about 50 of us in all at the reunion.
in-ad-ver-tent /ɪnəˈvɜːrənt/ adj. without intending to do something: She inadvertently hit the brakes. —inadvertently adv.
in-po-ri-ti-cal /ɪnˈpɔːriˈtekəl/ adj. not appropriate for a particular purpose or situation: inappropriate behavior | The school board felt the book was inappropriate for fourth-grade children. —inappropriately adv.
in-rupt /ɪnˈrɔpt/ n. [U] caused by the breaking of something: an inbred genetic defect
in-rupt /ɪnˈrɔpt/ v. [T] 1 to have an official ceremony in order to show that someone is beginning an important job: The President is inaugurated in January. 2 to open a new building or start a new service with a ceremony —inaugural /ɪnəˈɡɜːrəl/ adj.: the president’s inaugural speech —inauguration /ɪnəˈɡɜːrəʃən/ n. [C,U]
in-us-pi-cious /ɪnˈəspɪʃəs/ adj. (formal) seeming to show that the future will be unlucky: an inauspicious start to our trip → UNLUCKY
in-between adj. (informal) in the middle of two points, sizes, etc.: She’s at that in-between age, neither a little girl nor a woman.
in-born /ɪnˈbɔrn/ adj. an inborn quality or ability is one that you have had naturally since birth: Humans have an almost inborn love of stories.
in-bred /ɪnˈbred/ adj. produced by the breeding of closely related members of a family, which often causes problems: an inbred genetic defect —inbreeding /ɪnˌbredɪŋ/ n. [U]
in-cador-ate /ɪnˈkærət/ adj. 11 [U] used before the bigger number when you are talking about a relationship between two numbers: 1 in 10 women (=10% of all women) has the disease. 12 in shock/horror etc. used in order to describe a strong feeling someone has when she does something: She looked at me in shock as I told her how everything had gone wrong. 13 in all used when giving a total amount: There were about 50 of us in all at the reunion.
in-ce-sc-en-ble /ɪnˈkɛsənəbl/ (Ac) adj. difficult or impossible to reach: The stairs make the building inaccessible to the disabled.
in-cer-eous /ɪnˈsəriəs/ adj. not aimed correctly, or not reaching the place aimed for; an inexact throw to third base —incorrectly adv.
in-ces-si-bi-le /ɪnˈsɛsəbəl/ adj. difficult or impossible to reach: The stairs make the building inaccessible to the disabled.
in-cu-rous /ɪnˈkʌrəs/ adj. 7 if a ball is in during a game, it is inside the area where the game is played 8 be in on sth if someone is in for something, something bad is about to happen to him/her: She’s in for a shock if she thinks we’re going to help her pay for it. 9 be in on sth to be involved in doing, talking about, or planning something: Everyone was in on the secret before I was ever interested in sports as a kid.
in-cur-ous /ɪnˈkɜːrəs/ adj. 11 [U] lack of action
in-cur-ti-ble /ɪnˈkɜːrtəbl/ adj. extremely stupid, or without much meaning: inane jokes
in-deli-ble /ɪnˈdelɪbəl/ adj. 11 [U] a law that cannot be changed or added to: The constitution is inalterable.
in-dest-i-ty /ɪnˈdestɪti/ n. [U] unable to do something: She had no ability to help me.
in-di-vid-u-al /ɪnˈdɪvɪdʒuəl/ adj.
in-dip-o-si-ti-ty /ɪnˈdɪpəsəti/ n. [U] being able to do something: She had no dipposivity to help me.
in-di-vid-u-al /ɪnˈdɪvɪdʒuəl/ n. [U] 1 a person or group: She was the only individual who had seen the movie. 2 [U] one person or group: She was the only individual who had seen the movie. 3 [C] a person, group, etc.: I met an individual who knew exactly what I was looking for.
inclination

inciter, from Latin citare “to cause to start moving”]

in·cli·na·tion /ɪnˈklaɪnəʃən/ n. 1 [C,U] the desire to do something: I didn’t have the time or inclination to go with them. 2 [C,U] a tendency to think or behave in a particular way: his inclination to act violently

in·cline /ɪnˈklain/ v. [I] to slope at a particular angle, or make something do this [Our: 1300—1400 French incliner, from Latin clina “to lean”]

in·cline² /ɪnˈklain/ n. [C] a slope: a steep incline

in·clined /ɪnˈklaind/ adj. 1 be inclined to agree/believe/think etc. to have a particular opinion, but not have it very strongly: I’m inclined to agree with you, but I don’t really know. 2 wanting to do something: My client is not inclined to speak with reporters. 3 likely or tending to do something: He’s inclined to get upset over small things.

in·clude /ɪnˈklud/ v. [T] 1 if one thing includes another, the second thing is part of the first: The price includes your flight, hotel, and car rental. | Tim’s job responsibilities include hiring new teachers. | Service is included in the bill. 2 to make someone or something part of a larger group or set: You should include your educational background on your résumé. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin includere, from in- “in” + claudere “to close”]

in·clud·ing /ɪnˈkludɪŋ/ prep used in order to show that someone or something is part of a larger group or set that you are talking about (Ant: excluding): There were 20 people in the room, including the teacher. | We only paid $12 each for dinner, including the tip.

in·cu·sion /ɪnˈkjʊʃən/ n. 1 [U] the action of including someone or something in a larger group or set, or the fact of being included in one: I am surprised at his inclusion in the team. | Here’s the list of books we’re considering for inclusion on the reading list. 2 [C] someone or something that is included

in·cu·sive /ɪnˈkjʊsɪv/ adj. including a wide variety of people, things, etc.: American colleges try very hard to be inclusive.

in·co·g·ni·to /ɪnˈkɒɡniːtəʊ/ adj. if a famous person does something incognito, s/he is hiding who s/he really is [Origin: 1600—1700 Italian, Latin in cognitum “unknown”]

in·co·her·ent /ɪnˈkɒhərənt/ adj. 1 not clear, not organized, and hard to understand: an incoherent letter. 2 speaking in a way that cannot be understood or that does not make sense: Joey mumbled something incoherent. —incoherently adv

in·come /ɪnˈkɒm/ n. [C,U] the money that you earn from working or making investments: a good/high/low income | She has an annual income of $40,000. | an elderly couple living on a fixed income (an income that does not change or grow)

in·come distri·but·ion /ɪnˈkʌm ˌdɪstrɪˈbjuʃən/ n. [U] Economics the way in which the total income earned by the population of a country exists in different amounts in different areas, depending on the number of people living in each place and their level of income

in·come tax /ɪnˈkʌm ɪndetx/ n. [U] Economics tax paid on the money you earn

in·com·ing /ɪnˈkʌmɪŋ/ adj. 1 incoming call/letter/fax a telephone call, letter, or fax that you receive (Ant: outgoing) 2 coming toward a place, or about to arrive (Ant: outgoing): the incoming tide

in·com·mu·ni·ca·do /ɪnˈkʌmjuːniˌkeɪdəʊ/ n. | n. | v. 1 communication (the action of communicating): the incomparable beauty of the landscape —incomparably adv

in·com·pa·ra·ble /ɪnˈkʌmpərəbl/ adj. so impressive, beautiful, etc. that nothing or no one is better: the incomparable beauty of the landscape —incomparably adv

in·com·pa·tibil·i·ty /ɪnˈkʌmpəteɪbɪləti/ n. [U] too different to be able to be accepted, work together well, or have a good relationship: The two cellphones use incompatible systems. | Results of the two experiments were incompatible. | These new scientific facts are incompatible with each other. | Tony and I have always been incompatible. —incompatibility /ɪnˈkʌmpəteɪbɪləti/ n. [U]

in·com·pe·tence /ɪnˈkʌmpətəns/ n. [U] lack of ability or skill to do your job: Police have been accused of incompetence.

in·com·pe·tent /ɪnˈkʌmpətənt/ adj. not having the ability or skill to do your job: a totally incompetent waitress —incompetently adv

in·com·ple·te /ɪnˈkʌmpəlt/ adj. not having all its parts or not finished yet: an incomplete sentence | The report is still incomplete.

in·com·plete² /ɪnˈkʌmpətɪv/ adj. impossible to understand: His speech was incomprehensible.

in·com·pe·hen·si·ble /ɪnˈkʌmpərənsəbl/ adj. too strange or unusual to seem real or possible: It was inconceivable that such a quiet man could be violent. —inconceivably adv

in·con·clu·sive /ɪnˈkɒnkləsɪv/ adj. not leading to any decision or result: inconclusive research | The evidence the police provided was inconclusive (=did not prove anything). —inconclusively adv
in-con-gru-ous /ɪnˈkɒŋgruəs/ adj. (formal) seeming to be wrong or unusual in a particular situation: Her quiet voice seemed incongruous with her hard face. —incongruously adv. —incongruity /ɪnˈkɒŋgruəti/ n [C,U]

in-con-se-quent-i-al /ɪnˈkɒnˌsɛkwənˈtʃɛl/ adj. (formal) not important [SYM] insignificant: The issue is totally inconsequential. —inconsequentially adv

in-con-sid-er-ate /ɪnˈkɒnˌsɪdərət/ adj. not caring about other people’s needs or feelings: It was really inconceivable of you not to call and say you’d be late. —inconsiderately adv

in-con-sist-ent /ɪnˈkɒnˌsɪstənt/ adj. 1 two ideas or statements that are inconsistent are different and cannot both be true: We’re getting inconsistent results from the lab tests. His story was inconsistent with the evidence. 2 not doing things in the same way each time: Inconsistent discipline can make children behave badly. 3 not following an expected principle or standard: What they have done is inconsistent with the agreement that they made with us. —inconsistently adv

in-con-sol-a-ble /ɪnˈkɒnˌsɔːləbəl/ adj. (literary) so sad that you cannot be comforted: His widow was inconsolable.

in-con-spic-u-ous /ɪnˈkɒnˌspɪkjuəs/ adj. not easily seen or noticed: I sat in the corner, trying to look inconspicuous.

in-con-ti-nent /ɪnˈkɒnˌtɪnənt/ adj. —incontinence /ɪnˈkɒnˌtɪnəns/ n [C,U] something that causes you problems or difficulties, or the state of having problems or difficulties: We apologize for any inconvenience caused by the delay to the bus service. —inconveniently adv

in-con-ve-nience /ɪnˈkɒnvənɪns/ n [C,U] something that causes you problems or difficulties, or the state of having problems or difficulties: We apologize for any inconvenience caused by the delay to the bus service. —inconvenience adv

in-con-veni-ent /ɪnˌkɒnvənɪənt/ adj. causing problems or difficulties, especially in an annoying way: Is this an inconvenient time for you to talk? —inconveniently adv

in-cor-po-rate /ɪnˈkərpoʊrət/ [AC] v [T] 1 to include something as part of a group, system, etc.: Several safety features have been incorporated into the car’s design. 2 to form a corporation [Origin: 1300–1400 Late Latin, past participle of incorporate, from Latin corpus “body”] —incorporation /ɪnˌkərpoʊˈreɪʃən/ n [U]

in-cor-po-ration /ɪnˌkərpoʊˈreɪʃən/ n [C,U] the action of incorporating: She incorporated the company in the U.S. to show that it is a corporation.

in-cor-rect /ɪnˌkərəkt/ adj. not correct [ANT] wrong: incorrect answers —incorrectly adv

in-corre-ct-ly adv

in-cor-ri-gi-ble /ɪnˈkərɪdʒəbl/ adj. someone who is incorrigible is bad in some way and cannot be changed: an incorrigible liar

in-cr ease /ɪnˈkrɪs/ v [T] 1 to increase in number, amount, or value: Prices have gone up 2%. 2 to increase greatly, or to make something do this: [ANT] decrease: The price of gas has increased by 4%. 3 to increase dramatically in recent decades. 4 | The waves were increasing in size. 5 Smoking increases your chances of getting cancer. [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French encresire, from Latin increscere, from crescere “to grow”] —increasing adj. increasing concern about job security

in-cre-a-se /ɪnˈkriːs/ n [C,U] a rise in number, amount, or degree: The number of people working from home has grown substantially.

in-correct-ly adv
increase in housing prices. | Crime in the city is on the increase (=increasing).

increased /ɪnˈkrɪst/ adj. larger or more than before; an increased awareness of environmental issues

increasing-ly /ɪnˈkrɪsnɪli/ adv. more and more: It’s becoming increasingly difficult to find employment.

incredi-bly /ɪnˈkredɪbli/ adv. 1 extremely good, large, or impressive: The view from our hotel window was incredible. | an incredible bargain 2 very hard to believe: It’s incredible that he survived the fall. | It’s incredible to think they actually lost the game.

incredi-bly /ɪnˈkredɪbli/ adv. 2 it is your duty or responsibility to do something, it is your duty or responsibility to do it = the incumbent President/Senator etc. the president, senator, etc. at the present time

incred-i-ble /ɪnˈkredɪbəl/ adj. 1 extremely good, large, or impressive: The view from our hotel window was incredible. | an incredible bargain

increased /ɪnˈkrɪst/ v. (increased, increasing) [T] to make something seem guiltier of a crime: He refused to incriminate himself by answering questions. | incriminating adj. incriminating evidence | incriminating /ɪnˈkrimɪntɪŋ/ adj.
**indicating**

The movie left an indelible impression on her (=she could not forget it). —**indelibly** adv.

**in·del·i·cate** /inˈdelˌikt/ adj. (literary) slightly impolite or offensive: an indelicate question —**indelicate** adv.

**in·dem·ni·fy** /inˈdɛrnəˌfaɪ/ v. (indemnified. indemnifies) [T] LAW to promise to pay someone if something s/he owns becomes lost or damaged, or if s/he is injured

**in·de·pend·ent** /inˈdɛpəndənt/ adj. 1 independent nation: the United States as an independent nation
2 independently 1 on July 4th that celebrates the beginning of the United States
3 independently 2 Mexico gained independence in 1821.

**in·de·pend·ence** /inˈdɛpəndəns/ n. 1 the freedom and ability to make your own decisions and take care of yourself without having to ask other people for help, money, or permission: Many old people want to keep/maintain their independence. 2 staying late is one way teenagers try to assert their independence. 3 having a job gives you financial independence. 4 political independence from control by another country: The United States declared independence in 1776. 5 Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821.

**in·de·pend·ent** n. [U] 1 an independent person: someone who votes but who does not support one particular political party
2 an independent study/report a study or report that is very thorough and considers all the details
3 indecipherable adj. too good, strange, frightening, etc. to be described: My joy at seeing him was indescribable.

**in·de·struct·i·ble** /inˈdɛstrəkˈtəbl/ adj. impossible to destroy: The tank was built to be indestructible.

**in·de·ter·mi·nate** /inˈdɛtrəməˌneɪt/ adj. impossible to find out or calculate exactly: a woman of indeterminate age

**in·dex** /ˈindeks/ n. (plural indexes or indices) 1 [U] an alphabetical list at the end of a book, that lists all the names, subjects, etc. in the book and the pages where you can find them.
2 a standard or level you can use for judging or measuring something: the consumer price index 3 the number that is written before and slightly above a radical sign (\(^\sqrt{}\)), which shows how many times an number was multiplied by itself to produce the number after the radical sign. The index of \(\sqrt{3}\) is 3. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin “first finger, guide,” from indicare (indicare)]

**in·dex·es** /ˈindeksɪz/ n. (plural indexes) a set of cards with information, or a database, in alphabetical order: Look up the book in the library’s card index. 3 a standard or level you can use for judging or measuring something: the consumer price index 4 math the number that is written before and slightly above a radical sign (\(^\sqrt{}\)), which shows how many times a number was multiplied by itself to produce the number after the radical sign. The index of \(\sqrt{3}\) is 3. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin “first finger, guide,” from indicare]

**in·dex·ing** /ˈindeksɪŋ/ v. [T] to make an index for something: The software can index the documents on your computer.

**in·dex·es** /ˈindeksɪz/ n. (plural indexes) a set of cards with information on

**in·de·pend·ent** n. [C] a small card that you write information on

**in·de·pend·ent** n. [C] the finger next to the thumb (\(\overline{\text{index}}\)) for finger → see picture at hand

**in·di·an** /ˈindʒən/ adj. 1 relating to native americans 2 relating to or coming from India

**in·di·an** n. [C] 1 a native american 2 someone from India

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**in·di·an** /ˈindgettext/ v. [T] 1 to show that something exists or is likely to be true: Research indicates that women live longer than men. 2 to say or do something that shows what you want or intend to do: He indicated that he had no desire to come with us. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin, past participle of indicare, from dicare “to say publicly or officially’’]
indication /ɪnˈdɪkəˈteɪʃən/ n [C,U] a sign that something exists or is likely to be true: Did Rick ever give any indication that he was unhappy? ▶ There has been no indication of improvement in his condition.

indicative /ɪnˈdɪkətɪv/ adj (formal) 1 be indicative of sth to show that something exists or is likely to be true: His reaction is indicative of how frightened he is. 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS relating to the indicative

indicator /ɪnˈdɪkətər/ n [C] 1 an event, fact, etc. that shows that something exists, or shows you the way something is developing: All the main economic indicators suggest that business is improving. 2 something on a machine that shows the temperature, speed, etc.

indicates /ɪnˈdɪkətɪz/ n a plural of INDEX

indict /ɪnˈdaɪkt/ v [T] LAW to officially charge someone with a crime: He was indicted on charges of perjury. — indictable /ɪnˈdaɪktəbəl/ adj

indictment /ɪnˈdaɪktmənt/ n [C] LAW an official written statement saying that someone has done something illegal

indiscretions /ɪnˈdɪskrɪʃənz/ n [U] an action, remark, or behavior that shows bad judgment and is usually considered socially or morally unacceptable: his embarrassing indiscretions | youthful indiscretion

indifferent /ɪnˈdɪfərənt/ adj not interested in someone or something, or not having any feelings or opinions about him, her, or it: The industry seems indifferent to environmental concerns.

indigenous /ɪnˈdɪdʒənəs/ adj (formal) indigeneous plants, animals, etc. have always lived or grown naturally in the place where they are native: These plants are indigenous to the Amazon region. [Origin: 1600—1700 Late Latin indigena “someone born in a place”]

indigent /ɪnˈdɪdʒənt/ adj (formal) not having much money or many possessions poor: money to help indigent hospital patients —indigence /ɪnˈdɪdʒəns/ n [C] —indigent /ɪnˈdɪdʒənt/ adj

indigestible /ɪnˈdɪgestəbl/ -di/-əl adj; -di/-əl əd; -di/-əl əd: food that is indigestible cannot easily be broken down in the stomach ▶ DIGEST

indigestion /ɪnˌdɪdʒɪˈstʃən/ n, -di/-əl n [U] the pain caused by eating food that cannot easily be broken down in the stomach

indignant /ɪnˌdɪgnənt/ adj angry because you feel you have been insulted or unfairly treated: Marsha was indignant about the poor service she had received. — indignant /ɪnˈdɪgnənt/ adj

indignation /ɪnˌdɪgnəˈkeɪʃən/ n [U] feelings of anger and surprise because you feel insulted or unfairly treated: her indignation at the suggestion that it was her fault | His eyes blazed with indignation.

indignity /ɪnˌdɪgnəti/ n (plural indignities) [C,U] a situation that makes you feel very ashamed and not respected: Two of the diplomats suffered the indignity of being arrested.

indirect /ɪnˈdɜːrkt/ adj 1 not directly caused by something or relating to it: The accident was an indirect result of the heavy rain. 2 not using the straightest or most direct way to get to a place: an indirect route 3 suggesting something without saying it directly or clearly: He never mentioned my work, which I felt was an indirect criticism of its quality. — indirectly adv

indirect object n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, the person or thing that receives something as the result of the action of the verb in a sentence. In the sentence “Pete gave the money,” “me” is the indirect object. ▶ DIRECT OBJECT

indirect reasoning also indirect proof n [U] MATH the process of proving that a mathematical statement is true by first saying that it is false, and then showing that, if the statement is really false, other mathematical statements which are known or believed to be true must also be false

indirect rule n [U] POLITICS the act of governing a colony (= a country or area ruled by a more powerful country) using local laws rather than the laws of the ruling country

indirect speech n [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS REPORTED SPEECH

indiscipline /ɪnˌdɪsɪˈdɪpl/ -di/-əl əd careless about what you say or do, so that you let people know too much

indiscretion /ɪnˌdɪsəˈkrɛʃən/ n [C,U] an action, remark, or behavior that shows bad judgment and is usually considered socially or morally unacceptable: his embarrasing sexual indiscretions | youthful indiscretion

indiscriminate /ɪnˈdɪskrɪmənət/ adj an indiscriminate action is done without thinking about what harm it might cause: indiscriminate acts of violence
in-dis-pen-sa-ble /ɪnˈdɪspɛnsəbəl/ adj. something that is indispensable is so important or useful that you cannot manage without it, her, or it: The information he provided was indispensable to our research.

in-dis-tinct /ɪnˈdɪstɪŋkt/ adj. not able to be seen, heard, or remembered very clearly (syn: unclear): We could hear indistinct voices in the next room. —indistinctly adv.

in-dis-tin-guish-a-ble /ɪnˈdɪstɪŋgwɪʃəbəl/ adj. things that are indistinguishable are so similar that you cannot see any difference between them: This material is indistinguishable from real silk.

in-di-vid-u-al /ɪnˈdɪvɪdʒuəl/ adj. 1 considered separately from other people or things in the same group: Each individual drawing is slightly different. | the tasks given to the individual members of the group. 2 belonging to or intended for one person rather than a group: Individual attention must be given to each student. | The gallery relies on both corporate and individual donations. [Ori-gins: 1400—1500 Medieval Latin individualis, from Latin individuus “indivisible”]

individuate /ɪnˈdɪvɪduət/ v. [C] one person, considered separately from the rest of the group or society that she lives in: Thousands of homeless individuals and families use these shelters. | The substance can help prevent heart disease in some individuals.

individuation /ɪnˈdɪvɪduəʃən/ n. [U] 1 the behavior or attitude of someone who does things in his or her own way without being influenced by other people: The culture of the western U.S. has always valued rugged individualism. 2 the belief that the rights and freedom of individual people are the most important rights in society: Japanese society promotes the group rather than individualism. —individuationist n. [C]: He was an individualist who always spoke his mind. —individuationistic /ɪnˈdɪvɪduəʃəstɪk/ adj.

individually /ɪnˈdɪvɪduəli/ adv. separately, not together in a group: Mr. Wong met with each employee individually.

indivisibility /ɪnˈdɪvɪzəbɪləti/ n. [U] the quality that makes something or something different from all others: His individuality shows in his art work.

in-do-lent /ɪnˈdəʊlənt/ adj. (formal) lazy —indolently adv. —indolence n. [U]

in-dom-i-ta-ble /ɪnˈdəʊmɪtəbəl/ adj. indomitable spirit/courage etc. (formal) determination, courage, etc. that can never be defeated.

individual /ɪnˈdɪvɪdʒʊəl/ n. [C] one person, considered separately from other people or things in the same group: He was an individualist who always spoke his mind.

Individually, each student.

in-door /ɪnˈdɔːr/ adj. [only before noun] used or happening inside a building (adj. outdoor: an indoor swimming pool in-doors /ɪnˈdɔːrs/ adv. into or inside a building indoors: He stayed indoors all morning.

induce /ɪnˈdʌs/ v. (formal) 1 [T] to make someone decide to do something: What induced you to spend so much money on a car?

indolence /ɪnˈdəʊləns/ n. [U] 1 [T] to cause a particular physical condition: This drug may induce drowsiness. 2 [L] to make a woman give birth to her baby by giving her a special drug

induce-ment /ɪnˈdʌsment/ n. [C,U] something that you are offered to persuade you to do something: He was given $10,000 as an inducement to leave the company.

in-duct /ɪnˈdʌkt/ v. [T] to officially make someone a member of a group or organization: Joni Mitchell was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, —inductee /ɪnˈdʌkti/ n. [C]

in-du-cing /ɪnˈdjuːsɪŋ/ adj. the act or ceremony of officially making someone a member of a group or organization

in-duc-tive /ɪnˈdjuːktɪv/ adj. using known facts or patterns to form the general principles of something or a general opinion about something: inductive research

induc-tive-reASON-ing /ɪnˈdjuːktɪvɹɛˈzaʊnɪŋ/ n. [U] MATH the process of forming a general mathematical rule for solving a mathematical problem using an existing pattern of specific results or facts

indulge /ɪnˈdʌldʒ/ v. 1 [L]T to let yourself do or
indulgence

have something that you enjoy, especially something that is considered bad for you: We indulged in a piece of cheesecake after lunch. Go ahead—indulge yourself. 2 [T] to let someone do or have whatever s/he wants, even if it is bad for him/her; She did not like her children to be indulged.

indulgence /ɪnˈdʌlʤəns/ n 1 [U] the habit of eating too much, drinking too much, etc.; a life of indulgence 2 [C] something that you do or have for pleasure, not because you need it: Chocolate is my only indulgence.

indulgent /ɪnˈdʌlɡənt/ adj allowing someone to do or have whatever s/he wants, even if it is bad for him/her; indulgent parents —indulgently adv

industrial /ɪnˈdəstrɪl/ adj 1 relating to industry or the people working in industry: industrial waste | industrial production 2 having many industries, or industries that are well developed: an industrial region —industrially adv

industrialization /ɪnˈdəstrɪˌlaɪˈzaʃən/ n [C,U] the process of becoming industrial: the period in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe, when machines and factories began to be used to produce goods in large quantities

industrious /ɪnˈdəstrɪəs/ adj (formal) tending to work hard: an industrious young woman —industriously adv

industrious /ɪnˈdəstrɪəs/ n [plural industries] 1 [U] the production of goods, especially in factories 2 [C] a particular type of trade or service that produces things: He works in the auto/retail/insurance industry. 3 [C,U] (from Latin industriā “skill, work involving skill,” from Latin indūstria “willingness to work hard”)

industrious /ɪnˈdəstrɪəs/ adj (formal) drunk —inebriation /ɪnɪˈbruːʃən/ n [U]

inedible /ɪnˈɛdəbl/ adj not good enough to eat, or not appropriate for eating: inedible mushrooms

ineffective /ɪnˈɛfɪktɪv/ adj too great to be described in words: He felt an ineffective sadness. —ineffectively adv

ineffectively /ɪnˈɛfɪktɪvəli/ adv something that is ineffective does not achieve what it was intended to achieve: Critics say that gun-control laws have been ineffective. —ineffectiveness n [U]

inefficiency /ɪnˈɛfɪsɪənsi/ n [C] a lack of ability to do or have something: Our family is ineligible for state aid. —ineligibility /ɪnˈelɪdʒəlɪtɪ/ n [U]

inept /ɪnˈɛpt/ adj having no skill: an inept driver —ineptitude /ɪnˈɛptɪtjuːd/ n [U]

inequality /ɪnˈɛkwələti/ n [plural inequalities] [C,U] unfair situations, in which some groups in society have more money, opportunities, power, etc. than others 2 [C,U] lack of fairness, or something that is unfair: There are still inequalities in the amount that men and women earn for the same job.

ineffectually /ɪnˈɛfɪktʃəlɪ/ adv

inequality /ɪnˈɛkwələti/ n (plural inequities) lack of fairness, or something that is unfair: There are still inequalities in the amount that men and women earn for the same job.

inevitable /ɪnˈevɪtləbəl/ adj certain to happen and impossible to avoid or ignore: The inescapable fact is that he has a drinking problem. —inescapably adv

inevitably /ɪnˈɛvɪtəbli/ adv

inevitable /ɪnˈɛvɪtəbəl/ adj 1 certain to happen and impossible to avoid: A lawsuit seems inevitable. It was inevitable that someone would get hurt. 2 the inevitable something that is certain to happen: Finally, the inevitable happened and he lost his job. 3 [C] a feeling that you do not want to do anything at all 4 [C,U] the force that keeps an object in the same position or keeps it moving until it is moved or stopped by another force
in-ex·act /ˈɪnɡˈzækt/ adj not exact: Psychology is an inexact science (≠ you cannot measure things exactly in it).

in-ex·cus·a·ble /ɪnˈɡɛksəbəl/ adj inexcusable behavior is too bad to be excused: Being late on your first day at a job is inexcusable.

in-ex·haust·i·ble /ɪnˈɡɛksətəbəl/ adj something that is inexhaustible exists in such large amounts that it can never be used up: Warton seems to have an inexhaustible supply of energy.

in-ex·in·tri·ca·bly adv.

in-ex·o·ra·ble /ɪnˈɡɛksərbəl/ adj inexorable process cannot be stopped: the inexorable process of aging — inexorably adv.

in-ex·pen·si·ble /ˈɪnɡˈzɛnspaɪəbəl/ adj low in price: an inexpensive vacation — inexpensively adv.

in·fâ·mi·tâ·ble /ˌɪnfəˈmaɪtəbl/ adj formal too unusual or strange to be explained or understood: Police are investigating his inexplicable disappearance.

in·fâ·mi·ty /ˌɪnfəˈmaɪti/ n [U] — infamously adv

in·fect /ɪnˈfɛkt/ v [T] 1 BIOLOGY to give someone a disease: People can feel well but still infect others: a young man who is infected with the AIDS virus 2 BIOLOGY to make food, water, etc. dangerous and able to spread disease: bacteria that can infect fruit 3 if a feeling that you have infects other people, it makes them begin to feel the same way: Lucy’s enthusiasm soon infected the rest of the class.

in·fect·ed /ɪnˈfɛktɪd/ adj. 1 BIOLOGY a part of your body or a wound that is infected has harmful bacteria in it that prevent it from healing: an infected finger 2 BIOLOGY food, water, etc. that is infected contains bacteria that spread disease: water infected with cholera 3 if a computer or disk is infected, the information on it has been changed or destroyed by a computer virus.

in·fect·ion /ɪnˈfɛkʃn/ n. 1300—1400 Latin, past participle of infecte “to dip in, stain”

in·fer /ɪnˈfər/ v (infere, inferring) [T] (formal) to form an opinion that something is probably true because of information that you have: What can you infer from the available data?

in·fer·ence /ɪnˈfərəns/ n. [CU] something that you think is true, based on information that you have: You’ll have to draw your own inferences from the evidence (≠ decide what you think is true).

in·fer·en·ti·al ques·tion /ˌɪnfərənˈʃəl ˈkwɛʃən/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a question that asks someone to say what s/he thinks is true, based on something that s/he has read: an evaluative question, literal question

in·fer·ri·or /ˌɪnˈfərərɪər/ adj. 1 not good, or not as good as someone or something else: (in) superior: Larry always makes me feel inferior.

infâ·mi·la·ry /ˌɪnfəˈmaɪləri/ n. [U] 1300—1400 from Latin infans “unable to speak,” from fari “to speak”

in·fan·tile /ˈɪnfəntəl/ adj. 1 (disapproving) infantile behavior seems silly in an adult because it is typical of a child: his infantile jokes 2 [only before noun] affecting very small children: infantile illnesses.

in·fan·try /ˈɪnfəntri/ n. [U] soldiers who fight on foot

in·far·c-tion /ɪnˈfærktʃn/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a medical condition in which a blood vessel becomes blocked, so that no blood can go through.

in·fat·u·at·ed /ɪnˈfætʃətɪd/ adj having unreasonably strong feelings of love for someone: He’s infatuated with her.

in·fat·u·a·tion /ɪnˈfætʃəˈneɪʃn/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a medical condition in which a blood vessel becomes blocked, so that no blood can go through.

infâ·ri·al /ˌɪnfəˈrɪəl/ adj. 1300—1400 from Latin infantilis “childlike.”

in·fan·tile /ˈɪnfəntəl/ adj. 1 (disapproving) infantile behavior seems silly in an adult because it is typical of a child: his infantile jokes 2 [only before noun] affecting very small children: infantile illnesses.

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in·fer·ri·or /ˌɪnfərərɪər/ adj. 1 not good, or not as good as someone or something else: (in) superior: Larry always makes me feel inferior.
in·fer·no /in·ferˈnə(-ə)/ n. [L] a very large and dangerous fire: a raging inferno (an extremely violent fire).

in·fight·ing /in·fight·ing/ n. [U] a fight or argument.

in·fil·trate /inˈfəlˌtrāt/ v. [T] to seep into something: to infiltrate the building.

in·fin·i·tes·i·mal /inˈfɪnəˌtɪzməl/ adj. extremely small; infinitesimal changes in temperature —infin·i·tesi·mal·ly adv.

in·fin·i·tive /inˈfɪnətɪv/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, the basic form of a verb, used with “to.” In the sentence “I forgot to buy milk,” “to buy” is an infinitive. [Origin: 1400—1500 Late Latin infinitivus, from Latin infinitus; because the verb is not limited by person or number.]

in·fin·i·ty /inˈfɪnətē/ n. 1 [U] a space or distance without limits or an end 2 [singular, U] MATH a number that is larger than all others

in·firm /inˈfɜrm/ adj. (formal) weak or sick, especially because of being old —in·firm·i·ty /inˈfɜrnətē/ n.

in·fla·to·ry /inˈflætərē/ adj. of, relating to, or causing price increases: inflationary wage increases —in·fla·to·ry·ly /inˈflætərəlē/ adv.

in·fla·tion /inˈflæʃən/ n. [U] 1 ECONOMICS a continuing increase in prices, or the rate at which prices increase: countries with high inflation 2 the rate at which prices rise over time) of three percent 2 the process of filling something with air or gas

in·fla·tion·ary /inˈflæʃənerē/ adj. ECONOMICS relating to or causing price increases: inflationary wage increases

in·flae·ct /inˈflækt/ v. [I] ENG. LANG. ARTS if a word inflects, its form changes according to its meaning or use

in·flec·tion /inˈflæksən/ n. [C,U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the way in which a word changes its form to show differences in its meaning or use, such as the plural or a past tense, or one of the forms that is used in this way. For example, the inflections of “run” are “runs,” “ran,” and “running.”
infuriating

inflexible /ɪnˈfleksəbəl/ (Ac) adj 1 impossible to influence or change: a school with inflexible rules | an inflexible boss 2 inflexible material is stiff and will not bend —inflexibility /ɪnˈfleksəbɪlɪtɪ/ n [U]
inflct /ɪnˈflʌkt/ v [T] to make someone suffer something bad: Soldiers assessed the damage inflicted on the enemy. —infliction /ɪnˈflʌktʃən/ n [U]
influent /ɪnˈfluənt/ adj having a lot of influence: an influential politician | Dewey was influential in shaping economic policy. —influentially adv

influence /ɪnˈflʌns/ n 1 [C,U] the power to have an effect on the way someone or something develops, behaves, or thinks: Diego Rivera had a profound influence on artists of the 1930s. | He has a lot of political influence in the community. | Lewis used his influence to avoid military service. 2 [C] someone or something that has an effect on other people or things: Alex’s parents always thought that I was a good/bad influence on him. | The country remains untouched by outside influences. 3 under the influence drunk or feeling the effects of a drug [Origin: 1300—1400 French, Medieval Latin influentia, from Latin fluere “to flow”]
influence2 v [T] to have an effect on the way someone or something develops, behaves, or thinks: I don’t want to influence your decision. | As a singer, she was strongly influenced by gospel music.

influential /ɪnˈfluəns(ə)l/ adj having a lot of influence: an influential politician | for the first time | Robert F. Kennedy was an influential speaker. —influentially adv

influenceable /ɪnˈfluənsəbəl/ adj 1 capable of being influenced: a man influenced by religion 2 able to influence something: flowers that are influenceable to wind | a policy that is influenceable to public opinion

influenceable /ɪnˈfluənsəbəl/ adj having a lot of influence: an influential politician | for the first time | Robert F. Kennedy was an influential speaker. —influentially adv

influentially adv

infraction /ɪnˈfrɪkʃən/ n [C] formal a law, custom, or rule that has been broken.

inform /ɪnˈfɔrm/ v [T] to tell the police, an enemy, etc. about what someone has done: —inform against/on sb phr v to tell the police, an enemy, etc. about what someone has done —informally adv

informal /ɪnˈfɔrməl/ adj 1 relaxed and friendly: an informal meeting | informal language 2 appropriate for ordinary situations or conversations: an informal letter to your family —informally adv

information /ɪnˈfɔrməʃən/ n [U] the facts or details that tell you something about a situation, person, event, etc.: I need some more information about this machine. | Goodwin was able to provide several new pieces of information. | For further information, call the number below.

informant /ɪnˈfɔrmənt/ n [C] a person who gives secret information to the police, a government department, etc.: a CIA informant

information technology (abbreviation IT) n [U] the use of electronic processes, especially computers, for gathering information, storing it, and making it available

informer /ɪnˈfɔrmər/ n [C] a person who gives secret information to the police, an administration, or any other organization.

informative /ɪnˈfɔrmeɪtɪv/ adj providing many useful facts or ideas: a very informative book —informatively adv

infrared /ɪnˈfʌrktrəd/ adj 1 having infrared radiation: an infrared device 2 related to infrared waves: infrared photography

infrared radiation /ɪnˈfʌrktrəradiəʃən/ n [U] PHYSICS energy in the form of waves that you cannot see, which are longer than waves of light that you can see and shorter than radio waves

infra-red /ɪnˈfʌrktrəd/ adj infrared light produces heat but cannot be seen: ultraviolet

infra-structure /ɪnˈfʌstrʌktʃər/ n [C] the basic systems that a country or organization needs in order to work in the right way, for example roads, communications, and banking systems: Japan’s economic infrastructure

infrequent /ɪnˈfrikwənt/ adj not happening often: very rare: I met him on one of his infrequent visits to his parents. —infrequently adv

infringe /ɪnˈfrɪŋɡ/ v [T] to do something that is against the law or someone’s legal rights: —infringement /ɪnˈfrɪŋmənt/ n [C,U]: copyright infringement

infringe on/upon sb phr v to limit someone’s freedom in some way: The new law infringes on our basic right to freedom of speech.

infuriating /ɪnˈfʌriətɪŋ/ adj very annoying: an infuriating delay of four hours —infuriatingly adv

infuriate /ɪnˈfʌriət/ v [T] to make someone very angry: —infuriation /ɪnˈfʌriəʃən/ n: an infuriating delay of four hours

infuriated /ɪnˈfʌriətɪd/ adj very angry: —infuriation /ɪnˈfʌriəʃən/ n

infuriatingly adv
in·gra·ti·ate /ɪnˈɡrəˌteɪt/ v. 1 [T] to fill someone or something with a particular feeling or quality: The coach has managed to ingratiate the team with new enthusiasm.  2 [T] to put a substance such as tea in very hot water, so that its taste passes into the water

in·fu·sion /ɪnˈfjuːʒən/ n. 1 [C,U] the act of putting something new into something, especially a new feeling or quality: I felt an infusion of spirituality.  A cash infusion helped save the company.  2 [C] a medicine made with herbs in hot water and usually taken as a drink

in·gen·i·ous /ɪnˈdʒeɪnjuəs/ adj. 1 an ingenious plan, idea, etc. works well and is the result of inventing thinking and new ideas: an ingenious device  2 an ingenious person is very good at inventing things, thinking of new ideas, etc. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin ingenius "natural ability"] —ingeniously adv.

in·ge·nu·ous /ɪnˈdʒɪnjuəs/ adj. (formal) an ingenuous person trusts people too much and is honest, especially because they do not have experience in how badly people can behave (and) disingenuously —ingenuously n. [U]

in·gest /ɪnˈdʒest/ v. [T] (formal) to eat something —ingestion /ɪnˈdʒɛʃən/ n. [U]

in·grain·ed /ɪnˈɡreɪnd/ adj. ingrained attitudes or behavior are firmly established and difficult to change: A sense of duty is deeply ingrained in most people.

in·gra·ti·ate /ɪnˈɡrəˌteɪt/ v. ingratiate yourself (with sb) (disapproving) to try to get someone's approval by doing things to please him/her, expressing admiration, etc., especially in a way that does not seem sincere: Politicians try to ingratiate themselves with the voters. —ingratiating adj. —ingratiatingly adv

in·grat·i·tude /ɪnˈɡrætiˈtjuːd/ n. [U] the quality of not being grateful for something

in·gre·di·ent /ɪnˈɡreɪdɪənt/ n. 1 [C] one of the things that goes into a mixture from which a type of food is made: Combine all the ingredients in a large bowl.  | Flour, water, and eggs are the main ingredients.  2 a quality that helps to achieve something: Jack seems to have all the ingredients to succeed in business. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin, present participle of ingredire, from in- "in" + gradi "to go"]

in·hale /ɪnˈheɪl/ v. [T] to breathe in air, smoke, or gas: Try not to inhale the fumes from the glue.

in·hab·it /ɪnˈheɪbət/ v. [T] to live in a particular place: The forest is inhabited by bears and moose.

in·hab·it·ant /ɪnˈheɪbətənt/ n. [C] one of the people who live in a particular place: the inhabitants of large cities

in·ha·le /ɪnˈheɪl/ v. [T] to breathe in air, smoke, or gas: Try not to inhale the fumes from the glue.

in·her·it /ɪnˈhɛrɪt/ v. 1 to receive something from someone after she has died: I inherited the house from my uncle.  2 to get a quality, type of behavior, appearance, etc. from one of your parents: Suzy inherited her mother's good looks.

in·her·ent /ɪnˈhɛrənt/ adj. 1 a quality that is inherent in something is a natural part of it and cannot be separated from it: The problem is inherent in the system. —inherently adv.

in·her·ent 'po·wers n. [plural] POLITICAL powers given to the U.S. government that are not clearly stated in the CONSTITUTION, but which are accepted as necessary in order for the United States to be a completely independent country

in·her·it·ance /ɪnˈhɛrɪtəns/ n. [C] money, property, etc. that you receive from someone after she has died

in·hib·it /ɪnˈhɪbɪt/ v. [T] 1 to prevent something from growing or developing in the usual or expected way: The new treatments inhibit the spread of the disease.  2 to make someone feel embarrassed or less confident, so she can do or say what she wants to: Fear of criticism may inhibit a child's curiosity.  3 to make it more difficult or impossible for someone to do something: The goal is to inhibit the virus from invading healthy cells. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin, past participle of inhibere "to prevent," from habere "to have"]

in·hib·it·ed /ɪnˈhɪbɪtɪd/ adj. not confident or relaxed enough to express how you really feel or do what you really want to do: uninhibited: She wanted to dance with him, but felt too inhibited to tell him.

in·hi·bi·tion /ɪnˈhaɪbɪʃən, -ˈhbaɪ-ˈʃən/ n. [C,U] a feeling of worry or embarrassment that stops you from expressing how you really feel or doing what you really want to do: She seems to lose her inhibitions (=stops feeling worried or embarrassed) after a few drinks.  2 the process of preventing something from working, growing, or developing in the usual or expected way: Alcohol causes the inhibition of certain neurons in the brain, preventing them from communicating with other neurons.

in·hos·pi·ta·ble /ɪnˈhɒspɪtəbəl/ adj. (formal) 1 not friendly, welcoming, or generous to visitors  2 difficult to live or stay in because of severe weather conditions or lack of shelter: an inhospitable climate —inhospitably adv.
in·house adj. adv. within a company or organization rather than outside it: an in-house training department.

in-hu·man /in'hu'man/ adj. 1 very cruel and without any normal feelings of pity: inhuman treatment 2 lacking any human qualities in a way that seems strange or frightening: an inhuman scream

in-hu·mane /in'huy'mant/ adj. treating people or animals in a cruel and unacceptable way; inhumane living conditions —inhumanely adv.

in·i·mal /in'akəl/ adj. making it difficult for something to exist or happen: This type of task is inimical to creativity.

in·i·ma·ble /in'məbəl/ adj. too good for anyone else to copy: Jerry gave the speech in his own inimitable style.

in·iqu·i·ty /in'akwi'tē/ (plural iniquities) [C, U] (formal) the quality of being very unfair or evil, or an action that is very unfair or evil

i·ni·tial /'iːnʃəl/ [A] adj. happening at the beginning

i·ni·tial·ly /'iːnʃəlē/ adv. initially: the initial stages of the war | My initial reaction was shock.

i·ni·tia·tion /i'nɪʃəˈteɪʃən/ n. [C, U] an act of putting a liquid, especially a drug, into your body by using a special needle (inj) shot. The nurse gave me an injection of painkillers.

in·ju·ry /'ɪnʤəri/ n. (plural injuries) [C, U] physical harm or damage that is caused by an accident or attack, or a particular example of this: a knee/back/head injury | serious/severe injuries to the head and neck | Luckily, she suffered only minor injuries.

in·jus·tice /i'nɪdʒəstis/ n. [C, U] a situation in which something important to start: 1 an initiation ceremony 2 the act of arranging for something important to start: The initiation of legal proceedings 3 take the initiative to be the first one to take action to achieve a particular aim or solve a particular problem 4 [C] politics a process by which citizens can suggest a change in a law by signing a form asking for the change to be voted on: an effort to get the initiative on the ballot needle: His shoulder was injected with a painkiller.

in·ject /ɪnˈdʒɛkt/ v. [T] 1 to put a liquid, especially a drug, into your body by using a special

in·ju·ry /ɪnˈdʒəri/ n. [C, U] a situation in which something important to start: 1 an initiation ceremony 2 the act of arranging for something important to start: The initiation of legal proceedings 3 take the initiative to be the first one to take action to achieve a particular aim or solve a particular problem 4 [C] politics a process by which citizens can suggest a change in a law by signing a form asking for the change to be voted on: an effort to get the initiative on the ballot needle: His shoulder was injected with a painkiller.
which people are treated very unfairly: *Our country has a history of injustices against black people.*

**ink** /ɪŋk/ n. [U] a colored liquid used for writing, printing, etc.

**inkling** /ɪŋklɪŋ/ n. [singular] a slight idea about something: *We had no inkling that he was leaving.*

**in-laid** /ɪnˌleɪd/ adj. having a thin layer of a material set into the surface for decoration: *a wooden box inlaid with gold*

**inland** /ɪnˈlænd/ n. an inland area, city, etc. is not near the coast

**inland** /ɪnˈlænd/ adj. in, land, -land/ adv. in a direction away from the coast and toward the center of a country.

**inland sea** n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a sea that is completely surrounded by land

**in-laws** n. plural your relatives by marriage, especially the mother and father of your husband or wife: *We’re spending Christmas with my in-laws.*

**inlay** /ɪnˈleɪ/ n. [C,U] a material that has been set into the surface of another material as a decoration, or the pattern made by this

**inlet** /ɪnˈleɪt/ n. [C,U] 1 a narrow area of water reaching from the ocean or a lake into the land, or between islands 2 the part of a machine through which liquid or gas flows in

**in-line skating** n. [C] a special boot with a single row of wheels fastened under it (*BrE* Rollerblade → ROLLERBLADE

**inmate** /ɪnˈmeɪt/ n. [C] someone who is kept in a prison or in a hospital for people with mental illnesses

**inn** /ɪn/ n. [C] a small hotel, especially one that is not in a city

**innards** /ɪnˈnərdz/ n. plural (informal) the parts inside your body, especially your stomach

**innate** /ɪnˈnet/ adj. 1 an innate quality has been part of your character since you were born: *an innate sense of fun* 2 innate behavior biology the things that an animal or person does naturally from the time that they are first born, without having to learn to behave in this way —innately adv

**inner** /ɪnˈner/ adj. [only before noun] 1 on the inside or close to the center of something outer: the inner ear 2 inner feelings, thoughts, meanings, etc. are secret and not expressed 3 inner circle the few people in an organization, political party, etc. who control it or share power with its leader

**inner city** n. [C] the part of a city that is near the middle, especially the part where the buildings are in a bad condition and the people are poor —inner city adj.: an inner city school

**inner ear** n. [C] biology the part of your ear inside your head that you use for hearing and balance

**innermost** /ɪnˈnərmɔst/ adj. 1 your innermost feelings, desires, etc. are the ones you feel most strongly and keep private outermost

**inner tube** n. [C] the rubber tube that is filled with air inside a tire

**innocent** /ɪnˈsænt/ adj. 1 not guilty of a crime or innocent: Nobody would believe that I was innocent. | He was found innocent of murder by the jury (=they decided he was innocent). 2 innocent victims/bystanders/people etc. people who get hurt or killed in a war or as a result of a crime, though they are not involved in it 3 not having much experience of life, especially so that you are easily deceived: I was 13 years old and very innocent. 4 done or said without intending to harm or offend anyone: It was a perfectly innocent question. [Origin: 1300—1400 French, Latin, from in “not” + nocens “evil,” present participle of nocere “to harm”] —innocently adv

**innocuous** /ɪnˈnɔkjʊəs/ adj. not offensive, dangerous, or harmful: an innocuous but boring movie —innocuously adv

**innovate** /ɪnˌnəʊvət/ v. [I] to think of and begin to use new ideas, methods, or inventions: Firms have to innovate to earn higher profits. —innovator /ɪnˌnəʊvətər/ n. [C] Parker was one of the great jazz innovators.

**innovation** /ɪnˌnəʊveɪʃən/ n. [C,U] a new idea, method, or invention, or the introduction and use of a new idea, method, etc.: innovations in design | Too many regulations can discourage innovation.

**innovative** /ɪnˌnəʊˈveɪtɪv/ adj. using new ideas, methods, or inventions: an innovative approach to language teaching

**innuendo** /ɪnjuˈɛndəʊ/ n. (plural innuendos or innuendoes) [C,U] a remark that suggests something sexual or unpleasant without saying it directly, or remarks like this in general: *He made some nasty innuendos about Laurie and the boss.* | His writing is full of sexual innuendoes.

**innuendo** /ɪnjuˈɛndəʊ/ adj. (informal) very many
in·oc·u·late /ɪnˈəkjuˌleɪt/ [v. [T] (formal)] to protect someone against a disease by introducing a weak form of it into his/her body → immunize, vaccinate; Children should be inoculated against measles. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin, past participle of inoculare “to attach a bud to a plant,” from oculus “eye, bud”] → inoculation

in·or·di·nate /ɪnˈɔːrdənt/ adj. something that is inoperable is not working and cannot be used operable: The airport is closed and will remain inoperable until Labor Day. 2 an inoperable illness or condition cannot be treated by a medical operation operable: an inoperable brain tumor

in·op·era·ble /ɪnˈəpərəbəl/ adj. 1 something that is inoperable is not working and cannot be used operable: The airport is closed and will remain inoperable until Labor Day. 2 an inoperable illness or condition cannot be treated by a medical operation operable: an inoperable brain tumor

in·or·gan·ic /ɪnˈɔːrgənɪk/ adj. not organic that is not related to life HYDROCARBON

in·or·gan·i·cally /ɪnˈɔːrgənɪkəli/ adv. not appropriate or not good for a particular situation: They arrived at an inopportune moment.

in·or·gan·ic·ity /ɪnˈɔːrgənɪkɪtɪ/ n. the quality of being inorganic.

in·op·por·tu·ne /ɪnˈəpɔːrˈtjuːn/ adj. unlikely to offend anyone: a quiet, inoffensive man

in·op·por·tu·nous /ɪnˈəpɔːrˈtjuːnəs/ adj. unlikely to offend anyone: a quiet, inoffensive man

in·pa·tient /ɪnˌpætənt/ n. (C) someone who stays and sleeps in a hospital while/she is getting medical treatment → outpatient

in·quest /ɪnˈkwɛst/ n. [C] LAW an official process to find out the cause of a sudden or unexpected death, especially if there is a possibility that the death is the result of a crime

in·qui·ri·ate /ɪnˌkwɪrɪeɪt/ v. [I,T] (formal) to ask someone for information: I am writing to inquire about your advertisement in the New York Post. She called to inquire whether her application had been received. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French enquérer, from Latin inquirere, from quaerere “to look for”] → inquirer n. [C]

in·quir·er /ɪnˈkwɪrər/ n. [C] an inquiring mind. → inquiringly adv.

in·quir·y /ɪnˈkwɪrɪ/ n. [plural inquiries] 1 a question you ask in order to get information: We’re getting a lot of inquiries about our new train service. 2 the process of finding out why something happened, especially something bad

in·quis·ti·tive /ɪnˈkwɪzɪtɪv/ adj. interested in a lot of different things and wanting to find out more about them: a very inquisitive little boy

in·qui·si·tion /ɪnˈkwɪzɪʃən/ n. [singular] (formal) a series of questions that someone asks you in a way that seems threatening or not nice

in·quis·i·tor /ɪnˈkwɪzɪtər/ n. [C] someone who asks you a lot of difficult questions and makes you feel very uncomfortable → inquisitorially

in·roads /ɪnˈrəʊdz/ n. make inroads into/on sth to become more and more successful, powerful, or popular and so take away power, trade, votes, etc. from a competitor or enemy: Their new soft drink is already making huge inroads into the market.

in·san·i·ty /ɪnˈsɑːnɪti/ n. the state of being seriously mentally ill: A jury found him not guilty by reason of insanity.

in·san·ity /ɪnˈsɑːnəti/ n. [U] 1 very stupid actions that may cause you serious harm 2 the state of being seriously mentally ill: A jury found him not guilty by reason of insanity.

insatiable /ɪnˈsætɪəbl/ adj. always wanting more and more of something; an insatiable appetite

ask, question, interrogate → ASK

inquiring into sth phr. v. to ask questions in order to get more information about something or to find out why something happened: The investigation will inquire into the reasons for the disaster.
**in·scri·ble** /in'skrəbl/ adj 1 (formal) someone who is inscrutable shows no reaction or emotion on his/her face so it is impossible to know what s/he is thinking or feeling: an inscrutable smile —inscrutably adv

**in·scribed** /in'scribed/ adj (formal) someone who is inscrutable shows no reaction or emotion on his/her face so it is impossible to know what s/he is thinking or feeling: an inscrutable smile —inscrutably adv

**in·sect** /in'sekt/ n [C] a small creature such as an ant or a fly, with six legs and a body divided into three parts

**in·sec·ti·vore** /in'sek-tə-vor/ n [C] biology a creature that eats insects —insectivorous /in'sektəvərəs/ adj

**in·se·cu·re** /in'sə-kur/ adj 1 not feeling confident about yourself, your abilities, your relationships, etc. (adj) confident: Jane is insecure about her looks. [Children often behave badly when they feel insecure.]

**in·sem·i·na·tion** /inˌsɛməˈneɪʃən/ n [U] the act of putting sperm into a female's body in order to make her have a baby: The cows are inseminated in order to make her have a baby. The cows are made pregnant by artificial insemination (=using medical treatment, not sex).

**in·sen·si·tive** /inˈsɛnsətiv/ adj 1 not noticing other people's feelings, and not realizing that something that you do will upset them: insensitive remarks | She's totally insensitive to my feelings. 2 not affected by physical effects or changes —insensitively adv —insensitivity /inˈsɛnsətɪvɪtɪ/ n [U]

**in·sep·a·ra·ble** /inˈsepərəbl/ adj 1 people who are inseparable are always together and are very friendly with each other: When they were younger, the boys were inseparable. 2 unable to be separated, or not able to be considered separately: The patient's mental and physical problems are inseparable. —inseparably adv

**in·sert** /inˈsɛrt/ v [T] 1 to put something inside or into something else: Insert the key in/into the lock. 2 to add something to something that already exists, especially a piece of writing: The program will insert addresses in standard letters. [Origin: Latin, past participle of inserere, from serere “to join”] —insertion /inˈsɛrʃən/ n [C,U]: the insertion of a needle into a vein to withdraw blood

**in·sem·i·na·tion** /inˌsɛməˈneɪʃən/ n [U] the act of putting sperm into a female's body in order to make her have a baby: The cows are inseminated in order to make her have a baby. The cows are made pregnant by artificial insemination (=using medical treatment, not sex).

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inside2 adj. 1 on or facing the inside of something; the inside pages of a magazine 2 inside information/the inside story information that is known only by people who are part of an organization, company, etc.
in-sid-er /′in-sidər/ n. [C] someone who has special knowledge of a particular organization because she is part of it
in-sid-i-ous /′in-sid-i-əs/ adj. happening gradually without being noticed, but causing great harm: Breathing polluted air can have insidious effects on your health. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin insidio-sus, from insidiae “attack from a hiding-place”] —insidiously adv.
in-sight /′insight/ n. [C,U] a useful understanding of something that you did not have before, or the ability to understand something clearly: The article gives us a real insight into Chinese culture. | We gained valuable insight about our relationship.
in-sig-ni-a /′i-nig-nə-ə/ n. (plural insignia or insignias) [C] a badge or other object that shows what official or military rank someone has, or which group or organization she belongs to
in-sig-nif-i-cant /′i-nig-nə-fənt/ adj. too small or unimportant to consider or worry about; an insignificant change in the unemployment rate —insignificantly adv. —insignificance n. [U]
in-sin-cere /′i-ninsər-e/ adj. pretending to be pleased, sympathetic, etc., but not really meaning what you say: an insincere smile —insincerely adv. —insincerity /′i-ninsər-ə-tē/ n. [U]
in-sin-u-ate /′i-nən-yə-ət/ v. [T] to say something that seems to mean something unpleasant, without saying it directly: Are you insinuating that she didn’t deserve the promotion? —insinuation /′i-nən-ə-ə-shən/ n. [C,U]
in-sip-id /′i-nəspir-id/ adj. (disapproving) not interesting, exciting, or attractive: the movie’s insipid story —insipidly adv.
in-sist /′i-nist/ v. [I] 1 to say firmly and again and again that something is true, especially when other people think it may not be true: The boys insisted that they were innocent. 2 to demand that something happen: I insisted that he leave. | They’re insisting on your resignation. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin insistere “to stand on, continue with determination,” from sistere “to stand”]
in-sist-ence /′i-nistəns/ n. [U] the act of insisting that something should happen: He came, but only at my insistence.
in-sist-ent /′i-nistənt/ adj. insisting that something should happen: She’s very insistent that we should all be on time. —insistently adv.
in so far as. insinu-ate /′i-son-ə-ət/ v. [T] to cause something unstated to be understood: He insinuated that the company was going bankrupt. —insinuation /′i-son-ə-ə-shən/ n. [C,U] —insinuate v. [I] to say something without saying it directly: She didn’t deserve the promotion? —insolent /′i-nolənt/ adj. rude, impolite, insulting, offensive, disrespectful, imperious, impudent —rued
in-sol-u-ble /′i-nəsol-ə-əl/ adj. 1 CHEMISTRY an insoluble substance does not dissolve when you put it into a liquid. 2 also insolvable impossible to explain or solve: a seemingly insoluble problem —in-sol-vent /′i-nəsav-lənt/ adj. (formal) rude and not showing any respect: She gave me a cold, insolent look. —insolence n. [U] —insolently adv.
in-som-ni-a /′i-nəsum-nə-ə/ n. [U] the condition of not being able to sleep —insomniac /′i-nəsum-nə-ək/ n. [C]
in-spect /′i-n skept/ v. [T] 1 to examine something carefully: The ship had recently passed a safety inspection. | a close inspection of the soldiers’ living areas
in-spec-tor /′i-n skeptər/ n. [C] 1 an official whose job is to inspect something: a health inspector. 2 a police officer of middle rank
in-spi-ra-tion /′i-insprər-ən/ n. [C,U] something or someone that encourages you to do or produce something good: Dante was the inspiration for my book on Italy. | Her hard work and imagination should be an inspiration to everyone. —inspirational adj.: an inspirational speech
in-spi-re /′i-insprər/ v. [I] 1 to encourage someone to do or produce something good: The church is trying to inspire more young men to become priests. 2 to make someone have a particular feeling: The captain inspires confidence in his men. [Origin: 1300—1400 French inspirer, from
inspired

Latin, from *spirare* “to breathe”) —inspiring
adj: a powerful, inspiring story

in·spired /inˈsparəd/ adj having very exciting special qualities: an inspired leader

in·sta·bil·i·ty /ɪnˈstæbɪləti/ n [U] the state of being uncertain and likely to change suddenly

➔ UNSTABLE: political instability in the region

in·stall /ɪnˈstæl/ v [T] 1 to put a piece of equipment somewhere and connect it so that it is ready to be used: Many residents have installed new burglar alarms. 2 if to computer software onto a computer so that the software is ready to be used 3 to put someone in an important job or position, especially with a ceremony: She will be installed as president of the college next week.

➔ installation /ɪnˈstæləʃən/ n [C,U]

instal·lation /ɪnˈstæləʃən/ n [C,U] ENG. LANG. ARTS modern art that can include objects, light, sound, etc., not just painting or SCULPTURE, or a particular example of this type of art

in·stall·ment /ɪnˈstælmənt/ n [C] 1 one of a series of regular payments that you make until you have paid all the money you owe: You can pay for the computer in twelve monthly installments. 2 one of the parts of a story that appears as a series in a magazine, newspaper, etc.

in·stan·taneous /ɪnˈstænˈtəʊnəs/ adj immediately: The movie was an instant success.

➔ instantaneousness /ɪnˈstænˈtəʊnəsɪs/ n: There are some promising signs. For instance, high-school students’ test scores have risen.

in·stand /ɪnˈstænd/ adj 1 happening or produced immediately: The movie was an instant success. 2 [only before noun] instant food, coffee, etc. is in the form of powder and is made ready to eat or drink by adding liquid to it

instanta·neous /ɪnˈstænˈteɪnəs/ adj happening immediately: an instantaneous reaction to the drug —instantaneously adv

in·stam·ple /ɪnˈstæmpl/ adv immediately: He was killed instantly.

➔ THERAUS

instant replay n [C] the immediate repeating of an important moment in a sports game on television by showing the film or VIDEO TAVIDEO again

in·stead /ɪnˈstɛd/ adv 1 instead of sb/sth in place of someone or something: Can I have chicken instead of beef? 2 [used before a verb] You should do something instead of just sitting around all day.

➔ THERAUS

in·step /ɪnˈstɛp/ n [C usually singular] the raised part of your foot between your toes and your ANKLE, or the part of a shoe that covers this part of your foot

in·sti·gate /ɪnˈstɪɡət/ v [T] to make something start to happen, especially something that will cause trouble: Gang leaders were accused of instigating the riot.

➔ instigator n [C] —instigation /ɪnˈstɪgəʃən/ n [U]

in·still /ɪnˈstɪl/ v [T] to teach someone a way of thinking or behaving over a long time: Bonilla says he tries to instill hope in his students.

in·stinct /ɪnˈstɪŋkt/ n [C,U] a natural tendency or ability to behave or react in a particular way, without having to learn it or think about it: a lion’s instinct to hunt | People have a natural instinct for survival. | [Orig.]: 1400—1500 Latin instinctus, from *instinguere* “to make someone wish to do something”

➔ THERAUS

in·stinct·ive /ɪnˈstɪŋktɪv/ adj based on instinct: an instinctive reaction —instinctively adv

in·sti·tu·tion /ɪnˈstɪʃən/ n [C] an organization that has a particular purpose, such as scientific or educational work: Walt Disney gave money to help found the California Institute of the Arts. | [Orig.]: 1300—1400 Latin, part participle of instituere, from *statuere* “to set up”

➔ THERAUS

in·sti·tu·tion·al /ɪnˈstɪʃənəl/ adj: organization, institution, association ➔ ORGANIZATION

institute n [T] (formal) to introduce or start a system, rule, legal process, etc.: The school has instituted changes in the lunch menu.

➔ THERAUS

in·sti·tu·tion·al /ɪnˈstɪʃənəl/ adj: organization, institution, association ➔ ORGANIZATION

in·sti·tu·tion·al·ized /ɪnˈstɪʃənələɪzd/ v [T] to send someone to live in a mental hospital, a special home for old people, etc.

➔ THERAUS

in·sti·tu·tion·al·ized /ɪnˈstɪʃənələɪzd/ adj: institutionalized violence/racism/corruption violence, etc. that has happened for so long in an organization or society that it has become accepted as normal

in·struct /ɪnˈstrækt/ v [T] 1 to officially tell someone what to do: The teacher instructed them to open test sheets and begin. 2 to teach someone or show him/her how to do something:
Diane instructs senior citizens in basic computer skills.

in·struc·tion /ˈɪnstrəkʃən/ n 1 instructions [plural] information or advice that tells you how to do something, how to use a piece of equipment or machine, etc. [FORMAL] directions: Follow the instructions at the top of the paper. Did you read the instructions first? He gave us instructions on about how to fix the toilet. Inside, you’ll find instructions for setting up your computer. He gave instructions to keep the ball on the ground, not to kick it high. 2 [U] teaching in a particular skill or subject: She’s never had any formal instruction (= lessons or classes) in music. — instructional adj.

in·struc·tor /ˈɪnstrəktər/ n 1 someone who teaches a particular subject, sport, skill, etc.: a swimming instructor — TEACHER

in·sur·ance /ɪnˈsɜrəns/ n [C] 1 an arrangement with a company in which you pay it money regularly and the company pays the costs if anything bad happens to you or your property, such as an illness or an accident: Do you have insurance on for your car? The club took out insurance for all its members. an insurance policy life/health/auto insurance companies. It’s a good idea to buy travel insurance. 2 protection against something that might happen: We bought an alarm as insurance against burglary.

in·surt /ɪnˈsɜrt/ v [T] to put something into something, such as food, a hole, or a crevice: I’ve been told to lower my intake of fat and alcohol. The team’s management system will insurmountable to be important in making something happen: Helen has been instrumental in organizing the festival. 2 instrumental in (doing) sth to be important in making something happen: He gave us an instructive story.

in·ter·rupt /ɪnˈtɜrprət/ v [T] to stop someone or something from doing something: The club took out insurance for all its members. an insurance policy life/health/auto insurance companies. It’s a good idea to buy travel insurance. 2 protection against something that might happen: We bought an alarm as insurance against burglary.

in·sult /ɪnˈsʌlt/ v [T] to say or do something that offends someone, by showing that you do not respect him/her: She didn’t want to insult her hosts by leaving too early. John would be insulted if we didn’t go. [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 French insulteur, from Latin insultare “to jump on, insult”] — insulting adj.

in·sur·mount·a·ble /ɪnˈsɜrmaʊntəbəl/ adj a rude or offensive remark or action: Both groups screamed and shouted insults at each other. The plan is an insult to teachers. add insult to injury at age.

in·sur·mer·tal /ɪnˈsɜrmərˈtəl/ n [C] 1 an object such as a piano, TRUMPET, VIOLIN, etc., used for producing musical sounds: Can you play any musical instruments? 2 a tool used in work such as science or medicine: medical instruments

in·sur·men·tal /ɪnˈsɜrmənˈtərəl/ adj 1 be instrumental in (doing) sth to be important in making something happen: Helen has been instrumental in organizing the festival. 2 instrumental in (doing) sth to be important in making something happen: He gave us an instructive story.

in·ter·rupt·ful /ɪnˈtɜrprətʃʊl/ adj not solid, large, strong, or not enough: The evidence against him was insubstantial. — insubstantially adv. — insubstantiality n.

in·sub·or·di·na·tion /ˈɪnsubərdrənəʃən/ n [U] 1 refusal to obey someone who has a higher rank. 2 someone who disapproves of what others do: Tom is insubordinate to his superior.

in·sub·or·di·na·tive /ˈɪnsubərdrənətɪv/ adj not interested in anything except your own group, country, way of life, etc. — insubordination n.

in·sub·or·dict·ive /ˈɪnsubərdrəktɪv/ adj not broken, damaged, or spoiled: Almost nothing was left intact by the storm. The team’s management system will remain intact.

in·take /ˈɪnteɪk/ n [singular] the amount of food, FUEL, etc. that is taken in by someone or something: I’ve been told to lower my intake of fat and alcohol.

in· transformative /ɪnˈtərtræmərətɪv/ adj an intangible quality or feeling cannot be clearly felt or described, although you know it exists — intangibility n.

in·ter·rupt·ting /ɪntɪˈrʊptɪŋ/ n [C] MATH a number that is positive, negative, or zero, such as 3, −2, or 0.
integral

in-te-gral /ˌɪntəˈgræl, ɪnˈteɡrəl/ (A) adj forming a necessary part of something: an integral part of the contract | In this musical, the songs are integral to the story.

in-te-grate /ˈɪntɪɡrət/ (A) v 1 [T] to join in the life and traditions of a group or society, or to help someone do this: It will take time for new members to integrate into the group. 2 [T] to combine two or more things in order to make an effective system: This software integrates moving pictures with sound. 3 [I] to end the practice of separating people of different races in a place or institution (A) desegregate (A) segregate: The Supreme Court decided that public schools should be integrated. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin, past participle of integrare, from integer “whole, complete”]

in-te-grat-ed /ˌɪntəˈɡrætɪd/ (A) adj combining many different groups, ideas, or parts in a way that works well: an integrated world economy | integrated schools

in-te-gra-tion /ˌɪntɪɡrəˈʃən/ (A) n [U] 1 the combining of two or more things so that they work together effectively: economic integration 2 the process of getting people of different races to live or work together instead of separately: In 1963, Governor Wallace stood in the door to prevent the integration of the University of Alabama. 3 the process by which people join in with a group or society and become members of it: The book examines the integration of Jewish people into American life.

in-teg-ri-ty /ɪnˈteɡrəti/ (A) n [U] 1 the quality of being honest and having high moral principles: a man of integrity 2 (formal) the state of being united as one complete thing: the building’s structural integrity

in-tel-lect /ɪnˈteləkt/ n [C/U] the ability to understand things and think intelligently: an artist of great intellect

in-tel-lect-u-al /ɪnˈteləkʃuəl/ adj 1 concerning the ability to think and understand ideas and information: the intellectual development of children 2 an intellectual person is well-educated and interested in complicated ideas and subjects such as science, literature, etc.

in-tel·li·gence /ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns/ (A) n [U] 1 the ability to learn, understand, and think about things: a child of average intelligence 2 information about the secret activities of other governments, or the group of people who gather this: intelligence on troop movements

in-tel·li·gent /ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt/ (A) adj having a high level of ability to learn, understand, and think about things (A) smart (A) stupid: a young woman who is highly intelligent | an intelligent question

in-teg·ri·ty /ˌɪntəˈɡræti/ (A) n [U] 1 a quality of being honest and having high moral principles: the quality of integrity

in-tense /ɪnˈtens/ (A) adj 1 very extreme or having a very strong effect: The department’s researchers have been under intense pressure. We weren’t prepared for the intense heat. 2 making you do a lot of work, think hard, etc.: intense physical exercise 3 serious and having very strong feelings or opinions: an intense young woman

in-tel·li·gi·ble /ɪnˈtelɪdʒəbl/ adj able to be understood (A) clear —intelligibly adv

in-tend /ɪnˈtend/ v 1 [T] to have something in your mind as a plan or purpose (A) mean: The work took longer than we intended. 2 to have as a purpose, from Latin intendere “to stretch out, have as a purpose” —intended adj: the movie’s intended audience

in-tens·i·fy /ɪnˈtensəfaɪ/ (A) v (intensifies, intensifies) [I,T] to increase in strength, size, or amount, etc., or to make something do this: Spices will intensify the flavor. | Global competition has continued to intensify. —intensification

in-tel·li·gence /ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns/ (A) n [U] 1 the quality of being very strong or of having a strong effect: I was surprised by the intensity of his feelings. 2 involving a lot of activity, effort, or attention in order to achieve

THE SAURUS

smart — intelligent: a really smart guy
bright — intelligent, used especially about children and young people: a bright kid
brilliant — extremely intelligent and good at the work you do: a brilliant scientist
wise — having a lot of experience and knowledge about people and the world: a wise old man
clever — intelligent, especially in a way that is unusual: She’s clever and creative.
cunning/crafty — good at using your intelligence to trick people: a cunning criminal

intellectual — having a lot of education and interested in learning about art, science, literature, etc.
gifted — a gifted child is much more intelligent than most other children
appendix (formal) — an appendix pupil or student is able to learn or understand things quickly

in-tel·li·gi·ble /ɪnˈtelɪdʒəbl/ adj able to be understood (A) clear —intelligibly adv
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in-tel·li·gence /ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns/ (A) n [U] 1 the quality of being very strong or of having a strong effect: I was surprised by the intensity of his feelings. 2 involving a lot of activity, effort, or attention in order to achieve
something: an intensive English course
—intensively adv.
in·tensive 'care n. [U] a department in a hospital that treats people who are very seriously sick or injured: She’s been in intensive care for two days.
in·tent1 /'intēnt/ n. [C] 1 (formal) what you intend to do: Our intent is to become the market leader. 2 for all intents and purposes almost completely, or very nearly: For all intents and purposes, their marriage was over.
intent2 adj. be intent on (doing) sth to be determined to do something: Nick is intent on going to an Ivy League college.
in·ten·tion /'intənʃən/ n. [C,U] something that you plan to do: I have no intention of retiring anytime soon.
in·ten·sion·al /'intənʃənəl/ adj. done deliberately: If he did break the rules, I’m sure it was not intentional. —intentionally adv.
in·ter /'intrə/ v. (intered, intering) [T] (formal) to bury a dead body
in·ter·act /'intrəクト/ [Ac] v. [I] 1 to talk to other people and work together with them: The website allows visitors to interact with other users. 2 Dinner is a good time for parents and children to interact. 2 if two or more things interact, they have an effect on each other: Alcohol interacts with nerve receptors in the brain.
in·ter·ac·tion /'intrəˈækʃən/ n. [C,U] 1 the activity of talking with other people and working together with them: social interaction between teenagers 2 a process in which two or more things have an effect on each other, or an occasion when this happens: This medicine has fewer drug interactions than the other main drug used for the condition.
in·ter·ac·tive /'intrəˈækтив/ adj. 1 if a computer program, game, etc. is interactive, it does things as a reaction to the actions of the person using it: an interactive software program for children 2 involving people talking and working together: interactive teaching methods
in·ter·cept1 /'intrəˈsep/t v. [T] to stop someone, or catch something that is going from one place to another before he, she, or it gets there: O’Neill intercepted the ball. —interception /'intrəˌsepʃən/ n. [C,U]
in·ter·cep·tion /'intrəˌsepʃən/ n. [C] MATH the point at which a line crosses an axis on a graph
in·ter·change /'intrəˌkərn/ n. 1 [C] a place where two highways, freeways, or railroad tracks meet: a friendly interchange of ideas
in·ter·change·a·ble /'intrəˌkərnəˈbəl/ adj. things that are interchangeable can be used instead of each other: a toy with interchangeable parts
—inchangeably adv.
in·ter·com /'intrəˌkəm/ n. [C] a communication system by which people in different parts of a building, aircraft, etc. can speak to one another: Suddenly, the captain’s voice came over the intercom.
in·ter·con·ti·nu·tal /'ˌintərˌkənˈtənəl/ adj. happening between or going from one continent to another: an intercontinental flight
in·ter·course /'intrəˌkərs/ n. [U] (formal) the act of having sex
in·ter·de·pend·ent /ˌintərˈdi pendənt/ adj. depending on or necessary to each other: Plants and animals form an interdependent network of life. —interdependence n. [U]
in·ter·est /'intrəst/ n. 1 [singular, U] a feeling that makes you want to pay attention to something and find out more about it: Both girls share an interest in politics. 2 [plural, U] to make people interested: His first film attracted interest from the big Hollywood studios. 3 [U] a quality of something that attracts your attention and makes you want to know more about it: a tourist guide to local places of interest. 4 [U] a quality of something that attracts your attention and makes you want to know more about it: a tourist guide to local places of interest. 5 be in sb’s interest to be an advantage to someone: It would be in your interest to study the handbook carefully.
in·ter·est2 v. [T] to make someone want to pay attention to something and find out more about it: I have some books that might interest you.
in·ter·est·ed /'intrəˈsted/ adj. 1 giving a lot of attention to something because you want to find out more about it: Tim’s really interested in antique cars. 2 eager to do or have something: Jill is interested in studying in Europe.
in·ter·est·group n. [C] a group of people who join together to try to influence the government in order to protect their own particular rights, advantages, etc.
**interesting**

**in·ter·est·ing** /ˈɪntrəstɪŋ, ˈɪntərˌɛstɪŋ/ adj. unusual or exciting in a way that keeps your attention: That’s an interesting idea. | Amy’s a very interesting person. | It’s interesting that so many people choose to live in remote locations. —interestingly adv.

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**THE SAURUS**

**fascinating** – very interesting: He’s had a fascinating life.

**intriguing** – something that is intriguing is interesting because it is unusual or mysterious, and you want to find out more: That raises some intriguing questions.

**cut interest rates** – the percentage amount that is charged by a bank, etc. on money that you borrow, or that is paid to you by a bank when you keep money in your account there: high/low interest rates | The Federal Reserve decided to cut interest rates (=make them lower).

**in·ter·face** /ˈɪntrəfɪs/ n. [C] 1 the way a computer program looks on a screen, or the way you type or put information into the program | 2 the way two subjects, events, etc. affect each other: the interface between Islam and the West.

**gripping/riveting** – an absorbing read.

**compelling story** – an absorbing read.

**inter·ject** /ˈɪntrədʒekt/ v. [T] (formal) to interrupt what someone is saying with a sudden remark: Don’t let sports interfere with your schoolwork.

**interlock** – to join two things by fitting or moving them together: the Olympic symbol of interlocking circles.

**inter·lock·ing** – interlocking circles.

**inter·lude** /ˈɪntrəlud/ n. [U] 1 a period of time during which you are charged interest on a loan | 2 the act of interfering: I resent his interference in my personal life.

**inter·min·able** – something that is never ending: an interminable speech.

**inter·mit·tent** – happening at some times, but not regularly or continuously: clouds and intermittent rain.
in-tern /ˈɪntərn/ n. [C] 1 someone, especially a student, who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience ➔ INTERNSHIP 2 someone who has almost finished training as a doctor and is working in a hospital ➔ RESIDENT

in-tern /ˈɪntərn/ v. 1 [I] to work as an intern: Pena interned at the newspaper’s Austin bureau for a year. 2 [T] (formal) to put someone in prison, especially for political reasons ➔ INTERNMENT

in-ter-na·tal /ˈɪntər-nəl/ adj. 1 inside something such as your body ➔ external: internal bleeding | internal injuries 2 within a particular company, organization, country, etc.: the company’s confidential internal documents | A major internal investigation is underway. 3 inside something rather than outside ➔ external: an internal modem [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 Medieval Latin internalis, from Latin internus “inside, inside”) —internally adv.: This medicine should not be taken internally.

in-tro·nal energy n [L] PHYSICS the total amount of energy in or relating to all the atoms and molecules in an object or substance

in-ter-na·lize /ˈɪntər-nələz/ v. [T] 1 if you internalize a belief, attitude, etc., it becomes part of your character: She had internalized the work ethic of her parents. 2 if you internalize emotions, you do not express them, but think about them ➔ EXTERNA LIZE: Just allowing someone to talk can release internalized fears.

in·ter·nal Revenue Service n the Internal Revenue Service the IRS

in-ter-na·tion·al /ˌɪntər-nəˈʃənəl/ adj. relating to more than one country: an international agreement | international trade | an international airport ➔ internationally adv.

in-ter·net /ˈɪntərˌnet/ n. the Internet | a system of connected computers that allows computer users around the world to exchange information ➔ the Net, the Web: I found information about the college on the Internet.

To use the Internet, you first have to connect to it, using a modem. Some people use a broadband connection so that they can get Internet information faster. On the Internet, you can look for information using a search engine, or you can type in the address of a website. If you spend a lot of time looking at different websites, you can say that you are surfing the net. Many people also visit chat rooms (= sites where you can have a conversation with other people) and newsgroups (= sites where people with a shared interest exchange messages), and some people write blogs (= websites that you keep adding new information to). People use email to contact friends and family, or for work. More and more people and companies are using the Internet to send and receive work, and some people work online ➔ EMAIL, COMPUTER

in-ter·nis·t /ˈɪntərnɪst/ n. [C] a doctor who treats medical conditions of the organs inside your body by using medicines, rather than by using SURGERY ➔ SURGEON

in-tern·ment /ˈɪntərˌmɛnt/ n. [C]U the act of keeping someone in prison, especially for political reasons

in-tern·ship /ˈɪntərˌʃiːp/ n. [C] the period of time when an intern works, or the particular job s/he does: an internship in a law firm

in·ter·per·son·al /ˌɪntərˈpɜːsənəl/ adj. involving relationships between people: interpersonal skills

in·ter·plan·e·tar·y /ˌɪntərˈpleɪnərərē/ adj. [only before noun] happening or done between the PLANETS

in·ter·play /ˈɪntərˌpleɪ/ n [U] the way that two people or things affect each other: the interplay between man and nature

in·ter·po·late /ˈɪntərˌpɔːlət/ v. [T] (formal) to put additional words, ideas, information, etc. into something such as a piece of writing ➔ insert —interpolation /ˌɪntərˌpɔːləˈʃən/ n. [C]

in·ter·pre·t /ˈɪntərˌprɛt/ v. 1 [I,T] to change words spoken in one language into another ➔ TRANSLATE: Gina spoke enough Spanish to be able to interpret for me. 2 [T] to explain or decide on the meaning of an event, statement, etc.: His silence was interpreted as guilt. | A judge’s main role is to interpret the law. [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 French interpréter, from Latin interpretari, from interprets “someone who explains or translates”]

in·ter·pre·ta·tion /ˌɪntərˈprɛtəˈʃən/ n. [C,U] an explanation for an event, someone’s actions, etc.: This is only one scientist’s interpretation of the data; other scientists see it differently.

in·ter·pre·t·er /ˌɪntərˈprɛtər/ n. [C] someone who changes the spoken words of one language into another ➔ TRANSLATOR

in·ter·pre·t·ive /ˌɪntərˈprɛtətɪv/ n. ➔ IN·TER·PRE·TIVE ➔ in·ter·pre·tive /ˌɪntərˈprɛtətɪv/ adj. 1 relating to, explaining, or understanding the meaning of something: an interpretive lecture on the park’s geology 2 relating to how feelings are expressed through music, dance, art, etc.: interpretive dance

in·ter·ra·cial /ˌɪntərˈrɛʃəl/ adj. between different races of people: an interracial marriage

in·ter·re·lat·ed /ˌɪntərˈrɛltəd/ adj. things that are interrelated all have an effect on each other

in·ter·ro·gate /ˌɪntərˈrɔɡət/ v. [T] to ask someone a lot of questions, sometimes in a threatening way: Police are interrogating the suspect now. ➔ INTERROGATOR n. [C] ➔ INTERROGATION /ˌɪntərˈrɔɡeɪʃən/ n. [C,U]

[THESAURUS] ask, question, inquire ➔ ASK
interrogative

in-ter-rog-a-tive /ˌɪntəˈrɒɡətɪv/ n 1 the form of a sentence or verb that is used for asking questions

—interruption /ˌɪntəˈrʌpʃən/ n [C,U]: Work on the bridge continued without interruption, several interruptions in the schedule

interstate /ˌɪntəˈstɛit/ n 1 [L] to stop someone from speaking by suddenly saying or doing something: Sorry, I didn’t mean to interrupt you. One guy in the front row kept interrupting during Kay’s talk. 2 [T] to stop a process or activity for a short time: The war interrupted the supply of oil.

interrupt /ɪnˈtɜːrprɪt/ v 1 [L,T] to stop someone from speaking by suddenly saying or doing something: Sorry, I didn’t mean to interrupt you.

interruption /ɪnˈtɜːrprɪʃən/ n [C,U]: Work on the bridge continued without interruption, several interruptions in the schedule

intersection /ˌɪntəˈSEKʃən/ n [C] the place where two roads, lines, etc. meet and go across each other

interview /ɪnˈtərvjuː/ n 1 [C] an occasion when someone famous is asked questions about his/her life, opinions, etc.: The former president gave an interview to Barbara Walters (she answered her questions). 2 [C] an interview with several sports stars 3 [C] also job interview a formal meeting in which someone is asked questions, usually to find out if she is good enough for a job: I have an interview for a job as a project manager tomorrow. [Origin: 1500—1600 Early French entrevue, from entrevoir “to see each other, meet”]

interviewer /ɪnˈtərvjuːr/ n [C]

interweave /ɪnˈtɜːrvwiː/ v (past tense interwove /ɪnˈtɜːrvəʊ/) past participle interwoven /ɪnˈtɜːrvəʊn/ [C,U] to put two things together in a close or intimate way: The histories of the two countries are closely interwoven.

intestine /ɪnˈtestɪn/ n [C] biology the long tube that takes food from your stomach out of your body: bacteria that live in the intestines, the large intestine (=the lower part of the intestines, in which water is removed from waste food as it passes through) and the small intestine (=the long tube that food goes through after it has passed through your stomach) (1400—1500 French intestin, from Latin intestinum, from intestus “inside”) see picture at ORGAN —intestinal adj

intimate /ɪnˈtɪmət/ adj 1 having a close personal relationship with someone: intimate: the intimacy of good friends

intimate /ɪnˈtɪmət/ adj 1 having a close personal relationship with someone: a party for a few intimate friends 2 (formal) relating to sex: The virus can only be transmitted through intimate contact 3 relating to very private or personal matters: intimate secrets [Origin: 1500—1600 Late Latin, past participle of intimare “to put in, announce,” from Latin intimus “furthest inside”) —intimately adv

intervene /ɪnˈtɜːrvɪn/ v [I] (formal) to make someone understand what you mean without saying it directly

intervention /ɪnˈtɜːrwɛnʃən/ n [C] (formal) an indirect or unclear sign that something is true or may happen: The narrator gives strong intimations that Johnson is unreliable.
in·tim·i·date /inˈtiməˌdeɪt/ v [T] to make someone afraid, often by using threats, so that she does what you want. —intimidation /inˈtiməˈdeɪʃən/ n [U]

in·tim·i·date·ed /inˈtiməˌdeɪd/ adj feeling worried or afraid because you are in a difficult situation: Ben felt intimidated by the older boys.

in·tim·id·at·ing /inˈtiməˌdeɪtɪŋ/ adj making you feel worried and less confident: Interviews can be an intimidating experience.

in·to /ˈɪntəʊ/ prep.
1 in order to be inside something or in a place: Amy went into the next room.
2 into a particular form: Amy put the fish back into the water.
3 in a particular situation or physical form: Make the bread dough into a ball (=the shape of a ball).
4 into a museum.
5 into a particular direction: Look into my eyes.
6 at or until a particular time: We talked long into the night.

in·tol·er·a·ble /ˈɪn.tələrəbəl/ adj too difficult, bad, or painful for you to bear: intolerable conditions —intolerably adv

in·tol·er·ant /ˈɪn.tələrənt/ adj not willing to accept ways of thinking and behaving that are different from your own: He’s very intolerant of other people’s political opinions. —intolerance n [U] ➔ prejudice

in·to·na·tion /ˈɪntəˌneɪʃən, -ˈtoʊ-/ n [C,U] ENG.
LANG. ARTS the rise and fall in the level of your voice when you speak

in·tox·ic·at·ed /ɪnˈtroʊsɪkətɪd/ adj (formal)
1 drunk: He was intoxicated at the time of the accident.
2 happy and excited because of success, love, power, etc.: intoxicating adj. —intoxication /ɪnˈtroʊsɪkəˈʃən/ n [U]

in·trac·ta·ble /ɪnˈtræktəbəl/ adj (formal) very difficult to deal with or solve: an intractable problem —intractability /ɪnˈtræktəbɪlɪtɪ/ n [U] —intransigently adv

in·tra·mu·ral /ɪnˈtraʊmərəl/ adj intended for the students of one school: intramural sports

in·trans·i·gent /ɪnˈtrænsɪdʒənt, -ˈtræs-/ adj (formal) unwilling to change your ideas or behavior in a way that seems unreasonable, or showing this quality: intransient attitudes —intransigence n [U] —intransigently adv

in·trans·i·tive /ɪnˈtrænsɪtɪv, -ˈtræs-/ adj. ENG.
LANG. ARTS in grammar, an intransitive verb has a subject but no object. In the sentence “They arrived early,” “arrive” is an intransitive verb. ➔ transitive

in·tra·ve·nous /ɪnˌtrəˈvɛnəs/ adj in or connected to a vein (=a tube that takes blood to your heart) ➔ v: an intravenous injection —intravenously adv

in·trepid /ɪnˈtrɪpd/ adj (literary) willing to do dangerous things or go to dangerous places: intrepid travelers

in·tri·ca·cy /ɪnˈtrɪkəsɪ/ n. the intricacies of sth the complicated details of something: You need an expert to help you with the intricacies of the tax system. 2 [U] the state of containing a lot of parts or details: the intricacy of the plot

in·tri·cate /ɪnˈtrɪkət/ adj containing a lot of parts or details: an intricate pattern [ORIGIN: 1400—1350 Latin, past participle of intricare “to mix up in a complicated way,” from intricare “small unimportant things, things that get in your way”]

in·tri·gue /ɪnˈtrɪg/ v [T] to interest someone a lot, especially by being strange or mysterious: I was intrigued by her story.

in·tri·gued /ɪnˈtrɪɡɪd/ adj. very interesting because it is strange or mysterious: an intriguing new book —intriguingly adv

in·tri·guing adj. being part of the basic nature or character of someone or something: the intrinsic value of good behavior

Meaning is intrinsic to a piece of writing; it is not wholly decided by the reader. —intrinsically adv

in·tri·o·us /ˈɪntroʊ/ adj. (plural introus [C] (informal) a short part at the beginning of a song, piece of writing, etc. ➔ introduction

in·tri·duce /ɪnˌtrɪdəs/ v [T] 1 if you introduce people to each other, you tell them each other’s name for the first time ➔ introduction: Al,
let me introduce you to my parents. | Have you two been introduced yet? 2 to make a change, plan, product, etc. happen, exist, or be available for the first time ➔ introduction: Over 60 new computer models were introduced last year. 3 introduce sb to sth to show someone something or tell him/her about it for the first time: My aunt introduced me to cooking when I was 12. 4 to speak at the beginning of a television program, public speech, etc. to say what will happen next ➔ introduction [origin: 1400–1500 Latin introducere, from duce “to lead”]

in·tro·duc·tion /ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃən/ n. 1 [C,U] the act of making a change, plan, product, etc. happen, exist, or be available for the first time ➔ introduction: the introduction of new drugs. 2 [C] the act of telling two people each other’s names when they meet for the first time ➔ introduce 3 [C] a written or spoken explanation at the beginning of a book or speech ➔ introduce

in·tro·duc·to·ry /ˌɪntrəˈdʌktərē/ adj. relating to the beginning of a book, speech, course, etc.: the introductory chapter

in·tru·vert·ed /ˌɪntrəˈvɜrtd/ adv. thinking a lot about your own problems, interests, etc. and not wanting to be with other people 📚 shy ➔ introverted ➔ introvert n. [C]

in·tru·trude /ˌɪntrəˈtrudd/ v. [I] to go into a place or get involved in a situation where you are not wanted: Newspaper stories often intrude into people’s private lives. ➔ ENTER

in·tru·dor /ˌɪntrəˈdrudər/ n. [C] someone who enters a building or area where s/he is not supposed to be

in·tru·sion /ˌɪntrəˈz̩ʃən/ n. [C,U] an unwanted person, event, etc. that interrupts or annoys you: Some people feared the government’s intrusion into their personal lives. ➔ intrusive /ˌɪntrəˈstrʌvəl/ adj.

in·tu·i·tion /ˌɪntəˈʃən/ n. [C,U] the ability to understand or know that something is true, based on your feelings rather than facts: Trust your intuition if you feel a situation is unsafe. [origin: 1400–1500 Late Latin intuitio, from Latin intuiti “to look at, think about”]

in·tu·i·tive /ˌɪntəˈtɪv/ adj. based on feelings rather than facts: an intuitive understanding of the problem ➔ intuitively adv.

in·nu·it /ˈɪnjuːɪt/ n. the Inuit [plural] a group of people who live in places such as northern Canada, Greenland, Alaska, and eastern Siberia ➔ Inuit adj.

in·un·date /ˈɪnənˌdeɪt/ v. [T] 1 to be inundated with/by sth to receive so much of something that you cannot deal with all of it: We were inundated with requests for tickets. 2 [formal] to flood a place [origin: 1500–1600 Latin, past participle of inunda, from unda “wave”] ➔ inundation /ˌɪnənˈdeɪʃən/ n. [C,U]

in·u·suc·tive /ɪnˈvɛktɪv/ adj. impolite and insulting words that someone says when s/he is very angry

in·ven·tion /ɪnˈvɛntʃən/ n. [U] formal impolite and insulting words that someone says when s/he is very angry

in·ven·tive /ɪnˈvɛntɪv/ adj. ➔ invent

in·vade /ɪnˈvɛd/ v. [T, I] 1 to enter a place using military force ➔ invade: the invasion of Normandy ➔ attack 2 the arrival of people or things at a place where they are not wanted ➔ invade: Ron has tried everything to get rid of the invasion of ants in his kitchen. 3 invasion of privacy a situation in which someone tries to find out about someone else’s personal life, in a way that is upsetting and often illegal ➔ invasive /ˈɪnˌvɛrsɪv/ adj.

in·var·i·a·ble /ɪnˈvɛrəbəl/ adj. extremely useful ➔ valuable: Your advice has been invaluable.

in·vise·ble /ɪnˈvɪzəbəl/ adj. schooling a situation in which someone tries to find out about someone else’s personal life, in a way that is upsetting and often illegal ➔ invisible /ˈɪnˌvɪzəbl/ adj.

in·vade /ɪnˈvɛd/ v. [T, I] 1 to enter a place using military force ➔ invade: the invasion of Normandy ➔ attack 2 the arrival of people or things at a place where they are not wanted ➔ invade: Ron has tried everything to get rid of the invasion of ants in his kitchen. 3 invasion of privacy a situation in which someone tries to find out about someone else’s personal life, in a way that is upsetting and often illegal ➔ invasive /ˈɪnˌvɛrsɪv/ adj.

in·val·i·date /ɪnˈvɛləd/ v. ➔ invalid

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in·val·i·date /ɪnˈvɛləd/ v. ➔ invalid
in·ver·t (in'vərt) v. 1 [T] to give money to a company, bank, etc., or to buy something, in order to get a profit later ➔ INVESTMENT: He recommended investing in stocks and bonds. | Greg invested his life savings in high-tech companies. 2 [T] to use a lot of time or effort to make something succeed: How much time are you prepared to invest in this project? 3 [T] to give someone power or a position: By the power invested in me, I pronounce you man and wife. [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 Italian investire “to dress, invest,” from Latin, “to dress,” from vestis “piece of clothing”] —in·vest·or n. [C]: investors in the local property market invest sb/sth with sth phr v. (formal) to make someone or something seem to have a particular quality or character: He invested his reply with scorn.

in-vest·ti·gate (in’vest-tə-gät) v. [I,T] to try to find out the truth about something, for example a crime, accident, etc.: Police are currently investigating the case. | I heard a noise and went downstairs to investigate. [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of investigare “to follow the track of,” from vestigium “track”] —in·vest·i·ga·tor n. [C]: police investigators

in·ves·to·ga·tion (in’vəst-tə-ga’shən) n. [U] an official attempt to find out the reasons for something, such as a crime or scientific problem: an investigation into the plane crash | The issue is still under investigation (being investigated). | a thorough investigation of the incident

in·ves·ti·gate (in’vəst-ə-gät) v. [I] to think of an idea, story, etc. that is not true, especially an unusual one: an inventive cook

in·vent·ive (in’vəntiv) adj. able to think of new and interesting ideas; an inventive cook

in·ven·tive-ness (in’vəntiv-nəs) n. [U] the act of inventing something, or the thing that is invented ➔ in·vent·or: The 20th century was a time when new inventions changed our lives. | The invention of television 2[C] an idea, story, etc. that is not true

in·ven·tor (in’vəntər) n. [C] someone who has invented something

in·ven·to·ry (in’vən-tərē) n. (plural inventories) 1 [U] all the goods in a store 2[C,U] a list of all the things in a place: The store will be closed on Friday to take inventory (=make a list of its goods).

in·verse (in’vərs) adj. in inverse proportion/relation etc. to sth getting larger as something else gets smaller, or getting smaller as something else gets larger —in·re·vers·i·ly adv

in·vers·e (in’vərs) adj. 1 [Singular] MATH a number that is related to another number because an inverse operation has been done 2 [formal] the complete opposite of something

in·verse·op·er·ation (in’vərs-əpə-rā’shən) n. [C] MATH a mathematical operation that does the opposite of another operation. For example, addition is the inverse operation of SUBTRACTION, and subtraction is the inverse operation of addition.

in·vert (in’vərt/v) v. [T] (formal) to put something in the opposite position, especially by turning it upside down —in·ver·sion (in’vər-zhən) n. [C,U]

in·ver·to·brate (in’vər-tə-brät) n. [C]: invertebrate ➔ ver·te·brate —in·ver·to·brate adj.

in·vest (in’vest/v) v. 1 [I,T] to give money to a company, bank, etc., or to buy something, in order to get a profit later ➔ INVESTMENT: He recommended investing in stocks and bonds. | Greg invested his life savings in high-tech companies. 2 [T] to use a lot of time or effort to make something succeed: How much time are you prepared to invest in this project? 3 [T] to give
involve /ɪnˈvəlv/ v. [T] 1 to include or affect someone or something: The riot involved 45 prisoners. 2 to ask or allow someone to take part in something: To improve kids' health, efforts should be made to involve them in sports activities. 3 to include something as a necessary part or result of something else: Taking the job involves moving to Texas. [origin: 1500–1400 Latin involvere “to wrap,” from volvere “to roll”]

in-volved /ɪnˈvəlvəd/ adj. 1 taking part in an activity or event: I don’t want to get involved in her personal problems. 2 Parents need to be involved with their children’s education. 3 being a necessary part of an activity, event, etc.: I hate the red tape involved in getting any project approved by the managers. 3 difficult to understand because it is complicated or has a lot of parts: a long involved answer 4 be involved with sb to be having a sexual relationship with someone.

in-volve-ment /ɪnˈvəlvəmənt/ n. [U] the act of taking part in an activity or event: Brian’s involvement in local politics has made a difference in our community. 2 the difference between kids who do well in school and those who don’t is often parental involvement.

in-vul-ner-a-ble /ɪnˈvʌlnərəbl/ adj. not easy to harm, hurt, or attack

in-ward /ɪnˈwɔːrd/ adj. 1 felt in your own mind, but not expressed to other people (ant.) outward 2 on or toward the inside of something —inwardly adv. Ginny was inwardly disappointed that she hadn’t seen him at the party.

inwardly /ɪnˈwɔːrdli/ adv. only before nouns

in-ward-ly /ɪnˈwɔːrdli/ adv. inwardly disappointed that she hadn’t seen him at the party.

inwards /ɪnwards/ adv. toward the inside (ant.) outward

in-voke /ɪnˈvəʊk/ v. [T] (formal) 1 to use a law, principle, etc. to support your opinions or actions: The reporter invoked the First Amendment when she refused to name her sources. 2 to make a particularly idea, image, or feeling appear in people’s minds: Her singing style invokes Billie Holiday, the great jazz singer. 3 (literary) to ask for help from someone, especially a god: St. Anthony is invoked against starvation.

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irrepressible
irreproachable

ir-re-proa-cho-ka-ble /ɛrɪˈprɛrkəbəl/ adj (for-
mal) so good that you cannot criticize it: Her
behavior was irreproachable.

ir-re-sist-i-ble /ɪrɪˈstɪstəbəl/ adj. 1 so attract-
ive or desirable that you cannot stop yourself
from wanting it: The dessert looks irresistible. 2 The
offer of so much money would be irresistible to most
people. 2 too strong or powerful to be stopped: an
irresistible urge to cry —irresistibly adv.

ir-re-spec-tive /ɪrɪˈspektrɪv/ adv. irrespective
of sth used in order to show that a particular fact
does not affect a situation at all: Anyone can play,
irrespective of age.

ir-re-spon-si-ble /ɪrɪˈspɒnsəbl/ adj. doing
careless things without thinking about the possible
bad results: It was irresponsible of John to leave
the kids alone. —irresponsibly adv. —irrespons-
ibility n. [U]

ir-re-ver-si-ble /ɪrɪˈverəsəbl/ not showing
enough respect for organizations, beliefs, etc.: an
irrespective sense of humor —irresponsibly adv.

ir-re-ver-sive /ɪrɪˈvɜrsɪv/ adj. something
that has irreversible damage, change, etc.
cannot be changed back to how it was before:
irrevocably adv.

ir-ri-ga-tion /ɪrɪˈreɪɡəʃən/ n. [U]: an
agricultural irrigation system

ir-ri-ta-ble /ɪrɪˈrɪteɪəbl/ adj. easily annoyed or
made angry: He’s always irritable in the morning.
—irritably adv. —irritability n. [U]

ir-ri-tant /ɪrɪˈrɪtənt/ n. [C] (formal) 1 some-
thing that makes you feel angry or annoyed: Traffic
noise is a constant irritant in the city. 2 a substance
that makes part of your body painful and sore

ir-ri-tate /ɪrɪˈrɪteɪt/ v. [T] 1 to make someone
angry or annoyed: Her voice really irritates me.

ir-ri-ta-tion /ɪrɪˈrɪteɪʃən/ n. 1 [C,U] the feeling
of being annoyed, or something that makes you feel
this way: Tim made no secret of his irritation
with me. 2 [U] a painful sore feeling on a part of your
body

IRS n. the IRS the Internal Revenue Service
the government organization in the U.S. that deals
with taxes

is n. 1 z, s, cz; strong iz to the third person singular
of the present tense of it.
is-lam /ɪzˈlæm, ɪzˈlʊm, ˈɪzlʊm/ n. [U] the Muslim
religion, which was started by Muhammad and
whose holy book is the Koran [Origin: 1600—
1700 Arabic islam “obeying (the will of God)”]
—Islamic /ɪzˈlʊmɪk, ɪzˈlʊm/ adj.
is-lan-d /ˈaɪələnd/ n. [C] a piece of land completely
surrounded by water: a hotel development on
the island | the island of St. Kitts [Origin: Old
English igtland, from ig “island” + land]
is-lan-d-er /ˈaɪələndər/ n. [C] someone who lives on
an island
isle /aɪl/ n. [C] an island, used in poetry or in names of
islands
is-n’t /ɪzˈnɒt/ v. the short form of “is not”: That
isn’t true.

irri-tate /ɪrɪˈtæt/ v. 1 to make or keep one person or thing separate from others: The
town was isolated by the floods. Computers seem
to have isolated us from one another. 2 to separate
something from other things so that it can be
examined, studied, or dealt with by itself: It is
difficult to isolate and measure the effect that this
has had on the business.

is-o-lat-e /ɪsəˈleɪt/ v. [T] 1 far away from other things; an isolated farm 2 feeling alone
or unable to meet or speak to other people: New
mothers often feel isolated. 3 an isolated case/
example etc. a case, example, etc. that happens
only once: an isolated case of the disease | The
violence was an isolated incident. [Origin: 1700—
1800 French isolé, from Italian isolato, from isola
“island”]
is-o-la-tion /ɪsəˈleɪʃən/ n. [U] 1 the state
of being separate from other places, things, or
people: the city’s geographical isolation (=its loca-
tion far away from other cities) 2 in isolation
separately: These events cannot be examined in
isolation from one another. 3 a feeling of being
lonely and unable to meet or talk to other people: I
buried the isolation I felt by working harder than
ever.

is-o-la-tion-ism /ɪsəˈleɪʃənɪzəm/ n. [U] POLITICAL
beliefs or actions that are based on the
political idea that your country should not be
involved in the affairs of other countries: America’s
isolationism before World War I —isolationist
n. [C] —isolationist adj.
is-o-mer /ˈaɪəsˌmər/ n. [C] CHEMISTRY one of two or
more chemical compounds that have the same
number of the same types of atoms, but different
chemical structures and qualities
**i-so·ce·les** \(\text{təsəsələs}\) /trəpˌi-zōd/ **n** [C] **MATH** a **TRAPEZOID** in which the two angles at its base are the same size, and the two sides that are not parallel are the same length

**i-so·ce·les** **tri·an·gle** /trəsəsələsˈtriˌanɡəl/ **n** [C] **MATH** a **TRIANGLE** in which two of the sides are the same length, and the two angles at the base are the same size → see picture at **TRIANGLE**

**i-so·ton·ic** /ˈaɪˌsoʊˌtɒnɪk/ **adj.** **CHEMISTRY** an **ISO-** **TONIC** **SOLUTION** has the same amount of a substance **DISSOLVED** in it as another solution that you are comparing it to

**i-so·to·pe** /ˈaɪˌsoʊˌtoʊp/ **n** [C] **CHEMISTRY** one of two or more atoms of a **CHEMICAL** **ELEMENT** that have the same number of protons but a different number of **NEUTRONS** **[ORIGIN: 1900—2000 ISO-** **“equal” + **GREEK** topos **“place”**]**

**is·sue** /ɪˈsuː/ **n.** [C] 1 a subject or problem that people discuss: We **should raise the issue** (=begin to discuss it) at our next meeting. | the **controversial issue** of abortion | Safety is the most important issue. 2 a magazine, newspaper, etc. printed for a particular day, week, month, or year: the **April issue** of **Vogue** 3 **make an issue** (out) of sth to argue about something 4 at **issue** (formal) being discussed or considered: An issue is whether the **Senator** **improperly** used campaign funds. 5 **take issue** with sb/sth to disagree or argue with someone about something: He took issue with **Mayor** **Farrell’s** statement. 6 not be the issue to not be the problem or subject that you are concerned about: **Money is not the issue here.** **[ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French isisr “to come out, go out,” from Latin egress, from ire “to go”]**

**issue** /ɪˈsuː/ **v.** [T] 1 to officially make a statement or give a warning: The President is expected to **issue a statement** later today. 2 to officially provide or produce something: Every player was issued with a new uniform. **issue from sth** phe **v** (formal) if something issues from a place or thing, it comes out of it: Blood issued from the wound.

**isth·mus** /ɪsθˈməs/ **n.** [C] **EARTH SCIENCES** a narrow piece of land with water on both sides, that connects two larger areas of land

**IT** **n.** [U] **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** it /ɪt/ **pron.** [used as a subject or object] 1 a thing, situation, or idea that has been mentioned or is known about: “Did you bring your umbrella?” “No, I left it at home.” | “Where’s the bread?” “It’s (it is) on the shelf.” | In the summer, it must be beautiful here. 2 the situation that someone is in now: I can’t stand it any longer. I’m resigning. | How’s it going, Bob? (where are you?) 3 used as the subject or object of a sentence when the real subject or object is later in the sentence: It costs less to drive than to take the bus. 4 used with the verb “be” to talk about the weather, time, distance, etc.: It’s raining. 5 It’s only a few miles from here to the beach. 6 used in order to emphasize one piece of information in a sentence: I don’t know who took your book, but it wasn’t me. | It was last year at this time that they went to Australia. 6 used as the subject of the words “seem,” “appear,” “look,” and “happen”: It seemed like she was angry. 7 it’s... used in order to give the name of a person or thing when it is not already known: “What’s that?” “It’s a pen.” | “Who’s on the phone?” “It’s Jill.” 8 used in order to talk about a child or animal when you do not know what sex s/he is: “Marilyn had a baby.” “Is it a boy or girl?” **[ORIGIN: Old English hit]** → that’s it at that?

**i·tal·ian** /ɪ’təlɪən/ **adj.** 1 relating to or coming from Italy 2 relating to the Italian language

**Italian** /ɪ’təlɪən/ **n.** [U] the language used in Italy 2 [C] someone from Italy

**i·tal·ics** /ɪ’təlɪks, aɪ-/, [plural] a type of printed letters that lean to the right: This example is printed in **ITALICS**. **[ORIGIN: 1500—1600 Latin italicus “Italian,” because these letters were introduced by a 16th-century Italian printer, Aldus Manutius]**

**itch** /ɪtʃ/ **v.** [I,T] if part of your body itches, you have an unpleasant feeling on your skin that makes you want to rub it with your nails: My back is itching. 2 be itching to do sth (informal) want to do something very much, as soon as possible: Ian’s been itching to try out his new bike.

**itch** /ɪtʃ/ **n.** [C] 1 an unpleasant feeling on your skin that makes you want to rub it with your nails 2 (informal) a strong desire to do or have something: an itch to do something different

**itch·y** /ɪtʃi/ **adj.** (comparative **itchier**, superlative **itchiest**) 1 if part of your body is itchy, it feels unpleasant and you want to rub it: My eyes are really itchy. 2 itchy clothes make your skin feel unpleasant and you want to rub it —**itchiness** **n.** [U]

It’d /ɪt/ **adj.** the short form of “it would”: It’d be easier if we both did it. 2 the short form of “it had”: It’d been raining since Sunday.

**i·tem** /ˈaɪtm/ **n.** [C] 1 a single thing in a set,
itemize

2 a piece of news in the newspaper or on television: I saw an item about the kidnapping in the paper.

itemize /'aɪtɪmaɪz/ v. [T] to write down all of the parts of something in a list —itemized adj.

iterative /'ɪt.a.tɪv/ adj. repeating a mathematical process or set of instructions for a computer program until a particular result is achieved: an iterative process

itinerary /aɪt.ɪn.ɪr.i.tɪn/ n. (plural itineraries) [C] a plan of a trip, usually including the places you want to see

it'll /'ɪt/1 the short form of “it will” : It’ll be nice to see Martha again.

its /ɪts/ possessive adj. belonging or relating to a thing, situation, person, or idea that has been mentioned or is known about: The tree has lost all of its leaves.

itself /'ɪtself/ pron. 1 the reflexive form of “it”: The cat was licking itself. 2 in itself only the thing mentioned, and not anything else: We’re proud you finished the race. That in itself is an accomplishment.

itsy-bitsy /'ɪtsi.ɪt.ɪz/ adj. very small

IUD n. [C] intrauterine device a small plastic or metal object placed in a woman’s uterus to prevent her from having a baby

IV n. [C] intravenous medical equipment that is used for putting liquid directly into your body

I’ve /aɪv/ the short form of “I have”: I’ve seen you somewhere before.

ivory /'aɪv.əri/ n. [U] 1 the hard smooth yellow-white substance from the tusk (=long teeth) of an elephant 2 a pale yellow-white color —ivory adj.

ivy /'aɪv/i. [U] a climbing plant with dark green shiny leaves ➔ poison ivy

Ivy League adj. relating to a small group of old respected colleges in the northeast of the U.S.: an Ivy League graduate —Ivy League n. [singular]
crowded jails
black spots from Central and South America
edge withal of sharp points:
(South American languages)
two-year
jewelry and
ORNAMENT
"cage"

is to guard a prison or prisoners
by things, usually because you have seen them or
done them too much

1

v.
[1] to put someone in jail
[2] (informal) completely full of people or things: a cereal jam-packed with vitamins
[3] a situation in which something is stuck somewhere: a jam in the fax machine

The stupid door's jammed again.

Our wedding anniversary

His keys were jangling in his pocket.

Jane Doe, I'm in a jam — could you do me a favor?

Jan-i-tor /'dʒɛntər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to clean and take care of a large building: the school janitor

Jan-uary /'dʒənjuəri/ (written abbreviation Jan.) n. [C,U] the first month of the year, between December and February: Our wedding anniversary is on January 6th. | The baby's due sometime in January. | Mom was 60 last January. | I'm going to visit him next January. | [Origin: 1200—1300 Latin Januarius, from Janus, ancient Roman god of doors, gates, and new beginnings]

Jap-a-ne-se /'dʒəpsəniz/ adj. 1 relating to or coming from Japan 2 relating to the Japanese language

Japanese a language used in Japan
jar

jar1 /ˈdʒər/ n. [C] 1 a round glass container with a lid, used for storing food 2 the amount of food contained in a jar. There’s half a jar of peanut butter left. [Origin: 1500—1600 Old Provençal jarra, from Arabic jarrah “pot for carrying water”]

jar2 v. (jarred, jarring) [L.T] 1 to shock someone, especially by making an unpleasant noise: The alarm jarred her awake. 2 to shake or hit something with enough force to damage it or make it become loose: Alice jarred her knee when she jumped off the wall.

jar·gon /ˈdʒərɡən/ n. [U] technical words and phrases used by people in a particular profession that are difficult for other people to understand: medical/legal/technical jargon

jaun·diced /ˈdʒɔnˌdaɪsd/ adj. showing that you are suffering from jaundice

jaunt /dʒaʊnt/ n. [C] a short trip for pleasure

jaun·ty /dʒaʊnti/ adj. showing that you feel confident and cheerful —jauntily adv.

jav·e·lin /ˈdʒævəlɪn, -vlɪn/ n. 1 [U] a sport in which you throw a javelin (a long pointed stick) as far as you can 2 [C] the stick used in this sport

jaw /dʒɔː/ n. 1 [C] one of the two bones that form your mouth and that have all your teeth: a broken jaw ➔ see picture on page A3 2 sb’s jaw dropped used in order to say that someone looked very surprised or shocked: Sam’s jaw dropped when Katy walked into the room. 3 jaws [plural] the mouth of a person or animal, especially a dangerous animal [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French jère]

jay·walk·ing /ˈdʒeɪˌwɔːkɪŋ/ n. [U] the action of walking across a street in an area that is not marked for walking —jaywalker n.

jazz1 /dʒæz/ n. [U] 1 a type of popular music that usually has a strong beat and parts for performers to play alone 2 and all that jazz (spoken) and things like that: I’m sick of rules, responsibilities, and all that jazz.

jazz2 v.

jazz at *** up obv v. (informal) to make something more exciting and interesting: You could jazz up that shirt with some accessories.

jazzed /dʒæzd/ adj. (spoken) excited

jazz·y /ˈdʒæzi/ adj. (comparative jazzier, superlative jazziest) 1 bright, colorful, and easily noticed: a jazzy tie 2 similar to the style of jazz music

jeal·ous /ˈdʒeləs/ adj. 1 feeling angry or unhappy because someone else has a quality, thing, or ability that you wish you had ➔ envious: Diane was jealous of me because I got better grades. 2 feeling angry or unhappy because someone you love is paying attention to another person, or because another person is showing too much interest in someone you love: It used to make me jealous when he danced with other women. | a jealous husband

jeal·ous·y /ˈdʒeləsi/ n. [U] the feeling of being jealous

jeans /dʒeɪnz/ n. plural a popular type of pants made from denim: a pair of jeans. [Origin: 1800—1900 jeen “strong cotton cloth” (15—21 centuries), from Genoa, early form of the name Genova, Italian city where the cloth was first made] ➔ see picture at CLOTHES

Jeep /dʒɛp/ n. [C] (trademark) a type of car made to travel over rough ground

jeer /dʒɪər/ v. [L.T] to shout, speak, or laugh in order to annoy or frighten someone you dislike: The crowd jeered at the speaker. —jeer n. [C]

jeez /dʒiːz/ interjection said in order to express sudden feelings such as surprise, anger, or shock

Je·ho·vah /ˈdʒiːhoʊˈvɑː/ n. a name for God in the OLD TESTAMENT (=first part of the Bible)

Je·hovah’s Wit·ness /ˌdʒiːhoʊˈvɑːz ˌwɪtnɛs/ n. [C] a member of a religious organization that believes the end of the world will happen soon and sends its members to people’s houses to try to persuade them to join

Je·June /dʒiːˈdʒuːn/ adj. (formal) 1 ideas and behavior that are jejune are too simple or childish: jejune philosophical ideals 2 writing or speech that is jejune is boring because it does not have any interesting details or humor

jell /dʒɛl/ v. [I] another spelling of gel.

Jell-O /dʒɛlˈoʊ/ n. [U] (trademark) a soft solid substance made from gelatin and sweet fruit juice or gelatin and sugar that is thickened with hot water and used as a dessert. Jell-O is also used in Jell-O pudding.

jel·ly·fish /ˈdʒel.i.fɪʃ/ n. [C] a large marine animal with many long tentacles that hang from its body

jeop·a·ry /ˈdʒeɪpərri/ n. [T] to risk losing or destroying something that is valuable or important: Jack was too worried about jeopardizing his career to say anything.

jeop·a·ry /ˈdʒeɪpərri/ n. in jeopardy in danger of being lost or destroyed: My job is in jeopardy. [Origin: 1300—1400 Anglo-French juparti, from Old French jeu parti “divided game, uncertainty”]

jerk /dʒɜːk/ v. 1 [T] to move with a quick movement, or to make something move this way: He
jerked his head around to see her. 2 [I,T] to pull something suddenly and quickly: Tom jerked open the door.

jerk sb around give v. (informal) to waste someone’s time or deliberately makes things difficult for him/her: Don’t jerk me around.

jerk2 n. [C] 1 (informal) someone, especially a man, who is stupid or who does things that annoy or hurt other people: What a jerk! 2 a quick movement, especially a pulling movement: He pulled the cord with a jerk. —jerky adj

jerk-y /ˈdʒɜːki/ n. [U] pieces of dried meat, usually with a salty or spicy taste

jer-sey /ˈdʒɜːzɪ/ n. (plural jerseys) [C] a shirt worn as part of a sports uniform

jest /dʒɛst/ n. in jest intending to be funny: The comment was made in jest.

jest-er /dʒɛstər/ n. [C] a man employed in past times to entertain important people with jokes, stories, etc.

Je-sus /dʒɪˈsʌs/ also Jesus Christ n. the man who Christians believe to be the son of God, and whose life and teaching Christianity is based on

jet1 /dʒet/ n. [C] 1 a fast airplane with a jet engine 2 a narrow stream of liquid or gas that comes quickly out of a small hole, or the hole itself: a strong jet of water

jet2 v. (jetteted, jetting) [I] (informal) to travel in an airplane: He jetted off to Paris yesterday.

jet-engine n. [C] an engine that forces out a stream of hot air and gases, used in airplanes

jet lag n. [U] the feeling of being very tired after traveling a long distance in an airplane —jet-lagged adj

jet-pro-pelled adj using a jet engine for power —jet propulsion n. [U]

jet set n. [singular] rich and fashionable people who travel a lot —jet setter n. [C]

jet-tion-son /dʒetʃəˈsʌn, -sən/ v. [T] 1 to get rid of someone or something, or decide not to use him/her anymore: They’re not likely to jettison their star player just because he’s injured. 2 to throw things away, especially from a moving airplane or ship

jet-ty /ˈdʒɛti/ n. (plural jetties) [C] 1 a wide wall built out into the water, as protection against large waves 2 a wharf

jew-el /dʒuːəl/ n. [C] a small valuable stone, such as a diamond 2 jewels [plural] jewelry [Origin: 1200–1300 Old French juel, from jeu “game, play”]

jew-el-ed /ˈdʒuːəld/ adj decorated with valuable stones

jew-el-er /dʒuːələr/ n. [C] someone who buys, sells, makes, or repairs jewelry

jew-el-ry /dʒuːəlri/ n. [U] small decorations you wear that are usually made from gold, silver, and jewels, such as rings and necklaces

jew-ish /ˈdʒuːɪʃ/ adj relating to Judaism —Jew n. [C]

jibe1 /dʒaɪb/ n. [C] another spelling of gib

jibe2 v. [I] if two statements, actions, etc. jibe with each other, they agree or make sense together: Your statement to the police does not jibe with the facts.

jif-fy /dʒɪfi/ n. (spoken) in a jiffy very soon: I’ll be back in a jiffy.

jig /dʒɪɡ/ n. [C] a type of quick dance, or the music for this dance

jig-ger /dʒɪɡər/ n. [C] a unit for measuring alcohol, equal to 1.5 ounces

jig-gle /dʒɪɡl/ v. [I,T] to move from side to side with short quick movements, or to make something do this

jig-saw puzzle /dʒɪɡˈsɔʊ pəˈzɔl/ n. [C] a picture cut into many small pieces that you try to fit together for fun

ji-had /dʒɪˈhɑːd/ n. [C] SOCIAL SCIENCE a holy struggle to defend the Muslim faith against people, organizations, governments, etc. who are believed to be against Islam

jilt /dʒɪlt/ v. [T] to suddenly end a relationship with someone: His girlfriend jilted him. —jilted adj

Jim Crow /dʒɪm kroʊ/ HISTORY a system of laws and practices used in the U.S. until the 1960s, that treated African-American people unfairly and separated them from white people → SEGREGATION: One Jim Crow law said that separate railroad cars had to be provided for white and black passengers.

jinx1 /dʒɪŋks/ n. [singular] someone or something that brings bad luck, or a period of bad luck that results from this

jinx2 /dʒɪŋkst/ v. [I,T] to make someone have bad luck: I don’t want to talk about winning —I’m afraid I’ll jinx myself. —jinxed adj

jit-ter-s /dʒɪtərs/ n. the jitters the feeling of being nervous and anxious, especially before an important event: I always get the jitters before I go on stage

jitter-y /dʒɪtəri/ adj worried and nervous: The recession has made consumers jittery.

jive1 /dʒaɪv/ v. 1 sth doesn’t jive with (sth) (informal) to seem so strange or unusual that something does not make sense: The newspaper report doesn’t jive with the story on TV. 2 [I] (slang) to try to make someone believe something that is not true: You’re jiving me!

jive2 n. 1 [C,U] a very fast type of dance, often performed to fast JAZZ music 2 [U] (slang) statements that you do not believe are true: Don’t you go giving me any of that jive!
job /dʒɔːb/ n. [C]
1 WORK work that you do regularly in order to earn money: She applied for a job at the bank. | a part-time/full-time job | Sassy got a job as a legal secretary. | He quit/lost his job so he could go back to school. | I lost my job last week. | It is not your age which is important; it is your ability to do the job.

THESAURUS
Your job is the particular work you do regularly to earn money. Work is used in a more general way to talk about employment or the activities involved in it: I started work when I was 18. Employment is a slightly formal word for any work that you do to earn money: He’s been looking for employment for six months.

Position or post are more formal words for a job in a particular organization: How long have you been in your current position?

Occupation is used mainly on official forms to mean your job: Please give your name, age, and occupation.

A profession is a job for which you need special education and training: the legal profession Your career is the work you do for most of your life; I’m interested in a career in journalism.

A vocation is a feeling that the purpose of your life is to do a particular job, or the job itself: I accepted that nursing was both my job and my vocation.

USAGE
Do not say “What is your job?” or “What is your work?” Say “What do you do?” or “What kind of work do you do?”

2 on the job while doing work or at work: Our reporters are on the job now. | All our employees get on-the-job training.

3 DUTY a particular duty or responsibility that you have: It’s my job to take care of my little brother. | Robots can carry out a wide variety of jobs in factories.

4 IMPROVE STH something you do to fix or improve something: The car needs a paint job. | a nose job (=an operation to change the shape of your nose)

5 STH YOU MUST DO a piece of work you must do, usually without being paid: I have a lot of odd jobs (=different things) to do on Saturday.

6 do a good/great/bad etc. job to do something well or badly

7 Good job! (spoken) used to tell someone that she has done something well

8 KIND OF THING also jobby (spoken) used in order to say that something is of a particular type: His new computer’s one of those little portable jobs.

9 do the job (informal) to make something have the result that you want or need: A little more glue should do the job.

10 CRIME (informal) a crime such as robbing a bank

11 COMPUTER an action done by a computer: a print job

jock /dʒɔk/ n. [C] (informal) a student who plays a lot of sports

jockey /dʒəki/ n. (plural jockeys) | C someone who rides horses in races

jockey² v. jockey for position to try to be in the best position or situation

jock-strap /dʒəkstræp/ n. [C] underwear that men wear to support their sex organs when playing sports

joc-u-lar /dʒəkˈyələr/ adj. (formal) joking or humorous — jocularity /dʒəkˈyələrɪtɪ/ n. [U]

jog /dʒɒg/ v. (jogged, jogging) 1 [I] to run slowly and in a steady way, especially for exercise: Julie jogs every morning. | see picture on page A9 | 2 jog sb’s memory to make someone remember something: This picture might jog your memory. | 3 [T] to knock or push something lightly by mistake: Someone jogged my elbow and I dropped the plate.

jog² n. [singular] a slow steady run, especially for exercise: Let’s go for a jog.

jogging /dʒɒgɪŋ/ n. [U] the activity of running as a way of exercising: We went jogging in Central Park.

john /dʒɔn/ n. [C] (spoken, informal) a toilet

John Doe n. LAW a name used in legal forms, documents, etc. when a man’s name is not known

join /dʒɔɪn/ v. 1 [I,T] to become a member of an organization, society, or group: Mary joined the gym last month. | It doesn’t cost anything to join. | 2 [I,T] also join in to begin to take part in an activity that other people are involved in: Joining a political campaign is a great experience. | 3 [I,T] to do something together with someone else: Why don’t you join us for dinner? | Please join with me in welcoming tonight’s speaker. | 4 [I,T] to connect or fasten things together, or to be connected: the place where the two roads join

THESAURUS
fasten, attach, secure, glue, tape, staple, clip, tie, button (up), zip (up) ➔ FASTEN

5 join hands if two or more people join hands, they hold each other’s hands [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French joindre, from Latin jungere]

joint¹ /dʒɔɪnt/ adj. 1 involving two or more people, or owned or shared by them: They have to reach a joint decision. | a joint bank account | “Who cooked dinner?” “It was a joint effort (=we did it together).” 2 joint resolution POLITICS a decision or law agreed by both houses of the U.S. Congress and signed by the President —jointly adv: The company is jointly owned by Time Warner and Disney.

joint² n. [C] 1 a part of the body where two bones meet, that can bend: the knee joint 2 (slang) a place, especially a bar, club, or restaurant: a
joke /dʒoʊk/ n. [C] 1 something funny that you say or do to make people laugh. *Let me tell you a joke.*

**THESAURUS**

2 informal a situation that is so silly or unreasonable that it makes you angry: *What a joke that meeting was.*

**COLOCATIONS**

**COLLOCATIONS**

inside joke – a joke that only a few people with knowledge about a particular subject or event will understand

running joke – a joke that continues or is repeated over a long period of time

practical joke – a trick that is intended to surprise someone or make other people laugh at him/her

dirty joke – a joke that is about sex

sick joke – a joke that is very cruel or disgusting

jolt /dʒoʊlt/ v. [I,T] to move suddenly and roughly, or to make someone or something do this: *The earthquake jolted southern California.*

**THE SAURUS**

**RECORD**

2 a magazine or newspaper for people who are interested in a particular subject: *The Wall Street Journal.*

*The report was published in a medical journal.*

**JOY**

joy /dʒɔi/ n. [C] 1 great happiness and pleasure, or something that gives you this feeling: *She laughed with joy at the news.*

*Almost jumped for joy (=I was very happy).*

**JOYFUL**

joyful /dʒɔɪfl/ adj. very happy, or likely to make people very happy: *Joyful laughter – joyfully adv.*
joyride /ˈdʒɔɪrɪd/ n [C] a fast dangerous drive in a car, often after someone has stolen it for fun —joyriding n. [U] —joyrider n. [C]

joy-stick /ˈdʒɔɪ.stɪk/ n. [C] a handle that you use in order to control something such as an aircraft or a computer game ⇒ see picture on page A6

JPEG /ˈdʒeɪ.ɡep/ n. [C] it Joint Photograph Experts Group a type of computer file that contains pictures, photographs, or other images ⇒ MPEG

judge /dʒʌdʒ/ v. [T] to decide in court whether someone is guilty: I,T to form an opinion about someone in

judgment /ˈdʒudʒmənt/ n. 1 [C,U] an opinion that you form after thinking about something: It's still too early to make a judgment about the quality of her work. | In my judgment (in my opinion), John is the best candidate. 2 [U] the ability to make decisions about situations or people: good/bad judgment | I trust your judgment. 3 [C,U] an official decision given by a judge or a court of law. 4 judgment call a decision you have to make yourself because there are no fixed rules in a situation

judgmental /ˈdʒudʒməntl/ adj. too quick to form opinions and criticize other people

Judgment Day n. a time after death when everyone is judged by God, according to some religions

judicial /ˈdʒudʒəˈlɪʃəl/ adj. relating to a court of law, judges, etc.: the judicial system

judiciary /ˈdʒudʒəˈri/ n. [singular] politics the part of a government that decides whether laws are good and whether people have disobeyed these laws

judicial review n. [U] law a process in which a court decides if a law, another court's decision, or an official action is right or constitutional

judiciary /ˈdʒudʒəˈri/ n. the judges, judges, etc. form part of the system of government [origin: 1400—1500 Latin judicarius, from judicium]

ju-agi /ˈdʒoʊdʒə/ n. a Japanese method of juggling work and children, in which you try to throw your opponent onto the ground, usually done as a sport [origin: 1800—1900 a Japanese word meaning "gentle way"

jug /dʒʊdʒ/ n. [C] a large deep container for liquids that has a narrow opening and a handle

jug-gle /dʒʊdʒ/ v. 1 [T] to keep three or more objects moving through the air by throwing and catching them very quickly 2 [T] to try to fit two or more jobs, activities, etc. into your life: It's hard trying to juggle work and children. [origin: 1300—1400 juggler (11—21 centuries), from Old French juggleur, from Latin joculare “to make fun”] —jug-gler n. [C]

jug-ular /dʒʊdʒəˈlɑr/ n. [C] go for the jugular (informal) to criticize or attack someone very strongly 2 biology the large vein in your neck that takes blood from your head to your heart

juice /dʒuːs/ n. 1 [C,U] the liquid that comes from
juke box /ˈdʒuːk bɑks/n [C] a machine in bars, restaurants, etc. that plays music when you put money in it

July /ˈdʒuːlɪ/ n [C,U] the seventh month of the year, between June and August: The package arrived on July 3rd. | Henry started working here in July. | We’re getting married next July. | I Haven’t heard from him since last July. (Origin: 1100—1200 Latin Julius, from Gaius Julius Caesar who was born in this month)

jumble /ˈdʒʌmbəl/ n [singular] a messy mixture of things: a jumble of papers —jumble v [T]

jump /dʒʌmp/ v

1 Up [I,T] to push yourself suddenly up in the air using your legs, or to go across or over something by doing this: A fan tried to jump onto the stage. | Lyle was jumping up and down (=jumping many times) and waving his arms.

2 down [I] to let yourself drop from a place that is above the ground: During the fire, two people jumped out of a window.

3 move fast [I] to move quickly or suddenly in a particular direction: Paul jumped up to answer the door.

4 in surprise/fear [I] to make a sudden movement because you are surprised or frightened: The sudden ring of the telephone made us jump.

5 increase [I] if a number or amount jumps, it increases suddenly and by a large amount: Profits jumped 20% last month.

6 jump down sb’s throat [informal] to suddenly speak angrily to someone: All I did was ask a question, and he jumped down my throat!

7 jump to conclusions to form an opinion about something before you have all the facts

8 jump the gun to start doing something too soon, especially without thinking about it carefully: I know you wanted to tell Bill the news yourself, but I’m afraid I jumped the gun.

jump at sb’s throat v. (informal) to eagerly accept the chance to do something: Ruth jumped at the chance to study at Harvard.

jump drive n. [C] a USB drive

jump er /dʒʌmpər/ n [C] 1 a dress without sleeves, usually worn over a shirt 2 a person or animal that jumps

jumper cables n. [plural] thick wires used to connect the batteries (battery) of two cars, in order to start one car that has lost power

jump rope n. [C] a long piece of rope that you pass over your head and under your feet as you jump, either as a game or for exercise —jump rope v [I] —see picture at JUMP

jump-start v. [T] 1 to help a process or activity start or become more successful: The government has made efforts to jump-start the economy. 2 to start a car whose battery has lost power by connecting it to another battery

jump suit /dʒʌmpsət/ n [C] a single piece of clothing like a shirt attached to a pair of pants, worn especially by women

jump y /dʒʌmpə/ adj worried or excited because you are expecting something bad to happen
**junk** /dʒʌŋk/ n. [U] informal food that is not healthy because it has a lot of fat or sugar

**junk food** /dʒʌŋk fud/ n. [U] informal food that is not healthy because it has a lot of fat or sugar

**junk mail** /dʒʌŋk mɛl/ n. [U] mail that advertisers send to people who do not want it

**junk yard** /dʒʌŋk 'yard/ n. [C] a business that buys old cars, broken furniture, etc. and sells the parts of them that can be used again, or the place where this business keeps these things

**jun·ta** /dʒʊntə/ n. [C] a military government that has gained power by using force

**jury** /dʒʊrɪ/ n. [pl. juries] 1 LAW a group of 12 people who listen to details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not 2 a group of people chosen to judge a competition

**jur·is·pru·dence** /dʒʊrɪs'prudns/ n. [U] LAW the science or study of law

**jur·or** /dʒʊrər/ n. [C] a member of a jury

**jur·is·dic·tion** /dʒʊrɪs'dɪkʃən/ n. [U] LAW the right to use an official power to make legal decisions, or the area where this right exists: a matter outside the court’s jurisdiction

**June** /dʒʊn/ (written abbreviation Jun.) n. [C] the sixth month of the year, between May and July: Can you come to our party on June 24th? | Janet was born in June. | The movie will be released next June. | I graduated last June. [Origin: 1200—1300 French juiun, from Latin Ianuus]

**jun·gle** /dʒʌŋɡl/ n. [C] a thick tropical forest with many large plants that grow very close together [Origin: 1700—1800 Hindi jangal “forest,” from Sanskrit jangala]

**jun·ior** /dʒʊnɪər/ adj. (written abbreviation Jr.) used after the name of a man who has the same name as his father ➔ senior

junior n. [C] 1 a student in the third year of high school or college ➔ student 2 be two/five/ten etc. years sb’s junior to be two, five, etc. years younger than someone else

junior adj. [only before noun] younger, less experienced, or of a lower rank ➔ senior: the junior senator from Georgia ➔ position

junior college n. [C] a college where students can study for two years ➔ community college

junior high school also junior high n. [C] a school in the U.S. and Canada for students who are between 12 and 14 or 15 years old ➔ middle school, high school

**junk food** /dʒʊŋk fud/ n. [U] informal food that is not healthy because it has a lot of fat or sugar

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**jun·ta** /dʒʊntə/ n. [C] a military government that has gained power by using force

**Ju·pi·ter** /dʒʊpɪtər/ n. PHYSICS the largest planet, which is fifth from the Sun ➔ see picture at solar system

**jur·is·dic·tion** /dʒʊrɪs'dɪkʃən/ n. [U] LAW the right to use an official power to make legal decisions, or the area where this right exists: a matter outside the court’s jurisdiction
justifiable

jus·ti·fi·a·ble /jəsˈtiːfəbəl/ or jus·ti·fied /jəsˈtiːfaɪd/ adj. morally right and fair (ANT: unjust: a just punishment)

justification

justifiable adj. having an acceptable explanation or reason: Your complaints are certainly justified. —justifiably adv.

justification n. [C] LAW a good and acceptable reason for doing something: There is no justification for terrorism. They argued, with some justification, that the law was unconstitutional.

justifiable adj. morally right and fair (ANT: unjust)

justification n. [C] LAW a good and acceptable reason for doing something: There is no justification for terrorism. They argued, with some justification, that the law was unconstitutional.

justice of the Peace n. [C] LAW someone who judges less serious cases in small courts of law and can perform marriage ceremonies

justified

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**keep** /kiːp/ v. (past tense and past participle kept /kept/)

1. **NOT GIVE BACK** [T] to have something and not give it back to the person who had it before: You can keep that sweater—it's too small for me.

2. **NOT LOSE** [T] to continue to have something and not lose it or get rid of it: They're keeping the house in Colorado and selling this one. | I've kept her photograph all these years.

3. **NOT CHANGE/MOVE** [linking verb] to continue to be in a particular condition or place and not change or move: She's staying. This blanket should help you keep warm. | Keep still so I can cut your hair.

4. **MAKE SB/STH NOT CHANGE OR MOVE** [T] to make someone or something continue to be in a particular state, situation, or place: They kept him in jail for two weeks. | It's hard to keep the house clean with three kids. | Her son kept her waiting for an hour. | I don't know what's keeping her. It's 8:00 already. | Keep those kids out of my yard!

5. **KEEP ON** doing sth to continue doing something, or repeat an action many times: If he keeps on growing like this, he'll be taller than Dad soon. | Keep driving—I'll tell you when we're almost there.

6. **STORE STH** [T] to leave something in one particular place so that you can find it easily: I keep my keys in the top drawer of my dresser.

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**keel** /kiːl/ stay/remain on an even keel

7. **keep an even keel** to continue doing the things you always do, or feeling the way you always feel, without any sudden changes

8. **keep going** (spoken) used to encourage someone who is doing something and to tell them to continue: Keep going, you're doing fine.

9. **keep your promise/word** to do what you have promised to do: The President kept his promise to appoint more women to his cabinet.

10. **keep sth quiet/keep quiet about sth** to not say anything in order to avoid complaining, telling a secret, or causing problems: I'll tell you what happened, but you have to keep it quiet.

11. **keep sb posted** to continue to tell someone the most recent news about someone or something: Keep me posted—I'd like to know about any changes.

12. **FOOD** [if] if food keeps, it stays fresh enough to still be eaten: How long do you think this milk will keep? [OriGIne: Old English cepan]

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**keel** /kiːl/ /keɪl/ n. [C] shish kebab

13. **kebab** [SHISH KEBAB] can be used for a particular purpose

14. **keel over** phr. v. to fall over sideways: Rob looked as if he were ready to keel over.

15. **keep warm** or move

16. **keen** /kɪn/ adj. 1. very interested in something, or eager to do it: Most people are keen to do a job well. | I was never very keen on science. 2. a keen sense of smell, sight, or hearing is an extremely good ability to smell, etc.

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**keeep** /kip/ v. (past tense and past participle kept /kept/)

17. **KEPT** past tense and past participle

18. **keen on**

19. **keen** /kɪn/ adj. formal

20. **keen to**

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**keen** /kɪn/ adv.

21. **keep still**

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**keen** /kɪn/ phr. v.:

22. **keep** (on) doing sth to continue doing something: Keep at until you get it right. 

23. **keep (sb/sth) away** phr. v.

24. **keep** (sb/sth) from doing sth to prevent someone or something from doing this: Keep away from the fire. | Mom kept us away from school for a week.

25. **keep** (sb/sth) **off** phr. v.

26. **keep** (sb/sth) from doing sth to prevent someone from doing something or prevent something from happening: She had to cover her mouth to keep from laughing. | Put foil over the pie to keep it from burning.

27. **keep** (sb/sth) out of phr. v.

28. **keep** (sb/sth) to try not to become involved with something: My father warned us to keep out of trouble.
### keep to

1. **keep to** *v.*
   - **keep to** *v.* to continue to do, use, or talk about one thing and not change: You're better off keeping to the main roads. [Malay kept the same strategy throughout the game.
   - **keep sth** to yourself something that you know or think: You're better off keeping this to yourself.

### keep·sake

- A specially shaped piece of metal that you put into a lock in order to lock or unlock a door, start a car, etc.: I can't find my car keys.

### keg

- A special metal pot used for boiling and pouring water.

### keep·ing

- To move as fast as someone else: I can't keep up!

### Kelvin

- Water boils at 373.15 K.

### kernel

- A small yellow part of corn that you eat.

### keep up

1. **keep up** *v.* to continue to do, use, or talk about something: to keep up with changes in computer technology.
2. **keep up** *v.* to prevent someone from sleeping: The shortage of supplies is keeping us up all night.
3. **keep up** *v.* to move as fast as someone else: I can't keep up!
4. **keep up** *v.* to make something continue: Keep up the good work!
5. **keep up** *v.* to learn as fast or do as much as other people: I can't keep up!

### keep to... for keeps

- To keep something for a long time: I'll keep this for keeps.

### keep... up

- To keep something up: I'll keep the ticket here for safe keeping.

### kennel

- A place where dogs are held or kept: The kennel is where the dogs sleep.

### keep up with

- To keep up with something: I can't keep up with all the changes in computer technology.

### key·board

- A set of seven musical notes that have a particular base note, or the quality of sound notes: the key of G.

### key

- A very important and necessary for success or to understand something: a key player.

### key·note

- A keynote speech: I gave a keynote speech at the conference.

### key·ring

- A metal ring that you keep keys on: I carried my keys on a keyring.

### kick

- To hit something with your foot: Kyle collapsed on the floor while kicking.
- To make something continue: Keep kicking me! She kicked the pile of books over.
- To move one or both of your legs with short quick movements as if you are hitting something with your foot: a baby kicking its legs.
- To make something continue: I love kicking and screaming.

### kick the... (informal)

- To stop doing something: 3 kick the habit.

### kick yourself

- To make a mistake or missed an opportunity: I wanted to kick myself when I missed the train.
to kick myself for forgetting her name. 5 kick the bucket (humorous) to die

kick around phr. v. 1 kick sth ↔ around (informal) to think about something a lot or get people’s opinions about it before making a decision: We’ve been kicking around the idea of getting a dog. 2 kick sb ↔ around (informal) to treat someone badly or unfairly: He won’t be kicking me around anymore!

kick back phr. v. (informal) to relax: I thought I’d kick back and watch some TV.

kick in phr. v. 1 (informal) to begin to have an effect: Those pills should kick in any time now. 2 kick in sth (informal) to join with others to give money or help with something: Everyone kicked in $5 for gas. 3 kick sth ↔ in to kick something so hard that it breaks open: The police had to kick the door in.

kick off ↔ off phr. v. (informal) to start, or to make an event start: The festivities will kick off with a barbecue dinner.

kick sb ↔ out phr. v. (informal) to dismiss someone, or to make him/her leave a place: Sean was kicked out of school for cheating.

kick v. 1 (C) an act of hitting something with your foot: If the gate won’t open, just give it a good kick (=kick it hard). 2 (informal) a strong feeling of excitement or pleasure: I get a real kick out of watching my two cats play. She started stealing for kicks. 3 be on a health/wine/swimming etc. kick (informal) to have a strong new interest in something

kick-back /ˈkɪkbæk/ n. [C,U] money that you pay someone for secretly or dishonestly helping you to make money (bribe)

kick-off /ˈkɪk-ˌɔf/ n. [C,U] the time when a game of football or soccer starts, or the first kick that starts it: Kickoff is at 3:00.

kid¹ n. [C] 1 (informal) a child: Kim is really good with kids. She’s loved animals since she was a little kid.

kid² v. (kidded, kidding) (informal) 1 [i.T] to say something that is not true, especially as a joke: Don’t get mad. I was just kidding.

2 [T] to make something stop or fail, or turn off the power to something: Nothing that the doctor gives me kicks the pain. A group of bankers persuaded lawmakers to kill the proposal. 3 [i.T] (informal) to be very angry at someone: My wife will kill me if I don’t get home soon. 4 sth is killing me (spoken) used to say that a part of your body is hurting a lot: My head is killing me. 5 kill time (informal) to do something that is not very useful or interesting while you are waiting for something to happen: We hung out at the mall to kill time. 6 kill two birds with one stone to achieve two things with one action

kill sb ↔ off phr. v. to cause the death of a lot of living things: Pollution is rapidly killing off marine life in the lake.

kill n. 1 [singular] an animal killed by another animal, especially for food: The lion dragged its kill into the bushes. 2 [usually singular] the act of killing a hunted animal: The hawk swooped in for the kill.

kill-er /ˈkɪlr/ n. [C] a person, animal, or thing that kills or has killed: Police are still looking for the girl’s killer.
killer adj [only before noun] 1 (slang) very attractive or very good: That looks like a killer movie. 2 very harmful or likely to kill you: a killer landslide

kill-ing /ˈkɪlɪŋ/ n. [C] 1 a murder: a series of brutal killings 2 make a killing (informal) to make a lot of money very quickly: They planned to make a killing on the stock market.

kiln /ˈkɪln/ n. [C] a special oven for baking clay pots, bricks, etc. [Origin: 700–800 Latin cultina "kitchen," from coquere "to cook"]

kil-o-byte /ˈkɪləˌbiːt/ n. [C] if a unit for measuring computer information, equal to 1,024 bytes

kil-o-cal-o-rie /ˈkɪləˌkæləri/ n. [C] PHYSICS (written abbreviation kcal) a unit of heat. It equals the amount of heat needed to increase the temperature of one kilogram of water by 1°C

kil-o-gram /ˈkɪləˌɡræm/ also kilo n. [C] PHYSICS (written abbreviation kg) a unit for measuring weight, equal to 1,000 grams

kil-o-meter /ˈkɪləˌmiːtər/ , ‘kɪloˌmiːtər/ n. [C] (written abbreviation km) a unit for measuring length, equal to 1,000 meters

kil-o-watt /ˈkɪləˌwɔt/ n. [C] PHYSICS (written abbreviation kW) a unit for measuring electrical power, equal to 1,000 watts

kilt /kɪlt/ n. [C] a type of wool skirt with a pattern of lines and squares on it, traditionally worn by Scottish men

kil-ter /ˈkɪltər/ n. out of kilter also off kilter if something is out of kilter, it is not working the way it should be or not doing what it should

ki-mo-no /ˈkiːmoʊˌnoʊ/ n. (plural kimonos) [C] a traditional piece of Japanese clothing like a long coat, that is worn at special ceremonies

kin /kɪn/ n. [plural] 1 next of kin (formal) your most closely related family 2 (old-fashioned) your family

kind adj 1 a short form of “kind of,” used in writing to show how people sound when they speak: I'm kinda tired.

kind-der-garten /ˈkaɪndərˌɡɑrtn/ n. -garten/ n. [C] a class for young children who are about five years old that prepares them for school → NURSERY SCHOOL [Origin: 1800–1900 German "chil- dren’s garden"]

kind-heard adj kind and generous: a kind-hearted woman

kind-ly adj [only before noun] 1 in a kind way generously: Mr. Thomas has kindly offered to let us use his car. 2 not take kindly to sth to be annoyed or upset by something that someone says or does: He didn’t take kindly to having his picture taken. 3 (spoken) a word meaning “please,” often used when you are annoyed: Would you kindly close that door?

kind-ness /ˈkaɪndnəs/ n. [C,U] kind behavior, or a kind action: We were overwhelmed by the kindness of the local people.

kind-dred /ˈkaɪndrɪd/ adj a kindred spirit someone who thinks and feels the way you do

kin-etic /ˈkaɪnətɪk/ adj 1 kinetic art/ sculpture/painting etc. ENG, LANG, ARTS art that has moving parts 2 PHYSICS relating to movement: the kinetic properties of each gas
kinetic energy

**kinetic energy** n. [U] PHYSICS the energy that a moving object has as a result of its own movement ➔ POTENTIAL ENERGY: A rock rolling down a hill contains kinetic energy.

**kinetic theory** n. [U] PHYSICS a scientific theory used to describe and explain the behavior and properties of gases, based on the idea that all matter consists of particles which are continuously moving around very quickly, and that energy and momentum are produced when particles hit each other

**king** /ˈkiːŋ/ n. [C] 1 a man who is the ruler of a country because he is from a royal family ➔ QUEEN: the king of Spain | King Edward

**kingdom** /ˈkiːndəm/ n. [C] 1 POLITICS a country ruled by a king or queen 2 the animal/plant/ mineral kingdom BIOLOGY the three parts into which scientists divide the natural world 3 BIOLOGY one of the six large groups into which scientists divide plants and animals

**king-pin** /ˈkiːŋ.pɪn/ n. [C] the most important person in a group: a drug kingpin

**king-size** also *king-sized* adj. very large, and usually the largest of its type: a king-size bed

**kink** /ˈkɪŋk/ n. [C] 1 a twist in something that is normally straight: the hose has a kink in it. 2 work out the kinks to solve all the problems in a plan, situation, etc.

**kinky** /ˈkɪŋki/ adj. (informal) 1 someone who is kinky, or who does kinky things, has strange ways of getting sexual excitement 2 kinky hair has a lot of tight curls

**kiosk** /ˈkoʊsk/ n. [C] a small building where you can buy things such as newspapers or tickets [Origin: 1800—1900 French kiosque, from Turkish kösk “small building for sitting in”]

**kiss**² n. [C] an act of kissing: come here and give me a kiss.

**kiss**³ /ˈkɪs/ v. 1 [T] to touch someone with your lips as a greeting, or to show love: they stood on the beach and kissed. She kissed me on the cheek. He leaned forward and kissed her goodnight. 2 kiss sb goodbye (spoken) used in order to say that someone will lose his/her chance to get or do something: if you don’t start working harder, you can kiss medical school goodbye. [Origin: Old English cyssan]

**kiss**² /kɪs/ n. [U] decorations, movies, etc. that seem to be cheap and without style, and often amuse people because of this ➔ kit sch, kitsch adj.

**kit-ten** /ˈkɪt.ɪn/ n. [C] a young cat [Origin: 1300—1400 From an unrecorded Old North French *caton*, from cat “cat,” from Late Latin *cattus*]

**kit-ty** /ˈkɪti/ n. (plural *kitties*) [C] 1 (spoken) also kit-ty-cat /ˈkɪti.kaʊt/ a word meaning a cat, used especially by children or when calling to a cat: here, kitty kitty! 2 [usually singular] the money that people have collected for a particular purpose

**kit-ty-corner** adv. kitty-corner from sth on the other side of the street, and slightly to the left or the right, from a place: his store is kitty-corner from the bank.

**ki-wi** /ˈki.wi/ also *kiwi fruit* [C] a soft green fruit with small black seeds and a thin brown skin ➔ see picture on page 454

**K** the abbreviation of KU KLUX KLAN

**Kleen-ex** /ˈkliːn.iks/ n. [C,U] (trademark) a piece of soft thin paper, used especially for blowing your nose

**klutz** /ˈklʌts/ n. [C] (informal) someone who often drops things and falls easily [Origin: 1900—2000 Yiddish klo tz, klutz, from German *Klotz* “large piece of wood”] ➔ klutzry adj.

**km** the written abbreviation of KILOMETER

**knack** /næk/ n. [singular] (informal) a natural ability to do something well: knight has almost had a knack for teaching.

**knapsack** /ˈnæpsæk/ n. [C] a bag that you carry on your shoulders ➔ backpack [Origin: 1600—1700 Low German *knappen* or Dutch *knapper* “food bag”]

**knead** /nɛd/ v. [T] to press DOUGH (= mixture of flour, water, etc. for making bread) many times with your hands ➔ see picture on page A5

**knee** /ni/ n. [C] 1 the joint where your leg bends: a knee injury | he actually got down on his knees and asked me to forgive him ➔ see picture on page...
knee⁰ v. [T] to hit someone with your knee: Victor knelled him in the stomach.

knee-cap /'nikæp/ n. [C] the bone at the front of your knee → see picture on page A3

knee-deep adj. 1 a) deep enough to reach your knees b) in something that is deep enough to reach your knees: The trails were knee-deep in snow. 2 knee-deep in sth (informal) very involved in something, or greatly affected by something that you cannot avoid: Ralph lost his job, and we ended up knee-deep in debt.

knee-high adj. tall enough to reach your knees: knee-high water

knee-high water

knee-jerk adj. 1 a) deep enough to reach your knees b) in something that is deep enough to reach your knees: The trails were knee-deep in snow. 2 knee-deep in sth (informal) very involved in something, or greatly affected by something that you cannot avoid: Ralph lost his job, and we ended up knee-deep in debt.

knit⁰ v. (past tense and past participle knit or knitted, present participle knitting) [I,T] 1 to make clothes out of yarn (wick thread) using knitting needles or a special machine: She’s knitting me a sweater. 2 to join people, things, or ideas more closely, or to be closely related: The broken bone should knit together smoothly. | a tightly/closely knit community 3 knit your brows to show you are worried, thinking hard, etc. by moving your eyebrows together [Origin: Old English cnir-tan]

knob /nɔb/ n. [C] one of the two long sticks that you use to knit something → see picture at knit![1]

knob-by /'nɔbɪ/ adj. with hard parts that stick out from under the surface of something: knobby knees

knock! /nɔk/ v. 1 [I] to hit a door or window with your closed hand in order to attract the attention of the people inside: I’ve been knocking at the door for five minutes. 2 [I,T] to hit someone or something with a quick hard hit, so that he, she, or it moves or falls down: The ball was knocked loose, out of his hands. | A car knocked into a pole in the parking lot. 3 knock sb unconscious to hit someone so hard that s/he becomes unconscious

knobes /nɔvz/ n. the plural of KNIFE

knob- by /'nɔbɪ/ adj. with hard parts that stick out from under the surface of something: knobby knees

SPOKEN PHRASES

4 knock it off used in order to tell someone to stop doing something because it is annoying you 5 knock some sense into sb to make
someone learn to behave in a more sensible way: Maybe getting arrested will knock some sense into him. 6 knock on wood an expression that is used after a statement about something good, in order to prevent your luck from becoming bad: I haven’t had a cold all winter, knock on wood.

7 [T] to criticize someone or something, especially in an unfair or annoying way: The mayor took every opportunity to knock his opponent.

criticize, attack, find fault with, be disparaging about sb/sth

knock back v (informal) to drink a large amount of alcohol very quickly: He knocked back a few beers.

knock sb/sth down v 1 to hit or push someone so that he falls to the ground: The horse knocked Laura down while she was cleaning the stable. 2 to destroy a building or structure: My elementary school was knocked down so a mall could be built. 3 (informal) to reduce the price of something: The new stove we bought was knocked down from $800 to $550.

knock off v (informal) 1 to stop working: We decided to knock off around 3. 2 knock sb/sth off to reduce the price of something by a particular amount: I got him to knock $10 off the regular price.

knock out v 1 knock sb ↔ out to make someone become unconscious: He knocked out his opponent in the fifth round. 2 knock sb/sth ↔ out to defeat a person or team in a competition so that he, she, or it cannot continue to take part in the competition: Indiana knocked Kentucky out of the tournament. 3 knock yourself out (informal) to work very hard in order to do something well, especially so that you are very tired when you finish: He’s been knocking himself out trying to find a job.

knock sb/sth ↔ over v to hit or push someone or something so that he, she, or it falls down: Scott knocked the lamp over.

knock [C] 1 the sound of something hard hitting a hard surface: a loud knock at the door 2 the action of something hard hitting your body: a knock on the head 3 take a knock (informal) to have some bad luck or trouble: Lee’s taken quite a few hard knocks lately.

knock-knack/ /n [C] a piece of metal on an outside door, that you use to knock loudly

knock-out /nəuk-ʌut/ [C] 1 an act of hitting your opponent so hard in BOXING that he falls down and cannot get up again 2 (old-fashioned, informal) a woman who is very attractive

knoll /nɔl/ [n] a small round hill

knot /nʌt/ [n] 1 a place where two ends or pieces of rope, string, etc. have been tied together: Her Brownie troop is learning how to tie knots. 2 many hairs, threads, etc. that are twisted together 3 a hard round place in a piece of wood where a branch once joined the tree 4 a tight painful place in a muscle, or a tight uncomfortable feeling in your stomach: a knot in my back 5 My stomach is in knots. 5 tie the knot (informal) to get married 6 a small group of people standing close together 7 a unit for measuring the speed of a ship that is about 1.853 meters per hour [Origin: Old English cnotta]

knock v (knotted, knotting) 1 [T] to tie together two ends or pieces of rope, string, etc. 2 [I,T] if hairs, threads, etc. knot, or if something knots them, they become twisted together

know v (past tense knew/ /nuːt/ past participle known /nuːn/) 1 HAVE INFORMATION [I,T] to have information about something: Do you know the answer to this question? 2 I don’t know much about art. We don’t know what we’re supposed to be doing. 3 Did you know that Andy was fired? He wants to know (=wants to be told) what happened.

BE SURE [I,T] to be sure about something: “Is Bob coming?” “I don’t know.” 1 I knew that she didn’t like him. Barry didn’t know what to say. 3 BE FAMILIAR WITH SB/STH [T] to be familiar with a person, place, system, etc.: She knows the city pretty well. 1 I’ve known Jack since we were in the army. 2 He said he’d like to get to know us better (would like to know more about us)

REALIZE [I] to realize or understand something: I don’t think he knows how stupid he sounds. 1 I know exactly what you mean. 2 You know full/ perfectly well what I’m talking about.

KNOW WHAT [I,T] to be able to recognize someone or something: She knew it was Gail by her voice (=she recognized Gail because of her voice).

know better to be wise or experienced enough to avoid making mistakes: He should have known better than to trust Rich.

know your way around to be familiar with a place, organization, system, etc. so that you can use it effectively

8 you know a) said when you cannot quickly think of what to say next, but you want to keep someone’s attention: And then I told him he could, you know, call me whenever he wants. 2 said when you are trying to explain something by giving more information: I have some clothes for Matthew, you know, for the baby, if Carrie wants them. 3 said when you begin talking about a subject: You know, I spoke to Eric last night. 4 said in order to check if someone understands what you are saying: I can’t stand it when people are late, you know?

9 I know a) used to agree with someone or to say that you feel the same way: “That meeting was so boring!” “I know – I couldn’t wait to get out of there.” 2 said when you suddenly have an idea or think of the answer to a problem: I know, let’s ask Luis for a ride. 3 as far as I know said when you think something is true, but you are not sure: As far as I know, Bethany left at 6:00. 11 you never know used to say that you are not
sure what will happen: You never know, you might win!

[Origin: Old English knewan]

**know of** sb/sth phr. v.
1. to have been told or to have read about someone or something, but not know much about him, her, or it: I only know of him – I’ve never met him.
2. used to ask for or give advice: Do you know of any good restaurants around here?

3. not that I know of used in order to say that the answer to a question is “No,” but that there may be facts you do not know about: “Does Chris smoke?” “Not that I know of.”

**know** n. in the know having more information than most people about something: Those in the know say that gas prices will be going up.

**know-how** n. informal knowledge, practical ability, or skill.

**knowing-ly** /noun(ə)l/ adv. 1 deliberately: He’d never knowingly hurt you. 2 in a way that shows you know all about something: Tara nould knewingly.

**know-it-all** n. (informal, disapproving) who behaves as if he knows everything.

**knowable** /ˈnəulədʒəbəl/ adj. knowing a lot: Steve’s very knowledgeable about politics.

**known** /nəun/ v. the past participle of know

**known²** adj. known about, especially by many people: a known criminal.

**knuckle** /ˈnʌkəl/ n. [C] one of the joints in your fingers ➔ see picture at HAND.

**knuckle²** v. knuckle under phr. v. (informal) to accept someone’s authority or orders without wanting to: She refused to knuckle under to company regulations.

**KO** the abbreviation of KNOCKOUT

**koala** /ˈkoʊələ/ also koala bear n. [C] an Australian animal like a small bear that climbs trees and eats leaves ➔ see picture at MARSUPIAL.

**Koran** /ˈkoʊrən/ also -rən/ n. the Koran the holy book of the Muslim religion [Origin: 1600—1700 Arabic qu'ran, from qura'a “to read”]

**Korean²** n. 1. [U] the language used in Korea 2. [C] someone from Korea.

**kosher** /ˈkou̯ʃər/ adj. 1. kosher food is prepared according to Jewish law 2. kosher restaurants or stores sell food prepared in this way. 3. (informal) honest and legal, or socially acceptable: I don’t think the way she broke up with him was kosher.

**kow-tow** /ˈkau̯təʊ/ v. [L] (informal, disapproving) to be too eager to please or obey someone who has more power than you: I don’t like the way this president kowtows to big business. [Origin: 1800—1900 Chinese ke tou “to hit your head;” because when you bow very low you hit your head on the floor]

**Krem-lin** /ˈkremlən/ n. the Kremlin the government of Russia and the former USSR, or the buildings that are this government’s offices.

**KS** the written abbreviation of KANSAS

**ku-dos** /ˈkədoʊs/ n. [C] (informal, disapproving) admiration and respect that you get for being important or doing something important.

**Ku Klux Klan** /ˈku kloks ˈklæn/ (abbreviation KKK) n. the Ku Klux Klan a U.S. political organization, whose members are Protestant white people, which believes that people of other races or religions should not have any power or influence in American society.

**kung fu** /ˈk隐约 ′fu/ n. [U] an ancient Chinese fighting art in which you attack people with your feet and hands.

**KW** PHYSICS the written abbreviation of KILOWATT

**Kwan-zaa** /ˈkwənˌzə/ n. [C,U] a holiday celebrated by some African-Americans between December 26 and January 1

**KY** the written abbreviation of KENTUCKY

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**L**

**L** 1. [l] 1. the TWELFTH letter of the English alphabet 2. the number 50 in the system of ROMAN NUMERALS

**LA** 1. the written abbreviation of LOUISIANA 2. L.A. Los Angeles

**lab** /ˈleɪb/ n. [C] (informal) 1. a LABORATORY: a research lab at Columbia University 2. a LABORATORY

**label** n. 1. a paper piece of or other material that is attached to something and has information about that thing printed on it: a beer label | Always read the instructions on the label. | The label should give clear information about how...
much salt and fat is in the product. 2 a famous name that represents a company that is selling a product: Fischer recorded two albums for the Victor label. 3 a word or phrase that is used in order to describe someone or something: As a writer, he’s proud of his “liberal” label. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French “long narrow piece of cloth”]

**label** v [T] 1 to attach a label to something or write information on something: Make sure your charts are clearly labeled. 2 to use a particular word or phrase in order to describe someone: No one wants to be labeled a racist. | The principal labeled his behavior as inappropriate.

**lab-or-er** /l@'bOri@s n [C] 1 a person whose job involves a lot of physical work: a laborer set up the scaffolding. 2 a man who works for an employer: The laborer was paid the going rate.

**la-bor-er-y** /l@bOra'tOri/ n (plural laboratories) a special room or building in which scientists do tests and research [Origin: 1600—1700 Medieval Latin laboratorium, from Latin laborare “to work”]

**lab-or-camp** n[C] a place where prisoners are forced to do hard physical work

**Labor Day** n. a public holiday in the U.S. and Canada on the first Monday in September

**la-bo-ri-ous** /'la'bori@s/ adj needing to be done slowly, and with a lot of effort: Filmmaking can be a laborious process.

**labor-union** n [C] SOCIAL SCIENCE an organization that represents the ordinary workers in a particular trade or profession, especially in meetings with employers

**lab-ra-dor** /'labra'dor/ n [C] a large dog with black or yellow fur

**lab-y-rinth** /'la'bri inh/ n [C] a MAZE

**lace** 1 /læs/ n [U] a type of fine cloth made with patterns of very small holes: lace curtains 2 [C] usually plural a string that is pulled through special holes in shoes or clothing and tied, in order to pull the edges together and fasten them ➔ see picture at SHOE [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French lâce “net, string,” from Latin laqueus “trap”]

**lace** 2 also **lace up** v. [T] to pull something together by tying a lace: Paul laced up his boots.

**lac-er-a-tion** /'læsə'ræʃən/ n. [C] a serious cut in your skin or flesh

**lack** 1 /læk/ adj the state of not having something, or of not having enough of it: a lack of interest | The project was canceled for lack of money (=because there was not enough). [Origin: 1200—1300 Middle Dutch laten]

**lack** 2 v [T] to not have something, or to not have enough of it: She’s talented but lacks experience.

**lack-ing** /'lækIn/ adj 1 not having enough of a particular thing or quality: No one said she was lacking in determination. 2 not existing or available: Information about the cause of the crash was lacking.

**lac-quer** /'lækər/ n [U] a clear substance painted on wood or metal to give it a hard shiny surface — lacquered adj: a lacquered box

**lac-tose** /'læktəs/ n [U] CHEMISTRY a type of sugar found in milk ➔ FRUCTOSE, GLUCOSE, SUCROSE

**lac-y** /'leIsi/ adj: decorated with LACE, or looking like lace: black lace underwear

**lad** /læd/ n [C] (old-fashioned) a boy or young man

**lad-der** /'lædər/ n [C] 1 a piece of equipment used for climbing up to high places, consisting of two long bars connected with rungs (=steps): The painter climbed up the ladder. 2 the jobs you have to do in an organization in order to gradually become more powerful or important: Stevens worked his way to the top of the corporate ladder. [Origin: Old English hlæðer]

**lad-en** /'lædən/ adj carrying or containing a lot of something: The table was laden with food.

**la-dies’ room** n [C] a room in a public building with toilets for women

**la-dle** /'lædə/ n [C] a deep spoon with a long handle ➔ lidel v [T]: I ladled soup into bowls.

**la-dy** /'lædi/ n (plural ladies) [C] a word meaning a woman, used in order to be polite: Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for coming this evening. | a little old lady [Origin: Old English hlafdfige, from hlaf “bread” + dige “one who kneads”]

**la-dy-bug** /'lædi'bɒg/ n [C] a small round insect that is red with black spots

**lag** 1 /læg/ v (lagged, lagging) [I] to move or...
develop more slowly than other things or people: Students’ test scores are lagging behind last year’s.

lag^2 n. [C] a delay between two events ➔ JET LAG

la·goon /laˈɡoʊn/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES an area of ocean that is not very deep, and is nearly separated from the ocean by rocks, sand, or CORAL

laid /lād/ v. the past tense and past participle of LAY

laid·back adj. relaxed and not seeming to worry about anything: He’s a pretty laid-back guy.

SEE SYNONYMS AT CALM

calm, relaxed, easygoing, mellow ➔ CALM

lain /lān/ v. the past participle of LIE

lair /lār/ n. [C] the place where a wild animal hides and sleeps: a wolf’s lair

laissez·faire /ləˈzəzˌfrā/ adj. ⌠see picture on page A11 ⌡ECONOMICS the principle that the government should not control or interfere with businesses or the economy

lake /lāk/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a large area of water surrounded by land: We’re going swimming in the lake. [Lake Michigan] [origin: 1200—1300 Old French lac, from Latin lacus] ➔ see picture on page A11

lamp /lāmp/ n, “to shine” ➔ see picture

an object that produces light by using electricity, oil, or gas; a desk lamp [Greek: lampes, from Latin lam·pa, “to shine”] ➔ see picture at LIGHT

lamp·shade /læmˈʃeид/ n. [C] a cover put over the top of a lamp for decoration and in order to make the light less bright

LAN /læn, ′læn/ n. [C] 1 local area network a small network of computers connected to each other within the same building or organization, so that people who work there can see and use the same information

lance /læns/ n. [C] a long thin pointed weapon used in past times by soldiers on horses

land^1 /lænd/ n. 1 [U] the ground, especially when owned by someone and used for buildings or farming ➔ EARTH, SOIL: A mall is being built on the land near the lake. | 5,000 acres of agricultural land ➔ GROUND^2 2 [U] the solid dry part of the Earth’s surface: Frogs live on land and in the water. ➔ EARTH 3 [C] (literary) a country or place: a faraway land [origin: Old English] ➔ COUNTRY

land^2 v. 1 [I,T] if an airplane lands, or if a pilot lands an airplane, the airplane moves down until it is safely on the ground (try take off: My flight landed in Chicago an hour late.

ARRIVE ➔ arrive, get to, reach, get in, come in

2 [I] to fall or come down onto something after moving through the air: Chris slipped and landed on his back. 3 [T] to finally succeed in getting a particular job, contract, or deal: Kelly landed a job with a big law firm. 4 [I] to arrive somewhere in a boat, airplane, etc.: The immigrants landed in New York. 5 [T] to put someone or something on land from an airplane or boat: They landed 1,200 troops on the beach.

land bridge n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a narrow piece of land that connects two large areas of land: People and animals migrated eastwards across the land bridge that is now covered by the Bering Sea.

land·fill /lændˈfil/ n. [C] a place where waste is buried in large amounts

land·form /lændˈfɔːrm/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a natural physical feature of the Earth’s surface, for example a mountain or valley

land grant n. [C] a gift of public land from the government, usually used to build something such as a college, railroad, or HIGHWAY

land·ing /lændˈɪŋ/ n. [C] 1 the floor at the top of a set of stairs 2 the action of arriving on land, or of
making something such as an airplane or boat come onto land  ➔ TAKOFF: an emergency landing (≡ a sudden landing made by an airplane because it is having trouble)

land’ing gear  n. [U] an aircraft’s wheels and wheel supports

land’ing pad  n. [C] the area where a HELICOPTER comes down to earth

land’ing strip  n. [C] a special road on which an airplane lands, especially one not at an airport ➔ RUNWAY

land’land’ed/ /land,led/ a woman who owns a building or other property and rents it to people

land’lock/ /landl/ adj. surrounded by land: a landlocked country

land’lord  /landloudrd/ n. [C] someone who owns a building or other property and rents it to other people

land’mark/ /landmark/ n. [C] something that helps you recognize where you are, such as a famous building 1 one of the most important events, changes, or discoveries that influences someone or something: The treaty is an important landmark in U.S.-Mexico relations.

land’mine  /landmain/ n. [C] a type of bomb hidden in the ground that explodes when someone walks or drives over it

land’own’er  /landounr/ n. [C] someone who owns a large amount of land

land’redis布u’tion  n. [U] a process in which land is taken away from people who own large farms and given to people who do not have any land at all or have very little land

land’reform  n. [C/U] POLITICS actions that are taken, especially by a government, to divide up farm land so that more people own some of it

land’scape  /landskip/ n. [C] 1 a view across an area of land, including hills, forests, fields, etc. ➔ SCENERY: the beautiful landscape of Sonoma Valley 2 a photograph or painting of a landscape ➔ see picture at PAINTING

land’scape’ ➔ v. [T] to arrange where the plants should grow in a park, yard, or garden—landscaping  n. [U]

land’slide  /landslaid/ n. [C] 1 the sudden falling of a lot of soil and rocks down the side of a hill, cliff, or mountain: Part of Highway 101 is blocked by a landside. 2 a victory in which a person or political party wins a lot more votes than the others in an election: The president was re-elected in/by a landslide.

lane  /len/ n. [C] 1 one of the parts of a main road that is divided by painted lines: We drove in the fast/slow lane (≡ the lane that is fastest left or farthest right). 2 a narrow country road

lan’guage  /læŋgw/ n. 1 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a system of words, phrases, and grammar, used by people who live in a country or area to communicate with each other: the English language | Her native language (=the first language she learned) is Tagalog. “Do you speak any foreign languages?” “Yes, I speak Japanese.”

dialect – a form of a language that is spoken in one area, which is different from the way it is spoken in other areas: Cantonese is only one of many Chinese dialects.

accent – a way of pronouncing words that someone has because of where s/he was born or lives: She has a strong Southern accent.

tongue – a particular language: Winnie started school knowing only her native tongue.

vernacular (formal) – the language or dialect that ordinary people in a country or area speak, especially when this is not the official language: Much of the comedian’s material is performed in the black vernacular.

lingo (informal) – a language, especially a foreign one: I’ve picked up some of the lingo, enough to be polite.

slang – very informal and sometimes offensive language, used especially by people who belong to a particular group: Mudbugs is Louisiana slang for crawfish.

jargon – technical words and phrases used by people in a particular profession: a document full of legal jargon.

terminology (formal) – the technical words or expressions that are used in a particular subject: the basic terminology used by geologists

2 [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the use of words, grammar, etc. to communicate with other people: language skills

3 [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the kind of words that someone uses, or that are used when talking or writing about a particular subject: the language of business | poetic language | bad language (=words that people consider offensive)

4 [C/U] IT a system of instructions used in computer programs

5 [C/U] any system of signs, movements, sounds, etc. that are used to express meanings or feelings: the language of music [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French langue “tongue, language,” from Latin lingua]

lan’guage’lab oratory also “language lab  n. [C] a room in a school or college where students can listen to TAPES of a foreign language and practice speaking it

lan’gui’d  /læŋgw/ adj. (literary) moving slowly and weakly, but in an attractive way

lan’gui sh /læŋgw/ v. [I] to be prevented from developing, improving, or being dealt with: The case has languished for years in the courts.

lan’ky  /læŋki/ adj. someone who is lanky is very tall and thin

lan’tern /læntən/ n. [C] a type of lamp you can

lan’emis  /læntəm/ n. [C] a type of lamp you can

lan’emis  /læntəm/ n. [C] a type of lamp you can
carry that usually has a metal frame and glass sides ➔ see picture at LIGHT

lapse1 /læps/ n. [C] 1 the upper part of your legs when you are sitting down: The little girl was sitting on her mother’s lap. 2 a single trip around a race track or between the two ends of a pool: Patty swims 30 laps a day.
lapse2 v. (lapped, lapping) 1 [T] if water laps something, or laps against something, it touches something with small waves: Listen to the sound of the lake lapping against the shore. 2 [T] also lap up to drink using quick movements of the tongue: a cat lapping milk.
lap sth. up phr. v. (disapproving) to enjoy or believe something without criticizing or doubting it at all: She’s flattering him and he’s just lapping it up!

la-pel /ləˈpel/ n. [C] the front part of a coat or JACKET that is attached to the collar and folds back on both sides

lapse1 /læps/ n. [C] 1 a short period of time when you forget something, do not pay attention, or fail to do something you should: a memory lapse. 2 the period of time between two events: There was a lapse of ten years before they met again.
lapse2 v. [I] to end, especially because an agreed time limit is finished: The insurance policy has lapsed.
lapse into sth. phr. v. 1 to start behaving or speaking in a very different way, especially one that is more normal or usual for you: Without thinking, he lapsed into Spanish. 2 to become very quiet, less active, or unconscious: She lapsed into silence.
lap-top /ˈlæptəp/ also laptop computer n. [C] a small computer that you can carry with you ➔ see picture on page A6
lar-ce·ny /ˈlɑrˌsē/ n. [U] LAW the crime of stealing something
lard /ˈlɑrd/ n. [U] LARD the thick white fat from pigs, used in cooking

large /lɑrɡ/ adj. 1 big, or bigger than usual in size, number, or amount [AND small]: a large pepperoni PIZZA | What’s the largest city in Canada? ➔ big, huge, enormous, vast, gigantic, massive, immense, colossal ➔ BIG

2 a large person is tall and often fat: Aunt Betsy was a very large woman.

large·ly adv. mostly or mainly: The delay was largely due to bad weather.
large·scale adj. involving a lot of people, effort, money, supplies, etc.: large-scale unemployment
lar·gesse, larg·es·ses /lɑrˈduːsəz, -ˈdʒes/ n. [U] (for- mal) the quality or act of being generous and giving money or gifts to people who have less than you, or the money or gifts that you give ➔ GENEROSITY: The museum thanked him for his largess.
lark /lɑrk/ n. [C] a small wild brown bird that sings and has long pointed wings
lar·va /ˈlɑrvə/ n. (plural larvae /ˈlɑrvə/ı) [BIOLOGY] a young insect with a soft tube-shaped body that will become an insect with wings ➔ see picture on page A2
lar·yn·ges /ˈlɑrnɪŋgζz/ n. a plural of LARYNX
lar·yn·gi·tis /ˈlɑrnɪŋɡətɪs/ n. [U] BIOLOGY an illness in which your throat and larynx are swollen, making it difficult for you to talk
lar·yn·x /ˈlɑrnɪks/ n. (plural larynges /ˈlɑrnɪŋgζz/ or larynxes) [C] BIOLOGY the part of your throat from which your voice is produced [ORIGIN: 1500–1600 Modern Latin, Greek] ➔ see picture at LUNG
lar·sa·gni /ˈlɑrsənɡə/ n. [C] U.S. a type of Italian food made with flat pieces of PASTA, meat or vegetables, and cheese
las·civ·i·ous /lɑsˈsɪvəs/ adj. (disapproving) showing a very strong sexual desire
las·er /ˈlɛzər/ n. [C] a piece of equipment that produces a powerful narrow beam of light, or the beam of light itself: laser surgery | a laser beam [ORIGIN: 1900–2000 From “light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation”]
lash1 /læʃ/ v. 1 [T] to hit someone very hard with a whip, stick, etc. 2 [T] to tie something tightly to something else using a rope: The branches were lashed together. 3 [I,T] to hit sharply against something: Waves lashed against the rocks.
lash out phr. v. 1 to suddenly speak loudly and angrily: He lashed out at critics. 2 to suddenly try to hit someone with a lot of violent uncontrolled movements
It has been difficult to achieve lasting peace in the Middle East.

Usage
Use last to mean "the one that happened most recently" or "the one before the present one": my last visit to Florida | my last boyfriend
Use latest to mean "new and most recent": the latest news | the latest version of the software

Thesaurus
previous – happening or existing before the particular event, time, or thing mentioned: Sales were higher than in the previous year.
further – happening or existing before, but now, the former owner of the property

2 at the end, after everyone or everything else: The last part of the song is sad. | He’s the last person I’d ask for help (=I do not want to ask him).
3 remaining after all others have gone: The last guests were just putting on their coats. | Do you want the last piece of cake?
4 on its last legs likely to fail or break: The truck was on its last legs.
5 have the last word to make the last statement in an argument, which gives you an advantage

Last adv 1 most recently before now: When did you see her last? 2 after everything or everyone else: Harris is going to speak last.
3 last but not least said when making a final statement, to show that it is just as important as your other statements: Last but not least, I’d like to thank my mother.

Last n. proo [C] 1 the last the person or thing that comes after all the others: Joe was the last of nine children (=she was born last). | Les was the last to go to bed that night. 2 at (long) last if something happens at last, it happens after you have waited a long time: At last, we were able to afford a house. 3 the day/week/year before last the day, week, etc. before the one that has just finished: 4 the last I/we saw (informal) used when telling someone the most recent news that you know: The last we heard, Paul was in Brazil. 5 the last of sth the remaining part of something: This is the last of the paint.

Late adj 1 arriving, happening, or done after the expected time: Sorry I’m late. I got stuck in traffic. | Peggy was late for school. | a late breakfast Is it too late to send in my forms?

Usage
Use late to mean "the one that happened most recently" or "the one before the present one": my last visit to Florida | my last boyfriend
Use latest to mean "new and most recent": the latest news | the latest version of the software

LAST-MINUTE adj [only before noun] happening or done as late as possible within a process, event, or activity: a last-minute decision

Last name n [C] your family’s name, which in English comes after your other names ➔ FIRST NAME, MIDDLE NAME

Last letter phr v (informal) if you latch onto an idea, style, phrase, etc., you think it is so good, important, etc. that you start using it too

Last minute adj [only before noun] happening or done as late as possible within a process, event, or activity: a last-minute decision

late night adj 1 happening or occurring after the expected time: the late show on TV.

Thesaurus
overdue – not done or happening when expected: He recently paid two overdue tax bills.
be delayed – to be made late by something: The flight was delayed by bad weather.
be late – to be late because of something that has happened: Sorry I’m late – I got held up.
be belated – happening or arriving late, used about things or actions: a belated birthday card

2 near the end of a period of time: The house was built in the late 19th century. 3 happening at night, especially when most people are asleep: I watched the late show on TV.
4 paid or given back after the arranged time: I had to pay a fee because my payment was late.
5 [only before noun] (familiar)}
dead: Marion and her late husband bought the house back in 1975. [Origin: Old English læt]

**late** adv. 1 after the usual or expected time: I probably won’t be home until late. | Our flight arrived two hours late. 2 near the end of a period of time: late in the afternoon | Would you ever take a walk late at night?

**late-ly** /lætlɪ/ adv. recently: It hasn’t rained much lately. | Lately, I’ve been really busy. → RECENTLY

**lat·ent** /ˈleɪənt/ adj. present but not yet noticeable, active, or completely developed: latent racism

**la·ter** /ˈlætər/ adv. 1 after the present time or a time you talking about: I’ll see you later. | They met in July, and two months later they got married. → AFTER 2 later on at some time in the future, or after something else: That’s a decision we can make later on.

**la·te·ly** /ˈlætəli/ adv. 1 coming in the future, or after something else: This will be decided at a later time/date. → SUCCEEDING

**la·tex** /ˈlætɛks/ n. (=plastic) Either glass or plastic would be effective, but the latter (plastic) weighs less.

**Latin** 1. n. an old language that is now used mostly for legal, scientific, or medical words
2. n. [U] an ancient language that is now used mostly for legal, scientific, or medical words: Latin American adj

**la·ti·no** /ləˈtinoʊ/ n. (plural Latinos) [C] a person in the U.S. whose family comes from a country in Latin America —Latina adj

**Latin A mer·i·ca** n. the land including Mexico, Central America, and South America —Latin American adj

**la·ti·ti·de** /ˈlætə(ti)ˌdud/ n. 1. [C] (U) Earth sciences the distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees → compare longitude → see picture at globe 2. [U] (formal) freedom to do or say what you like: Students now have greater latitude in choosing their classes. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin latitudo, from latus “wide”] —latitudinal adj

**la·trine** /ləˈtrɪn/ n. [C] a toilet that is outside at a camp or military area

**la·tent** /ˈleɪənt/ adj. present but not yet noticeable, active, or completely developed: latent racism

**la·ter** /ˈlætər/ adv. 1 after the present time or a time you talking about: I’ll see you later. | They met in July, and two months later they got married. → AFTER 2 later on at some time in the future, or after something else: That’s a decision we can make later on.

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**la·tex** /ˈlætɛks/ n. (=plastic) Either glass or plastic would be effective, but the latter (plastic) weighs less.

**lau·d·a·bie** /ˈlaʊdəbli/ adj. formal deserving praise or admiration

**lau·d·a·to·ry** /ˈlaʊdətroʊrɪ/ adj. formal expressing praise or admiration: laudatory comments about his work

**laugh** 1. v. [l.] to make a sound with your voice, usually while smiling, because you think something is funny → LAUGHTER, SMILE: How come no one ever laughs at my jokes? | The story made me laugh so hard I started crying. | Nancy and I burst out laughing (=suddenly started laughing).

**laugh** at sb/sth phr. v. to make unkind or funny
laugh

Remarks about someone: If I told them my real feelings, they would just laugh at me.

laugh 6 n. 1 [C] the sound you make when you laugh ➔ smile: a loud laugh 2 have the last laugh to finally be successful after someone has criticized or defeated you

laughable /ˈlʌfəbəl/ adj. impossible to be treated seriously because of being so silly, bad, or difficult to believe ➔ ridiculous

laughing-stock /ˈlɑːfɪŋ,streɪk/ n. [C] someone who has done something silly or stupid, and whom people make jokes about and laugh at in a way that is not nice

laugh-ter /ˈlɑːftrə/ n. [U] the action of laughing, or the sound of people laughing: Everyone burst into laughter (started laughing). | The audience roared with laughter.

launch†1 /ˈlɑːntʃ, ˈlʌntʃ/ v. [T] 1 to start something new, such as an activity, plan, or profession: The movie launched his acting career. 2 to send a weapon or a space vehicle into the sky or into space 3 to put a boat or ship into the water [origin: 1300–1400 old north French lancier, from Late Latin lanceur “to throw a lance”]

launch into at times v. to suddenly start describing something or criticizing something: He launched into the story of his life.

launch†2 n. [C] an occasion at which a new product is shown or made available

launch pad /ˈlɑːntʃ, ˈlʌntʃ/ n. [C] the area from which a space vehicle, rocket, etc. is sent into space

launch-on /ˈlaʊnʌn/ n. [U] a plant with purple flowers that have a strong pleasant smell 2 [U] a pale purple color [origin: 1300–1400 Anglo-French lavendre, from Medieval Latin lavandula]

lav-ish†1 /ˈlɑːvɪʃ/ adj. very generous and often expensive or complicated: lavish gifts | He is lavish with his praise.

lavish†2 v. lavish at on sb. phr. v. to give someone a lot of something good: They lavish a lot of attention on their children.

law /laʊ/ n. 1 [singular, U] the system of rules that people in a country, city, or state must obey ➔ legal: Drunk driving is against the law (illegal). | He never intended to break the law (=do something illegal). 2 [C] a rule that people in a particular country, city, or local area must obey: Under a new law, drivers may not use cell phones.

law-abiding adj. respectful of the law and obeying it

lawful /ˈlɑːfʊl/ adj. considered by the government or courts of law to be legal

lawless /ˈlɑːwli/ adj. not obeying the law, or not controlled by law

lawn /lɔːn/ n. [C] an area of ground around a house or in a park that is covered with grass: I should mow the lawn (=cut the grass) today. [origin: 1500–1600 Old French launde “open space between woods”]

lawn mower, lawn-mower /ˈlɔːnmɔːr/ n. [C] a machine that you use to cut the grass

law of demand n. the law of demand economics an idea which says that people will buy more of a product when its price decreases and buy less of a product when its price increases ➔ law of supply
law of inertia n. the law of inertia PHYSICS another name for NEWTON’S FIRST LAW
law of reflection n. the law of reflection PHYSICS a scientific rule which says that when a RAY of light hits a surface and then REFLECTS (=is sent back) off that surface, the angle between the light and the surface is the same when it hits as when it reflects off
law of supply n. the law of supply ECONOMICS an idea which says that when the demand for a product stays the same, an increase in supply leads to a lower price, and a decrease in supply leads to a higher price ➔ LAW OF DEMAND
law school n. [C.U] a part of a university or a special school where you study to become a lawyer after you get your B.A.

law-suit /ˈlaʊsət/ n. [C] a problem or complaint that someone brings to a court of law to be settled, especially for money: They have filed a lawsuit against the builders.
law-yer /ˈlɔʊər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal agreements, or represent people in court (SYN attorney)

 lax /læks/ adj. not strict or careful about standards of behavior, work, safety, etc.: The airport has been criticized for lax security ➔ STRICT —LAXITY n. [U]

lax-a-tive /ˈlæksətɪv/ n. [C] a medicine or something that you eat that makes your bowel movements empty easily —LAXATIVE adj.
lax·a·tive

lay1 /leɪ/ v. (past tense and past participle laid) 1 [T] to put someone or something carefully into a particular position: Lay the peppers on the chicken. | Martha laid the baby down.

 Usage
Lay means to put something down in a flat position: They laid the map on the table.
Lieu has two different meanings:
– to be in or move into a flat position on the floor, a bed, etc.: She was lying on a sofa. The past tense for this meaning of lie is lay: He lay on the bed.
– to say something that is not true: I know that he’s lying. The past tense for this meaning of lie is lied: She lied because she didn’t want to make him unhappy.

2 lay bricks/carpet/cable etc. to put or attach something in the correct place, especially onto something flat or under the ground: laying down a new bedroom carpet 3 [I,T] if a bird, insect, etc. lays eggs, it produces them from its body 4 lay a finger/hand on sb to hurt someone, especially to hit him/her: He never laid a finger on her.

lay blame/criticize/emphasis etc. (formal) to blame, criticize, emphasize, etc. 5 lay yourself open to blame/criticism etc. to do something that makes you likely to be blamed, criticized, etc.
lay sth ↔ down phr. v. to officially state rules, methods, etc. that someone must obey or use: The rules have already been laid down.
lay into sb phr. v. (informal) to attack someone physically or criticize him/her angrily: You should have heard Dad laying into Tommy.

lay off phr. v. 1 lay sb ↔ off to stop employing someone, especially when there is not much work to do: 500 auto workers were laid off. 2 lay off sth (spoken) to stop doing, having, or using something: Don’t you think you should lay off alcohol for a while? 3 lay off sb to stop annoying, hurting, or criticizing someone: Lay off him, he’s just a kid.
lay sth ↔ out phr. v. 1 to spread something out: Pam laid her dress out on the bed. 2 (informal) to explain or describe a plan, idea, etc.: The mayor laid out her budget proposal at Tuesday’s meeting.
lay up phr. v. be laid up (with sth) to have to stay in bed because you are sick or injured: He’s laid up with a broken collarbone.

lay2 /leɪ/ v. the past tense of LIE
lay3 /leɪ/ adj. [only before noun] not trained in a particular profession or subject: a lay preacher
lay-a-way /ˈleɪәw/ n. [U] a way of buying goods in which the goods are kept by the seller for a small amount of money until the full price is paid
lay-off /ˈleɪəf/ n. [C] 1 an amount of a substance that covers all of a surface: a layer of dust on the desk. 2 something that is placed on or between other things: several layers of clothing | The lower layer of rock is normally older than the upper layer.

layer /ˈleɪər/ n. [T] to put something down in layers: The lemon cake is layered with raspberries on top.
lay·er·man /ˈleɪərˌmən/ n. [C] someone who is not trained in a particular subject or type of work: He has written a book on astronomy for the layman (=people in general).

lay-o-ver /ˈleɪəvər/ n. [C] a short stay somewhere between parts of a trip: We’ll have a two-hour layover in Dallas.
lay-per·son /ˈleɪəpərən/ n. [C] a word meaning a LAYMAN that is used when the person could be a man or a woman

la•zy /ˈleɪzi/ adj. (comparative lazier, superlative laziest) 1 not liking to do work or to make an effort: the laziest boy in the class | I’ve gotten a little lazy about cooking.

THE SAURUS

idle (old-fashioned) – lazy and wasting time when there is work to do: In the story, Jack is an idle boy who would rather play than work.

indolent (formal) – lazy and living a comfortable
life: The news startled him out of his state of indolent contentment.
shiftless – lazy and not at all interested in working; Some politicians seem to think that anyone who doesn’t have a job is shiftless.
slack – lazy and not taking enough care to do things correctly; Some of the students were slack, not bothering to even turn in their homework.
slothful (literary) – lazy and not doing the things you ought to do: She told slothful Americans to get out and exercise.

2 a lazy time is spent relaxing: lazy summer afternoons

lb the written abbreviation of pound [origin: 1300—1400 Latin libra “pound”]

lead\(\text{led}/\text{led}\) v (past tense and past participle led/led) 1 make \(\text{I/it}\) to take a person or animal to a place by going with or in front of the person or animal: Isabel led us up/down some narrow stairs and into a small room. | We led the horses along the river.

lead\(\text{led}/\text{led}\) n 1 [singular] the position or situation of being in front of, or better than, everyone else in a race or competition: Lewis is still in the lead. | Michael Phelps has taken the lead (=moved into the front position in a race). 2 [singular] the distance, number of points, etc. by which one competitor is ahead of another: The Bulls lead over the Celtics at halftime. 3 [C] a piece of information that may help you to make a discovery or find the answer to a problem: Police are pursuing all leads. 4 [C] the main acting part in a play, movie, etc., or the main singer, dancer, etc. in a group: Who has the lead in the school play? | The lead guitarist

lead\(\text{led}/\text{led}\) v 1 to come before something: In the days leading up to the election, campaigners increased the number of phone calls to voters. 2 to gradually introduce a subject into a conversation: He made some remarks that were obviously leading up to a request for money.

lead\(\text{led}/\text{led}\) n 1 [U] a soft gray-blue metal that melts easily 2 [C,U] the substance in a pencil that makes the marks when you write

lead-off /ˈlid-\text{of\/o}\text{f}/ v to make someone believe something that is not true: I thought he was in love with me, but he was just leading me on.

lead to sth v to make something happen or exist as a result of something else: Opening the new lumber mill has led to the creation of 200 jobs.

lead up to sth v 1 to come before something: In the days leading up to the election, campaigners increased the number of phone calls to voters. 2 to gradually introduce a subject into a conversation: He made some remarks that were obviously leading up to a request for money.

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Question a question asked in a way that makes you give a particular answer

Leading indicators n [plural] ECONOMICS a list of important economic things that are likely to change over time, printed every month by the U.S. government and used as a sign of what is likely to happen in the U.S. economy

Leaf /leɪf/ n (plural leaves /leɪvz/) 1 [C] one of the flat green parts of a plant that are joined to its stem or branches: There are still some leaves on the tree. ➔ see picture at plant 2 [C] a part of the top of a table that can be added to make the table larger 3 [U] gold or silver in a very thin sheet ➔ turn over a new leaf at turn

Leaf v leaf through 3sth phr. v to turn the pages of a book quickly, without reading it carefully

Leaflet /ˈliːflət/ n [C] a small piece of printed paper that gives information or advertises something

Leafy /ˈliːfi/ adj having a lot of leaves: green leafy vegetables

League /liːg/ n [C] 1 a group of sports teams or players who play games against each other to see who is best: major league baseball 2 a group of people or countries that have joined together because they have similar aims, political beliefs, etc.: the League of Nations 3 not in the same league/out of sb’s league not having the same abilities or qualities as someone or something else: He knows a lot more than I do – he’s way out of my league.

Leak /liːk/ v 1 [T] to let a liquid or gas in or out of a hole or crack: Somebody’s car must be leaking oil. The roof’s leaking! 2 [I] to pass through a hole or crack: Gas was leaking out of the pipes.

3 [T] to deliberately give secret information to a newspaper, television company, etc.: Details of the President’s speech were leaked to reporters.

 Leak out phr. v if secret information leaks out, a lot of people find out about it

Leak n [C] 1 a small hole that lets liquid or gas flow into or out of something: a leak in the water pipe

2 a situation in which someone has secret information and gives it to someone else: leaks from the White House

Leaky /ˈliːki/ adj having a hole or crack so that liquid or gas can pass through: a leaky faucet

Lean /liːn/ v 1 [I] to move or bend your body in a particular position: He leaned over and kissed his wife. 2 [I] to support yourself or be supported in a position that is not straight or upright: Brad was leaning on/against a wall. ➔ see picture on page

Lean year 3 [T] to put something in a sloping position against something else: Dad leaned the ladder against the wall.

Lean on sb/sth phr. v to get support and encouragement from someone: I know I can always lean on my friends.

Lean toward 3sth phr. v to tend to agree with or support a particular set of opinions, beliefs, etc.: Most of the church’s members lean toward the political right.

Lean vlean 1 thin in a healthy and attractive way: She is lean and athletic-looking.

2 lean meat does not have much fat on it 3 difficult as a result of bad economic conditions or lack of money: a lean year for the business

Leanings /ˈliːnɪŋz/ n [C] a tendency to prefer or agree with a particular set of beliefs, opinions, etc.: liberal leanings

Leap /liːp/ v (past tense and past participle leaped or leapt /ˈlept/) 1 [I] to jump high into the air or over something: One by one, the kids were leaping into the river.

2 to move very quickly and with a lot of energy: Jon leaped up to answer the phone.

Leap at 3sth phr. v to accept an opportunity very eagerly: The manager needed an assistant, and Paula leaped at the chance. [Origin: Old English hleapan]

Leap n 1 [C] a big jump 2 by/in leaps and bounds very quickly: Your English is improving in leaps and bounds.

Leapfrog /ˈlipfrɒɡ/ n. [U] a children’s game in which someone bends over and someone else jumps over him/her

Leap year 3 [C] a year when February has 29 days instead of
28, which happens every four years

**learn** /lərn/ v. 1 [l.T] to gain knowledge of a subject or of how to do something, through experience or study: Lisa’s learning Spanish. I’d like to learn (how) to sew. We’ve been learning about electricity in school.

**learning curve** n. [C] the rate at which you learn a new skill: I like my new job, but it’s been a steep learning curve (=I had to learn a lot very quickly).

**leather** /ˈleɪθər/ n. [U] animal skin that has been treated to preserve it, and is used for making shoes, etc. ➔ suede: a leather belt [Origin: Old English læþer].

**leather-y** /ˈleɪθ(ə)r.i/ adj. hard and stiff like leather: leathery skin.

**leaven** /lɪv/ v. (past tense and past participle leaved /ˈliːvd/; present participle leavening) 1 GO AWAY [l.T] to go away from a place or person: Jones quickly left the room. I’m leaving for (going to) Milwaukee in an hour. 2 GO AWAY [l.T] to go away from a place, often for a long time or permanently: The kids have gone away to summer camp. His husband went away and left her.

**leave off** – to stop doing something: What time do you set off? 2 drive off/away – to leave somewhere in a car: She got into her car and drove off.
take off - if a plane takes off, it leaves the ground and goes up into the sky: The plane took off two hours late.  
deport (formal) - if a plane, train or bus departs, it leaves a place: The next train will depart at 10.30.  
withdraw - if an army withdraws from a place, it leaves: U.S. forces will start to withdraw at the beginning of April.  
Leave your boyfriend/wife, etc.  
split up with - to end your relationship with your boyfriend, wife, etc.: She split up with her boyfriend after she saw him with another girl.  
walk out on sb - to suddenly end your relationship with someone in a way that seems unfair and unkind: Her first husband walked out on her after just two years of marriage.  
leave your job or school ➔ QUIT  

2 leave sb alone (spoken) used in order to tell someone to stop annoying or upsetting someone else: Just stop asking questions and leave me alone.  
3 leave sth alone (spoken) used in order to tell someone to stop touching something: You.  
5 leave that alone - you’ll break it!  
3 when you leave a place:  
4 leave when you are not there:  
5 something stay in a particular state, place, or position:  
6 leave at that ➔ QUIT  
7 leave it at that (spoken) to not say or do anything more about a situation: He’s not going - let’s just leave it at that.  
8 leave a mark/stain etc. to make a mark, stain, etc. that remains afterward: Make sure that you don’t leave any footprints.  
9 leave a lot to be desired to be very unsatisfactory: Though the play leaves a lot to be desired, the costumes are beautiful.  
10 from where sb left off from the place where you stopped: Tomorrow, we’ll start the reading from where we left off.  

leech /li:ʃ/ n. [C] a small soft creature that attaches itself to an animal in order to drink its blood
leek /lik/ n. [C] a vegetable with long straight green leaves, that tastes like an onion

leer /lir/ v. [I] to look at someone in an unpleasant way that shows that you think s/he is sexually attractive —leer n. [C]

leery /'lɛri/ adj. worried and unable to trust someone or something: The girl was leery of strangers.

lee-way /'liiwe/ n. [U] freedom to do things in the way you want to: Students have some leeway in what they can write about.

left /lef/ adj. 1 your left side is the side of your body that contains your heart and right leg. 2 on the same side of something as your left side and right: Our house is the first one on the left side of the street.

left-hand /lef/ adj. toward the left side: Turn left at the next street.

left-handed /lef/ adj. 1 someone who is left-handed uses his/her left hand to do most things. 2 done with the left hand: a left-handed throw: 3 made to be used with the left hand: left-handed scissors

left-overs /lef/ˈɔvərzi/ n. [plural] food that remains at the end of a meal and is kept to be eaten later

left-wing /lef/ˈwaɪŋ/ adj. POLITICS a left-wing person or group supports the ideas and beliefs of SOCIALISM or COMMUNISM

left field /lef/ˈfiːld/ n. [INFORMAL] the area in baseball on the left side of the OUTFIELD

left-handed /lef/ˈhænd/ adj. 1 on the left side of something: the top left-hand drawer

leg /leg/ n. 1 BODY PART [C] one of the two long parts of your body that you use to stand or walk, or a similar part on an animal or insect: How did you hurt your leg? Mia was sitting with her legs crossed. She fell and broke her left/right leg. → see picture on page A2 2 FURNITURE [C] one of the upright parts that support a piece of furniture: a table leg 3 PANTS [C] the part of your pants that covers your leg 4 FOOD [C,U] the leg of an animal eaten as food: roast leg of lamb 5 TRIP/RACE ETC. [C] a part of a long trip, race, process, etc. that is done one part at a time: She started the last leg of the tour last week.

6 TRIANGLE [C] MATH one of the two sides of a TRIANGLE that meet and form an angle of 90°

7 legged having a particular number or type of legs: a three-legged cat

8 leg room space in which to put your legs comfortably when you are sitting in a car, theater, etc.: There wasn’t enough leg room.

9 not have a leg to stand on (informal) to be in a situation where you cannot prove or legally support what you say [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old Norse leggr] on its last legs at LAST

leg-a-cy /ˈleɡəsē/ n. (plural legacies) [C] 1 a situation that exists as a result of things that happened at an earlier time: Racial tension in the country is a legacy of slavery. 2 LAW money or property that you receive from someone after s/he dies

legal /ˈliɡəl/ adj. 1 allowed, ordered, or approved by law: ¡illegal! Is it legal to park here overnight? A legal agreement | Divorce finally became legal there in 1992. 2 relating to the law: the legal system | If you don’t pay soon, we’ll be forced to take legal action (go to court). | Teachers are legally responsible for the care of students. —legality /ˈliɡələtē/ n. [U]: The legality of his actions has been questioned.

legalize /ˈliɡəlaɪz/ v. [T] to make something legal that was not legal before: a campaign to legalize marijuana —legalization /ˈliɡəlaɪzəʃən/ n. [U]

legal-end /ˈleɡəlˌend/ n. [C,U] ENG. LANG. ARTS an old well-known story, often about brave people or adventures, or all stories of this kind: the legend of King Arthur

legal-end-a-ry /ˈleɡəlˌendəri/ adj. 1 famous and admired: the legendary baseball player Joe DiMaggio

2 talked or read about in legends

leg-er-de-main /ˈleɡərdəˈmein/ n. [U] (old-fashioned) skilful use of your hands when performing tricks

leg-gings /ˈleɡɡinz/ n. (plural) women’s pants that stretch to fit the shape of the body

leg-il-ble /ˈleɡələbl/ adj. written or printed clearly enough for you to read [ANT] illegible: His writing was barely legible. —legibly adv.
leg·it /ˈlidʒɪt/ adj. a fair or reasonable reason for doing something: 
She has legitimate reason for being late.

lend /lend/ v. to let someone borrow money or something that belongs to him/her for a short time: Could you lend me your bike?

lent /lent/ v. the past tense and past participle of LEND

lent /lent/ v. to let someone borrow money or something that belongs to him/her for a short time: Could you lend me your bike?

lent /lent/ v. to let someone borrow money or something that belongs to him/her for a short time: Could you lend me your bike?

leg·is·la·tion /ˈledʒəˌleɪʃən/ n. [U] laws: Legislation can be an extremely lengthy process.

leg·is·la·tor /ˈledʒəˌlætər/ n. [C] politicians who have the power to make or change laws: an elected government official who is involved in making laws: an elected government official who is involved in making laws: a new legislation to address the problem. 2 The legislators will have no legislative power.

leg·is·la·tive /ˈledʒəˌleɪtəv/ adj. relating to laws or to making laws: the legislative branch of government | The legislature passed a law moving the election to April.

length·en /ˈlɛnən/ v. to make something longer:

lentil

le·o /ˈleɪ.o/ n. [U] the fifth sign of the zodiac, represented by a lion. 2 [C] someone born between July 23 and August 22

leap·ard /ˈlepərd/ n. [C] a large wild cat with yellow fur and black spots, from Africa and southern Asia. [origin: 1200–1300 Old French leupardus, from Greek, from leon “lion” + pardos “leopard”]

le·o·tard /ˈliːətɑːrd/ n. [C] a tight-fitting piece of women’s clothing that covers the body from the neck to the top of the legs, worn especially while exercising. [origin: 1830–70, French trapeze artist who invented it]

lep·ro·sy /ˈlepərøsi/ n. [U] a serious infectious disease in which someone’s flesh is gradually destroyed. —leprous /ˈlepərəs/ adj.

les·bi·an /ˈlezbiən/ n. [C] a woman who is sexually attracted to other women —homosexual, gay

les·sion /ˈlesΨn/ n. [C] 1 biology a wound or a sore infected area on someone’s skin. Many workers developed skin lesions from handling fiberglass. 2 medicine a dangerous change in part of someone’s body such as his/her lungs or brain, caused by injury or illness; brain lesions found in Alzheimer’s patients

less /les/ adj. [the comparative of “little”] 1 a smaller amount, or to a smaller degree 2 less and less gradually becoming smaller in amount or degree: We seem to be spending less and less time together. 3 no less than sth used to emphasize that an amount or number is large; I watched him eat no less than three pizzas. 4 nothing less than sth used to emphasize how serious or important something is: Her death was nothing less than a tragedy.

lessen /ˈlesn/ v. [T] to become smaller in size, amount, importance, or value, or to make something do this —reduce: A low-fat diet can lessen the risk of heart disease.

less·er /ˈlesər/ adj. 1 (formal) not as large, as important, or as much as something else: The same is true for Argentina, and to a lesser extent Chile. 2 the lesser of two evils the less bad or harmful of two bad choices —lesser adv.: a lesser-known artist

less·son /ˈlesn/ n. [C] 1 a period of time in which someone is taught a particular subject or skill: I have a guitar lesson today. | Hannah is taking cooking lessons from a professional chef.

let /let/ v. (past tense and past participle let, present participle letting) 1 [T] to allow someone to do something, or allow something to happen: I wanted to go but my mother wouldn’t let me. | Don’t pick up the phone – let the answering machine get it. | Let me finish this, then we can go.

let go of to stop holding someone or something: You can let go of my hand when we’ve crossed the street. 3 let sb go a) to allow a person or animal to leave a place where they have been kept: The police let her go after two hours. b) to dismiss someone from his/her job: I’m afraid we have to let you go. 4 let sb know to tell someone something: Could you let me know when you’re done? 5 let alone used to say that because one thing does not happen, is not true, etc. another thing cannot possibly happen or be true: I don’t have $10, let alone $10,000. 6 let sth go/pass to decide not to react to something bad or annoying that someone has said or done: I’ll let it go this time, but don’t let it happen again. 7 let sb/sth alone to stop annoying someone, asking questions, or trying to change things: Your mother’s had a hard day, so just let her be.

SPoken Phrases

8 let’s is the short form of “let us,” used when you want to suggest that someone or a group of people
do something with you: I'm hungry; let's eat. | Let's not talk about this right now. 9 let's see 4) said when you are going to try to do something: Let's see if Andy's home. b) said when you pause because you cannot remember or find something: Now let's see, where did I put it? c) said to ask someone to show you something: "I got a new dress." "Really? Let's see." 10 let's hope (that) said when you hope something is true or will happen: Let's hope she didn't hear what we were saying. 11 let me do sth said when you are offering to help someone: Let me carry that for you. 12 let me tell you said to emphasize a statement: It was a really great party, let me tell you.

[Orig: Old English lætan]

let sb ↔ down phr. v. to make someone feel disappointed because you have behaved badly or have not done what you said you would do → let down

let sb/sth ↔ in phr. v. 1 to open the door of a room, building, etc. so that someone can come in: She unlocked the door to let him in. 2 to allow light, water, etc. to enter a place: The door opened letting in a gust of wind. 3 let sb in on sth to tell someone a secret: I'll let you in on a little secret.

let sb ↔ into sth phr. v. to allow someone to come into a room or building: Security guards refused to let reporters into the building.

let sb ↔ off phr. v. to not punish someone, or to not make him/her do something: The police officer let us off with a warning.

let on phr. v. to behave in a way that shows you know a secret: Don't let on (that) you know!

let out phr. v. 1 let sb ↔ out to allow someone to leave a building, room, etc.: Let the dog out, please. 2 if a school, college, movie, etc. lets out, it ends, and people can leave: School lets out at 3:30. 3 let sth ↔ out to allow light, air, etc. to leave a place: Close the door — you're letting all the heat out. 4 let out a scream/cry etc. to make a sound, especially a loud one

let up phr. v. if rain or snow lets up, it stops or there is less of it → let up

let-down /'lɛtduːn/ n. [singulär] informal something that makes you feel disappointed because it is not as good as you expected → disappointment: Our hotel was a big letdown.

le-thal /'leθəl/ adj. able to kill someone: a lethal dose of heroin [Orig: 1500—1600 Latin lethālis, from Greek, from lethargos "forgetful, lazy"] —lethargy /'leθərɡi/ n. [U]

let's /lɛts/ the short form of "let us," used especially to make a suggestion: I'm hungry. Let's eat! Let's stay home tonight. → let

let-ter /'letər/ n. [C] 1 a written message that you put into an envelope and send to someone by mail: Ken wrote a letter to the local newspaper. Can you mail this letter on your way to work? 2 one of the signs in writing that represents a sound in speech: There are 26 letters in the English alphabet. 3 to the letter exactly: He followed their instructions to the letter. [Orig: 1200—1300 Old French lettre, from Latin littera]

let-ter-head /'lɛtərˌhed/ n. 1 [U] paper that has the name and address of a person or business printed at the top of it 2 [C] the name and address of a person or business printed at the top of a piece of paper

let-tuce /'lɛtʃuː/ n. [CU] a round green vegetable with large thin leaves, eaten raw in salads [Orig: 1200—1300 Old French laitue, plural of látine, from Latin lactuca, from luc "milk," because of its milky juice] → see picture at VEGETABLE

let-up /'lɛtsʌp/ n. [singulär, U] a pause or a reduction in a difficult, dangerous, or tiring activity: We drove 24 hours straight without letup (=without stopping).

leu-ke-mia /lu'kɪmɪə/ n. [U] a serious disease that affects the blood and that can cause death [Orig: 1800—1900 Greek leukos "white" + -mia (from haima "blood")]

lev-e/ /'levi/ n. [C] a special wall built to stop a river from flooding

lev-el1 /'levəl/ n. [C] 1 the amount or degree of something, as compared to another amount or degree: a high/low level of risk 2 the temperature will stay at these levels until Friday. 2 the height or position of something in relation to the ground or another thing: Check the water level in the radiator. 3 Hang the picture at eye level (=at the same height as your eyes). 4 sea level 3 a standard of skill or ability in a particular subject, sport, etc.: Students are given an exam to determine their level. 5 Few athletes can compete at this level. 4 a particular position in a system that has different ranks: The decision will be made at local/state/ federal etc. level. 6 high-level talks (discussions between important people) 5 a floor in a building that has several floors: Housewares is on Level 3. 6 a tool used for checking if a surface is flat

lev-el2 adj. 1 flat and not sloping, with no surface higher than the rest: The floor isn't level.

lev-el3 v. [T] 1 to knock down or completely destroy a building or area: An earthquake leveled several buildings in the city. 2 level a charge/ accusation/criticism etc. to publicly criticize someone or say s/he is responsible for a crime, mistake, etc.: Dunn leveled one criticism after another at the university. 3 to make a surface flat and smooth: Level the ground before laying the turf.

level off/out phr. v. to stop going up or down, and
continue at the same height or amount: The plane climbed to 20,000 feet, then leveled off. | Oil prices have leveled off at $55 a barrel.

level with abbr. v (informal) to speak honestly with someone and tell him/her what you really think.

level-headed adj calm and sensible in making judgments or decisions.

levy /ˈlevi/ · n [C] 1 a stick or handle attached to a machine, that you move to make the machine work 2 a long thin piece of metal, wood, etc. that you put under a heavy object in order to lift it —levy v [T]

levy-age /ˈlevərdʒ/ · ‘li-ə [U] influence that you can use to make people do what you want; Small businesses have less leverage in dealing with banks.

lev-iate /ˈleviˌʃət/ v [I] to rise and float in the air as if by magic —levitation /ˌleviˈteɪʃən/ n. [U]

levi-ty /ˈlevəti/ n. [U] (formal) the quality of telling jokes and having fun instead of being serious.

levy /ˈlevi/ · n (levies) levy a tax/charge etc. to officially make someone pay a tax, etc.: A 15% tax is levied on most hotel services.

levy /ˈlevi/ · n (plural levies) [C] an additional sum of money, usually paid as a tax: A new levy on agricultural imports will be introduced.

lewed /ˈhjuːd/ adj. using rude words or movements that make someone think of sex; lewd jokes

lex-i-cal /ˈlekzɪkl/ adj. ENG. LANG. ARTS relating to words.

lex-i-con /ˈlekสิก dayn/ · n. [C] 1 ENG. LANG. ARTS all the words used in a language or by people in a particular group, profession, etc. 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS a book containing lists of words and their meanings [origin: 16th—17th Late Greek lexi- kon, from lexikos “of words,” from Greek lexis “word, speech.”]

li-abil-i-ty /ˌlaɪəˈbiləti/ · n. (plural liabilities) 1 [U] LAW legal responsibility for something, especially for paying money that is owed, or for damage or injury. The company has admitted liability for the accident. 2 [C] usually singular someone or something that is likely to cause you problems. He became a liability to the team. 3 liabilities [plural] ECONOMICS the amount of debt that a company owes → ASSET

li-a-ble /ˌlaɪəˈbəl/ adj. 1 be liable to do sth to be likely to do something, behave in a particular way, or be treated in a particular way: Wayne and I are liable to start arguing if we discuss politics. 2 LAW legally responsible for the cost of something: The university was not held liable for the damage done by its students.

li-a-son /ˈliəˌsən/ · n. [C] someone who talks to different people, departments, groups, etc. and tells each of them about what the others are doing; He’s the liaison between the ruler and the local people. 2 [C] a secret sexual relationship. 3 [singular, U] a working relationship between two groups, companies, etc.

li-ar /ˈlaɪər/ · n. [C] someone who tells lies.

li-bel /ˈlaɪbəl/ · n. [C] LAW the act of writing or printing untrue statements about someone, so that other people are likely to have a bad opinion of him/her; He is suing the magazine for libel. [origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin libellus, from liber “book”] —libel v [T]

liberal /ˈlɪbərəl/ · adj. 1 willing to understand or respect the different behavior, ideas, etc. of other people; ANTI conservative: a liberal attitude toward sex; The role of the media is important in a liberal society. 2 POLITICS supporting political ideas that include more involvement by the government in business and people’s lives, and willing to accept people’s differences and changes in society; ANTI conservative: the liberal wing of the Democratic party. 3 POLITICS allowing people or organizations a lot of political, economic, or social freedom; a liberal democracy; The party supports a more liberal policy on crime and punishment. 4 (formal) given in large amounts; a liberal donation [origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin liberālis, from liber “free”]

liberal /ˈlɪbərəl/ · n. [C] POLITICS someone with liberal opinions or principles; ANTI conservative: Liberals want Congress to introduce more programs to relieve child poverty.

liberal · adj. plural subjects that develop someone’s general knowledge and ability to think, rather than technical skills.

liberal /ˈlɪbərəl/ · n. [U] liberal opinions and principles, especially on social and political subjects; → CONSERVATISM

liberal-ize /ˈlɪbərəˌlaɪz/ v. [T] to make a system, laws, or moral attitudes less strict: Both candidates promised to liberalize trade policies.

liberal-ly /ˈlɪbərəˌli/ adv. 1 in large amounts: The story was liberally illustrated with photographs. 2 with liberal ideas or opinions; a liberally-minded politician

liberal-ate /ˈlɪbərəˌreɪt/ v [T] 1 to free someone from feelings or situations that make his/her life difficult: These gadgets liberated housewives from many hard chores. 2 to free prisoners, a city, a country, etc. from someone’s control; The city was liberated by the Allies in 1944. —liberator /ˈlɪbərəˌreɪtər/ n. [C] —liberation /ˌlɪbərəˈteɪʃən/ n. [U]; the liberation of Eastern Europe; Some human rights violations may have occurred immediately after the liberation of the country.

liberal-ate /ˈlɪbərəˌreɪt/ v [T] adj. free to do the things you want, and not controlled by rules or
other people. The 1960s saw the beginning of a new liberated and permissive attitude.

lib·er·tar·i·an /ˌlibərˈtərēən/ n [C] someone who believes strongly that people should be free to live with little or no government involvement in their lives —libertarian adj.

lib·er·ty /ˈlibər ti/ n (plural liberties) 1 [U] the freedom to do what you want without having to ask permission from people in authority: principles of liberty and democracy 2 [C, usually plural] a particular legal right: civil liberties 3 be at liberty to do sth to have the right or permission to do something: I'm not at liberty to say where I was at the moment. 4 take the liberty of doing sth to do something without asking permission because you do not think it will upset or offend anyone: I took the liberty of inviting Jeff along. [Origin: 1300—1400 French liberté, from Latin libertas, from liber “free”]

li·bi·do /ˌlɪbɪˈdoʊ/ n (plural libidos) [C,U] someone’s desire to have sex

Li·bra·zog /ˈlaɪbrəˌzɒɡ/ n [U] the seventh sign of the zodiac, represented by a scale. 2 [C] someone born between September 23 and October 23

li·brar·i·an /ˌlɪbrəˈrɪən/ n [C] someone who works in a library

li·brary /ˈlɪbrəri/ n [C] a room or building containing books that you can borrow or read there. [Origin: 1300—1400 Medieval Latin librarium, from Latin liber “book”]

lic·en·ce /ˈlɪsəns/ n 1 [C] an official document that gives you permission to own something or do something: a driver’s license | He was charged with possessing firearms without a license. | The Tennessee Valley Authority applied for a license to operate the nuclear facility. 2 [U] (formal) freedom to do or say whatever you want: He thinks because he’s famous he has license to be rude. | Teachers should be allowed greater license in choosing their teaching materials. 3 [U] the way in which a writer or painter changes the facts of the real world to make his/her story, description, or picture of events more interesting or more beautiful: The novelist allows herself considerable poetic license in his description of the town.

license⁵ v [T] to give official permission for someone to own or do something: Williams is not licensed to practice law in New York. | Medical personnel must be licensed by the state.

li·cen·sed /ˈlɪsənstid/ adj having official permission to own or do something: He had completed his studies to become licensed as a surveyor.

'license plate n [C] one of the signs with numbers and letters on it at the front and back of your car

li·cen·tious /ˈlɪsənʃəs/ adj (literary) sexually immoral or not controlling behavior in an acceptable way: licentious books —licentiousness n. [U]

lick¹ /lik/ v [T] 1 to move your tongue across the surface of something in order to taste it, clean it, etc.: Judy’s dog jumped up to lick her face. 2 (informal) to defeat an opponent or solve a problem: “It looks like we have the fire licked,” said Chief Grafton. [Origin: Old English lician]

lick² n [C, usually singular] an act of licking something: Can I have a lick of your ice cream cone?

lick·ing /ˈlɪkɪŋ/ n [singular] (informal) 1 a severe beating as a punishment 2 a heavy defeat in a sports competition

lic·o·rice /ˈlɪkərɪs/ n [U] a type of strong-tasting black or red candy. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Late Latin liqueuritā, from Latin glycyrhiza, from Greek, from glykys “sweet” + rhiza “root”]

lid /lɪd/ n [C] 1 a cover for a pot, box, or other container: He carefully lifted the lid of the box.

lie¹ /laɪ/ v (past tense lay, past participle lain /lain/; present participle lying) [I] 1 a) to be in a position in which your body is flat on the floor, a bed, etc.: We lay on the beach all day. | I lay awake worrying. b) also lie down to put yourself in this position: I’m going upstairs to lie down. 2 to be in a particular place or position: The town lies to the east of the lake. | The ship had lain on the ocean floor for decades. 3 used to say where something such as a reason or answer can be found: Mitchell’s charm lies in his sense of humor. 4 to be or remain in a particular condition or position: The city lay in ruins. | The letters lay hidden in her attic for forty years. 5 lie low to remain hidden when someone is trying to find you: Weaver decided to lie low at his sister’s house. 6 lie ahead if something lies ahead, it is going to happen in the future: There are difficulties that lie ahead. ➔ not take sth lying down at take¹

lie² v (past tense and past participle lied /laɪt/; present participle lying) [I] to deliberately tell someone something that is not true: She’s lying about her age. | Don’t lie to me!

lie·li·en /ˈlaɪlɪən/ n, ve [C] 1 to keep a lid on sth (informal) to control a situation so that it does not become worse: Police try to keep a lid on crime in the area. 2 an eyelid. [Origin: Old English hlit]

lie·ri·cist /ˈlaɪriˌsɪst/ n [C] a writer of lyrics for songs or poems. [Origin: 1920—25 from a combination of the names of the English composers Ralph Vaughan Williams and Roger Quilter]

lie·to·ry /ˈlaɪtərē/ adj (literary) 1 to invent, compose, imagine, etc. in order to deceive: “What’ll you tell your mother?” “I’ll make something up.” —synonyms: make sth up — ANTonym: true
tell (sb) a lie – to lie: Did he make a mistake, or did he tell a lie?
invent – to think of an idea, story, etc. that is not true; if I can't find a reason, I'll invent one.
measle – to make someone believe something that is not true by giving him/her false or incomplete information: The ads were accused of misleading consumers.
deceive – to make someone believe something that is not true: In order to deceive the enemy, our troops first headed north, away from the bridge.
perjure yourself/commit perjury (formal) – to tell a lie in a court of law: Company executives may have perjured themselves in sworn testimony to Congress.
falsity – to change figures, records, etc. so that they contain false information. Apparently, he falsified the records in order to steal the money.

lie\(3\) n. [C] something that you say or write that you know is not true: I've never known him to tell lies.

**THESSERUS**

*fib (informal) – a small unimportant lie*
white lie – a small lie that you tell someone, usually to avoid hurting his/her feelings.
story – an excuse, explanation, or lie.
falsehood (formal) – a statement that is not true.
fabrication (formal) – a story, piece of information, etc. that you make up in order to deceive someone.

slander (formal) – something untrue that is said about someone which could harm the opinion people have of him/her.
libel (formal) – something untrue that is written about someone which could harm the opinion people have of him/her.

perjury (formal) – the crime of telling a lie in a court of law.

lieutenant n. [C] a fairly low rank in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marines, or an officer who has this rank.
lieu-t enant n. [C] a) a fairly low rank in the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marines, or an officer who has this rank. b) a fairly high rank in the police force, or an officer who has this rank.

life /laɪf/ n. [plural lives /laɪvz/]

1 **PERIOD OF LIFE** (C,U) the period of time between someone’s birth and death: Charles lived in New York City all his life. It was the happiest day of my life. She spent her life helping others. I’ve never felt better in my life.

2 **BEING ALIVE** (C,U) the state of being alive: Surgery could save her life. Firemen risked their lives (said something during which they could have been killed) to save him. Tragically, she took her own life (killed herself).

3 **WAY OF LIVING** (C,U) all the experiences and activities that are typical of a particular way of living: How’s life in Japan? He’s spent most of his working life (=time spent working) with one company. Married life has been an adjustment. Violence is a way of life for many teenagers.

4 **EXPERIENCES** (C) the type of experience that someone has during his/her life: Tia had a full and happy life. She wanted to save her son from a life of crime. Then he started telling me his life story (=all the things that happened in his life).

5 **LIVING THINGS** (C) biology living things such as people, animals, or plants: Do you think there is life on other planets?

6 **PRIVATE/SEX/SOCIAL ETC. LIFE** activities in your life that are private, relate to sex, are done with friends, etc.: I don’t have much time for a social life.

7 **MOVEMENT** (U) activity or movement: We looked around for any signs of life. Katie was young and full of life (=very cheerful and active).

8 **EXISTENCE** (U) human existence, and all the things that can happen during someone’s life: Life can be hard sometimes.

9 **PRISON** (U) also life in prison a **LIFE SENTENCE**: The defendants were sentenced to life.

10 **REAL LIFE** what really happens rather than what only happens in stories or someone’s imagination: Things like that don’t happen in real life.

11 **QUALITY OF LIFE** the level or quality of health, success, and comfort in someone’s life: Crime affects everyone’s quality of life.

12 **WORKING/EXISTING** (singular) the period of time during which something exists or continues to happen: long-life batteries

13 bring sb/sth to life a) to make someone or something else: Doctors fought to bring the baby back to life. b) to make something more exciting or interesting: The movie really brings 19th-century New York to life.

**spoken phrases**

14 that’s life said when something bad has happened that you must accept: Life is too short said when telling someone that something is not important enough to worry about: Life’s too short to hold grudges.

16 get a life! used to tell someone you think she is boring.

17 not on your life! used to say that you will definitely not do something.

18 for the life of me said when you cannot do something, even when you try very hard: I can’t remember her name for the life of me!

[Origin: Old English līf]
such as his/her health, whether s/he smokes, etc., used to calculate the risk of insuring that person

**life-guard** /'laɪfɡɑrd/  n  [C] someone whose job is to help swimmers who are in danger at the beach or a pool

**life in.surance**  n  [U] a type of insurance that someone buys so that when s/he dies, his/her family will receive money

**life jacket**  n  [C] a piece of equipment that you wear around your chest to prevent you from sinking in the water

**life-less** /'laɪflɛs/  adj  1 (literary) dead, or seeming to be dead: His lifeless body was discovered in the river.  ➔ **dead**  2 lacking excitement, activity, or interest: The team’s performance was dull and lifeless.

**life-like** /'laɪflaɪk/  adj  very much like a real person or thing; a lifelike statue

**life-line** /'laɪflain/  n  [C] something that someone depends on completely: This campaign is his life-line.

**life-long** /'laɪflɔŋ/  adj  continuing all through your life: lifelong friends

**life-sav.er** /'laɪflɛsə/  n  [C] someone or something that helps you avoid a difficult or bad situation

**life 'sentence**  n  [C] the punishment of sending someone to prison for the rest of his/her life

**life-size** also **life-sized** adj  a life-size model, picture, etc. is the same size as the person or object it represents

**life-style** /'laɪflaɪst/  n  [C] the way someone lives, including his/her work and activities, and what things s/he owns: an active, healthy lifestyle

**life sup.port**  n  [U] machines or methods that keep someone who is extremely sick alive

**life-threat.ening** adj  a life-threatening illness, injury, or situation could cause a person to die

**life-time** /'laɪftaɪm/  n  [C] the period of time during which someone is alive: During her lifetime, she had witnessed two world wars.

**life vest**  n  [C] a life jacket

**light** /laɪt/  n  1 **light to see** [U] the energy from the Sun, a lamp, etc. that allows you to see things: Light was streaming in through the window.  ➔ **The light is better over here.**

2 **ELECTRIC LIGHT** [C] something such as a lamp that uses electricity: Can you turn/on the lights off/on for me?

3 **TRAFFIC** [C] one of a set of red, green, and yellow lights used for controlling traffic: Turn left at the next light.  ➔ **He was fined for running a red light (=driving past a red light).**

4 **ON A VEHICLE** [C] one of the lights on a car, bicycle, etc., especially the **headlights**

5 a **light** a match or lighter that you use to light a cigarette: Excuse me, do you have a light?

6 come to light/be brought to light if new information comes to light, it becomes known: New evidence has come to light since the trial.

7 in **light of** sth because of something: The highway has been closed in light of heavy snow.

8 in a new/different/bad etc. light if someone or something is seen or shown in a new, different, etc. light, people begin to have a different opinion of him, her, or it: A recent biography shows the actor in a new light.

9 shed/throw/cast light on sth to provide new information about something so it is easier to understand: This sheds some light on the cause of the disease.

10 **light at the end of the tunnel** something that gives you hope that a bad situation will end soon

11 **see the light** to suddenly realize and understand something: We’re hoping that one of these days he’ll see the light and quit drinking.  ➔ **Old English leofste**

**give me a lift to the nearest gas station?**  2 **give sb/sth a lift** to make someone feel happier, or to make something more successful: Lower interest rates should give the economy a lift.  3 a movement in which something is lifted or raised

**lift-off**  n  [CU] the moment when a vehicle that is about to travel in space leaves the ground  ➔ **TAKE-OFF**
light  588

light² adj 1 COLOR a light color is pale and not dark and dark: a light blue dress

THESAURUS
pale – a pale color has more white in it than usual: a dress made of pale yellow silk
pastel – having a soft light color: She was knitting a baby blanket in pastel blue yarn.
faded – having lost color, for example by being washed many times or by being left out in the Sun: a pair of faded jeans
soft – soft colors are not too bright: Use soft colors if you want the room to feel calm.

2 WEIGHT not weighing very much (ANT) heavy: My new cell phone is lighter than my old one.
3 CLOTHES light clothes are thin and not very warm: a light sweater
4 ROOM if a room or building is light, a lot of light from the Sun gets into it: The house was light and airy.
5 TOUCH very gentle and soft: She gave him a light kiss on the cheek.
6 FOOD a) having less fat or fewer CALORIES than usual: light cream cheese b) not having a strong taste: a light wine
7 NOT SERIOUS not serious in meaning or style: light reading
8 WIND blowing without much force ➔ STRONG: a light breeze
9 It/is/gets light used to say that there is enough natural light outside to see by: It was still light when we got home.
10 SMALL AMOUNT small in amount, or less than you expected: Traffic was lighter than usual today.
11 make light of sth to joke about something, or to treat it as if it were not important

light³ v (past tense and past participle lit /ˈlaɪt/ or lighted) 1 [T] to start burning, or to make something do this: Derek stopped to light a cigarette. 2 [T] to give light to something: The room is lit by candles. 3 light up vb 1 to become bright, or to make something bright: Fireworks lit up the night sky. 2 if your face or eyes light up, you show that you are pleased or excited: Paula’s eyes lit up when she saw all of her presents. 3 (informal) to light a cigarette

light forth adv travel light to travel without carrying too many clothes, etc.

light bulb n. [C] the glass object in a lamp, that produces light

light-en /ˈlaɪtən/ v. 1 [T] to reduce the amount of work, worry, debt, etc. that someone has: Hiring extra men will lighten the load. 2 [T] to become brighter, or make something become brighter (ANT) darker: At 5 a.m., the sky started to lighten. 3 lighten up! (spoken) used in order to tell someone not to be so serious about something: Hey, lighten up! It was just a joke. 4 [T] to reduce the weight of something, or to become less heavy

light-weight /ˈlaɪtweɪt/ adj. 1 weighing less than average: a lightweight computer 2 showing a lack of serious thought: a lightweight novel

lightweight² n. [C] (disapproving) 1 someone who you do not think has the ability to think about serious or difficult subjects. 2 someone who has no importance or influence: a political lightweight

light-year n. [C] PHYSICS the distance that light travels in one year

lik-a-bile /ˈlaɪkəbəl/ adj. likeable people are nice, and are easy to like
like /laɪk/ prep. 1 similar in some way to something else: You two are behaving just like children. | I’d love a car like yours. | Ken looks like his brother. | It tastes like chicken. | Was the movie anything like the book (=was it similar in any way)? | There’s nothing like (=there is nothing better than) a day at the beach. 2 typical of a particular person: It’s not like Dad to be late (=it is unusual that Dad is late). 3 (nonstandard) used to give an example of something: [He is] such as: Foods like spinach and broccoli are high in iron. 4 what is sb/sth like? used when asking someone to describe or give his/her opinion on a person or thing: What’s the new house like?

SPOKEN PHRASES
5 like this/so said when showing someone how to do something or how something is done: He was leaning against the wall, like this. 6 more like said when giving a number that you think is more correct than the one already mentioned: “He’s been in there for 15 minutes.” “More like half an hour!”

GRAMMAR
like, such as Many teachers think that using like to give an example is wrong. It is better to use such as: Companies such as Toyota and General Motors are developing electric cars.

like² v. [T] 1 to enjoy something, or think that someone or something is nice or good: [not] dislike: Do you like Mexican food? | I like Billy a lot. | He really likes camping. | Pam doesn’t like to walk home late at night. | Mom doesn’t like it when we argue.

SPOKEN PHRASES
3 I/she etc. would like used to say politely what someone wants: I’d like a large pizza with mushrooms. | He’d like to know how much it will cost. | We would like you to be there if you can. 4 Would you like …? used to ask someone if she wants something: Would you like some more coffee? 5 How do you like sth? used to ask someone for his/her opinion of something: “How did you like the movie?” “It was okay.” 6 whether you) like it or not used to emphasize that something bad is true or will happen and cannot be changed: They expect us to work together; whether we like it or not.

THESAURUS
enjoy, love, relish ➔ enjoy

2 to prefer that something is done in one particular way or at one particular time rather than another: Jim likes to get to the airport early. | How do you like your hamburger cooked?

SPOKEN PHRASES
3 I/she etc. would like used to say politely what someone wants: I’d like a large pizza with mushrooms. | He’d like to know how much it will cost. | We would like you to be there if you can. 4 Would you like …? used to ask someone if she wants something: Would you like some more coffee? 5 How do you like sth? used to ask someone for his/her opinion of something: “How did you like the movie?” “It was okay.” 6 whether you) like it or not used to emphasize that something bad is true or will happen and cannot be changed: They expect us to work together; whether we like it or not.

[Origin: Old English lician]

GRAMMAR
Do not say “I am liking it” or “I am liking to do it.” Say “I like it” or “I like to do it.” Do not say “I am liking very much this town.” Say “I like this town very much.”

like³ adv. (spoken, nonstandard) 1 I’m like/he’s like/Bob’s like etc. a) used in order to tell someone the exact words someone used: He asked if he could use my car and I was like, no way. b) said when describing an event, feeling, or person, when it is difficult to describe or when you use a noise instead of a word: He was like, hush (she was really surprised)? | We were like, oh no (=we realized something was wrong)! | 2 said when you pause because you do not know what to say, you are embarrassed, etc.: Would it be OK if I, like, called you up sometime? 3 said in order to give an example: My neighbor’s driving me crazy. Like last night I had to tell him to turn his radio down. 4 said when what you are saying is not exact: It was like 9 o’clock and she still wasn’t home. 5 said in order to emphasize something: That’s like so stupid.

like⁴ conjunction 1 (nonstandard) as if: He acts like he owns the place. 2 (informal) like I said/told you/was saying said when you are repeating something you have already said: Like I said, we’ll be there around ten. 3 in the same way as: I don’t want you to turn out like your father.

like⁵ adj. 1 (formal) similar in some way: a chance to meet people of like minds (who think in a similar way)

LIKE SIMILAR

THESAURUS
enjoy, love, relish ➔ enjoy

2 -like typical of, or similar to something: moving with car-like grace

like⁶ n. sb’s likes and dislikes all the things you like and do not like

like--li-hood /laɪklɪˌhʊd/ n. [singular, U] 1 how likely something is to happen: The likelihood of being burglarized is very low. 2 in all likelihood almost definitely

like-ly /laɪklɪ/ adj. something that is likely will probably happen or is probably true: It’s likely to rain tomorrow. | Young drivers are more likely to have accidents than older drivers. —likely adv.: I’d very likely have done the same thing.

like-·minded adj. having similar interests and opinions

lik-en /ˈlaɪkən/ v. liken sb/sth to sb/sth phr. v. (formal) to say that someone or something is similar to someone or something else: She likened the new hospital to a five-star hotel.

like-ness /laɪklɒs/ n. 1 [U] the quality of being similar in appearance to someone or something else: a strong likeness to his father. 2 [C] the image of someone in a painting or photograph: It’s a good likeness of Eva.

like-wise /ˈlaɪkwizoʊ/ adv. 1 (formal) in the same way: I fastened my seat belt and told the kids to do likewise. | Saturn was once thought to be unique, but we now know that Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune likewise have rings. 2 (spoken) said in
order to return someone’s greeting or polite remark: “It’s great to see you.” “Likewise.”

lik-ing /lækɪŋ/ n. [C] 1 liking for sb/sth the feeling when you like someone or something: He always had a liking for whiskey. 2 take a liking to sb (informal) to begin to like someone or something

li·lac /ˈlaɪlæk/ n. [C] a small tree with pale purple or white flowers 2 [U] a pale purple color [Origin: 1600—1700 Early French, from Arabic nilak, from Persian nilak “bluish”] —nilak adj.

lift /lɪft/ n. [singular] the pleasant rise and fall in the sound of someone’s voice or a piece of music

lil·y /ˈlɪli/ n. (plural lilies) [C] a plant with large white flowers that are usually bell-shaped

li·ma bean /ˈlɪma, ˈbɪni/ n. [C] a pale green flat bean

limb /ˈlɪmb/ n. [C] 1 a large branch of a tree 2 be/go out on a limb to do something risky without any help or support 3 an arm or leg

lim·bo /ˈlɪmboʊ/ n. be in limbo to be in an uncertain situation in which it is difficult to know what to do: I’m in limbo until I know which college I’m going to.

lime /ˈlaɪm/ n. 1 [C] a bright green fruit with a sour taste, or the tree this grows on ➔ see picture on page 314 2 [U] a white substance used especially for making CEMENT —lime·light /ˈlɪmlaɪt/ n. the limelight the attention someone gets from newspapers and television [Origin: 1800—1900 lime + light; because originally the light was produced by burning lime]

lim·er·ick /ˈlɪmərɪk/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a humorous short poem with five lines

lime·stone /ˈlaɪməsˈtoun/ n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES a type of rock that contains CALCIUM, often used to make buildings

lim·it /ˈlɪmɪt/ n. [C] 1 the greatest or least amount, number, etc. that is allowed or is possible: a 65 mph speed limit | There is a limit on the time you have to complete the test. | There’s no limit to her potential. | Set a limit before you go shopping | Our finances are stretched to the limit (we do not have any more money to spend). 2 the furthest point or edge of a place, often one that must not be passed: Los Angeles city limits 3 off limits beyond the area where someone is allowed to go: The beach is off limits after dark. 4 within limits within the time, level, amount, etc. considered acceptable: Employees can dress how they like – within limits.

lim·it /ˈlɪmɪt/ v. [T] 1 to stop an amount or number from increasing beyond a particular point: Class size is limited to 30. 2 to allow someone to use only a particular amount of something: Try to limit yourself to a glass of wine per night. 3 to exist or happen only in a particular place or group: The damage was limited to the roof. ➔ limiting adj.

lim·i·ta·tion /ˈlɪməˌteɪʃn/ n. 1 [C,U] the act or process of controlling or reducing something: a nuclear limitation treaty | new limitations on parking. 2 limitations [plural] things that limit how good something can be: Computers have their limitations.

lim·it·ed /ˈlɪmɪtɪd/ adj. not very great in amount, number, degree, etc.: The organization has very limited resources. ➔ there are only a limited number of tickets available.

limited govern·ment n. [U] POLITICS a principle in the U.S. Constitution which says that the only powers the government should have are the powers the Constitution gives it.

limited point of view n. [singular] ENG. LANG. ARTS the style of telling a story in which the NARRATOR (=person telling the story) tells you what only one character or a limited number of characters experience, think, and feel ➔ OMNISCIENT POINT OF VIEW

lim·o /ˈlaɪməʊ/ n. (plural limos) (informal) [C] a limousine

lim·ou·sine /ˈlaɪməsɪn/ n. [C] a big expensive car, driven by someone who is paid to drive [Origin: 1900—2000 French “covering for the driver of a horse-drawn vehicle (as worn in Limousin),” from Limousin area of France]

limp /lɪmp/ adj. not strong or firm: The dog’s body went limp as the drug took effect. limp2 n. [I] to walk with difficulty because one leg is hurt ➔ walk3

limp3 n. [C] the way someone walks when s/he is limping: After my surgery, I walked with a limp.

lim·pid /ˈlɪmpɪd/ adj. (literary) clear or transparent: a limpid little stream in the woods —limpid·ly adv. —limpid·ness n. [U] —limpid·i·ty /ˈlɪmpɪdəti/ n. [U]

linch·pin /ˈlɪntʃpɪn/ n. the linchpin of sth the most important person or thing in a group, system, etc., on which everything depends: My mother is the linchpin of the family.

line /laɪn/ n. 1 LONG THIN MARK [C] a long thin, usually continuous mark on a surface: She drew a line on the map to show him how to get to the museum. ➔ DOTTED LINE

THESAURUS

stripe — a long narrow line of color: a tie with thin blue and white stripes
streak — a colored line or thin mark, especially one that is not straight or has been made accidentally: a streak of blood ran down his arm
band — a narrow area of color that is different from the areas around it: The fish has a black band on its fin.

2 LIMIT/END [C] a long thin mark used to show a limit or end of something: You’re supposed to park
between the white lines. | crossing the finish line

→ finish line
3 PEOPLE/THINGS [C] a row of people or things: a line of cars | We stood/waited in line for more than two hours.
4 DIRECTION [C] the direction something travels, or the imaginary path between two points in space: Light travels in a straight line.
5 COMPUTER on line if using a computer that is connected to the Internet or a computer system to get information or communicate with other people: You can buy airline tickets on line. | online
6 LAND [C] an imaginary line on the surface of the Earth, for example one showing where one state or area of land stops and another begins: I didn’t stop driving until I crossed the state line. | lines of latitude/longitude
7 line of action/thought/reasoning etc. a way or method of doing something or thinking about something: That line of thinking will get you into trouble.
8 WAY OF DOING STH [C] a way of thinking about or doing something: This meeting will be organized along the same lines (=in the same way) as the last one.
9 be out of line (informal) to say or do something that is not acceptable in a particular situation: I thought what Kenny said was way out of line.
10 be in line with sth if one thing is in line with another, they are similar to each other, or they operate in a similar way: The company’s actions are in line with state laws.
11 ON SB’S FACE [C] a line on the skin of someone’s face: He had wrinkles. There were fine lines around her eyes.
12 PLAY/POEM ETC. [C] a) ENG. LANG. ARTS a line of words in a poem, film, song, etc. b) ENG. LANG. ARTS the words of a play or performance that an actor learns: He has trouble remembering his lines.
13 PHONE [C] a telephone wire or connection | (TELEPHONE, PHONE: We were on the line (=on the phone) for almost two hours.) You’ll have to try
again later – the line’s busy (=someone is already using it).
14 RAILROAD [C] a track that a train travels along: a railroad line
15 WAR [C] the edge of an area that is controlled by an army, where soldiers stay and try to prevent their enemy from moving forward: a raid inside enemy lines
16 be (first/second/next etc.) in line for sth to be very likely to be the first, next, etc. person to get something: Carl is next in line for a raise.
17 PRODUCTS [C] ECONOMICS a type of goods for sale in a store: a new line of computers
18 COMPANY [C] a company that provides a system for moving goods by road, water, or air: a large shipping line
19 SHAPE [C] usually plural the outer shape of something long or tall: the car’s smooth, elegant lines
20 the line a CLOTHESLINE
21 FAMILY [singular] the people that came or existed before you in your family: She comes from a long line of politicians.
22 SPORTS [C] a row of players with a particular purpose in a sport such as football: the Bears’ defensive line
23 FISHING [C] a strong thin string, used to catch fish: draw the line (at sth) at draw 1. Poverty LINE, read between the lines at READ, somewhere along the line/way at SOMEWHERE
line² v [T] 1 to cover the inside of something with something else: We lined the box with newspaper. 2 to form rows along the edge of something: Thousands of fans lined the streets.
line up phr.v. 1 line sb/sth ↔ up to make a row, or arrange people or things in a row: Customers lined up hours before the show. 2 line sb/sth ↔ up to make arrangements so that something will happen or someone will be available for an event: They’ve lined up some dancers for the show.
line-e-age /ˈlainiədʒ/ n [C,U] (formal) the way in which members of a family are related to other members who lived in past times
line-ear /ˈlainiər/ adj. 1 consisting of lines, or in the form of a straight line: a linear drawing 2 related to length: linear measurements 3 involving a series of connected events, ideas, etc. that develop in stages
linear equation n [C] MATH an equation that appears as a straight line when it is represented on a graph
linear ‘function n [C] MATH a mathematical function, that can be represented by a linear equation, in which the variables are multiplied only by constants and not by themselves, and are combined only by addition and subtraction
linear ‘perspective n [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS a method for making a picture appear to have distance and depth by having a series of straight lines from the edge that come together at a single point on the horizon (=line far away where the land or
ocean seems to meet the sky). The shape and size of each object in the picture is then drawn in relation to its position along one of these lines.

**line-back-er** /'lain,bækər/ n. [C,U] a football player whose job is to tackle the member of the other team who has the ball

**lined** /lained/ adj. 1 a skirt, coat, etc. that is lined has a piece of material covering the inside: a fur-lined coat 2 lined paper has straight lines printed on it

**line-man** /'lainmən/ n. [plural liners /-mən/] [C] a player who plays in the front line of a football team

**lin-en** /'laini/ n. [U] 1 sheets, tablecloths, etc.: bed/table linens 2 cloth used to make high quality clothes, home decorations, etc.

**lin-er** /'lainər/ n. [C] 1 a large ship for carrying people: an ocean liner ➔ see picture at TRANSPORTATION, AIRLINER. 2 a piece of material used inside something in order to protect it

**line-up** /'lainap/ n. [C] 1 a set of events, programs, performers, etc. arranged to follow each other: The lineup of performers included Madonna and Diana Ross. 2 a group of people arranged in a row by the police so that a person who saw a crime can try to recognize the criminal ➔ STARTING LINEUP

**ling-er** /'lɪnɡə/ v. [I] 1 to stay somewhere for a little longer, especially because you do not want to leave: We found a small café where we could linger over our coffee. 2 also linger on if a smell, memory, etc. lingers, it does not disappear for a long time: The smell of smoke lingered for days.

**lin-ger-ine** /'lɪnɡərɪn, ˈlɪndʒər-ɪn/ n. [U] women’s underwear

**lin-ger-ing** /'lɪnɡərɪŋ/ adj. slow to finish or disappear: lingering questions about the murder

**lin-go** /'lɪŋɡoʊ/ n. [C usually singular] (informal) 1 words used only by a group of people who do a particular job or activity: computer lingo

**line** /'lайн/ n. 1 a word or phrase that describes it. In the sentence "She seems friendly," "seems" is the linking verb. 2 a word or phrase that connects the subject of a sentence to a verb. 3 a word or phrase that connects two ideas or parts of a sentence: Educational success is strongly linked to social class.

**link** /'lɪŋk/ n. [C] 1 a relationship or connection between two or more events, people, ideas, etc.: the link between poverty and crime. 2 one of the rings in a chain ➔ satellite/telephone/rail etc. link something that makes communication or travel between two places possible: The administration is trying to improve road links in the south of the country. 4 if a word or picture on a website or computer document that will take you to another page or document if you click on it: Click on a link to explore other related websites. ➔ CUFF LINK

**link-age** /'lɪŋkɪdʒ/ n. [C,U] a link or connection between two things: It is claimed that there is a linkage between violence on TV and violence in the home.

**linking verb** n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, a verb that connects the subject of a sentence to a word or phrase that describes it. In the sentence "She seems friendly," "seems" is the linking verb.

**li-no-le·um** /'lɪnəʊləm/ n. a substance used to cover a floor

**lip** /lɪp/ n. [C] 1 one of the two edges of your mouth where your skin is redder or darker: a kiss on the lips ➔ see picture on page A3. 2 the top edge of a container such as a bowl or cup: 3 my lips are sealed (spoken) said when promising someone that you will not tell a secret: 4 thin-lipped/full-lipped etc. with lips that are thin, round, etc. 5 pay/give lip service to sth to say that you support or agree with something, without doing anything to prove this [Origins: Old English lippa]

**lip gloss** n. [C,U] a substance used to make lips look very shiny

**lip-read** /lɪp riːd/ v. [T] to watch someone’s lips move in order to understand what s/he is saying, especially because you cannot hear ➔ lip-reading

**lip-stick** /lɪp stɪk/ n. [C,U] a substance used for adding color to your lips, or a small tube containing this
lip sync /ˈlipˌsɪŋk/ v. [T] to pretend to sing by moving your lips at the same time as a recording is being played

liq·ue·fy /ˈlɪkwəˌfai/ v. (liquefied, liquefies) [T,T] (formal) to become liquid, or make something become liquid

li·queur /ˈlɪkwər/ n. [EU] a strong sweet alcoholic drink usually drunk after a meal

liq·ui·date /ˈlɪkwəˌdaɪt/ v. [T,T] ECONOMICS to close a business or company and sell the things that belong to it, in order to pay a debt —liquidation /ˈlɪkwəˌdeɪʃən/ n. [C] ECONOMICS

li·quid·i·ty /ˈlɪkwɪdəti/ n. [U] ECONOMICS a situation in which a business or a person has enough money to pay debts or owns goods that can be sold to pay debts

liq·uid ·'Pap·er n. [U] (trademark) white liquid that is used to correct mistakes in writing and TYPING

liq·uor /ˈlɪkwər/ n. [EU] a strong alcoholic drink such as WHISKEY (origin: 1200–1300 Old French licour, from Latin liquor, from liqueur “to flow as a liquid”)

li·qua·tor store n. [C] a store where alcohol is sold

lisp /lɪsp/ n. [C] someone who has a lisp pronunciation “s” sounds like “th” —lisp v. [T,T]

list /lɪst/ n. [C] a set of names, things, numbers, etc. written one below the other: a list of questions | Make a list of the things you’ll need. | a shopping list | Is my name on the list? ▶ Don’t say “in the list.”

Types of lists
- grocery list or shopping list – a list of food you need to buy
- mailing list – a list of people who are all sent information or advertising material by mail or email
- price list – a printed list of a company’s goods or services, and their prices
- checklist – a list of things you need to check
- waiting list – a list of people who want something but will have to wait for it
- guest list – a list of people invited somewhere

list /lɪst/ v. [T] to write a list, or mention things one after the other: Each Monday the newspaper lists the ten most popular films.

listen /ˈlɪsn/ v. [I] to pay attention to what someone is saying or to something that you hear: This is very important, so I need you to listen. | Have you listened to this CD? ▶ 2 (spoken) used to tell someone to pay attention to what you are saying: Listen, can I call you back later? ▶ 3 to consider what someone says to you and accept his/her advice: I told him it was dangerous, but he wouldn’t listen. [origin: Old English hlīsnan]

listen for /ˈlɪsnər/ phr. v. to pay attention so that you are sure you will hear a sound: He put down the paper and listened for the telephone.

listen in phr. v. to listen to what someone is saying without him/her knowing it: I think someone’s listening in on the other phone.

listen up phr. v. (spoken) used in order to get people’s attention so they will hear what you are going to say: OK, people, listen up. I’m only going to say this once.

list·ten·er /ˈlɪstənər/ n. [C] 1 someone who listens, especially to the radio ▶ VIEWER 2 a good listener someone who listens in a patient and sympathetic way to other people

list·ing /ˈlɪstɪŋ/ n. [C] something that is on a list 2 listings [plural] lists of movies, plays, and other events, with the times and places at which they will happen

list·less /ˈlɪstlɪs/ adj. feeling tired and not interested in things

lit·ter /ˈlɪtər/ v. the past tense and past participle of LIGHT lit·ter·al /ˈlɪtərəl/ adj. having light or burning: a brightly-lit hallway

lit·a·ny /ˈlɪtənˈeɪ/ n. a litany of sth a long list of problems, questions, complaints, etc.

lite /ˈlɪt/ adj. a way of spelling “light”, often used as part of the name of food or drink that has fewer CALORIES than usual: lite beer

li·ter /ˈlɪtər/ n. [C] (written abbreviation l) a unit for measuring liquids, equal to 2.12 PINTS or 0.26 gallons: a liter of vodka [origin: 1700–1800 French litre, from Medieval Latin litra, a measure, from Greek, a weight]

lit·er·a·cy /ˈlɪtərəsɪ/ n. [U] the ability to read and write

lit·er·al /ˈlɪtərəl/ adj. the literal meaning of a word or expression is its basic or original meaning ▶ FIGURATIVE: a literal interpretation of the Bible

lit·er·al·ly /ˈlɪtərəlɪ/ adv. 1 according to the most basic meaning of a word or expression: There are literally millions of students in these programs. 2 (spoken) used in order to emphasize something you have just said: The program has moved literally thousands of homeless people off the streets. ▶ 3 take sb/sth literally to think that a word or statement is literal when it is not: Lou was joking, but Sara took it literally.

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lit·er·ar·y /ˈlɪtərəri/ adj. ENG. LANG. ARTS regarding to literature: a literary critic

lit·er·a·ture /ˈlɪtərətʃər/ n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS books, plays, etc. that are considered to be very good and important: the great classics of
lithium

litt·i·gant  /lɪtɪˈɡænt/ n. [U] LAW someone who is making a claim against someone else, or defending himself or herself against a claim in a court of law

litt·i·ga·tion  /lɪtɪˈɡeɪʃən/ n. [U] LAW the process of taking legal case to a court of law —litigate

litt·mus  /lɪtˈməs/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY a chemical that turns red when touched by acid, and blue when touched by an ALKALI

litt·us, papa·r·us  n. [U] CHEMISTRY paper containing litmus, used to test whether a chemical is an acid or an ALKALI

litt·us, test  n. 1 (singular) a single action, situation, or quality that allows you to measure someone’s attitude, beliefs, etc.: The elections will be a litmus test of the political mood in the U.S. 2 [C] CHEMISTRY a test in which litmus paper is used to find out whether a chemical is an acid or an ALKALI

litt·ter·er  /lɪtˈtərər/ n. 1 [U] pieces of waste paper, etc. that people leave on the ground in public places

litt·ter·er  /lɪtˈtərər/ n. 1 [L] to leave pieces of waste paper, etc. on the ground in a public place: The sign says: “Please Do Not Litter.” 2 [T] if a lot of things litter a place, they are spread all over it in a messy way: The floor was littered with clothes.

litt·ter·ise  /lɪtˈtərɪz/ adj. 1 small in size: a little house

live·a·ble, live·a·ble  /ˈlɪvəb(ə)l/ adj. good enough to live in, but not very good

live·er  /ˈlɪvər/ v. 1 [I] to be alive or to continue to stay alive: My grandmother lived to be 88. | Thorêt lived in the mid-1800s. 2 [I] to have your home in a particular place: Where do you live? | I live in Boston. | They live on Bergen Street. | Kitty still lives at home (=lives with her parents). 3 [I,T] to have a particular type of life, or to live in a particular way: We earn enough to live comfortably. | Children living in poverty [Origins: Old English libban]

live sth down  phr. v. not live sth down to not be able to make people forget about something bad or embarrassing you have done: You’ll never live this evening down!

live for sb/sth  phr. v. to consider someone or something to be the most important thing in your life: She lives for her children.

live off sb/sth  phr. v. to get your food or money...
from someone or something other than a job: He’s living off money from his investments.

**live on** (*live on sth*) to have a particular amount of money to buy food and other necessary things: I don’t know how he can live on $600 a month.

1. **live on** (*live on sth*) to eat a lot of a particular kind of food: These animals live on insects.
2. **live through** (*live through sth*) to experience difficult or dangerous conditions and continue living: Don’t expect to live through the war.
3. **live together** (*live together*) to live with another person in a sexual relationship without being married: Charles could never live up to his father’s expectations.
4. **live up to** (*live up to sth*) to experience difficult or dangerous conditions and continue living: Sometimes I want to give up city living and move to the country.
5. **lived** (*lived*) 1. not dead or artificial
6. **living** (*living*) 1. [only before noun] alive now

**living things** (=animals and plants).

**living room** (*living room*) the main room in a house, where you relax, watch television, etc.

**living will** (*living will*) a document that explains what legal and medical decisions should be made for you if you are too sick to make them yourself.

**lizard** (*lizard*) 1. a reptile that has rough skin, four short legs, and a long tail.
2. **lama** (*lama*) 1. a large South American animal with thick hair like wool and a long neck.

**load** (*load*) 1. a large quantity of something that is carried by a person, a vehicle, etc.
2. **load up** to put a load of something on or into a vehicle or container: They loaded their luggage into the car.
3. **the loaded gun** (=a gun that is loaded with bullets or powder)
4. **loaded** (*loaded*) 1. containing bullets or powder: an loaded gun
5. **loaded down with** to carry too many things or do too much work: Fanny was loaded down with work.

**loaded truck** (*loaded truck*) a truck carrying a load of something: a loaded truck

**liver** (*liver*) 1. an organ in your body that cleans your blood → see picture at organ
2. **the liver** (*the liver*) a large organ in your body that cleans your blood: The liver acts as a filter and removes waste products from the blood.

**livelier** (*livelier*) a more lively or exciting version of a word: a livelier version of the story

**liveliness** (*liveliness*) the state of being lively or full of energy and activity: a lively debate → liveliness

**live** (*live*) 1. if something is broadcast live, it is broadcast on television or radio as it actually happens: The pictures were broadcast live across the world.
2. performing in front of people: The band is playing live in Houston this week.
3. *live* (*live*) 1. very active and cheerful: very lively
2. very exciting and interesting: a lively debate

**live off** (*live off sth*) to make something without being married: Tim’s living with a girl he met in college.

**living language** (*living language*) a language that is currently spoken and used by people: metalanguage

**load** (*load*) 1. a large quantity of something that is carried by a person or a machine: a load of wood
2. a large南路 quantity of something that is carried by a person or a machine: a load of wood
3. a large amount or number of something: a load of laundry
4. **load** (*load*) 1. a large quantity of something that is carried by a person or a machine: a load of wood
5. a large South American animal with thick hair like wool and a long neck.

**living** (*living*) 1. [only before noun] alive now

**living room** (*living room*) the main room in a house, where you relax, watch television, etc.
loaf

4 loaded question a question that is unfair because it makes you give a particular answer. 5 loaded with sth full of a particular quality, or containing a lot of something: a cake loaded with nuts

loaf /'louf/ n. (plural loaves /'louvz/) [C] bread that is shaped and baked in one large piece; a loaf of bread [Origin: Old English hlaf] → see picture at BREAD

loafer /'loufe/ n. [C] (trademark) a flat leather shoe without laces

loan /'louan/ n. 1 [C] an amount of money that you borrow from a bank: We'll take out a loan to buy the car. I'll be paying off the loan for at least five years. 2 on loan being borrowed: The book is on loan from the library. 3 (singular) the act of lending something [Origin: 1100—1200 Old Norse lan]

loan vb. [T] to lend someone something, especially money: Can you loan me $20 until Friday?

loan shark n. [C] (disapproving) someone who lends money to people and charges a very high rate of interest

loath /'louθ/ v. be loath to do sth (formal) to be unwilling to do something

loathsome /'louθsəm/ n. (louθ-/) adj. (formal) very unpleasant or disgusting

loaves /'louvz/ n. the plural of LOAF

lob /ləb/ v. (lobbed, lobbing) [T] to throw or hit a ball so that it moves slowly in a high curve

lobby /'ləbɪ/ n. (plural lobbies) [C] 1 a large hall inside the entrance of a building: waiting in the hotel lobby. 2 a group of people who try to persuade the government to change or approve a particular law: the environmental lobby [Origin: 1500—1600 Medieval Latin lobium "covered way for walking"]

lobby vb. [T] to try to persuade the government to change or approve a particular law; a group lobbying for/against the law

lobbying /lo'biŋ/ n. [U] POLITICS the activity of trying to persuade someone with political power to change a law so that it is more favorable to a particular group of people

lobbyist /'ləbiʃt/ n. [C] POLITICS someone whose paid job involves trying to persuade people with political power to change a law so that it is more favorable to the group of people that he or she represents

lobe /ˈlou/ n. [C] your earlobe

lobster /ˈlʌbstər/ n. [C,U] an ocean animal with eight legs, a shell, and two large claws, or the meat of this animal

lobbying for/against the law an interest group trying to persuade the government to change or approve a particular law

lobbying /ˈlʌbɪŋ/ n. [U] the activity of trying to persuade someone with political power to change or persuade a particular government to change or approve a particular law

lobbyist /ˈlʌbɪst/ n. [C] a person whose paid job involves trying to persuade people with political power to change a law so that it is more favorable to a particular group of people
in areas where there are a lot of people. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of locare “to place,” from locus]

**location** /loʊˈkərən/ n. 1 [C] a particular place or position: His apartment is in a really good location. 2 [C] a map showing the location of the school. The climate of an area partly depends on its geographical location.

**lock** /lɑk/ v. 1 [T] to be fastened with a lock, or to fasten something with a lock: Unlock the door when you leave. 2 lock sb up/away/in etc. to put someone in prison. 3 lock sth up/away/in to prevent someone from leaving a place by locking the door. 4 lock sb out to prevent someone from entering a place by locking the door. 5 lock up 1 [informal] lock sb up to put someone in prison. 2 lock into sth to become set in one position and be unable to move: The brakes locked and we skidded.

**lock** /rɑk/ n. 1 [C] a small round box in which you put a picture of someone who makes and repairs locks.

**lock-et** /lɑkˈɪt/ n. [C] a piece of jewelry like a small round box in which you put a picture of someone, worn on a chain around your neck.

**lock-in** /lɑkˈɪn/ v. [T] to make an official record of events, facts, etc., especially on a ship or airplane. 2 [IT] to cut down trees.

**lock-off** /lɑkˈɑf/ v. it to stop using a computer or computer system by typing (TYPE) a special word.

**lock-on** /lɑkˈɑn/ v. it to start using a computer or computer system by typing (TYPE) a special word.

**lock-up** /lɑkˈʌp/ n. 1 [C] a small cupboard with a lock where you leave books, clothes, etc., especially at school or when you are playing sports.

**log cabin** n. [C] a small house made of logs.
loggerheads

log·ger·heads /ˈlɒɡəˌhɛdz, ˈlɑː/ n [C] to disagree very strongly with someone: [Oriigen: 1800—1900 loggerhead “stupid person, large head, type of heavy tool” (16—20 centuries), from logger “block of wood” (16—18 centuries) + head]

log·ging /ˈlɑːɡɪŋ, ˈlɑː/ n [U] the industry of cutting down trees for wood, paper, etc.

log·ic /ˈlɑːжɪk (AC) n [U] 1 a set of sensible and correct reasons: There is no logic in releasing criminals just because the prisons are crowded. | The logic behind that statement is faulty. 2 the science or study of thinking carefully about something, using formal methods: Logic was invented by the ancient Greeks over 3,000 years ago. [Oriigen: 1300—1400 French logique, from Latin logica, from Greek logos “speech, word, reason”]

log·i·cal /ˈlɑːжɪkəl (AC) adj 1 seeming reasonable and sensible (ANT illogical): It’s the logical place to build a new supermarket. | Is there a logical explanation for this unusual weather? 2 based on the rules of logic: a logical conclusion | Finding a new scientific theory is a creative act, not a process of logical analysis. —logically adv.

lo·gi·cian /ˌlɑːжɪˈkjæn (AC) n [C] someone who studies or is skilled in logic: This is a problem that has puzzled logicians for centuries.

lo·gis·tics /ˌlɑːжɪsˈtɪks, ˈlɑː- n the logistics of sth the practical organizing that is needed to make a complicated plan or activity successful —logistical adj —logistically adv.

log·jam /ˈlɑːɡdʒəm, ˈlɑː- n [C] a lot of problems or other things that are preventing something from being done: a logjam of work

lo·go /ˈlɑːɡoʊ/ n (plural logos) [C] a small design that is the official sign of a company or organization

loin·cloth /ˈloɪnklɒθ/ n [C] a piece of cloth that men in some hot countries wear around their waist

loins /ˈloɪnz/ n (plural) (literary) the part of the body below your waist where the sexual organs are

lo·ti·ter /ˈloʊtər/ v [I] to stand in a public place without having a reason to be there

loll /lɒl/ v [I] 1 to sit or lie in a lazy or relaxed way: We spent the afternoon lolling around on the beach. 2 if someone’s head or tongue lollis, it hangs down

lol·li·pop /ˈlɒliˌpɒp, ˈlɒl-/ n [C] a hard candy on the end of a stick

lon·er /ˈloʊnər/ n [C] someone who wants to be alone or who has no friends

lon·some /ˈloʊnsməʊn adj LONELY

long /lɒŋ/ adj 1 MEASUREMENT measuring a great length, distance, or time (ANT short): long hair | There was a long line at the bank. | The meeting was too long. | It takes a long time to drive to work. 2 PARTICULAR LENGTH having a particular length: The snake was at least three feet long. 3 TIME continuing for a particular amount of time: How long is the movie? | O’Keeffe lived long enough to see her artwork become successful.

—lengthy —continuing for a long time, especially so that you have to wait before you can do something: Finding the right job can be a lengthy process.

long·run·ning —use this about arguments, battles, events, or performances: The two families have been involved in a long-running argument over land.

last·ing —strong enough to continue for a long time: They formed a lasting friendship when they were in college.

pro·long·ed —continuing for much longer than people expected: He was absent from school for prolonged periods.

long·winded —too long and using too many words; in a way that is boring or confusing: a long-winded explanation

in·termin·able —much too long in a way that is extremely boring: The movie was interminable, and I couldn’t wait till it ended.

seem·ing long seeming too long in time or distance because you are tired, bored, etc.: It’s been a long day.

long·hours a large amount of time: She spent long hours working at the computer.

book/list/name etc. a long book, list, etc. has a lot of pages, details, etc.

long·week·end three days, including Saturday and Sunday, when you do not have to go to work or school.

in· the long run when something is finished, or at a later time: All our hard work will be worth it in the long run.

Clo·thes covering all of your arms or legs (ANT short): a long skirt | a long-sleeved shirt [Origin: Old English long, lang]

—long adj 1 for a long time: Have you been waiting long? 2 long before/after for a long time before or after a particular time or event: The farm was sold long before you were born. 3 for a long time: Have you known the Garretts for very long? 4 as long as if: You can go, as long as you’re back by four o’clock. 5 no longer also not any longer used in order to show that something happened in the past, but does not happen now: Mr. Allen no longer works for the company. 6 so long (spoken) goodbye | 7 before long soon: It will be Christmas before long.
long\^3 vb [I] (informal) to want something very much: The children longed to get outside.

long-distance adj [only before noun] 1 a long-distance telephone call is to a place that is far away (not local) 2 traveling, running, etc. between two places that are far away from each other: long-distance flights —long-distance adv

long division n [C] MATH a method of dividing one large number by another large number

long-drawn-out adj [only before noun] continuing for a longer time than is necessary: a long-drawn-out discussion

longevity /lɔn'ジvətI, lɔn-tI n [U] (formal) long life

long-hand /lɔn'hænd/ n [U] writing full words by hand rather than using a machine such as a computer

long-ing /lɔŋ'جير/ n [singular, U] a strong feeling of wanting someone or something very much: a longing for peace —longing adj —longingly adv

longitude /lɔŋ'tId/ n [C] U a position on the Earth measured in degrees east or west of an imaginary line from the top of the Earth to the bottom: [origin: 1300—1400 Latin *longitudo* “length,” from *longus* “long”] —longitudinal /lɔŋ'tIduN-AL/ adj ➔ compare Latitude ➔ see picture of GLOBE

long johns n [plural] (informal) warm underwear that covers your legs

long jump n [U] a sport in which you jump as far as possible

long-lasting adj continuing for a long time: hopes for a long-lasting peace in the region | long-lasting batteries

long-lived /lɔŋ'livd/ adj living or existing for a long time

long-lost adj [only before noun] lost or not seen for a long time: a long-lost friend

long-range adj [usually before noun] 1 relating to a time that continues far into the future: long-range development plans 2 covering a long distance: a long-range missile

long-running adj [usually before noun] having existed or happened for a long time: a long-running TV show

longshoreman /lɔŋ'shɔrmAn, lɔŋ'shɔrmAn/ n (plural longshoremen) [C] someone whose job is to load and unload ships

long shot n [C usually singular] (informal) 1 someone or something with very little chance of success: It’s a long shot, but I may as well apply. 2 not by a long shot not at all, or not nearly: This isn’t over, not by a long shot.

long-standing adj having continued or existed for a long time: a long-standing agreement between the two countries

long-suffering adj [usually before noun] patient in spite of problems or unhappiness

long-term adj continuing for a long period of time into the future ➔ short-term: The long-term effects of the drug are not known. ➔ in the long/short term at term

long-time /lɔŋ'tIml/ adj [only before noun] having existed for a long time, or having had a particular position for a long time: a long-time friend of the family | long-time residents of Tokama Park

long-winded adj continuing to talk for too long in a way that is boring: a long-winded speech

look /luk/ vb 1 [I] to turn your eyes toward something so that you can see it: I didn’t see it. I wasn’t looking. | “I have to go,” Mel said, looking at his watch.

look-1 /lUk/ vb 1 [I] to make or become very good: The cake looked really good

look-2 /lUk/ vb 1 [I] to study carefully: I looked at the map

look-out /lUk/-ot/ vb [I] to look carefully: The children gaped at her.

look-up /lUk/-up/ vb [I] to search something in a dictionary or thesaurus: I looked up the word.

look over /lUk/-ar/ vb [I] to examine something very carefully: I look over the car

look through /lUk/-thrU/ vb [I] to read through a book: I look through the newspaper

lookafter /lUk/-afTer/ vb [I] to care for someone who needs help: She looked after her sick brother

look back /lUk/-bæk/ vb [I] to think about a period of your life: I look back on my school days with fondness

look forward /lUk/-fSent/ vb [I] to think about the future with happiness: I look forward to my vacation

look out /lUk/-ot/ vb 1 [I] to watch carefully and be ready for danger: Look out for that car

looked at /lUk/-at/ vb 1 [I] to see something with your eyes: I looked at the picture

looked over /lUk/-ar/ vb 1 [I] to examine something carefully: I looked over the car

looked through /lUk/-thrU/ vb 1 [I] to read through something: I looked through the newspaper

long-term effects of the drag are not known. ➔ in the long/short term at term

USAGE

You look at a picture, person, thing, etc. because you want to: She was looking at some old photographs.

You see something without planning to: I saw two men running out of the building.

You watch TV, a movie, a game, or something that happens for a period of time: He’s watching the baseball game. | The kids are watching TV.

You can also say that you saw a movie, a program, etc., but you cannot say “see television”: I saw a really good movie last night.

THESAURUS

glance – to look at someone or something for a short time and then look quickly away: Kevin glanced at the clock

peek/peep – to quickly look at something, especially something you are not supposed to see: I peeked through the curtains, trying to see if they were home.

peer – to look very carefully, especially because you cannot see something well: Hansen peered through the windshield at the street signs.

stare – to look at someone or something for a long time, especially without realizing that you are doing it: He stood staring out into the street.

gaze – to look at someone or something for a long time, often without realizing that you are doing it: Helen gazed out the window at the shimmering water.

gape – to look at something for a long time, usually with your mouth open, because you are very shocked or surprised: She backed away as the children gaped at her.

regard (formal) – to look at someone or something, especially in a particular way: He regarded her steadily.

search – to look carefully for something: We searched the whole house for the keys.

try to find sb/sth – to look for someone or something
look

something, especially when this is difficult: He’s been trying to find a job for several months.

hunt for sb/sth – to look in a lot of places for someone or something: I always seem to be hunting for my keys.

seek (formal) – to try to find someone or something: The new graduates are seeking employment.

go through sth – to examine something very thoroughly when looking for something: Security officers went through our bags.

have a look for sb/sth (spoken) – to look quickly for someone or something: I think I put it in the kitchen drawer, I’ll take a look.

3 [linking verb] to seem to be something, especially by having a particular appearance: You look nice/good in that dress. | He looks like he hasn’t slept for days. | Gina and Ron looked very happy.

look around

next year.

in the future:

Paul helps look after his two younger

something:

look at

phr.v. to think about something that happened in the past: Looking back, is my mistake.

look down on

about something that happened in the past: back, is my mistake.

look for sb/sth phr.v. 1 to try to find a particular type of thing or person that you need or want: How long have you been looking for a job? 2 be looking for trouble/a fight (informal) to be behaving in a way that makes it likely that problems or a fight will happen

look forward to sth phr.v. to be excited and happy about something that is going to happen: We’re really looking forward to skiing in Tahoe.

look into sth phr.v. to try to find out the truth about something: The FBI will look into the cause of the fire.

look on phr.v. 1 to watch something, without being involved in it: Children ran through the playground as their mothers looked on. 2 look on/upon sth to think about something in a particular way: My family looks on divorce as a sin.

look out to pay attention to what is happening around you: Look out! There’s a car coming.

look at sth/sth ↔ over phr.v. 1 to examine something or someone quickly: Can you look over my résumé before I send it? 2 look through phr.v. 1 look through sth to look for something in a pile of papers, a drawer, someone’s pockets, etc.: I found her looking through my old letters. 2 look right through sb to pretend that you have not seen someone

look up phr.v. 1 if a situation is looking up, it is becoming better: Things are looking up for me. 2 look sth ↔ up to try to find information in a book, on a computer, etc.: If you don’t know the word, look it up. 3 look sb ↔ up to visit someone you know, especially when you go to the place where s/he lives for another reason: Don’t forget to look up my parents when you’re in Boston.

look up to sb/phr.v. to admire and respect someone: Everybody looks up to him.

look2 n. 1 [C usually singular] an act of looking at something: Let me take/have a look at that map again. 2 [C] an expression that you make with your eyes or face to show how you feel: She gave me an angry look. 3 [C] the appearance of someone or something: I don’t like the look of that bruisé – maybe you should see a doctor. 4 looks [plural] how attractive someone is: He’s got his father’s good looks.

look-a-like /luk-ə-liːk/ n. [C] (informal) someone who looks very similar to someone else, especially someone famous: a Madonna lookalike

look-out /lʊk-əʊt/ n. 1 be on the lookout (for sb/sth) to continuously watch a place or pay attention to a situation because you are looking for someone or something: Be on the lookout for snakes. 2 [C] someone whose duty is to watch carefully for danger, or the place where s/he does this

look1 /lʊk/ v. 1 to appear as a large unclear threatening shape: The mountain loomed in front of us. 2 if a problem or difficult situation looms, it is likely to happen soon: The report warns that a crisis in the airline industry is looming.

look large to seem important, worrying, and difficult to

look something

large

to look

overs

looking for

someone

look

around

look

after

sth

look

out

look

at

sth

look

for

sth/sth

look

into

look

on

look

out

look

up

look

a-like

look

out

look

large
avoid: Fear of failure loomed large in his mind.

loom² n. [C] a frame or machine used for weaving cloth

loony /ˈluːni/ adj. (informal) extremely silly or crazy

loop² /ləʊp/ n. 1 [C] a shape like a curve or a circle, or a line, piece of wire, string, etc. that has this shape: belt loops (= cloth loops used for holding a belt on pants) 2 be out of the loop to not be part of a group of people that has information and makes decisions about something

loose² /lʊs/ v. [T] to make a loop, or to make something into a loop

loop-hole /ˈluːp.həʊl/ n. [C] a small mistake in a law or rule that makes it possible to legally avoid doing what the law says: tax loopholes

loose³ /lʊs/ adj.
1 NOT FIRMLY ATTACHED not firmly attached to something: a loose screw The buttons on my shirt are coming loose.
2 NOT TIED/FASTENED not tied or fastened very tightly: My shoe laces are loose.
3 CLOTHES loose clothes are big and do not fit tightly on your body (SYN baggy)
4 NOT CONTROLLED free from being controlled in a CAGE, prison, or institution: Two of the prisoners broke loose from the guards. Don’t let your dog loose on the beach.
5 not exact: a loose translation/interpretation
6 loose ends parts of something such as work or an agreement that have not yet been completed: I have to tie up a few loose ends before we go away.
7 loose cannon someone who cannot be trusted because s/he says or does things you do not want him/her to do.
8 NOT MORAL (old-fashioned) behaving in a way that is considered to be sexually immoral: The film portrayed her as a loose woman. [ORIGIN: 1100—1200 Old Norse lauss] —loosely adv.: A towel was loosely wrapped around his neck.

loose⁴ n. on the loose if a criminal is on the loose, s/he has escaped from prison

loose-leaf adj. [only before noun] having pages that can be put in or taken out easily: a loose-leaf notebook

loosen /ˈluːzn/ v. [I,T] to become less tight or less firmly attached to something, or to make something do this: He loosened his tie. The screws in the shelf had loosened.

loosen /ˈluːzn/ v. [I,T] to become more relaxed and feel less worried, or to make someone feel this way: Claire loosened up after she’d had a drink. 2 if your muscles loosen up, or if you loosen them up, they stop feeling stiff

loot² /lʊt/ v. [I,T] to steal things, especially from stores that have been damaged in a war or RIOT: Businesses were looted and burned in the riot.

—looting n. [U] —looter n. [C]

loot³ n. [U] goods that are stolen by thieves or taken by soldiers who have won a battle

loaf /ləʊf/ v. (lopped. lopping) [T] also lope off to cut part of something off

lope /ˈluːp/ v. [I] (literary) to run easily using long steps

loose-ends /ˈluːs.es/ adj. having one side that is heavier, larger, or lower than the other side: a lopsided smile

loquacious /ˈluː.kwə.ʃəs/ adj. (formal) a loquacious person likes to talk a lot, sometimes too much —loquaciousness also loquacity /ˈluː.kwə.sə.tɪs/ n. [U]

Lord /lɔːd/ n. [C] 1 also the Lord a title used for God or Jesus Christ 2 good/oh/my Lord! (spoken) said when you are surprised, worried, or angry

lore /ˈlɔr/ n. [U] knowledge and TRADITIONS that people learn from other people rather than from books

lose /lʊz/ v. (past tense and past participle lost /ˈlɒst/, present participle losing)

1 NOT FIND [T] to be unable to find someone or something: Danny’s always losing his keys.

2 NOT HAVE [I] to stop having something important that you need: Michelle lost her job. Anna’s family lost everything in the war.

3 NOT WIN [I,T] to not win a game, argument, war, etc.: We lost to the Red Sox 5–0. | Sanders lost the election by 371 votes.

4 HAVE LESS [T] to have less of something than before: I need to lose weight. She’s lost a lot of blood.

5 lose your sight/memory/voice etc. to stop being able to see, remember things, talk, etc.

6 STOP HAVING A QUALITY [T] to no longer have a particular quality, belief, attitude, etc.: The kids were losing interest in the game. | Jake lost his temper/cool (=became angry) and started shouting. | He lost control of the car and drove into a ditch.

7 lose an arm/leg etc. to have a serious injury in which your arm, leg, etc. is cut off

8 lose your balance to become unsteady, especially so that you fall

9 lose your husband/mother/other etc. if you lose your husband, mother, etc., s/he dies: Michael lost his wife to cancer. | Janet lost the baby (=the baby died before being born).

10 lose your life to die: 5,000 soldiers lost their lives.

11 WASTE [T] to waste time or opportunities: Pam
loser

lost no time in finding a new boyfriend. | You lost your chance! 12 lose sb (informal) to confuse someone when explaining something to him/her: You’ve lost me. Can you repeat that?

13 have nothing to lose if you have nothing to lose, it is worth taking a risk because you cannot make your situation any worse: You might as well apply for the job – you’ve got nothing to lose.

14 lose touch (with sb/sth) a) to not speak to, see, or write to someone for so long that you do not know where s/he is: I’ve lost touch with all my high school friends. b) to not know the most recent information about a particular place, situation, event, etc.: He’s lost touch with his Mexican culture.

15 lose it (spoken) a) to suddenly start shouting, laughing, or crying a lot because you think something is very bad, funny, or wrong: When he started criticizing me again, I just completely lost it. b) to become crazy

16 lose your mind (informal) to go crazy or to stop behaving sensibly: What are you doing on the roof?

17 lose sight of sth to forget about the most important part of something you are doing: We can’t lose sight of our goals.

18 lose your touch to stop having a special ability or skill

19 lose heart to stop having a special ability or skill

20 lose touch to stop having a special ability or skill

21 lose your appetite to not feel like eating something important such as a job because someone else gets it: He lost out on a scholarship because his grades were low. [Origin: Old English losian “to destroy or be destroyed, to lose”]

loser /'luzəl/ n. [C] 1 someone who does not win: a bad/sore loser (someone who becomes too upset when s/he loses) 2 informal, (disapproving) someone who is never successful in life, work, or society: Pam’s boyfriend is such a loser!

loss /lɒs/ n. [C,U] the fact of not having something any longer, or the action of losing something: weight loss | the loss of innocence | job losses

2 [C,U] ECONOMICS money that has been lost by a company, government, person, etc.: The auto industry reported losses of $10 million last year. 3 [C] an occasion when you do not win a game: a record of 3 wins and 4 losses so far this season 4 [C,U] the death of someone: Troops suffered heavy losses (=many deaths) in the first battle. 5 [singular, U] the sadness you feel or disadvantage you have because someone or something leaves: She felt a great sense of loss when her son left home. 6 be at a loss to not know what you should do or say: I’m at a loss to explain what happened. 7 it’s sb’s loss (spoken) said when you think someone is stupid for not taking a good opportunity: Well, if he doesn’t want to come, it’s his loss.

lost /lɒst/ adj 1 not knowing where you are or how to find your way: We got lost driving around the city.

lost! /lɒst/ adj 1 not knowing where you are or how to find your way: We got lost driving around the city.

USAGE
Use lost in order to describe something that someone cannot find, or someone who does not know where s/he is: a lost ball | We took a wrong turn and got lost.

Use missing in order to describe someone or something you have been looking for, especially when the situation is serious: We’re still trying to locate the missing money. I searched the two missing boys.

lost² v the past tense and past participle of lose

lost-and-found n. [singular] an office used for keeping things that people have lost until their owners can get them

lot /lɒt/ n. 1 a lot also lots (informal) a) a large amount, quantity, or number of something: A lot of people at work have the flu. | Mrs. Ruiz has lots of money. 2 a lot of times (usually or often) we just sat and talked. b) much: You’ll get there a lot quicker if you drive. 2 have a lot on your mind to have many problems you are thinking about 3 a lot of people are thinking about 3 [C] an area of land used especially for building on ➔ parking lot

a lot of, much, many
In negative sentences, you can use much or many instead of a lot of.

Much is used with uncountable nouns: We never had much money.

Many is used with plural noun forms: There weren’t many women musicians in those days.

A lot of can be used with both types of noun: I don’t have a lot of time. | She doesn’t have a lot of friends.
loud·speak·er n. [C,U] a liquid mixture that you put on your skin in order to make it soft or to protect it: hand lotion [Old English: 1300—1400 Latin lotio “act of washing”; from lavare “to wash”]

lot·tery /ˈlɔtəri/ n. (plural lotteries) [C] a game of chance in which people buy tickets in order to try to win a lot of money: Maybe I’ll win the lottery.

loud⁴ /laʊd/ adj. 1 making a lot of noise [ANT] quiet, soft: The TV’s too loud!

LOUDER, LOUDEST

noisy – making a lot of noise, or full of noise: a classroom full of noisy kids | a noisy bar
rowdy – behaving in a noisy and uncontrolled way: rowdy football fans
thunderous – extremely loud: thunderous applause
deafening – very loud, so that you cannot hear anything else: a deafening roar
ear-splitting – painfully loud: The Saints scored and the crowd erupted in an ear-splitting din.
shrill – a shrill sound is high and unpleasant: a shrill voice
raucous – a raucous voice or noise is very loud and unpleasant: a raucous laugh
resounding – a resounding noise is loud and clear and seems to continue for a few seconds: a resounding cheer
sonorous (formal) – having a deep pleasantly loud sound: the singer’s sonorous voice ➔ QUIET³

2 (disapproving) loud clothes are too brightly colored [Origin: Old English hlud] — loudly adv.

loud⁵ adv. loudly: Can you talk a little louder, please? ➔ out loud at OUI³

loud-mouth n. [C] (disapproving) someone who talks too much, too loudly, and often in an offensive way — loud-mouthed adj.

loud-speak·er /ˈlaʊdˌspəkər/ n. [C] a piece of equipment that makes messages loud enough to be heard in a public place

lounge¹ /ˈlaʊndʒ/ n. [C] a room in a public building where people can relax, sit down, or drink: We were watching TV in the student lounge.

lounge² v. [I] to stand or sit in a lazy way: We were lounging by the pool.

louse¹ /laʊz/ n. (plural lice /laɪs/) [C] a very small insect that lives on the skin and hair of animals and people

louse² v. louse sth ↔ up phr. v. to make a mistake or do something badly, especially so that it affects other people: I don’t want to louse things up in our relationship.

lousy /ˈlaʊzli/ adj. (informal) very bad: What lousy weather! | I’m still feeling pretty lousy (feel feeling ill).

LOUSIER, LOUSIEST

bad, awful, terrible, horrible, horrendous, atrocious, abysmal ➔ BAD³

lov·a·ble /ˈlaʊvəbəl/ adj. easy to love: a lovable child

love¹ /ˈlaʊv/ v. [T] 1 to care very much about someone, especially a member of your family or a close friend: It’s incredible how much she loves those two kids.

THE SAURUS

If you are infatuated with someone, you have unreasonably strong feelings of love for him/her. If you have a crush on someone, you have a strong feeling of love for him/her, but it usually only continues for a short time: Carrie has a crush on her brother’s best friend. If you are crazy about someone, you love him/her very much, especially in a way that you cannot control. If you are devoted to someone, you love him/her and are loyal to him/her: He has always been devoted to his wife. If you are devoted to someone, you love him/her very much and show this by your actions: They absolutely dote on their little boy. If you adore someone, you love him/her very much and are proud of him/her: She adores her grandchildren. ➔ HATE³

2 to have a strong feeling of caring for and liking someone, combined with sexual attraction: I love you, Betty. | Tom was the only man she had ever really loved. 3 to like something very much, or enjoy doing something very much: Tom loves to read. | I love being out in the woods. | Mom really loved her new dress.

THE SAURUS

enjoy, like, relish ➔ ENJOY

love² n. 1 [U] a strong romantic feeling for someone: He is in love with Laura. They fell in love. | It was love at first sight. 2 [U] the strong feeling of caring very much about someone or something: a mother’s love for her child. 3 [C-U] something that you like very much, or that you enjoy doing very much: his love of music. 4 [C] someone whom you have romantic feelings about: Mike was my first love. 5 make love (to/with sb) to have sex with someone you love 6 love/lots of love/all my love (informal) written at the end of a letter to a friend, parent, husband, etc.: Take care. Lots of love, Dad.

love·affair n. [C] a romantic sexual relationship: a secret love affair

love·ly /ˈlaʊvli/ adj. very nice, beautiful, or enjoyable: Thank you for a lovely evening.

lov·er /ˈlaʊvər/ n. [C] a sexual partner, usually someone whom you are not married to: His wife
love seat

had many lovers. | a pair of young lovers 2 someone who enjoys something very much: music lovers

love seat n [C] a small sofa for two people

love-sick /ˈlaʊv-sɪk/ adj sad because the person you love is not with you or does not love you

loving /ˈloʊvɪŋ/ adj very caring: a wonderful, loving husband

low /ˈloʊ/ adj 1 not high, or not far above the ground (ANT: high): Move the toots onto a lower shelf. | a low ceiling | low clouds 2 small in degree or amount (ANT: high): low temperatures | Their profits were lower than expected. 3, or below an acceptable standard (ANT: high): a low grade in math | a low opinion of his work 4 if a supply is low, you have used almost all of it: We’re running/ getting low on gas. 5 unhappy: I’ve been feeling pretty low since he left.

low·ly /ˈloʊli/ adv (disapproving) low, you have used almost all of it: We’re running/ getting low on gas. 5 unhappy: I’ve been feeling pretty low since he left.

SYN lower

low·er /ˈloʊər/ adj 1 not high, or not far above the ground (ANT: high): The helicopters seemed to be flying very low.

low·ly /ˈloʊli/ adv (disapproving) low, you have used almost all of it: We’re running/ getting low on gas. 5 unhappy: I’ve been feeling pretty low since he left.

low·er·case /ˈloʊərˌkeɪs/ n [U] letters written in their small form, such as a b, c, etc. (ANT: upper-case)

lower·class n the lower class SOCIAL SCIENCE the group of people in society who have less money, power, or education than anyone else.

lower·class adj: a lower-class family

lower·court n [C] LAW any court whose decisions can be considered and changed by a higher court (ANT: inferior court ➔ superior court

lowest common de·nominator n [C,U] MATH the smallest number that the denominators (=bottom numbers) of a group of fractions can be divided into exactly

low·fat adj low-fat food has very little fat: low-fat milk | a low-fat diet

low·key adj not intended to attract a lot of attention: The reception was very low-key.

low·lands /ˈloʊəlændz/ n [plural] EARTH SCIENCES an area of land that is lower than the land around it: highlands: the Bolivian lowlands — lowland adj: (only before noun): a tropical lowland rainforest — lowlander n. [C]

low·life n [C] (informal) someone who is involved in crime or who is bad —low-life adj

low·ly /ˈloʊli/ adj in rank or importance

low·lying adj 1 low-lying land is not much higher than the level of the ocean 2 not very high: low-lying fog

low·pressure n [U] EARTH SCIENCES a large area in the sky where there is low air pressure, which usually causes wet weather

low·tide n [C,U] EARTH SCIENCES the time when the ocean is at its lowest level (ANT: high tide ➔ see picture at tide)

loyal /ˈlɔɪəl/ adj always supporting a particular person, set of beliefs, or country (ANT: disloyal): a loyal friend | The army has remained loyal to the government. (ORIGIN: 1300–1600 Old French leial, from Latin legalis, from lex “law”)

loyal·ist /ˈlɔɪəlist/ n [C] 1 someone who continues to support a government or country when a lot of people want to change it; 2 loyalist HISTORY an American who supported the British during the Revolutionary War

loyal·ity /ˈlɔɪələti/ n (plural loyalties) 1 [U] the quality of being loyal to a particular person, set of beliefs, or country: The company demands loyalty from its workers. 2 [C usually plural] a feeling of wanting to help and encourage someone or something: political loyalties

loz·enge /ˈloʊzəndʒ/ n. [C] a small candy that has medicine in it

LSAT /ˈlæt/ n. [C] (trademark) Law School Admission Test an examination taken by students
who have completed a first degree and want to go to law school. 

LSD n. [U] an illegal drug that makes people have hallucinations. 

lube /luːb/ v. [T] (informal) to lubricate the parts of a car’s engine. 

lu-bri-cant /luˈbri,kænt/ n. [C/U] a substance such as oil that is used on things that rub together, making them move more smoothly and easily. 


lu-cid /ˈluːsɪd/ adj. 1 clearly expressed and easy to understand: a lucid speech. 2 able to think clearly and understand what is happening around you: He was rarely lucid during his long illness. 

lucky /ˈlʌki/ adj. /lukˈki/ adv. /lukˈki/ n. [U] 1 success or something good that happens by chance: Have you had any luck finding a new roommate? | Wish me luck! | Good luck with your interview! 

USAGE 

You can use have with luck only when luck has something before it such as “bad,” “good,” or “any.” He’s had a lot of bad luck recently. Or you can use be with lucky. She’s lucky to be alive. You cannot say you “have luck to do something.” 

2 the way in which good or bad things happen to people by chance: I’ve had nothing but good/had luck since moving here. 3 be in luck/be out of luck to get or not get something that you want: You’re in luck – there’s one ticket left! 4 just my luck (spoken) said when you are disappointed but not surprised that something bad has happened: Just my luck! The guys just left. 5 better luck next time (spoken) said when you hope that someone will be more successful the next time s/he tries to do something: [Origin: 1400–1500 Middle Dutch luk] → tough/tough luck at tough
tough

luck2 v. luck out abbr. v. (informal) to be lucky: I lucked out and got an A. 

lucky /ˈlʌki/ adj. (comparative luckier, superlative luckiest) 1 having good luck: not unlucky: He’s lucky to be alive. | “I just got the last bus.” “That was lucky!” | see USAGE box at luck

USAGE 

fortunate lucky; It was fortunate that no one was injured in the accident. I a fortunate coincidence fortutous (formal) lucky and happening by chance: He made a fortutous discovery. miraculous extremely lucky, especially because you would never have expected something bad to happen to you: The woman had a miraculous escape after her car overturned on the freeway. auspicious (formal) an auspicious moment or start makes people feel hopeful that good things will happen: The candidate could not have hoped for a more auspicious start to an election campaign. 

2 bringing good luck: 7 is my lucky number. —luckily adv.: Luckily, no one was hurt. 

lu-cra-tive /ˈluːkrətɪv/ adj. (formal) making you earn a lot of money: lucrative business deals. 

ludicrous /ˈluːdɪkruːs/ adj. silly, wrong, and unreasonable (syn) ridiculous [Origin: 1600–1700 Latin ludicus “playful,” from ludus “play”]. 

lug /luːg/ v. (lugged, lugging) [T] (informal) to pull or carry something that is very heavy: We lugged our suitcases up to our room. 

THESAURUS 

carry, tote, cart, haul, schlep 

lug-gage /ˈluːɡɪdʒ/ n. [U] the bags, etc. carried by people who are traveling (syn) baggage: We had lost our luggage. 

GRAMMAR 

Luggage does not have a plural form. You can say some luggage, any luggage, or a piece of luggage: Do you have any more luggage? 

lu-gu-ri-ous /luːˈɡɜːriəs/ adj. (literary) very sad and serious. 

luk-e-warm /ˈluːkəwɔːrn/ adj. a liquid that is lukewarm is only slightly warm → HOT 2 not showing very much interest or excitement: His idea got only a lukewarm response from the committee. 

luky /ˈlʌki/ v. [T] 1 to make someone feel calm or sleepy: Singing softly, she lulled us to sleep. 2 to make someone feel so safe and confident that you can easily deceive him/her: She was lulled into believing that there was no danger. 

lull /ˈlʊl/ n. [C] a short period when there is less activity or noise than usual: a lull in the conversation. 

lul-la-by /ˈluːləˌbeɪ/ n. (plural lullabies) [C] a song that you sing to children in order to make them calm and sleepy [Origin: 1500–1600 from lulu, a sound used to make a child sleepy + by (as-vby-bvo)]. 

numb-er /ˈnʌmbər/ n. [U] trees that are cut down and used as wood for building. 

num-berr /ˈnʌmbər/ v. [I] to move in a slow awkward way, usually because you are heavy. 

num-berr-jack /ˈnʌmbərˌdʒæk/ n. [C] someone whose job it is to cut down trees for wood. 

num-ber-nary /ˈnʌmbərˌnəri/ n. (plural luminaries) [C] someone who is famous and respected because of his/her knowledge or skills.
luminous

lu-mi-nous /luˈmənəs/ adj. able to shine in the dark without being lit: *luminous paint*

lump1 /lʌmp/ n. 1 [C] a small piece of something solid that does not have a definite shape: a *lump of clay*

2 [C] a hard swollen area on someone’s skin or in his/her body. 3 a *lump in your throat* the tight feeling in your throat that happens when you want to cry

lump2 v. [T] to put two or more different people or things together and consider them as a single group: *Do you think I can lump these ideas into one paragraph?*

lump'sum n. [C] an amount of money given in a single payment

lumpy /ˈlʌmpi/ adj. (comparative *lumpier*; superlative *lumpiest*) having lumps and therefore not smooth: a *lumpy mattress*

lu-na-cy /ˈluːnəsi/ n. [U] actions or behavior that seem very stupid and unreasonable

lu-nar /ˈluːnər/ adj. relating to the moon: a *lunar eclipse*

lu-na-tic /ˈluːnətɪk/ n. [C] someone who behaves in a crazy, stupid, or very strange way [Origin: 1200–1300 Old French lunatique, from Late Latin lunaticus, from Latin luna “moon;” because people thought mental illness was caused by the moon] — *lunatic adj.*

lunch /lʌntʃ/ n. [C,U] a meal eaten in the middle of the day, or that time of day: *What do you want for lunch?*  |  *When do you usually eat lunch?*  |  *We've already had lunch.*  |  *I'll see you at lunch.*  |  *school lunches for children* [Origin: 1800–1900 lunchen]

**COLLOCATIONS**

*have/eat lunch*  |  to eat a particular food for lunch
*go out for lunch*  |  to go to eat lunch in a restaurant
*take sb out to lunch*  |  to take someone to a restaurant for lunch and pay the bill
*be at lunch*  |  to not be working because you are having lunch
*break for lunch*  |  to stop working in order to eat lunch
*(brown)* bag lunch  |  *(also)* sack lunch  |  food, for example a sandwich, that you take to work or school for *meal*

lunch·eon /ˈlʌntʃən/ n. [C,U] (formal) lunch

lunch·time /ˈlʌntʃtaɪm/ n. [C,U] the time in the middle of the day when people usually eat lunch: *Is it lunchtime yet?*  |  *I usually go for a walk at lunchtime.*

lunch /lʌŋ/ n. [C] **biology** one of two organs in your body that you use for breathing [Origin: Old English]

lunge /lʌŋg/ v. [I] to make a sudden forceful movement toward someone or something: *She suddenly lunged at me.* — *lunge* n. [C]

lunch1 /ˈlʌntʃ/ v. [I] to walk or move in an unsteady or uncontrolled way

lunch2 n. 1 [C] a sudden movement. 2 *leave sb in the lunch* to leave someone at a time when you should stay and help him/her

lure /lʊər/ v. [T] to persuade someone to do something by making it seem attractive, exciting, etc.: *Another company tried to lure him over by offering more money.*

lure2 n. 1 [C usually singular, U] something that attracts people, or the quality of being able to do this: *the lure of power and money* 2 [C] an object used in order to attract animals or fish so that they can be caught

lu·rid /ˈluːrid/ adj. (disapproving) a description, story, etc. that is lurid is deliberately shocking and involves sex or violence: *the lurid details of the murder* [Origin: 1600–1700 Latin luridus “pale yellow,” from luna “pale yellow”]

lurk /lɜrk/ v. [I] 1 to wait somewhere secretly, usually before doing something bad: *men lurking in the alley* 2 if you lurk in a chat room on the Internet, you read what other people are writing to each other, but you do not write any messages yourself

lus·cious /ˈluːʃəs/ adj. extremely good to eat: *luscious ripe strawberries* [Origin: 1300–1400 licentious (14–17 centuries), from delicious]

lush1 /lʊʃ/ adj. having lots of very green and
healthy plants or leaves: New Zealand is a country of lush green hills.

lushy /‘lusti/ adj (informal) someone who drinks too much alcohol

lust /lust/ n. [C] a very strong feeling of sexual desire, or a strong desire for something such as power or money: his lust for power

lust for/after sb/sth n. phr. v. 1 to have a strong feeling of sexual desire for someone 2 to want something very much, especially something you do not really need: Ever since I can remember, I’ve lusted for a Chevrolet Corvette.

lustily /‘lösti/ adv

lust·y /‘lusti/ adj (literary) strong and healthy (syn powerful): the lusty cry of a newborn baby —lustily adv

Lu·ther·an /‘luthərən/ adj. relating to the Protestant church that follows the ideas of Martin Luther —Lutheran n. [C]

lux·u·ri·ant /‘lʊskjuərənt/ adj. healthy and growing thickly and strongly

lux·u·ri·ate /‘lʊskjuərət/ v. luxuriate in in phr. v. to relax and enjoy the pleasure you feel: She luxuriated in the hot bath.

lux·u·ri·ous /‘lʊskjuərəs, lʊ‘skjuərəs/ adj. very comfortable, beautiful, and expensive: a luxurious hotel

lux·u·rious /‘lʊskjuərəs/ adj. from Latin luxuria “very great comfort and pleasure that one gets from expenses and luxuries”

Ly·cra /‘laɪkrə/ n. [sing, C] a stretchy fabric that is used especially for making tight-fitting sports clothes

Ly·ric /‘laɪrɪk/ adj. (literary) strange, frightening, and relating to death or injury: a macabre tale | macabre humor

Mac·a·bra·tivism /‘mækəbrətɪvɪzəm/ n. [C] a sweet white nut that grows on a tropical tree, or the tree that produces this nut

Mac·a·ca·bo·ma·chili·a /ˌmækəˈkæboʊmaˌkiliə/ n. [C] a chemical that makes your eyes and skin sting painfully, which some people carry to defend themselves

Mac·a·ca·bo·mas·sa /ˌmækəˈkæbəməˈsɑː/ n. [C] a large knife with a broad heavy blade, used as a tool for cutting or as a weapon

Mac·a·ca·bo·mas·sa /ˌmækəˈkæbəməˈsɑː/ n. [C] a piece of equipment that uses power such as electricity to do a


**machine**

particular job: a washing/sewing machine | Just hit that button to stop the machine. I left a message on her machine (answering machine).

**thesaurus**

appliance – a machine that is used in the home: kitchen appliances such as refrigerators

device – a piece of equipment that is usually small and usually electronic, that does a special job: A seismograph is a device that measures earthquake activity


gadget – a small piece of equipment that makes a particular job easier to do: a new gadget for opening wine bottles

mechanism – a part of a machine that does a particular job: a car’s steering mechanism

contraption – a piece of equipment that looks strange: What does that contraption do?

2 If a computer: My machine just crashed again. [Origin: 1500—1600 Old French, Latin machina, from Greek mechna, from mechos “way of doing things”]

**machine** v. [T] to make or shape something, especially metal parts, using a machine

**machine gun** n. [C] a gun that fires a lot of bullets very quickly

**machine-readable** adj. if able to be understood and used by a computer: machine-readable text

**machine-ery** /ˈmāʃnərē/ n. [U] 1 machines, especially large ones: farm machinery | You shouldn’t drive or operate heavy machinery while taking this medication. 2 the parts inside a machine that make it work 3 an official system or set of processes for organizing or achieving something: The machinery of the law works slowly.

**machine-ist** /māˈʃnəst/ n. [C] someone who operates or makes machines

**macho** /ˈmætʃou/ adj. (informal) a man who is macho has qualities such as strength that are typical of men, but is not sensitive or sympathetic [Origin: 1900—2000 Spanish “male,” from Latin mascu- lus]

**mackerel** /ˈmekərəl/ n. [C/U] a common sea fish that has a strong odor, or the meat from this fish

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**madder** /ˈmædəd/ adj. (comparative **madder**, superlative **maddest**) 1 (informal) angry: Are you still mad at me? | You make me so mad! | Lucy got mad and told us all to leave.

**thesaurus**

angry, annoyed, irritated, livid, furious, indignant, irate, outraged, resentful | angry

**2 do sth like mad** (informal) to do something as quickly as you can: Carlos was writing like mad at the end of the exam. 3 behaving in a wild uncontrolled way, without thinking about what you are doing: We made a mad dash for (=ran wildly toward) the door. 4 power-mad/money-mad etc. only thinking about power, money, etc.: a power-mad dictator [Origin: Old English gemæd]

**mad-am** /ˈmædəm/ n. 1 *Dear Madam* used at the beginning of a business letter to a woman whose name you do not know 2 Madam President/Ambassador etc. used to address a woman who has an important official position 3 a woman who is in charge of a brothel. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French ma dame “my lady”]

**mad-den-ing** /ˈmædənɪŋ, ˈmædənɪŋ/ adj. very annoying: maddening behavior

**made** /ˈmɛrd/ v. 1 the past tense and past participle of make 2 be made of sth to be produced from a particular substance or material: The frame is made of silver.

**made** /ˈmɛrd/ v. 1 the past tense and past participle of make 2 be made of sth to be produced from a particular substance or material: The frame is made of silver.

3 be made for each other (informal) to be completely suitable for each other, especially as husband and wife: I think Anna and Juan were made for each other. 4 sb has (got) it made (informal) to have everything that you need for a happy life or to be successful

**mad-house** /ˈmædhaus/ n. [C] a place that is very busy and noisy

**mad-ly** /ˈmædli/ adv. 1 madly in love (with sb) very much in love 2 in a wild uncontrolled way: Shoppers were rushing madly through the store.

**mad-man** /ˈmædˌmæn, ˈmædˌmæn/ n. [C] a place that is very busy and noisy

**mad-ly** /ˈmædli/ adv. 1 madly in love (with sb) very much in love 2 in a wild uncontrolled way: Shoppers were rushing madly through the store.

**mad-money** /ˈmædmʌn/ n. [U] very stupid and often dangerous: It’s madness to spend that kind of money on a car.

**Madonna** /ˈmædənə/ n. 1 the Madonna Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ in the Christian religion. 2 [C] a picture or figure of the Madonna

**mad-som** /ˈmæ兹mən/ n. [C] (literary) a situation full of events that you cannot control or strong emotions that make people feel confused or frightened

**maestro** /ˈmæstrə/ n. (plural maestros) [C] someone who can do something very well, especially a musician

**Mafia** /ˈmæfə/ n. the Mafia a large organization of criminals who control many illegal activities
mag·a·zine /ma'gəzən/ n. [C] 1 a large thin book with a paper cover, that contains news stories, articles, photographs, etc. and is sold weekly or monthly: a fashion/computer/news magazine | He subscribes to several magazines. 2 a magazine article 2 the part of a gun that holds the bullets [Origin: 1500—1600 Early French, “building where things are stored,” from Old Provençal, from Arabic makhzin, plural of makizin “storehouse”]

ma·gen·ta /ma'jeŋtə/ adj. 1 a dark purple-red color [Origin: 1800—1900 Magenta, town in Italy where the substance the color is made from was discovered] —magenta adj.

mag·got /'mæɡtɑt/ n. [C] the larva (young insect) of a fly, that lives in decaying food or flesh

mag·ic /'mædʒɪk/ n. 1 a special power that makes strange or impossible things happen: Do you believe in magic?

THE THESAURUS

witchcraft - the use of magic, usually to do bad things: Hundreds of women were accused of witchcraft in the 1600s.

sorcery - magic, especially evil magic: In the 18th and 19th centuries, missionaries sometimes suspected Native Americans of sorcery.

black magic - magic that is believed to use the power of the Devil for evil purposes: tales of black magic and adventure

spell - a piece of magic that someone does, or the special words or ceremonies used in making it happen: An evil witch cast a spell on him, turning him into a beast.

curse - magic words that bring someone bad luck: People believed the pharaoh would put a curse on anyone who broke into the tomb.

the occult - the knowledge and study of magic and spirits: stories that deal with the occult

voodoo - magical beliefs and practices used as a form of religion, especially in parts of Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean: Folks say she’s worked a voodoo spell on him.

2 the skill of doing tricks that look like magic, or the tricks themselves 3 an attractive quality that makes someone or something interesting or exciting: Christmas has lost some of its magic for me over the years. [Origin: 1300—1400 French magique, from Latin magicus, from Greek magos “person with magic powers”]

mag·ic·al /'mædʒɪkəl/ adj. [only before noun] 1 a magic word or object has special powers that make strange or impossible things happen: a magic sword | a book of magic spells 2 relating to the skill of doing tricks that look like magic: He performed some magic tricks to keep us amused.

mag·ic·al·ly /ˌmædʒɪkəlI/ adv. 1 very enjoyable and exciting, in a strange or special way: a magical evening beneath the stars 2 containing magic, or done using magic: magical powers —magically adv.

ma·gi·cian /'mɑdʒɪʃən/ n. [C] someone who entertains people by doing magic tricks

Magic Marker n. [C.U.] (trademark) a large pen with a thick soft point

mag·is·trate /'mædʒəstrit/ n. (C) someone who judges less serious crimes in a court of law [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin magistratus, from magister “master”]

mag·ma /'mæɡmə/ n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES hot melted rock below the surface of the Earth → see picture at VOLCANO

Mag·na·Carta /ˌmæɡnəˈkɑːtə/ n. a document, signed by King John of England in 1215, which established the rights of NOBLES, the church, and free citizens and limited the power of the king

mag·nan·i·mity /'mæɡnənəˈmɪti/ n. 1 a quality that someone has that makes other people feel strongly attracted to him/her

mag·net·ism /ˈmæɡnɪtɪzəm/ n. 1 PHYSICS a piece of iron or steel that can make other metal objects move toward it: 2 a person or place that attracts many other people or things: The city has become a magnet for many new industries. [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French magnet, from Latin magnes, from Greek magnes (lithos) “(stone) of Magnesia,” ancient city in Turkey]

mag·net·ic /ˈmæɡnətɪk/ adj. 1 PHYSICS having the power of a magnet: The compass needle points to the magnetic North Pole. 2 magnetic tape/ disk etc. if a special tape, etc. that contains electronic information which can be read by a computer or other machine 3 magnetic personality a quality that someone has that makes other people feel strongly attracted to him/her

mag·net·ic·field /ˈmæɡnətɪkˈfɪld/ n. [C] PHYSICS an area around an object that has magnetic power: the Earth’s magnetic field

mag·net·ic·ism /ˈmæɡnətɪkɪzəm/ n. [U] 1 a quality that makes other people feel attracted to you: Raul’s natural magnetism 2 PHYSICS the power that a magnet has to attract things

mag·net·ize /ˈmæɡnətɪz/ v. [T] PHYSICS to make iron or steel able to pull other pieces of metal toward itself

mag·nific·en·cy /ˌmæɡnɪfɪˈsænti/ n. 1 very impressive because of being big, beautiful, etc.: The view was magnificent. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin magnificus “very impressive, excellent,” from magnus “great”] —magnificence n. [U]
magnify

magnify /ˈmægnəˌfaɪ/ v. [T] (magnified, magnifies) 1 to make something appear larger than it is: A microscope magnifies the image so you can see the cells. 2 to make something seem more important or worse than it really is: The reports tend to magnify the risks involved.

magnifying glass n. [C] a round piece of glass with a handle, that magnifies things when you look through it ➔ see picture at MAGNIFY

magnifying glass /ˈmægnəˌfaɪŋ/ n. [U] 1 how large or important something is: I hadn’t realized the magnitude of the problem. 2 EARTH SCIENCES how strong an EARTHQUAKE is 3 PHYSICS how bright a star is

magnolia /ˌmægˈnɒliə/ n. [C] a tree or a bush with large white, yellow, pink, or purple sweet-smelling flowers

magnify /ˈmægnɪˌfaɪ/ v. [T] to send a letter, package, etc. to someone: I’ll mail it to you tomorrow. 2 it to send a document to someone using a computer ➔ email: Can you mail it to me as an attachment?

mail /meɪl/ n. 1 a box, usually outside a house, where someone’s letters are delivered or collected 2 a special box outdoors or at a POST OFFICE, where you mail letters 3 if the part of a computer’s memory where email messages are stored

mailing list n. [C] a list of people’s names and addresses that a company keeps in order to send information or advertisements to them: We have more than 1,000 names on our mailing list

mailman /ˈmeɪlmæn/ n. [plural mailmen /-men, -mons] [C] a man who delivers mail to people’s houses

mail order n. [U] a method of buying and selling in which you buy goods from a company that sends them by mail: a mail order catalog

main /meɪn/ v. [T] (formal) to injure someone very seriously and often permanently: The accident maimed her for life.

main /meɪn/ adj [only before noun] 1 bigger or more important than all other things, ideas, etc. of the same kind: Let’s meet by the main entrance. | My main goal is to compete in the Olympics. | He left the job because of money—at least that was the main reason. 2 the main thing (slogan) used in order to say what the most important thing is in a situation: As long as you’re not hurt, that’s the main thing

main /meɪn/ n. [C] a large pipe carrying water or gas, that is connected to people’s houses by smaller pipes: a frozen water main

main clause n. [C] ENG, LANG, ARTS a clause that can form a sentence on its own ➔ independent clause

mainframe /ˈmeɪnmfrɔm/ n. [C] if a large computer that can work very fast and that a lot of people can use at the same time

mainland /ˈmeɪnlænd, -lænd/ n the mainland EARTH SCIENCES the main area of land that forms a country, as compared to islands near it that are also part of that country ➔ mainland adj.: mainland China

mainly /ˈmeɪnli/ adv used in order to mention the main part or cause of something, the main reason for something, etc.: Students in our program are mainly from Asia. | Their diet consists mainly of rice and beans. | I don’t go out much, mainly because I have to look after the kids.
The school is in a largely black neighborhood. From the beginning, James has focused on making dinner. I'm making dinner. She made the curtains herself.

The Green Party is still outside the mainstream in British and American politics. The overwhelming majority of the population are against global warming. Fewer students choose economics majors in college, from Latin majoris, "large, great." Better controlled must be maintained close ties. Strong controls must be maintained over important wildlife habitats.

I've always been depressed. When they broke up, he was majorly depressed. The Green Party is still outside the mainstream in British and American politics. The overwhelming majority of the population are against global warming. Fewer students choose economics majors in college, from Latin majoris, "large, great."

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**make**

**manufacture** – to make things in large quantities in factories: *The vast majority of American consumer goods are manufactured in China.*

**build** – to make a house, tunnel, bridge, etc.: *John and his father built the cabin themselves.*

**construct** – to make something, especially something large, solid, and strong, by putting parts together: *The roof frames were constructed from thick, heavy timbers.*

**create** – to make something new and original in art, music, fashion, etc.: *Picasso created a completely new style of painting.*

**generate** – to produce electricity or power: *The building uses solar panels to generate electricity.*

2 **DO STH** [T] used before some nouns to show that someone does the action of the noun: *Maybe they made a mistake.* [We’ve] finally *made a decision.* Do you want to *make an appointment* with the doctor?

3 **CAUSE** [T] to cause a particular state or situation to happen: *Thanks for listening – you’ve really made me feel better.* [

That button makes the machine stop. *What made you decide to become a lawyer?* ❍ Don’t say “What made you to decide to become a lawyer?” ❍

4 **FORCE** [T] to force someone to do something: *Mom, make Billy stop it!* I wasn’t hungry, but I made myself eat something.

**THE SAURUS**

**cause, bring about sth, result in sth, trigger, prompt** ➔ **CAUSE**

4 **FORCE** [T] to force someone to do something: *Mom, make Billy stop it!* I wasn’t hungry, but I made myself eat something.

**THE SAURUS**

**force, coerce, compel, impel, pressure** ➔ **FORCE**

5 **EARN MONEY** [T] to earn or get money: *He’s working Saturdays to make some extra money.*

**THE SAURUS**

**earn, get, be/get paid** ➔ **EARN**

6 **NUMBER** [linking verb] **math** to be a particular number or amount when added together: 2 and 2 make 4. If you include us, that makes eight people for dinner.

7 **make time (for sb/sth)** to leave enough time to do something: She always makes time for exercise.

8 **BE SUITABLE** [linking verb] to have the qualities that are necessary for a particular job, use, or purpose: *John will make a good father.* [Sonia’s life would make a good movie.*

9 **make a difference** to cause a change, especially one that improves a situation: *Having a car has made a big difference in our lives.*

10 **make it** a) to arrive somewhere: *We just made it to the hospital before the baby arrived.* b) to be able to go to an event, meeting, etc.: *I’m sorry I can’t make it to your play.* c) to be successful in a particular business or activity: *He’s made it big (=has been very successful) in Hollywood.* d) to live after a serious illness or injury, or to deal with a very difficult situation: *Mom made it through the operation all right.*

11 **make the bed** to pull the sheets and BLANKETS over a bed to make it look neat when you are not sleeping in it

12 **that makes two of us** (spoken) used in order to say that you feel the same way that someone else does: *“I’m so tired!” “Yeah, that makes two of us.”*

13 **make or break** to cause either great success or failure: *The first year can make or break a new business.*

14 **make do** to manage to do something using the things you already have, even though they are not exactly what you want: *We’ll have to make do with a quick sandwich.*

15 **make believe** to pretend that something is true, especially as a game: [Origin: Old English *macian* ➔ **be made for** | **make a difference** | **make all the difference** at DIFFERENCE, **make love** at LOVE, **make sense** at SENSE, **make the best of** at BEST, **make friends** (with sb) at FRIEND, **make up your mind** at MIND]

**make for sth** *phr. v.*

1 to go toward a place: *We made for the exit.*

2 to have a particular result or effect: *It should make for an interesting evening.* [Origin: Old English *macian* ➔ **be made for**]

**make sth ↔ into sth** *phr. v.* to change something into something else: *We can make your room into a study.*

**make sth of sb/sth** *phr. v.*

1 to have a particular opinion about someone or something, or a particular way of understanding something: *I really don’t know what to make of him.*

2 **make the most of sth** to use an opportunity in a way that gives you as much advantage as possible: *I want to make the most of the time I have left in Europe.*

3 **make too much of sth** to treat a situation as if it is more important than it really is: *He doesn’t like to make too much of his birthday.* ➔ **make a fool of yourself** at FOOL

**make off with** *sth** *phr. v.* to steal something: *They made off with our TV.*

**make out** *phr. v.*

1 **make (sth ↔) out** to be able to hear, see, or understand something: *I can’t make out what the sign says.*

2 **make a check out to sb** to write a check so that the money is paid to a particular person, company, store, etc.

3 **make out (that)** (informal) to say that something is true when it is not: *The situation was never as bad as the media made out.*

4 **how did sb make out . . .?** (spoken) used in order to ask if someone did something well: *“How did you make out in the interview?” “I think it went well.”*

5 (spoken) to kiss and touch someone in a sexual way
make up phr. v.
1 make (sth ↔) up to invent a story, explanation, etc. in order to deceive someone: Ron made up an excuse so his mother wouldn’t be mad.
2 make (sth ↔) up to produce a new story, song, game, etc.: “What are you singing?” “I don’t know— I just made it up.”
3 make up sth to combine together to form a substance, group, system, etc.: the rocks and minerals that make up the Earth’s outer layer | Women make up 60% of our employees.
4 make up sth to add to an amount in order to bring it up to the level that is needed: We’re going to have to charge more to make up the difference.
5 make (sth ↔) up to work at times when you do not usually work because you have not done enough work at some other time: I have to leave early, but I’ll make up the time/work tomorrow.
6 make (sb ↔) up to put makeup on someone’s face in order to make him/her look better or different: They made him up to look like an old man.
7 make it up to sb to do something good for someone because you feel responsible for something bad that happened to him/her: I’m sorry I forgot! I promise I’ll make it up to you.
8 make up to become friends with someone again, after you have had an argument: Have you two made up?

make up for at or responsible for making decisions, stopping arguments, etc. in order to deceive someone: made up for temporary use when you need something and there is nothing better available: a makeshift table made from boxes

makeup n.
1 [C] a product made by a particular company: “What make is your car?” “It’s a Chevy.”
2 [U] substances such as powder, creams, and lipstick that some people, usually women or actors, put on their faces: I waited for Ginny to put on her makeup.

mal-adj.
1 failing; not usual, but imaginary: the making of the movie.
2 in the making in the process of being made or produced: The deal was 11 months in the making.
3 have the makings of sth to have the qualities or skills needed to become a particular type of person or thing: Sandy has the makings of a good doctor.

male n.
1 [C] a product made by a particular company: “What make is your car?” “It’s a Chevy.”
2 [U] substances such as powder, creams, and lipstick that some people, usually women or actors, put on their faces: I waited for Ginny to put on her makeup.
2 [singular] all the parts, members, or qualities that make up something: We haven’t yet been told what the makeup of the new government will be (who the members will be).

malign v.
1 [trans.] the process or business of making something: He wrote a book about the making of the movie.
2 in the making in the process of being made or produced: The deal was 11 months in the making.
3 have the makings of sth to have the qualities or skills needed to become a particular type of person or thing: Sandy has the makings of a good doctor.
malignant

mal·ig·nant /məˈlɪɡənt/ adj. BIOLOGY a malignant TUMOR (=a group of growing cells) contains CANCER and may kill someone [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 Late Latin, present participle of malignari, from Latin malignus, from male “badly” + gignī “to be born”] —malignancy n. [U]

mall /mɔ:l/ n. [C] a very large building with a lot of stores in it [VOX SHOPPING MALL] ➔ STRIP MALL: Suzy’s at the mall. | Do you want to go to the mall? [ORIGIN: 1700—1800 mall “long path used for playing a game called "pall-mall"” (17—19 centuries)]

mal·lard /ˈmælərd/ n. [C] a type of common wild duck

mal·le·a·ble /mælˈliəbəl/ adj. 1 something that is malleable is easy to press, pull, or bend into a new shape: a malleable metal 2 (formal) someone who is malleable is easily influenced or changed by people

mal·let /ˈmælət/ n. [C] a wooden hammer

mal-nour·ished /mælˈnɔːrɪʃt/ adj. sick or weak because of not eating enough food, or because of not eating good food

mal·nu·tri·tion /ˌmælnəˈtʃən/ n. [U] illness or weakness as a result of being malnourished

mal·prac·tice /ˌmælˈpræksɪs/ n. [U] LAW the act of failing to do a professional duty, or of making a mistake while doing it

malt /mɔlt/ n. 1 [C] a drink made from milk, malt powder, ice cream, and something such as chocolate 2 [U] grain, usually barley, that is used for making beer, whiskey, etc.

mal·ted /ˈmæltid/ also malted milk n. [C] a malt drink

mal·treat /ˈmætlrit/ v. [T] (formal) to treat an animal or person cruelly ➔ maitreatment n. [U]

ma·ma /ˈmæmə/ n. [C] (informal) a mother [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 From the sounds made by a baby]

ma·ma’s boy n. [C] (informal, disapproving) a boy or man that people think is weak because his mother is too protective of him

mam·mal /ˈmæməl/ n. [C] BIOLOGY one of the group of animals, including humans, that drink milk from their mother’s breasts when they are young [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 Late Latin mamma- “of the breast,” from Latin mamma “breast”]

mam·ma·ry gland /ˈmæmrə ri ˈɡlænd/ n. [C] BIOLOGY the part of a woman’s breast that produces milk, or a similar part of a female animal

mam·mo·gram /ˈmæməˌɡræm/ n. [C] an X-RAY picture of a woman’s breast

mam·moth /ˈmæməθ/ adj. very large: Replacing the bridge will be a mammoth construction project

man /mæn/ n. (plural men /mɛn/) 1 MALE [C] an adult male human ➔ WOMAN: Carl is a really nice man. | A group of middle-aged men came into the restaurant.

THE SAURUS

guy (informal) — a man: He’s such a great guy. | One of the guys at work is from Mexico.
gentleman — a polite word for a man, often used in formal situations: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.
fellow (old-fashioned) — a man: a nice young fellow
boy — a young male person, usually a child or a teenager: I took the boys swimming. | a teenage boy | The gang, including a boy of 10, had all been at the party.
youth — a teenage boy or young man: He teaches at a school for troubled youths in San Diego.

male (formal) — a man, used especially by researchers or the police: The suspect is a young white male ➔ WOMAN

2 STRONG/BRAVE [C] usually singular a man who has the qualities that people think a man should have, such as being brave, strong, etc.: If someone has something to say, be a man and speak up.

3 ALL PEOPLE [U] all people, both male and female, considered as a group: This is one of the worst diseases known to man.

4 PERSON [C] (old-fashioned) a person, either male or female: All men are equal in the eyes of the law.

THE SAURUS

Man can mean “people in general”: Man has always tried to understand the stars.

Mankind means “all people, considered as a group”: the darkest time in the history of mankind Some people think that using man and mankind in this way seems to not include women. To avoid this problem, you can use people to mean “people in general” and humankind instead of mankind: People have always tried to understand the stars. | the darkest time in the history of humankind

5 WORKER [C] a man who does a job for you, usually repairing something: The telephone man is supposed to come this morning.

6 SOLDIER [C] usually plural a soldier, SAILOR, police officer, etc. who has a low rank: General Lee ordered his men to retreat.

7 WHAT SB LIKES [C] used in order to say that a man likes, or likes doing, a particular thing: a gambling man | He’s a meat and potatoes man (=likes eating plain traditional food).

8 GAMES [C] one of the pieces you use in a game such as CHESS

9 man and wife (formal) to be or become married: I now pronounce you man and wife (=you are now officially married).

SPOKEN PHRASES

10 [C] used in order to speak to someone, especially an adult male: Hey, man! How’re you doing?
11 my man said by some men when talking to a male friend

[Origin: Old English]

**man** v (manned, manning) [T] to use or operate a vehicle, piece of equipment, etc.: the astronauts who manned the first spacecraft → MANNED

**manage** v [interjection] used in order to emphasize what you are saying: Oh man! I’m going to be really late.

**manageable** adj stages.

**management** /manaˈdʒmənt/ n [U] the act or process of controlling and organizing the work of a company or organization and the people who work for it: He studied Business Management. 2 [singular, U] the people who are in charge of controlling and organizing a company or organization: The management has agreed to talk with our union. | a member of the senior management team

**manager** /ˈmeɪndʒər/ n [C] someone who directs the work of something such as a business, organization, department, etc.: That meal was terrible – I want to speak to the manager! | the manager of the store | the general/sales/marketing etc. manager

**man-a-ge-rial** /ˈmeɪndʒərəl/ adj relating to the job of being a manager: good managerial skills

**Man-darin** /ˈmændərɪn/ n [U] the official language of China

**man-date** /ˈmændət/ n [C] (formal) an official order given to a person or organization to do something 2 [C] POLITICS the right or power that a government has to do something, which it has after winning an election or vote: The governor was elected with a clear mandate to raise taxes. 3 [C] U POLITICS the power given to one country to govern another country, or the country that is being governed: Lebanon became a French mandate after World War I. → MANDATE v [T]

**man-da-to-ry** /ˈmændətərɪ/ adj something that is mandatory must be done: mandatory safety inspections

**mandate** /ˈmændət/ n [C] the long hair on the back of a horse’s neck, or around the face and neck of a male lion

**maneuver** /ˈmeɪnjuːvər/ n [C] a skillful movement or carefully planned action, especially to avoid something or go around it: basic skiing maneuvers 2 maneuvers [plural] a military exercise like a battle, used for training soldiers

**maneuver** v [I,T] to move or turn skillfully, or to move or turn something skillfully: It was hard to maneuver the piano through the door.

**maneuver-able** /ˈmeɪnjuːvərəbəl/ adj easy to move or turn

**man-ger** /ˈmeɪndʒər/ n [C] a long open container that horses, cows, etc. eat from

**man-gle** /ˈmæŋɡl/ v [T] to damage something badly by crushing or twisting it: The car was badly mangled in the accident.

**man-go** /ˈmæŋɡoʊ/ n [C] (plural mangoes or mangos) a sweet juicy tropical fruit with a large seed [Origin: 1500—1600 Portuguese manga, from Tamil man-kay] → see picture on page 414

**man-grove** /ˈmæŋɡroʊv/ n [C] a tropical tree that grows in or near water and grows new roots from its branches

**man-y** /ˈmeɪni/ adj looking old, dirty, and in bad condition

**man-age-ment** /ˈmeɪndʒəmənt/ n [U] the qualities that people think a man should have: He felt the need to prove his manhood. 2 (formal) the state of being a man rather than a boy

**man-hunt** /ˈmænhaʊnt/ n [C] an organized search, usually for a criminal

**man-i-a** /ˈmæniə/ n [C,U] 1 a very strong desire for or interest in something, especially among a lot of people 2 a type of mental illness in which someone is extremely excited and active

**man-iac** /ˈmæniək/ n [C] (unformal) 1 someone who is not responsible and behaves in a stupid or dangerous way: He drives like a maniac. 2 someone who is considered strange because he/she is too involved or interested in something: a sex maniac

**man-i-cal** /ˈmæni kal/ adj behaving as if you are crazy: manic laughter

**man-ic** /ˈmænik/ adj behaving in a very excited
and often anxious way: She had a lot of manic energy.

**manicure** /ˈmænɪkjʊr/ n. [C,U] a treatment for the hands and fingernails that includes cleaning, cutting, etc. → **pedicure** [origin: 1800–1900 French, manus “hand” + cura “care”]

—**manicure** v. [T] —**manicurist** n. [C]

**manifest** /ˈmænɪfəst/ v. (formal) manifest itself if something manifests itself, it appears or becomes easy to see: The disease can manifest itself in many ways.

**manifest** /ˈmænɪfəst/ adj. (formal) plain and easy to see → **manifestly** adv.: The rules are manifestly unfair.

**manifest error of judgment** n. [C] a clearly wrong decision or choice: The moves he made were clear examples of his manifest error of judgment.

**manifestation** /ˈmænɪfæstæʃən/ n. [C] a very clear sign that a particular situation or feeling exists: These latest distortions are a clear manifestation of growing unhappiness.

**manifestly** adv. → **manifestly** adj.: The disease can manifest itself in many ways.

**manipulate** /ˈmænipjʊleɪt/ v. (formal) skillfully handle, control, or move something: He knew how to manipulate people. → **manipulately** adj.: He was typically manipulatory.

**manipulative** /ˈmænipjʊlətɪv/ adj. well-mannered/ bad-mannered etc. (formal) polite or not polite to other people: a nice mild-mannered young man

**manly** /ˈmænli/ adj. having qualities such as strength or courage that are considered to be typical of a man → **manliness** n. [U]
man·tra /ˈmantrə/ n. [C] a repeated word or sound, used as a prayer or to help people meditate.

man·u·al /ˈmานوʊˈæl/ adj 1 manual work involves using your hands or your physical strength rather than your mind: He makes a living doing manual labor. | People in manual occupations have a lower life expectancy. 2 operated or done by hand or without the help of electricity, a computer, etc.: a manual pump | It would take too long to do a manual search of all the data. 3 relating to how well you use your hands to do or make things: manual skills | [Origin: 1400—1500 French manuéal, from Latin manus “hand”] —manually adv.

manu·fact·ure1 /ˌmænɪˈfæktʃər/ v. [T] ECONOMICS to use machines to make goods, usually in large numbers: I work for a company that manufactures aircraft engine parts. [Origin: 1500—1600 French, Latin manus factus “made by hand”]

man·u·fact·u·rer /ˌmænɪˈfæktʃər/ n. [C] a person who makes goods, usually in large numbers: the world’s largest shoe manufacturer

man·u·fact·ur·ing /ˌmænɪˈfæktʃʊrɪŋ/ n. [U] ECONOMICS the process of making goods, usually in large numbers

man·u·fac·tur·er /ˌmænɪˈfæktʃər/ n. [C] a company that makes goods, usually in large numbers: the world’s largest shoe manufacturer

man·u·fac·tur·ing /ˌmænɪˈfæktʃʊrɪŋ/ n. [U] ECONOMICS the process of making goods in factories

ma·nure /ˈmənər/ n. [U] waste matter from animals that is put into the soil to produce better crops

man·u·script /ˈmænəˌskrɪpt/ n. [C] 1 a book or piece of writing before it is printed: She sent a 250-page manuscript to the publisher. 2 an old book written by hand before printing was invented: an ancient Chinese manuscript [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin manus scriptus “written by hand”]

ma·ny /ˈmæni/ adj. (comparative more, superlative most) 1 a large number of people or things: Don’t have many friends. 2 How many people are in your class? There aren’t many tickets left. Many of the staff work part-time. I’ve missed too many days off work (more than I should) already. Why did you bring so many pencils? | see Grammar box at LOT

map /mæp/ n. [C] a drawing of an area or country showing rivers, roads, cities, etc.: a map of Texas | a street/city map | Do you see Smith Street on the map? [Origin: 1500—1600 Medieval Latin mappa, from Latin, “cloth, towel”]

Thesaurus

make, produce, build,
construct ➔ MAKE2

manu·facture2 n. [U] ECONOMICS the process of making goods, usually in large numbers

mar·a·thon /ˈmærəθən/ n. [C] a race in which a lot/lots — a large amount, quantity, or number of something: There are lots of other kids to play with in the neighborhood. He has a lot of money. plenty — a large amount that is enough or more than enough: Make sure you eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.

num·e·rous (formal) — many, but able to be counted: There have been numerous studies showing that obese people do not necessarily overeat. count·less/innumerable (formal) very many: He had spent countless hours playing video games.

a multi·tude of sb/sth (formal) — a very large number of things or people: I had never seen such a multitude of stars.

a ple·thora of sth (formal) — a very large number of something: a plethora of diet books

my·ri·ad (formal) a very large number of something, or being a large number of something: the myriad plants and animal species that live in the forest

2 as many the same number: There weren’t as many people at the meeting as we hoped. 3 a good/great many (formal) a large number: A great many men died in that battle. [Origin: Old English many]

map1 /mæp/ v. (mapped, mapping) [T] to make a map of a particular area

map sth ↔ out (phr. v.) to plan something carefully: His future had been mapped out by his parents.

map·pe·al /ˈmæpəl/ n. [C,U] a tree in northern countries that has leaves with many points, or the wood from this tree ➔ see picture on page A10

ma·quette /ˈmeɪkət/ n. [C] ARTS a small model or drawing that an artist produces in preparation for making a SCULPTURE

mar /mær/ v. (past tense and past participle marred) present participle marring (written) to make something less attractive or enjoyable (by) spoil: His good looks were marred by a scar along his cheek.

mar-a·thon /ˈmærəθən/ n. [C] a race in which
Mar·di Gras / March / marble

Marathon / margin

march

March / margarine

who march while they play instruments

the third month of the year, between February and April:

small colored glass ball that children roll along the surface at the side of a printed page:

next March

played by children using marbles

building,

very long time:

about 25 miles from the battlefield of Marathon

1800—1900

500—500 B.C.

Mr. Hawthorne stood up, turned around, marched out the front door.

the Union army marched across the field.

2 to walk quickly because you are angry or determined:

Mrs. Hawthorne stood up, turned around, and marched out the front door.

3 to walk somewhere in a large group to protest about something:

The group plans to march on the White House next week.

marching band

a group of musicians who march while they play instruments

Mar·di Gras / mardi gras / n.

the day before Lent, or the music, dancing, etc. that celebrate this day

mare / mær/ n.

a female horse or donkey

mar·ga·rine / marˈɡərən/ n.

a yellow food that is similar to butter [Origin: 1800—1900 French margaron “pearl”]

mar·gin / mɑrˈdʒən/ n.

1 the empty space at the side of a printed page: I wrote some notes in the margin.

2 ECONOMICS the difference in the number of votes, points, etc. that exists between the winners and the losers of an election or competition: Polls show the senator leading by a wide margin (= a lot of votes).

The bill was approved by a margin of 45 votes.

3 margin of error the degree to which a calculation can be wrong without affecting the final result 4 the difference between what a business pays for something and what they sell it for

profit margin [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin margo “border”]

mar-gin-al / mɑrˈdʒənl/ adj.

small in importance or amount: The film was a marginal success.

The figures show a marginal rise in the rate of inflation.

—marginally adv.: The population of New Hampshire is only marginally larger than that of the city of Detroit.

mar-gin-al ‘cost’ [C] ECONOMICS the additional cost of producing one more of a particular product or thing

mar-gin-al ‘revenue’ [C] ECONOMICS the additional money a business earns from selling one more of a particular product, which can be equal to or greater than the selling price of the product

mar-i-jua-nə / mɑrˈiʒwənə/ n. [U] an illegal drug in the form of dried leaves that people smoke

mar-i-na / mɑrˈrɪnə/ n. [C] a small area of water where people keep boats used for pleasure

mar-i-nate / mɑrˈrɪnət/ v. [T] to put meat or fish in a mixture of oil, wine, spices, etc. before you cook it: Marinate the chicken in soy sauce for one hour.

mar-i-net / mɑrˈrɪnət/ n. [C] relating to the ocean and the animals and plants that live there: marine life (animals and fish that live in the ocean) [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin marinus, from mare “sea”]

mar-i-ne / mɑrˈrɪn/ n. [C] someone who is in the Marines

mar-i-ner / mɑrˈrɪnər/ n. [C] (literary) a sailor

Ma·ri·nes / mɑrˈrɪnəz/ also Marine Corps n. the military organization of the U.S. consisting of soldiers who are on ships

mar-i-o-net / mɑrˈrɪənət/ n. [C] a toy that looks like a person, animal, etc. that is moved by pulling strings attached to its body

mar-i-tal / mɑrˈtæl/ adj. relating to marriage: marital problems [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin maritalis, from maritus “husband”]

mar-i-ter-mal / mɑrˈtərməl/ adj. 1 relating to the ocean or ships: the maritime industry 2 near the ocean: the maritime provinces [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin maritimius, from mare “sea”]
mark /mɑːrk/ v 1 [T] to make a sign, shape, or word on something using a pen or pencil: Check the envelopes that are marked “urgent” first. | The boxes are all marked with my name. 2 [T] to show where something is or was: The grave is marked by a stone cross. 3 [T] if a particular year, month, or week marks an important event, the event happened on that date during a previous year: This year marks the company’s 50th anniversary. 4 [T] to grade a student’s work. 5 [UT] to make a mark on something in a way that spoils or damages it: The heels of his boots had marked the floor.

mark sth ↔ mark down pbr. v. to reduce the price of things that are being sold: Books have been marked down by 25%. ➔ MARKDOWN

mark sth ↔ mark up pbr. v. to increase the price of something, so that you sell it for more than you paid for it ➔ MARKUP

mark /mɑːrk/ n [C]
1 DIRTY SPOT a spot or small dirty area on something that spoils its appearance: What are these black marks on the couch?

Types of dirty marks
- STAIN a mark that is difficult to remove: an ink stain on the shirt pocket
- SPOT a small mark: a grease spot on his shirt
- SMUDGE a dirty mark, made when something is rubbed against a surface: a smudge of paint on her cheek
- SMEAR a mark that is left when a substance is spread on a surface: There was a smear of blood on the chair

Types of marks on someone’s skin
- BLEMISH a mark on your skin that spoils its appearance
- BRUISE a purple or brown mark on your skin that you get because you have fallen or been hit
- SCAR a permanent mark on your skin, caused by a cut or by something that burns you
- PIMPLE a small raised red mark or lump on your skin that teenagers often have
- ZIT (informal) a pimple
- WART a small hard raised mark on your skin caused by a virus (≈ living thing that causes an infectious illness)
- BLISTER a small area of skin that is swollen and full of liquid because it has been rubbed or burned
- FRECKLE one of several small light brown marks on someone’s skin

Types of marks on someone’s skin
- MOLE a small usually brown mark on the skin that is often slightly higher than the skin around it

2 DAMAGE a small damaged area on someone or something: Her injuries included scratch marks on her face.

3 WRITING a sign or shape that is written or printed: She made a mark on the map to show where her house was.

4 make/leave your mark to become successful or famous: He first made his mark as a pianist playing with Miles Davis.

5 a mark of sth a sign that something is true or exists: We’d like to give you this gift as a mark of our respect.

6 be off the mark/be wide of the mark to be incorrect: My estimate was way off the mark.

7 on your mark(s), get set, go! (spoken) said in order to start a race

mark-down /ˈmarkdaʊn/ n [C] a reduction in the price of something

marked /mɑːkt/ adj very easy to notice: a marked improvement ➔ markedly /ˈmarkli/ adv.

mark-er /ˈmɑːkər/ n [C] 1 an object, sign, etc. that shows the position of something: a marker at the edge of the football field

2 a large pen with a thick point ➔ MAGIC MARKER

market /ˈmɑːkt/ n
1 PLACE TO BUY/SELL [C] a) an area outside where people buy and sell goods, food, etc.: We buy all our vegetables from the farmers’ market. b) a GROCERY STORE ➔ SUPERMARKET

2 the market ECONOMICS the STOCK MARKET

3 on the market ECONOMICS available for someone to buy: Our house has been on the market for a year now.

4 country/area [C] ECONOMICS a particular country or area where a company sells its goods: our biggest OVERSEAS/DEVELOPED MARKET the Japanese market

5 buyers [singular] ECONOMICS the number or kind of people who want to buy something: The market for used cars in the U.S. is getting smaller: the youth market

6 buying and selling [C] ECONOMICS the activity of buying and selling goods, services, etc.: Manufacturers are competing in an increasingly global market. | The housing market is beginning to recover. | the world’s financial markets

7 the job/labor market the number of people looking for work or the number of jobs available

8 be in the market for sth to be interested in buying something: I’m in the market for a new car.

9 a buyer/seller’s market ECONOMICS a time that is better for buyers because prices are low, or better for sellers because prices are high [origin: 1100—1200 Old North French, Latin mercatum “buying and selling, marketplace,” from mercari “to buy and sell,” from mercx “things to sell”] ➔ corner the market at corner ➔ BLACK MARKET, FLEA MARKET, FREE MARKET

market /ˈmɑːkt/ v [T] ECONOMICS to try to persuade someone to buy something by advertising it in a particular way: The game is being marketed as a learning toy. ➔ MARKETER n [C]

marketable /ˈmɑːktəbəl/ adj marketable goods, skills, etc. are easy to sell because people want them: The program is designed to provide students with real MARKETABLE SKILLS.

marketability /ˈmɑːktəbəlɪtɪ/ n [U]
market economy

market e·con·omy n. [C] ECONOMICS an economic system in which companies are not controlled by the government and decisions about what to produce or sell are based on profit

market forces n. [plural] ECONOMICS the conditions that exist when business and trade are not controlled by the government, which affect the level of prices and pay at a particular time

market·ing /markˈtɪŋ/ n. [U] ECONOMICS the activity of deciding how to advertise a product, what price to charge for it, etc., or the type of job in which you do this: a large marketing campaign | Reed works in marketing.

mar·ket·place /ˈmɑrɪtɪkˌplɛs/ n. 1 the marketplace ECONOMICS the business of buying and selling goods in competition with other companies 2 [C] a market

market value n. [C,U] ECONOMICS the value of a product, building, etc. based on the price at which people are willing to pay for it, rather than the cost of producing it or building it 2 ECONOMICS the total value of all the shares on a stock market, or the value of the stock of a particular company

mark·ing /markˈɪŋ/ n. [C usually plural] 1 marks painted or written on something: line markings on the highway 2 the colored patterns and shapes on an animal’s fur or skin: a cat with black and gray markings

mark·smen /ˈmɑrksmən/ n. (plural marksmen /-ˌmɑn/) [C] someone who can shoot very well

mark·up /markˌʌp/ n. [C] ECONOMICS an increase in the price of something: The usual retail markup is 50%.

mar·ma·lade /ˈmɑrmaˌlæd/ n. [U] a jam made with fruit such as oranges [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 Portuguese marmelada “jam made from quinces,” from marmelo “quince”]

ma·rooned /ˈmɑrəʊnd/ n. [U] a very dark red-brown color [ORIGIN: 1700—1800 French marron “chestnut”] —ma·roon adj

ma·rooned /ˈmɑrəʊnd/ adj. if you are marooned somewhere, you are in a place from which you cannot leave, and there are no people to help you: The climbers were marooned on the mountain for three days.

mar·quees /ˈmɑrkjuːz/ n. [C] a large sign on a theater that gives the name of the movie or play

mar·riage /ˈmærɪdʒ/ n. 1 [C,U] the relationship between two people who are married, or the state of being married: a long and happy marriage | She felt she wasn’t ready for marriage. | She has two children from a previous marriage.

COLOCATIONS

a happy/good marriage
an unhappy/broken/troubled/failed/loveless marriage
sb’s marriage breaks up – someone’s marriage ends because of problems and disagreement

the breakup of sb’s marriage – the end of someone’s marriage
sb’s marriage ends in divorce – a proposal of marriage – an occasion when one person asks another person to marry him or her.
a mixed/interracial marriage – a marriage between people of different races
an arranged marriage – a marriage in which your parents choose the person you marry

2 [C] the ceremony in which two people get married (SYN wedding)

mar·ried /ˈmɑrɪd/ adj. having a husband or a wife: How long have you been married? | Agnes and I have decided to get married. | Helen is married to a lawyer. — MARRY

mar·ry v. (married, marries) 1 [I,T] to become someone’s husband or wife: I’ve asked Linda to marry me. | My uncle didn’t marry until he was 50. | We got married last July. | She married young (at a young age). • Don’t say “married with.” • 2 [T] to perform the ceremony at which two people get married: Rabbi Feingold will marry us. [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 French marier, from Latin maritare, from maritus “husband”]

marry into 3th phr. v. to join a family by marrying someone who belongs to it: She married into a rich family.

Mars /ˈmɑrz/ n. PHYSICS the fourth planet from the Sun ➔ see picture of SOLAR SYSTEM

marsh /ˈmɑrʃ/ n. [C,U] an area of low ground that is soft and wet ➔ SWAMP — marshy adj

mar·shal /ˈmɑrʃəl/ n. [C] 1 a police officer in the U.S. whose job is to make sure that people obey an order that has been given by a court of law: a U.S. marshal 2 the officer in charge of a city’s fire-fighting department: the fire marshal
Mar·shal v. marshal your resources/forces etc. to organize things or people so that they are used in the most effective way
marsh-mal·low /ˈmarsfl.meləʊ/ n. [C,U] a very soft white candy made of sugar

Mar·su·pi·al /ˈmɑːrskəpəl/ n. [C,U] a type of animal that carries its baby in a pouch of skin on its body
mart. Mart /mart/ n. [C] a market or MALL, used especially in the names of stores: Wall-Mart Stores Inc. | There wasn’t a Pepsi machine or a convenience mart in sight.
martial /ˈmɑːrtʃəl/ adj. related to war and fighting [Origin: 1300–1400 Latin mārtialis “of Mars,” from Mars, god of war]
martial 'art n. [C usually plural] a sport such as kARate, in which you fight with your hands and feet
martial 'law n. [U] politics a situation in which the army takes control of an area and many citizens’ rights are taken away, especially because of fighting against the government: The country has been under martial law since the attempted coup.
Mar·tian /ˈmɑːrtʃiən/ n. [C] an imaginary creature from Mars
Mar·tian Lu·ther King Day /ˌmɑːrtʃiən ˈluːθər/ a public holiday in the U.S. on the third Monday in January, when people remember Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
mar·tyr /ˈmɑːtrər/ n. [C] someone who dies for his/her religious or political beliefs, and whose death makes people believe more strongly in those beliefs —mar·tyr·ry v. [T] —mart·tyr·dom n. [U]
mar·vel /ˈmɑːvəl/ v. [I,T] to feel surprise or admiration for the quality of something: We mar·vel·ed at her courage.
marvel2 n. [C] something or someone that is extremely impressive: Laser surgery is one of the marvels of modern medicine.
mar·vel·ous /ˈmɑːvələs/ adj. extremely good, enjoyable, or impressive: You are doing a marvelous job. | a marvelous opportunity
Marx·is·m /ˈmaːrkəzəm/ n. [U] a political system based on Karl Marx’s ideas that explains the changes in history as the result of the struggle between social classes —Marx·ist n. [C]
masc. the written abbreviation of MASCULINE
mas·car·a /ˈmɑːskərə/ n. [U] a dark substance that you use to color your EYELASHES
mas·cot /ˈmɑːskɑːt/ n. [C] an animal, toy, etc. that represents a team or organization, and is thought to bring it good luck [Origin: 1800–1900 French mascotte, from Provençal mascost, from masco “woman with magic powers”]
mas·cu·line /ˈmɑːskələn/ adj. 1 having qualities that are considered to be typical of men ➔ FEMININE: a masculine voice 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, a masculine noun or pronoun has a form that means it relates to a male, such as “widower” or “him” ➔ FEMININE
mas·cu·lin·i·ty /ˈmɑːskəlɪnɪti/ n. [U] qualities that are considered typical of a man ➔ FEMININE
mash /mæʃ/ v. [T] to crush something, such as food that has been cooked, until it is soft: Mash the potatoes until they’re smooth.
mask /mɑːsk/ n. [C] something that covers all or part of your face, to protect or hide it: a ski mask | The attackers wore masks. ➔ GAS MASK
mask2 v. [T] 1 to hide the truth about a situation, about how you feel: Small children find it hard to mask their emotions.

masonry
masquerade

mas-quer-a-de /mas,kwər-i-təd/ n. [C] a formal dance or party where people wear masks and unusual clothes

masquerade2 v. [I] to pretend to be someone or something else: Two men masquerading as police officers robbed a local bank.

mass1 /mas/ n. 1 [C] a large amount or quantity of something: The train wreck was a mass of twisted steel. 2 [singular] a large crowd: a mass of people. 3 Mass [C,U] the main religious ceremony in some Christian churches, especially the Roman Catholic Church. 4 the masses [plural] all the ordinary people in a society.

mass2 adj. involving or intended for a large number of people: weapons of mass destruction | a mass grave

mass3 v. [I,T] to come together in a large group, or to make people or things do this: Troops are massing at the border.

massa-{r} /kasə/ n. [C,U] the killing of a lot of people, especially people who cannot defend themselves: the massacre of 17 unnamed peasants

massacre6 v. [T] to kill a lot of people, especially people who cannot defend themselves: Government troops massacred hundreds of students.

mass-produce adj. produced in large numbers using machinery, so that each object is the same and can be sold cheaply: The computers will be mass-produced in Korea.

mass media n. the mass media all the people and organizations that provide information and news for the public, including television, radio, and newspapers

mass murderer n. [C] someone who has murdered a lot of people

mass number n. [C] PHYSICS the total number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus (≈central part) of an atom.

master1 adj. 1 master copy/list/tape etc. the original thing from which copies are made | master plumber/chef etc. someone who is very skilled at doing a particular job | most important or main: the master bedroom

master2 v. T] to learn something so well that you understand it completely and have no difficulty with it: It only took him a few months to master French.

master key v. [T] a key that will open all the doors of a building

mastermind n. [C, usually singular] someone who organizes a complicated plan, especially a criminal plan: the mastermind behind the bombings

master of Arts n. an M.A.

master of ceremonies n. [C, usually singular] someone who introduces speakers or performers at a social or public occasion

Master of Science n. an M.S.

master-piece /ˈmaʊsərˌpiːs/ n. [C] a work of art, piece of writing, music, etc. that is of the highest quality

master’s degree also master’s n. [C] a university degree that you get by studying for one or two years after your first degree

mature y /ˈmaʊtəri/ n. [U] complete control or power over someone or something: Shakespeare’s mastery of the English language

mat /mat/ n. [C] 1 a small piece of thick material that covers part of a floor | 2 a piece of thick soft material used in some activities for people to sit on, fall onto, etc.

masturbation /ˈmæstərˌbeɪʃən/ n. [C] someone who fights and tries to kill a bull during a bullfight
**match** /ˈmætʃ/ n. 1 [C] a small wooden or paper stick with a special substance at the top, used to light a fire, cigarette, etc.: a box of matches | He lit/struck a match so we could see. 2 [C] a game or sports event: a tennis/boxing/soccer match | a semi-final match against South Korea 3 be no match for sb to be much less strong, fast, etc. than an opponent: Our defense was no match for theirs. 4 a shouting match a loud argument

**match** v. 1 [T] if one thing matches another, or if two things match, they look good together because they have a similar color, pattern, etc.: We found a carpet to match the curtains in this room. | Do these socks match? 2 [T] if two things match, or if one matches the other, they look or seem the same: Police say the murder weapon matches a knife belonging to the suspect. 3 [T] to be appropriate for a particular person, thing, or situation: We'll try to help you find a job to match your skills. 4 [T] to put two people or things together that are somehow related to each other: Match the title of each book with its author. 5 [T] to be equal to something in value, size, or quality: His ambition was matched by a devotion to his family.

**match up** phr. v. 1 to be of a similar level or of similar quality to something: If the product doesn't match up to our standards, we don't sell it. 2 to belong with or fit together with something: The edges of the cloth don't match up.

**match-book** /ˈmætʃbʊk/ n. [C] a small piece of thick folded paper containing paper matches

**match-box** /ˈmætʃbɒks/ n. [C] a small box containing matches

**match-ing** /ˈmætʃɪŋ/ adj. having the same color, style, or pattern as something else: She wore a green skirt with a matching jacket.

**match-less** /ˈmætʃlɪs/ adj. (formal) better than all other things of the same kind

**match-mak-er** /ˈmætʃˌmækər/ n. [C] someone who tries to find the right person for someone else to marry —matchmaking n. [U]

**mate** /meɪt/ n. [C] 1 office/band/locker etc. someone you work with, do an activity with, or share something with —classmate, roommate. 2 a husband, wife, or sexual partner, used especially in magazines: He’s still searching for the perfect mate. 3 biology: the sexual partner of an animal 4 one of a pair of objects: I can’t find the mate to this glove.

**mate** v. [I] biology: if animals mate, they have sex to produce babies: The male mates with several females.

**materialize** /ˈmɛtrəlaɪz/ v. [T] to happen or appear in the way that you expected: The student
maternal

protest failed to materialize/never materialized (=did not happen). 2 to appear in an unexpected and strange way: A man materialized from the shadows.

maternal /ˈmeɪtrənəl/ adj.

1 typical of the way a good mother feels or acts ➔ paternal: maternal feelings

2 maternal grandfather/aunt etc. your mother’s father, sister, etc.

maternity leave n.[U] time that a woman is allowed away from her job when she has a baby: Karen’s still on maternity leave.

maternity ward n.[C] a department in a hospital where a woman is cared for after having a baby

math /ˈmeɪθ/ n.[U] (informal) the study or science of numbers and of the structure and measurement of shapes

related to or using mathematics: a mathematical equation

mathematical /ˈmeɪθəmətɪkəl/ adj.

someone who studies or teaches mathematics

mathematical /ˈmeɪθəmətɪkəl/ n.[U]

mathematician /ˈmeɪθəmətʃən/ n.[C]

a woman who has the most influence or power in a family or social group ➔ patriarch —matrarchal /ˌmeɪtrərˈɑːkəl/ adj.

matrarchy /ˌmeɪtrəˈɑːkri/ n.[U] SOCIAL SCIENCE a social system in which women hold all the power ➔ patriarchy

matriculate /ˈmeɪtrɪkəl/ v.[I] (formal) to officially begin studying at a school or college: He majored in theater after matriculating to Northwestern. —matriculation /ˌmeɪtrɪkəˈleɪʃən/ n.[U]

matrimony /ˈmeɪtrɪməni/ n.[U]

the state of being married [Origins: 1200—1300 Old French matrenome, from Latin matrimonium "being a mother, marriage"] —matrimonial /ˌmeɪtrəˈmənjəl/ adj.

matrix /ˈmeɪtrɪks/ n. (plural matrices /-ˈtræsɪz/ or matrixes) [C] MATH an arrangement of numbers, letters, or signs on a grid (=background of regular crossed lines), used in mathematics, science, etc.

matron /ˈmeɪtrən/ n.[C] (literary) an older married woman

matronly /ˈmeɪtrənli/ adj. a polite word to describe a woman who is not thin, young, or attractive

matte /ˈmeɪt/ adj. matte paint, color, or photographs are not shiny

mat-ted /ˈmeɪtɪd/ adj. mattted hair or fur is twisted and stuck together

mature /ˈmeɪtər/ adj.

2 matters [plural] a situation that you are in or have been describing: She tried to apologize, but that only made matters worse.  It didn’t help matters (=made the situation worse) when the money failed to arrive.

matured /ˈmeɪtərd/ adj.

matter /ˈmeɪtər/ n.[C] a subject, topic, theme, issue

> SUBJECT

1 SUBJECT/SITUATION [C] a subject or situation that you have to think about or deal with: I need to speak with you about a serious matter. The argument was strictly a private/personal matter: matters of public concern Whether he is guilty is a matter for the jury to decide. financial matters

> subject, topic, theme, issue

natural

2 matters [plural] a situation that you are in or have been describing: She tried to apologize, but that only made matters worse. It didn’t help matters (=made the situation worse) when the money failed to arrive.

natural adj.

6 no matter how/where/what etc. used to say that something is not working normally, someone seems upset or sick, or something looks wrong: What’s the matter? Why are you crying? Is there something the matter with the car?

as a matter of fact said when giving a surprising or unexpected answer to a question or statement: “Have you ever been to Paris?” “As a matter of fact, I just came from there.”

the fact of the matter is (that) used when saying what you think is really true concerning a situation: The fact of the matter is the company has had financial problems for years.

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natural adj.
only have to do a particular thing, or do something in a particular way, in order to be successful: I have a place to stay. Now it's just a matter of booking my flight.

12 a matter of opinion used to say that people have different opinions about something

13 a matter of life and death a very dangerous or serious situation

14 a matter of seconds/days/inches etc. only a few seconds, days, inches, etc. The bullet missed him by a matter of inches.

15 for that matter used to say that what you have said about one thing is also true about another: We don't have a TV yet, or even a bed for that matter.

matter2 v [I] 1 to be important, or to have an effect on what happens: Money is the only thing that matters to him. | Does it matter which road I take? | No matter how much suntan lotion I put on, I still burn.

2 it doesn't matter (spoken) a used to say that you do not care which one of two things you have: "Do you want tea or coffee?" "Oh, it doesn't matter." b used to tell someone you are not angry or upset: "I lost the book you loaned me." "It doesn't matter -- I have another copy."

—matter-of-fact adj showing no emotion when you are talking about something, especially something exciting, frightening, upsetting, etc.: Jerry was very matter-of-fact about this.

—matter-of-factly adv.

mat-tress /ˈmɑtərɪs/ n. [C] the soft part of a bed that you lie on [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French maturer, from Arabic matur "place where something is thrown"]

ma-ture1 /ˈmaʊtər/ v [I] 1 behaving in a reasonable way like an adult -- used especially about a child or young person (ANT) immature: She's young, but she's very mature for her age. 2 fully grown and developed: Eagles aren't sexually mature until age five. | mature wine The human brain isn't fully mature until about age 25. 3 a polite way of describing someone who is not young anymore [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Latin maturus]

ma-ture2 (AC) v [I] 1 to begin to behave in a reasonable way like an adult: Pat's matured a lot since going to college. | Biology to become fully grown or developed: The fly matures in only seven days. | It will mature into a small tree. | Girls tend to mature more quickly than boys, both physically and emotionally. 3 Economics if a financial arrangement, such as a bond or policy, matures, it becomes ready to be paid —maturity n. [U]: Scientists studied the maturation of the seeds under different weather conditions.

ma-tur-i-ty /ˈmaʊtərɪtɪ/ n. [C] 1 the quality of behaving in a sensible way like an adult: He has a lot of maturity. 2 Biology the time when a person, animal, or plant is fully grown or developed: Rabbits reach maturity in only five weeks. | Few of the plants grew to maturity. 3 Economics the time when a financial arrangement, such as a bond or policy, is ready to be paid: With these particular bonds, interest is paid at maturity.

mav-er-ick /ˈmeɪvərɪk/ n. [C] someone who thinks or behaves in a way that is different from most people: a political maverick [ORIGIN: 1803—70], U.S. cattle owner who did not mark some of his young cattle —maverick adj.

mawk-ish /ˈmeɪkʃəs/ adj showing too much emotion in a way that is embarrassing (ANT) sentiment- al: He writes movingly about his wife without becoming mawkish. —mawkishly adv. —mawkishness n. [U]

max1 /ˈmæks/ v. [T] 1 to increase something as much as possible (ANT) minimize: We want to maximize the services available to our customers. | The company’s main function is to maximize profit. 2 if to click on a special part of a window on a computer screen so that it becomes as big as the screen (ANT) minimize: Users...
will need to maximize the window to see the full picture.

**max·i·mum** /ˌmæksəˈməm/ *adj.* the maximum amount, quantity, speed, etc. is the largest that is possible or allowed. **minimum**/ˌmɪnəm/ *n.* The maximum height of these trees is 25 feet. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin *maximus* “greatest,” from magnus “great”]

**maximum** /ˈmeɪkəm/ *n.* [C usually singular] the largest number, amount, etc. that is possible or is allowed. **minimum**/ˈmɪnəm/ *n.* The road was designed for a maximum of 35,000 vehicles a day. | The country’s agricultural policies force farmers to exploit their land for the maximum.

**May** /meɪ/ *n.* [C,U] the fifth month of the year, beginning of a sentence: May be· day 

**May·day** /meɪˈdeɪ/ *n.* [U] traditionally celebrate the arrival of spring.

**may** /meɪ/ modal verb 1 used to talk about what is or was possible → **MIGHT:** You may have to come back next week. | This may not be enough money. ➔ Don’t say “may not.” ➔ 2 may 1 ...? (spoken) used to ask politely if you can do something: May I borrow your pen? | May I please speak to Carl? 3 (formal) used to say that someone is allowed to do something: You may start writing on your test forms now. 4 may ..., but ... used to say that although one thing is true, something else which seems very different is also true: This may taste bad, but it’s good for you. 5 may as well → might as well at MIGHT!

**GRAMMAR**

*May* is not used in questions about possible events or situations. Use might instead: Might there be a connection between these two things?

**may·be** /ˈmeɪbə/ adv. 1 used to say that something may be true or may happen, but that you are not sure (BYPO) perhaps: Maybe Anna’s stuck in traffic. | “Will you be there tomorrow night?” “Maybe.” | Maybe this wasn’t such a good idea. | Maybe you’re right, but maybe not.

**USAGE**

Use maybe to talk about something that is possible, especially as a way of suggesting or explaining something. Maybe usually goes at the beginning of a sentence: Maybe we can get together this weekend.

**May** be is a modal verb followed by “be,” used to show that something is possible but not sure: We may be getting together this weekend.

2 used to make a suggestion: Maybe Jeff could help you.

**May Day** /meɪˈdeɪ/ *n.* the first day of May, when people traditionally celebrate the arrival of spring

**may·day** /meɪˈdeɪ/ *n.* [C usually singular] a radio signal used to ask for help when a ship or airplane is in danger [Origin: 1900—2000 French *m’aider “help me”*]

**may·hem** /meɪˈhɛm/ *n.* [U] an extremely confused situation in which people are very frightened or excited: There was complete mayhem after the explosion.

**may·o** /ˈmeɪəʊ/ *n.* [U] (spoken) mayonnaise

**may·on·naise** /ˌmeɪəˈnəʊz/ *n.* [U] a thick white sauce made of egg and oil [Origin: 1800—1900 French]

**may·or** /ˈmeɪər/ *n.* [C] someone who is elected to lead the government of a town or city

**THE SAURUS**

*may·be* politician, president, congressman/congresswoman, senator, governor → **POLITICIAN**

**maze** /meɪz/ *n.* [C] 1 a maze of streets/tunnels etc. a complicated and confusing arrangement of streets, etc. 2 something that is complicated and difficult to understand: a maze of rules/laws/regulations 3 a specially designed system of paths that is difficult to find your way through, which people go to for fun [Origin: 1200—1300 maze “to confuse”]

**M.B.A.** *n.* [C] Master of Business Administration a graduate degree that teaches you the skills you need to be in charge of a business

**MC** the abbreviation of MASTER of CEREMONIES

**MCAT** /ɛmˈkeɪt/ *n.* [C] (trademark) Medical College Admission Test an examination taken by students who have completed a first degree and want to go to medical school

**Mc·Coy** /ɛmˌkeɪ/ *n.* the real McCoy (informal) something that is real and not a copy

**MD** the written abbreviation of MARYLAND

**M.D.** *n.* [C] DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

**ME** the written abbreviation of MAINE

**me** /mi/ *pron.* 1 the object form of “I”: Cathy called me last night. | Give it to me. 2 me too (spoken) said when you agree with someone, or are going to do the same thing as s/he is: “I’m hungry!” “Me too.” 3 me neither (spoken) said when you agree with a negative statement someone has just made: “I don’t like fruitcake.” “Me neither.”

**mead·ow** /ˈmeɪdou/ *n.* [C] a field with wild grass and flowers

**mea·ger** /ˈmiːdʒər/ *adj.* very small in amount: a meager salary [Origin: 1300—1400 French *maigre, from Latin *maigres “thin”*]
meal /mɪl/ n. [C] a particular time when you eat food, or the food that is eaten then: Would you like wine with your meal? | Don’t eat a heavy meal before going to bed. | We had a nice meal. [Origin: Old English meal “time, meal”]

**COLOCATIONS**
- evening meal – dinner or supper
- main meal – the most important and largest meal you eat during a day
- three/four/five-course meal – a large meal that has three, etc. courses (separate parts of a meal)
- light/quick meal – a small meal
decent/good/full meal – a large meal with good food
- have/eat a meal
- cook/prepare/make a meal
- go (out) for a meal – to go to a restaurant to eat
- ask sb out for a meal also take sb out for a meal – to ask someone to come to a restaurant with you to eat, or to take someone there

**THESARUS**

**Types of meals**
- breakfast – a meal that you eat in the morning lunch – a meal that you eat in the middle of the day
- brunch – a meal that you eat in the late morning, instead of breakfast or lunch dinner/supper – a meal that you eat in the evening
- picnic – a meal that you eat outdoors, consisting of food that you cook or prepare earlier barbecue – a meal that you cook and eat outdoors
- Parts of a large meal
- appetizer – a small dish of food served at the beginning of a meal
- hors d’œuvre – a small amount of food that is served before people sit down at the table for the main meal
- main course/entrée – the main part of a meal
- side dish – food eaten with the main course
- dessert – sweet food eaten at the end of the meal ➔ CO LLOCATIONS

**meal-time /ˈmiltaɪm/ n. [C] a time during the day when you have a meal**

**mean1 /mi:n/ v. (past tense and past participle meant /mɛnt/) [T] 1 to have or represent a particular meaning: What does inoculate mean? | This light means you’re running low on fuel. | Don’t say “is meaning.” ➔ 2 to intend a particular meaning when you say something: I said Monday but I meant Tuesday. | I just meant that we need to think carefully about our options. | Don’t say “I am meaning.” ➔ 3 to intend to do something or intend that someone else should do something: I’ve been meaning to ask you something. | He says he didn’t mean for her to get hurt. 4 to have a particular result: An airline strike meant that he was stuck in Athens for another week.

**SPOKEN PHRASES**

5 I mean a) said when you want to explain or give an example of something, or when you stop to think about what to say next: She’s always late for work. I mean, yesterday she showed up at 10:30. b) said when you want to quickly correct what you have just said: She played the violin. I mean the viola. 6 (do) you mean ...? said when you are checking that you understand something that someone has said: You mean you want me to call you, or will you call me? 7 (do) you know what I mean? said when you are asking someone if s/he understands you: He wore a hat like the one Sherlock Holmes had. You know what I mean? 8 I know what you mean used to tell someone that you understand or agree with what s/he is saying: “I’m so tired of his complaining.” “I know what you mean.” 9 I see what you mean used to tell someone that you now understand what s/he has been saying 10 what do you mean (…)? a) said when you do not understand someone b) said when you are very surprised or annoyed by something someone has said: What do you mean, you sold the car?

11 sb/sth means sth (to sb) used to say that someone or something is very important to someone: It would mean a lot to your father if you offered to help. 12 sb means business to be determined to do something: You have to be strict about the rules so they know you mean business. 13 sth was meant to be used to say that you think a situation was certain to happen and that no one could have prevented it: Our marriage was never meant to be. [Or case: Old English menan] **mean2 adj.** 1 cruel or not kind: Why do you say such mean things to me? | Don’t be mean to your sister. | It was mean of you not to invite her.

**THESARUS**

**cruel** – deliberately making someone suffer or feel unhappy: Kids can be very cruel to each other

**unkind** – treating people in a way that makes them unhappy or hurts their feelings: She never says an unkind word.

**nasty** – not kind and not pleasant, often deliberately: Their neighbors were really nasty.

**thoughtless** – not thinking about the needs and feelings of other people: a thoughtless remark

**spiteful** – being unkind deliberately in order to annoy or upset someone: Her reaction was spiteful.

**abusive** – using cruel words or physical violence: an abusive father

**vicious** – very cruel and deliberately trying to upset someone: a vicious rumor

**malicious** (formal) – showing a desire to harm or upset someone: malicious gossip

2 no mean feat/trick/achievement etc. something that is very difficult to do, so that someone who does it deserves to be admired: It was no mean
achievement for a woman to become a doctor in 1920. 3 a mean sth (informal) used to say that something is very good or someone is very good at doing something: Ray plays a mean game of tennis. 4 MATH average: The mean age of the men in the study was 47.

mean² n. 1 means [plural] a method, system, object, etc. that is used as a way of achieving a result: We’ll use any means we can to raise the money. [ My bicycle is my main means of transportation. ] The oil is transported by means of ( =using) a pipeline. 2 means [plural] ECONOMICS the money or income that you have. They don’t have the means to buy a car | Try to live within your means (=only spending what you can afford). | a man of means (=who is rich) 3 by all means (spoken) used to mean “of course” when politely allowing someone to do something or agreeing with a suggestion: “Can I invite Clarence?” “Oh, by all means.” 4 by no means (formal) not at all: The results are by no means certain. 5 a means to an end something that you do only to achieve a result, not because you want to do it: This job is just a means to an end. 6 the mean MATH the average amount, figure, or value ➔ MEDIAN, MODE: The mean of 7, 9, and 14 is 10.

meander /miˈændər/ v. [I] to move in a slow, relaxed way, not in any particular direction: I spent the afternoon meandering through the city. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin maeanders, from Greek, from Maiaandros (now Menderes), river in Turkey]

meaning /ˈmɛnɪŋ/ n. 1 [C,U] the thing, idea, feeling, etc. that a word, phrase, or sign represents: I don’t understand the meaning of this word. 2 [C,U] the thoughts or ideas that someone wants you to understand from what s/he says, does, writes, etc.: The exact meaning of the king’s statement was not clear. 3 [U] the importance that something has in a particular situation: Until today, I hadn’t realized the full meaning of what had happened. 4 (not) the meaning of sth to have, or not have, experience and understanding of a particular situation or feeling: Those kids don’t know the meaning of hard work.

meaningful /ˈmɛnɪŋfəl/ adj. 1 serious, useful, or important: a meaningful relationship | a meaningful work 2 easy to understand: The data isn’t very meaningful to anyone but a scientist. 3 a meaningful look | smile etc. a look that clearly expresses the way someone feels

meaningless /ˈmɛnɪŋləs/ adj. having no purpose or importance and therefore not worth doing or having: a meaningless job | a statistic that is completely/failingly/absolutely meaningless

mean /ˈmɛnt/ v. the past tense and past participle of MEAN

meantime /ˈmiːntəm/ n. in the meantime in the period of time between now and a future event, or between two events in the past: We want to buy a house, but in the meantime we’re renting the apartment.

meantime /ˈmiːntəm/ adv. while something else is happening, or in the time between two events: I was in the kitchen cleaning up. Meanwhile, Ray was in the living room watching TV.

measles /ˈmiːzəlz/ also the measles n. [U] an infectious illness in which you have a fever and small red spots on your face and body

measurably /ˈmiːzərəbli/ adv. 1 able to be measured: A manager should set measurable goals. 2 important or large enough to have an effect: The changes have not achieved any measurable results. ➔ measurably adv.

measure sb/sth against sth phr. v. to judge someone or something by comparing him, her, or it to another person or thing

measure up phr. v. to be good enough to do a particular job or to reach a particular standard: The test will allow us to see how our students measure up.

measure² n. 1 [C] an official action that is intended to deal with a problem: Congress passed a measure to control spending today. | We have taken measures to limit smoking to one area in the building. | Officials said they were satisfied with security measures. 2 a measure of sth an amount of something good or something that you want: Over time, they developed a measure of trust. 3 be a measure of sth (formal) to be a sign of the importance, strength, etc. of something: Profits are often used as a measure of a company’s success. 4 [C,U] a system or unit for measuring the weight, length, etc. of something: A kilo is a measure of weight.

measure of ‘spread also MEASURE OF VARIABILITY, MEASURE OF VARIATION n. [C] MATH a measurement used to show how statistical information is spread across particular data
meat /meit/ n. [U] the flesh of animals and birds eaten as food: She never eats meat on Fridays. | red meat (=dark meat such as beef) | white meat (=pale meat such as chicken) [ORIGIN: Old English mete "food"]

mechanic /mekˈnɪk/ n. [plural] MATH three standard units of measurement used when examining and describing DATA. The units are called the MEAN (=used to show the average quantity), and the MEDIAN (=used to show the middle quantity).

mechanical /məˈkənɪkl/ adj. 1 RELAT related to the way in which something works, or the process by which it is done: the mechanisms of the brain | a mechanism for measuring employee performance |

mechanically adv.

mechanized /məˈkiːnəd/ adj. using machines instead of people or animals: a highly mechanized factory —mechanize v. [T] 1

mechanical device n. a round flat piece of metal given to someone who has won a competition or who has done something brave: He won an Olympic gold medal.

mechanist /meʃˈɪst/ n. [C] someone who has won a medal in a competition: a gold/silver/bronze medallist

mechanization /məˈkiːnəˈzeɪʃən/ n. the science that deals with machines instead of people or animals: the mechanisms of the brain

mechanisms of center n. [plural] MATH (=used to show the most frequent quantity), the MEAN (=used to show the average quantity), the MEDIAN (=used to show the middle quantity).

mechanism /məˈkənɪzəm/ n. 1 mechanical device 2 a way in which something works, or the process by which it is done: the mechanisms of the brain | a mechanism for measuring employee performance |

mechanics /məˈkənɪks/ n. [U] mechanical device

mechanically adv.

mechanics of doing sth n. the way in which something works or is done: The mechanics of bookkeeping can be complex. Medication

mechanics, mechanics of doing sth v. to try to help two groups, countries, etc. to stop arguing and make an agreement: The court had to mediate between Hassel and his neighbors. He will be mediating talks between the two sides. —mediation /ˈmiːdiəʃən/ n. [U]

mediator /ˈmiːdeɪtər/ n. someone who helps people, groups, countries, etc. to end an argument and reach an agreement

medical /ˈmiːdɪkal/ adj. relating to medicine and the treatment of disease or injury: medical school [The clinic provides free medical care] | new types of medical treatment | the medical profession (=doctors, nurses, etc.) | More funding is needed for medical research. [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 French médical, from Late Latin medicus, from Latin medicus "doctor"] —medically adv.

medical care /ˈmiːdɪkəl kər/ n. [U] a system by which the government helps to pay the cost of medical treatment for poor people

medical device n. a round flat piece of metal given to someone who has won a competition or who has done something brave: He won an Olympic gold medal.

medical school n. [CU] a part of a university, where people study to become doctors

mechanically adv.
medicated

med-i-ca-ted /ˈmedɪˌkeɪtɪd/ adj containing medicine: medicated shampoo

med-i-ca-tion /ˈmedɪˌkeɪʃən/ n. [C.U] medicine given to people who are sick: Are you taking any medication? He’s on medication for his heart.

med-i-cin-e /ˈmedɪˌsɪn/ n. 1 [C.U] a substance used for treating illness: Remember to take your medicine. Medicines should be kept away from children.

med-i-cle-nal /ˈmedɪˌkənəl/ adj helping to cure illness or disease: The herbs are used for medicinal purposes.

med-i-cine /ˈmedɪˌsɪn/ n. 1 [C.U] a substance used for treating illness: Remember to take your medicine. Medicines should be kept away from children.

medium /ˈmiːdɪəm/ n. 1 (plural media /ˈmiːdɪə/ or mediæ /ˈmiːdiə/) a way of communicating or expressing something: The Internet is a powerful advertising medium. In the modern age, television is the primary medium of communication. 2 (plural media) the material, paints, etc. that an artist uses: This sculptor’s favorite medium is wood. 3 (plural mediums) someone who claims to speak to dead people and receive messages from them.

medium-sized /ˈmiːdɪəmˌsaɪzd/ adj not small, but not large either: medium-sized apples | a medium-size city

med-ley /ˈmedli/ n. (plural medleys) [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS tunes from different songs that are played one after the other as a single piece of music: a medley of folk songs

med-i-cal school /ˈmedɪskɔl/ n. [C.U] (informal) a MEDICAL SCHOOL

me-dul·la ob·lon·ga·ta /ˌmeɪdlə ˈəbləŋɡətə/ n. [singular] BIOLOGY the lowest part of your brain, where it connects with your SPINAL CORD. The medulla oblongata controls your breathing and the flow of blood to and from your heart.

meek /ˈmiːk/ adj very quiet and gentle, and not willing to argue —meekly adv. —meekness n.

meet /miːt/ v. (past tense and past participle met /ˈmiːt/) 1 SEE SB FOR THE FIRST TIME [I,T] to see and talk to someone for the first time, or to be introduced to someone: Mike and Sara met in college. When did we first meet? I saw Jim’s wife once, but I never met her.

2 BE IN THE SAME PLACE [I,T] to come to the same place as someone else because you have arranged to find him/her there: Let’s meet for lunch tomorrow. I could meet you at the coffee shop at 11.

med-i-tate /ˈmedəˌteɪt/ v. [I] to make yourself very calm by relaxing completely, and thinking only about one thing such as a sound or a religious idea —meditation /ˌmedəˌteɪʃən/ n. [U]

med-i-ta-tive /ˈmedəˌtətɪv/ adj thinking deeply and seriously about something, or showing that you are doing this: He was in a meditative mood.

Med-i-ter-ra-ne-an /ˌmedəˌtərəˈniən/ n. the Mediterranean EARTH SCIENCES the areas of land surrounding the Mediterranean Sea (=sea between northern Africa and southern Europe), and the islands in it —Mediterranean adj.

medium-sized /ˈmiːdɪəmˌsaɪzd/ adj of middle size or amount: “What size do you wear?” “Medium.” Cook the soup over medium heat for 30 minutes. A man of medium height | The study focused on medium-sized cities.
by which a cell divides to become two cells, each new cell having only half the number of chromosomes of the original cell. During meiosis, the paired genes separate to form sperm or eggs.

meiosis /ˈmiʊəsis/ n. [U] BIOLOGY the process

melt /mɛlt/ v. 1 [T] to change something from solid to liquid by heating. | Melt the butter, and add the chopped onion. | see picture on page 632 2 [I] to suddenly feel love or sympathy: My heart melted when I saw her crying. 3 melt in your mouth if food melts in your mouth, it is smooth and tastes good [Origin: Old English meltan]

melt away /mɛlt əˈweɪ/ phr. v. to disappear quickly and easily: He began to exercise regularly, and the weight melted away.

mellow /ˈmɛloʊ/ adj. 1 having a pleasant tune or a pleasant sound like music: a sweet mellow voice | mellow wine 2 friendly, relaxed, and calm: mellowed over the years 3 mellower, mellowest (also mellower) adj. 1 to become more relaxed and calm, or to make someone do this: She’s mellowed over the years 2 to mix or combine two or more different things together 3 to disappear quickly and easily: mellowed away 4 to make something or someone seem less important or less serious: mellow out

melt down /mɛlt ˈdaʊn/ v. phr. to reduce something to its simplest form: We melted the metal down to make the shapes.

melted /ˈmɛltɪd/ adj. having or showing emotions that are strong and uncontrolled: a melted voice

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melt down /mɛlt ˈdaʊn/ v. phr. to reduce something to its simplest form: We melted the metal down to make the shapes.
melt-down /ˈmelt daʊn/ n. [C,U] a very dangerous situation in which the material in a nuclear reactor melts and burns through its container, allowing radioactivity to escape.

melting pot n. [C] a place where people from different races, countries, or social classes come and live together. People always refer to America as a melting pot.

member /ˈmiːbər/ n. [C] 1 someone who has joined a particular club, group, or organization: Are you a member of the French club? 2 Ben treats his dog like a member of the family. | Frank has been a staff member for 20 years. 1 one of a group of similar people or things: Cats and tigers are members of the same species. [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French membre, from Latin membrum] 2 [plural] all the members of a club, group, or organization: The membership will vote for a chairman tonight.

membrane /ˈmɪmbrən/ n. [C,U] biology a very thin substance similar to skin, that covers or connects parts of the body: The cell membrane has been damaged. | the membrane that covers the spinal cord | the nuclear membrane (a layer covering the nucleus of a living cell) see picture at cell.

memorial /ˈmɪmərɪəl/ adj. formal, making you expect something dangerous or bad: a menacing laugh

memorial Day n. a U.S. national holiday on the last Monday in May, when people remember soldiers who were killed in wars.

memorialize /ˈmɪmərɪzaɪz/ v. [T] to learn and remember words, music, or other information: You should have your lines memorized by Friday.

memorabilia n. plural memorabilia things that you keep or collect because they relate to a famous person, event, or time: sports memorabilia

memorandum /ˌmɛməˈrændəm/ n. (plural memoranda /ˌmɛməˈrændə/ or memorandums) [C] (formal) a memo

memorize /ˈmɛməraɪz/ v. to remember words, music, or other information: You should have your lines memorized by Friday.

memory card n. [C,U] a small piece of electronic equipment inside a digital camera, a cell phone, or a small computer that you carry with you, used for storing photographs or information

memory stick n. [C] (trademark) a small piece of equipment for storing information, that connects into a computer using a USB port. A Memory Stick can be removed and carried easily, and will fit into other computers.

memory /ˈmɛməri/ n. the plural of man

menacing /ˈmɛnəsɪŋ/ adj. making you expect something dangerous or bad: a menacing laugh

menace /ˈmɛnəs/ n. 1 [C] something or someone that is dangerous or extremely annoying: That man is a menace to society. 2 [U] a threatening quality or manner: There was real menace in her voice. [Origin: 1300–1400 French, Latin minacia, from minimi “to threaten”]
me·ni·al /ˈmenəˌnal/ adj. [literary] a collection of animals kept primarily or privately for people to see

men·dard /ˈmendərd/ n. [C] (literary) a collection of animals kept primarily or privately for people to see

mend¹ /mend/ v. 1 [T] to repair a tear or hole in a piece of clothing: You’d better mend that shirt.

mend² n. be on the mend to be getting better after an illness

men-da·cious /menˈdeʃəs/ adj. (formal) not truthful: The evidence was planted by mendacious police. —mendaciously adv.

men-di·cant or der /mɛnˈdɪkænt/ adj. [archaic] who live a holy life according to religious rules) who completely depend on the money or gifts that people give to them in order to live —mendicant adv.: mendicant monks

me-ni·al /ˈmiːniəl/ adj. (disapproving) menial work is boring and needs no skill

me-nin·ges /maˈnindʒiz/ n. [plural] BIOLOGY membranes (=substance like very thin skin) that completely cover and protect the brain and the spinal cord

men-o·pause /ˈmiːnoʊpəʊz/ n. [U] BIOLOGY the time when a woman stops menstruating

me-no·rah /ˈmiːnərɔː/ n. [C] a special CANDLE-STICK that holds seven CANDLES, used in Jewish ceremonies

'men's room n. [C] a room in a public place with toilets for men

men·su·late /ˈmɛnsʃuːl, -ˈstrəlt/ v. [I] BIOLOGY when a woman menstruates every month, blood flows from her body —menstrual adj. menstruation

men·tal /ˈmɛntl/ adj. [only before noun] relating to the mind, or happening in the mind: He has a history of severe mental problems. | Mental illness often runs in families. | The doctors were worried about her mental health. | I’m a little concerned about Jeremy’s mental state. | I made a mental note (made an effort to remember) to call Julie. | He conducted important research into the mental development of children. | Men: Why We Say Men's Room

men-tal·i·ty /ˈmɛntələti/ n. (plural mentalities) [C,U] a particular type of attitude or way of thinking: The crowd was gripped by a mob mentality. | The study investigates the mentality of people who commit violent crimes.

men-thol /ˈmɛnthoʊl, -ˈθəl/ n. [U] a substance that smells and tastes like MINT, used in medicine, candy, and cigarettes

men-tion¹ /ˈmiːnʃən/ v. [T] to say or write about something in a few words: | I mentioned the idea to Joan, and she seemed to like it. | Helen mentioned (that) she had been feeling depressed.

men-tion² n. [C,U] the act of mentioning someone or something: Palmer was referring to an article in the Times.

men-tor /ˈmentər, -ˈtər/ n. [C] an experienced person who advises and helps a less experienced person: | Mentor, adviser of Odysseus’s son Telemachus in the ancient Greek Odyssey by Homer

men·tor·ing /ˈmentərɪŋ/ n. [U] a system of using people who have a lot of experience and knowledge to advise other people

men-u /ˈmɛnjuː/ n. [C] 1 a list of all the kinds of food that are available in a restaurant: Can we see a menu, please? 2 the most popular dish on the menu ➔ RESTAURANT 2 It a list of things on a computer screen which you can ask the computer to do: Go to the Edit menu and select Copy. | a pull-down menu ➔ a list of choices which appears when you CLICK on a place on the screen.

2 don’t mention it (spoken) used in order to say in a friendly way that there is no need for someone to thank you: “Thanks for helping me out.” “Don’t mention it.” 3 not to mention sth said when you are adding a piece of information that emphasizes what you have been saying: He already has two houses and two cars, not to mention the boat.

mention³ n. [C] the act of mentioning someone or something in a conversation or piece of writing: | Any mention of the accident upset her. | The report made no mention of any financial difficulties.

mention⁴ n. [C] the act of mentioning someone or something in a conversation or piece of writing: | Any mention of the accident upset her. | The report made no mention of any financial difficulties.

mention⁵ n. [C] the act of mentioning someone or something in a conversation or piece of writing: | Any mention of the accident upset her. | The report made no mention of any financial difficulties.

mention⁶ n. [C] the act of mentioning someone or something in a conversation or piece of writing: | Any mention of the accident upset her. | The report made no mention of any financial difficulties.

mention⁷ n. [C] the act of mentioning someone or something in a conversation or piece of writing: | Any mention of the accident upset her. | The report made no mention of any financial difficulties.

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mention¹⁷ n. [C] the act of mentioning someone or something in a conversation or piece of writing: | Any mention of the accident upset her. | The report made no mention of any financial difficulties.
meow

me-ow /miˈoʊ/ n. [C] the crying sound that a cat makes —meow v. [I]

mer-can-ti-lism /ˈmərˌkənˌtəlˌizəm/ n. [U] ECONOMICS the idea that trade produces wealth, exports (goods sold to other countries) should be encouraged, and imports (goods bought from other countries) should be restricted

mer-cenary2 adj. (disapproving) only interested in making money, and not caring about whether your actions are right or wrong

mer-chan-dise /ˈmərˌtʃənˌdaɪz, -ˌdaɪz/ n. [U] ECONOMICS things that are for sale in stores: Several thousand dollars’ worth of merchandise was stolen.

mer-chant /ˈmərˌtʃaʊnt/ n. [C] ECONOMICS someone who buys and sells large quantities of goods: a wine merchant

mer-cy /ˈmərˌsə/ n. the mercy of the people who work on these ships

mer-cer-ful2 adj. kind to people, rather than being cruel

mer-cer-ful-ly /ˈmərˌsərfləl/ adv. fortunately, because a situation could have been much worse: At least her death was mercifully quick.

mer-cer-ize /ˈmərˌsərəˌzaɪz/ v. [I] to make something small or unimportant have a big effect: The mere thought of food made her feel sick.

me-ri-cy /ˈməriˌsaɪ/ n. [C] U SUFFIX to a word meaning: The word “mercy” is an example of a word that has the suffix “-cy” added to it. It means “the act of mercy.”

mer-ri-er /ˈmerɪrər/ adj. (comparative) more merciful

mer-rifi-er /ˈmerɪrɪfiər/ adj. (superlative) most merciful

me-ri-ful-ly /ˈməriˌfələl/ adv. fortunately, because a situation could have been much worse: At least her death was mercifully quick.

mer-ri-fy /ˈmərˌrɪfi/ v. (formal) to make someone become completely interested in something: The kids sat mesmerized in front of the TV.

mes-mer-ize /ˈmesəˌmərəˌzaɪz/ v. [T] to make someone become completely interested in something: The kids sat mesmerized in front of the TV.

mes-o-sphere /ˌmesəˌsfer/ n. the mesosphere EARTH SCIENCES the outer layer of the Earth’s lower atmosphere, from about 30 to 50 miles above the Earth —see picture at ATMOSPHERE

mes-o-zoi-c /ˌmesəˌzoʊəˈkɑː/ n. the Mesozoic EARTH SCIENCES the period of time in the Earth’s history, from about 250 million until about 65
A page of the dictionary is shown with various definitions and examples for the word "mess". The page contains definitions and usage notes for terms related to the concept of "mess", such as "messy", "messed up", "clean up", "messed with", and others. It also includes definitions and phrases for "metallic", "metal", "metallurgy", "metal pipe", "metal dector", and "metallic". The page is from a dictionary, likely a formal one, and includes examples of usage in sentences.
something else that has similar qualities, without using the words “like” or “as.” For example, the phrase “a river of tears” is a metaphor.

meth·a·done  /ˌmeθəˈdɑʊn/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY a drug that is often given to people who are trying to stop taking heroin.

meth·a·dose  /ˌmeθəˈdoʊs/ n. [U] a planned way of doing something: I think we should try again using a different method.

methodolo·gy  /ˌmethəˈdɒlədʒi/ n. (plu·ral methodologies) [C,U] a set of methods and principles used when studying a particular subject or doing a particular type of work: More recently, studies have attempted to refine their research methodologies.

me·te·or·ite  /ˌmiːtroʊˈraɪtɪ/ n. [C,U] a small piece of rock or similar material in space. When a meteoroid enters the Earth’s ATMOSPHERE (without air surrounding the Earth), it becomes a meteor, and if it reaches the surface of the Earth, it is called a meteorite.

me·te·or·ic  /ˌmiːtroʊˈrɪk/ adj. happening very suddenly and usually continuing for only a short time: his meteoric rise to fame.
middle

The written abbreviation of METTLER

adj: the New York metropolitan area

metrical /me’təl/ n. [U] (literary) courage and determination [OED] valor: an outstanding soldier who proved his mettle in battle many times

Mexican /meh-sek-kan/ adj: relating to or coming from Mexico

mexican /meh-sek-kan/ n. [C] someone from Mexico

mez-za-nine /meh-zuh-nine/ n. [C] the floor or balcony just above the main floor in a theater, hotel, store, etc.

mg the written abbreviation of MILLIGRAM

MI the written abbreviation of MICHIGAN

mi-carn /maik-ruhn/ n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES a mineral that separates easily into small flat transparent pieces of rock, often used to make electrical instruments

mice /maik-s/ n. the plural of MOUSE

mi-crobe /maik-ruh-b/ n. [C] BIOLOGY an extremely small living creature that cannot be seen without a MICROSCOPE [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 micro- + Greek bios “life”]

mi-cro-bi-o-lo-gy /maik-roh-bi-oh-LOH-je/ n. [U] BIOLOGY the scientific study of very small living things —microbiologist n. [C]

mi-cro-brew-er-y /maik-ruh-brew-er-ee/ n. [plural microbreweries] [C] a small company that makes beer to sell, and often has a restaurant where its beer is served

mi-cro-chip /maik-ruh-CHIP/ n. [C] a computer CHIP

mi-cro-clim-a-te /maik-ruh-klim-uh-t/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES the general weather patterns in a small area, which are different from the weather patterns in the surrounding area

mi-cro-cosm /maik-ruh-kohz-am/ n. [C,U] a small group, society, etc. that has the same qualities as a much larger one —macrocosm: San José’s mix of people is a microcosm of America.

mi-cro-fiche /maik-ruh-fich/ n. [C,U] a sheet of microfilm that can be read using a special machine, especially in a library

mi-cro-film /maik-ruh-film/ n. [C,U] film used for making very small photographs of important documents, newspapers, maps, etc.

mi-cro-ga-na-sim /maik-ruh-gahn-uh-sim/ n. [C] BIOLOGY an extremely small living creature that cannot be seen without a microscope

mi-cro-phone /maik-ruh-foun/ n. [C] a piece of electrical equipment that makes your voice sound louder when you hold it in front of your mouth while you are singing, giving a speech, etc.: Please speak clearly into the microphone.

mi-cro-pro-ces-sor /maik-ruh-pruh-sess-er/ n. [C] the main CHIP in a computer that controls most of its operations

mi-cro-scope /maik-ruh-skouhp/ n. [C] a scientific instrument that makes extremely small things appear large enough to be seen: We looked at the insects under a microscope.

mi-cro-scop-ic /maik-ruh-skuhp-ik/ adj: extremely small; microscopic organisms

mi-cro-wave /maik-ruh-wiv/ n. [C] 1 also microwave oven a type of oven that cooks food very quickly by using electric waves instead of heat 2 PHYSICS a very short electric wave used especially for cooking food, sending radio messages, and in RADAR

microwave oven /maik-ruh-wiv-uh-nuhn/ n. an especially small type of oven that cooks food very quickly by using electric waves instead of heat

microwave /maik-ruh-wiv/ v. [T] to cook something in a microwave

mid-air /mid-uh/ n. in midair in the air or sky: The plane exploded in midair —midair adj: only before noun: a midair collision

mid-day /mid-day/ n. [U] the middle of the day, around 12:00 p.m. [SYN] noon —midnight n. the middle of the night

middle /mid/ n. 1 the middle the part that is nearest the center of something, and furthest from the sides, edges, top, bottom, etc. [SYN] center: Tom’s the guy in the middle. | Hannah’s toys were in the middle of the floor. | Why’s your car parked right in the middle of the road? 2 the middle the part that is between the beginning and the end of a period of time or an event, story, etc.: I fell asleep in the middle of class. 3 be in the middle of (doing) something to be busy doing something: Can I call you back later? I’m right in the middle of cooking dinner. [ORIGIN: Old English middei]

middle /mid/ adj: only before noun: 1 nearest to the center of something: The socks are in the middle drawer. | The middle lane was blocked off because of an accident. 2 half way through an event, action, or period of time, or between the beginning...
and the end: 1 I missed the middle act of the play. 3 middle child/daughter/brother etc. the child, daughter, brother, etc. who is between the oldest and the youngest.

middle-aged adj: belonging or relating to the period of your life when you are about 45 to 65 years old: a middle-aged woman —middle age n. [U]

Middle Ages n: the Middle Ages HISTRY: the period in European history between the 5th and 15th centuries A.D.

Middle America n: 1 the MIDWEST 2 SOCIAL SCIENCE: average Americans who have traditional ideas and beliefs

middle class n: the middle class also the middle classes a) SOCIAL SCIENCE: the group of people in society who are neither rich nor poor, especially people who are educated and work in professional jobs —lower class, upper class, working class b) HISTORY: in the past, the social class in Europe between noble people who owned land and peasants (=poor farmers), which included people who made or bought and sold things —middle-class adj.: middle-class families

middle ear n: [singular] BIOLOGY: the central part of the ear, between the EARDRUM and the COCHLEA. The middle ear contains parts that make the movement of the sound waves stronger.

Middle East n: the Middle East the part of Asia that is between the Mediterranean Sea and the Arabian Sea, including countries such as Turkey and Iran —Far East —Middle Eastern adj.

middle finger n: [C] the longest finger in the middle of the five fingers on your hand —see picture at hand

middle man /ˈmɪdlˌmæn/ n: [plural middlemen /-ˌmɛni/ /ˌmɪdlˌmen/ /-ˌmen/ /-ˌmɛn/] [C] someone who buys things in order to sell them to someone else, or who helps to arrange business deals for other people

middle name n: [C] the name that, in English, comes between your first name and your family name

middle-of-the-road adj: middle-of-the-road ideas, opinions, etc. are not extreme, so many people agree with them

middle school n: [C] a school in the U.S. for students between the ages of 11 and 14

mid-et /ˈmɪdɪt/ n: [C] (offensive) a person who is very small because his/her body has not grown correctly

mid-life crisis /ˌmɪdləˌkraɪsɪs/ n: [C usually singular] the worry and lack of confidence that some people feel when they are about 40 or 50 years old

mid-night /ˈmɪdnɪt/ n: [U] 12 o’clock at night —noon, midnight: We arrived at midnight. | I fell asleep a little after/before midnight.

mid-point of a segment /ˌmɪdpɔɪnt əˈseɡmənt/ n: [C] MATH: a point that is in the middle of a segment (=line connecting two points), so that the segment is divided into two parts of equal length

mid-riff /ˈmɪdrɪf/ n: [C] (formal) the front part of the body between your chest and your waist

midst /ˈmɪdst/ n: in the midst of sth in the middle of something such as an event, situation, place, or group: The city is in the midst of a crisis.

mid-term /ˈmɪdˌtɜːm/ n: 1 [C] an examination that students take in the middle of a SEMESTER: I have a biology mid-term on Friday. —UNIVERSITY 2 [U] POLITICS: the middle of the period when an elected government has power —mid-term adj.

mid-way /ˌmɪdˈweɪ/ adj., adv. at the middle point between two places, or in the middle of a period of time or an event: There’s a gas station midway between here and Fresno. | He went silent midway through his speech.

mid-week /ˌmɪdˈwɛk/ adj., adv. on one of the middle days of the week, such as Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday: mid-week classes

Mid-west /ˌmɪdˈwest/ n: the Midwest the central northern area of the U.S. —Midwestern /ˈmɪdˈwestən/ adj.

mid-wife /ˈmɪdwɪft/ n: (plural midwives /-ˌwaɪvz/ /-ˌwɪvz/) [C] a specially trained nurse, usually a woman, whose job is to help women when they are having a baby

miffed /ˈmɪft/ adj. (informal) annoyed

might /maɪt/ modal verb 1 used in order to talk about what was or is possible: I might be able to get free tickets. | They might not come until tomorrow morning. | She might have tried calling, but I’ve been out. 2 used instead of “may” when reporting what someone said or thought: I thought he might still be mad at me. 3 might as well (spoken) used to suggest that someone should do something because there is no good reason to do anything else: You might as well go fishing with your brother as sit around here all day. 4 used in order to give advice or make a suggestion: You might try calling the store. | You might want to get your blood pressure checked.

mighty /ˈmiːti/ n: [U] (literary) strength and power: She tried with all her might to push him away.

mighty adj.: strong and powerful: mighty warriors

migrant /ˈmɪɡr@nt/ n: [C] someone who goes to another area or country, especially in

migrant labor /ˈmɪɡr@nt ˈləbər/ n: [C] work, especially seasonal work done by migrant workers

migrant worker /ˈmɪɡr@nt ˈwɜːkər/ n: [C] a person who works as a migrant labor
order to find work • IMMIGRANT, EMIGRANT; migrant workers V Texas has a large population of migrant and seasonal farm laborers. 2 a bird or animal that travels from one part of the world to another, especially in the fall and spring: Most species of geese are migrants.

mi·grate /ˈmigrət/ (Ac) v. [I] 1 if birds or animals migrate, they travel to a different part of the world, especially in the fall and spring: More than 2 million ducks migrate to the lake each fall. 2 to go to another area or country for a short time, usually in order to find a place to live or work: During the 1980s, over 27 million people migrated from rural to urban areas. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin, past participle of migrare] • IMMIGRATE

mi·gra·tion /ˌmigrəˈkeiʃən/ (Ac) n. [Cu] the action of a large group of birds, animals, or people moving from one area or country to another; the yearly migration of geese] The railroads were built to make migration and settlement easier: —migratory /ˌmigrəˈtərē/ adj.

mike /ˈmāk/ n. [C] (informal) a MICROPHONE

mild /ˈmild/ adj. 1 not too severe or serious: a mild case of the flu mild criticism 2 not strong-tasting or spicy: mild cheddar cheese 3 if the weather is mild, it is not too cold or wet and not too hot: a mild winter 4 if a soap or beauty product is mild, it is gentle to your skin, hair, etc.

mil·deW /ˈmilˌdē/ n. [U] a white or gray substance that grows on walls and other surfaces in warm, slightly wet places —mildewed adj.

mil·dly /ˈmildli/ adv. 1 slightly: McKee was only mildly interested. 2 to put it mildly (spoken) said when you are saying something bad or severe in the most polite way that you can: We were not welcome there, to put it mildly. 3 in a gentle way without being angry: “Perhaps,” he answered mildly.

mil·e /ˈmil/ n. [C] 1 a unit for measuring distance, equal to 5,280 feet or about 1,609 meters: Mark jogs at least five miles a day. 2 we’re only a few hundred miles from Atlanta. 2 miles (informal) a very long distance: We walked for miles without seeing anyone. 3 talk a mile a minute (spoken) to talk very quickly without stopping [Origin: Old English meli, from Latin milia passum “thousands of paces”]

mil·e-age /ˈmilədʒ/ n. 1 [singular, U] the number of miles that a car has traveled since it was made or since a particular time: a used car with low mileage 2 [U] the number of miles a car can travel using each gallon of gasoline: Our car gets really good mileage (“=a lot of miles per gallon.” 3 get a lot of mileage out of sth to make something be as useful for you as it can be: I’ve gotten a lot of mileage out of that old joke.

mil·e·stone /ˈmiləˌstoun/ n. [C] a very important event in the development of something: a milestone in automotive history

mi·lieu /ˌmilēˈyo/ n. (plural milieus) [Cu] (formal) all the things and people that surround you and influence you

mi·l·i·tary /ˈmilətərē/ adj. 1 military the military organization of a country, such as the army and navy: My father is in the military. 2 in some countries women are not allowed to join the military.

mi·lit·i·a /ˈmilətēə/ n. [C] a group of people trained as soldiers who are not members of the permanent army

mil·k /ˈmilk/ n. [U] 1 a white liquid that people drink, which is usually produced by cows or goats: a glass of milk. Would you like milk in your coffee? —milk sb/sth for sth to make something be as useful for you as it can be: I’ve gotten a lot of mileage out of that old joke.

mil·ky /ˈmilkē/ adj. 1 water or a liquid that is milky is not clear and looks like milk. 2 milky skin is white and smooth
Milky Way

Milky Way n. 1. the Milky Way PHYSICS the pale white band made up of large numbers of stars, that you can see across the sky at night

mill1 [mil/ n. [C] 1. a large machine used for crushing food such as corn, grain, or coffee into a powder 2. a building where materials such as paper, steel, or cotton cloth are made 3. a small machine used for crushing pepper or coffee (ONION: 1.2 Old English mylen, from Latin mola “mill, millstone”)

mill2 v. [T] to crush grains in a mill

mill around phr v. (informal) if a lot of people are milling around, they are moving around a place without any particular purpose: Students were milling around waiting for their pictures to be taken.

mil-len-ni-um /ma'leniəm/ n. (plural millennia) [C] 1. a period of 1,000 years 2. the time when a new 1,000-year period begins: the start of the new millennium

mil-li-gram /ˈmɪlɪɡræm/ n. [C] (written abbreviation mg) a unit for measuring weight, equal to 1/1,000th of a gram

mil-li-li-ter /ˈmɪlɪlɪtər/ n. [C] (written abbreviation ml) a unit for measuring liquids, equal to 1/1,000th of a liter

mil-li-me-ter /ˈmɪlɪmiətər/ n. [C] (written abbreviation mm) a unit for measuring length, equal to 1/1,000th of a meter

mil-lion /ˈmɪljən/ number 1. 1,000,000: $350 million 2. 4 million people 3. Don’t say “4 million of people.” 4. millions an extremely large number of people or things: I’ve heard that excuse a million times. 5. not/never in a million years (spoken) said in order to emphasize how impossible or unlikely something is: I never would have guessed in a million years. 6. one in a million the best of all possible people or things: People like Sue are one in a million. (source: 1500—1400 French; Old Italian milione, from mille “thousand” —milleth /ˈmɪlɪθ/ number

mil-lion-aire /ˈmɪljənər/ n. [C] someone who is very rich and has at least one million dollars

mime1 [ˈmaɪm/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS an actor who performs without using words, or a performance in which no words are used

mime2 v. [I,I] to perform using actions and movements without any words: She stretched out her arms, miming a swimmer.

mim-ic1 [ˈmɪmɪk/ v. (past tense and past participle mimicked, present participle mimicking) [T] 1. to copy the way someone speaks, moves, or behaves, usually to make people laugh: Lily mimicked Sue’s Boston accent. 2. to behave or operate in exactly the same way as someone or something else: The drug mimics the action of the body’s own chemicals. —mimicry n. [U]

mimic2 n. [C] a person or animal that is good at mimicking someone’s voice, appearance, etc. or something such as the sound of a machine

min. 1. the written abbreviation of minimum 2. the written abbreviation of minute or minutes

mince /ˈmɛns/ v. [T] to cut food into extremely small pieces: Mince the onion and garlic. 2. not mince words to say exactly what you think, even if this may offend people: Stella has never been one to mince words. 3. [<il] to walk, using very small steps and moving your hips a lot

mince-meat /ˈmɛnsmeɪt/ n. [U] a sweet mixture of apples, dried fruit, and spices, but no meat, used in pies

mind1 [maɪnd/ n. 1. BRAIN [CU] your thoughts, or the part of your brain used for thinking and imagining things: Grandma’s mind is as sharp as ever. 2. What kind of plans did you have in mind (=what have you thought of doing)? 3. What’s on your mind (=what are you thinking about)?

2 change your mind to change your opinions or decision about something: If you change your mind and want to come, give us a call.

3 make up your mind to decide something, or become very determined to do something: Have you made up your mind which college you want to go to? Once she made up her mind to go, there was no stopping her.

4 cross/enter your mind if something crosses your mind, you think about it for a short period: It never crossed my mind that she might be unhappy.

5 be out of your mind (informal) to behave in a crazy or stupid way: Are you out of your mind?

6 go out of your mind/lose your mind (informal) to start to become mentally ill or behave in a crazy way: I’m going to lose my mind if I don’t find a new apartment soon.

7 on your mind if something is on your mind, you are thinking or worrying about it a lot: Sorry I didn’t call, but I’ve had a lot on my mind lately. Is there something on your mind?

8 have sb/sth in mind to have an idea about who or what you want for a particular purpose: Did you have anyone in mind for the job?

9 with sb/sth in mind while thinking about someone or something or considering that person or thing: Racing cars weren’t built with safety in mind.

10 come/spring to mind if something comes to mind, you suddenly think of it: She was so nervous she just started saying whatever came to mind.

11 state/frame of mind the way you are feeling, such as how happy or sad you are: I have to be in the right frame of mind before a game.

12–minded having a particular attitude, or believing that a particular thing is important: He was a mean, narrow–closed–minded old man (=he did not accept other ideas and opinions). politically–minded students

13 keep/bear sth in mind to remember something: Keep in mind that the bank will be closed tomorrow.

14 no one in his/her right mind (informal) no
one who is sensible: No woman in her right mind would walk alone at night around here.

15 have/keep an open mind to be willing to accept new ideas and opinions: The mayor promises to keep an open mind on the issue of new schools.

16 take/get/keep your mind off sth to make you stop thinking about something: Dad needs a vacation to take his mind off work.

17 keep your mind on sth to keep paying attention to something, even if you want to think about something else: He could hardly keep his mind on what she was saying.

18 put your mind to sth to decide to do something and use a lot of effort in order to succeed: You can’t win if you just put your mind to it. [Origin: Old English gemyn] ➔ ONE-TRACK MIND, sth blows your mind ➔ BLOW, slip your mind at SLIP

mind² v. 1 [I,T] to feel annoyed, worried, or angry about something: Do you mind if I open the window? | Chicago’s a nice place to live if you don’t mind cold winters. | He doesn’t mind sleeping on the couch. | She doesn’t mind that her book has not been selling well.

2 do/would you mind used to ask politely if you can do something or if someone will do something: Do you mind if I use your phone? | Would you mind waiting here a minute? | 3 mind your own business to not ask questions about a situation that does not involve you, often used to tell someone rudely not to do this: Why doesn’t she mind her own business? | 4 I wouldn’t mind (doing) sth said when you would like something or would like to do something: I wouldn’t mind living in Minneapolis.

5 mind your manners to behave or speak in a polite way ➔ never mind at NEVER

'mind-boggling' adj. (informal) very difficult to imagine because of being so big, strange, or complicated: The number of insects living in the rainforest is mind-boggling.

mindful /ˈmɑːndfəl/ adj. behaving in a way that shows you remember a rule or fact: Mindful of the guide’s warning, they returned before dark.

mindless /ˈmɑːndli less/ adj. 1 so simple that you do not have to think about what you are doing: mindless work. 2 stupid and without any purpose: mindlessness n [U]

mind-set /ˈmɑːndset/ n [C usually singular] someone’s general attitude, and the way in which s/he thinks about things and makes decisions

mine¹ /maɪn/ pron. the thing or things belonging or relating to the person who is speaking: Theresa’s coat is black. Mine is blue. | He doesn’t have a car, so I let him borrow mine. | Tom’s a good friend of mine.

mine² n. [C] 1 a type of bomb that is hidden just below the ground or under water, which explodes when someone or something touches it. 2 a deep hole or holes in the ground, from which gold, coal, etc. is dug: coal/gold etc. mines

mine³ v. 1 [I,T] to dig into the ground in order to get gold, coal, etc.: men mining for gold. 2 [T] to hide bombs under the ground or in the ocean: The beaches were heavily mined.

'mine-field' /ˈmɑːn fɪld/ n. [C] 1 an area of land that has mines hidden in it. 2 a situation in which there are many hidden dangers: The issue is a political minefield.

'mine-er' /ˈmɑːnər/ n. [C] someone who works in a mine: a coal miner

'mine-ral' /ˈmɪnərəl/ n. [C] 1 EARTH SCIENCES a natural substance such as coal, rock, or salt that is present in the Earth: an area rich in minerals. 2 CHEMISTRY a substance such as CALCIUM or iron that is present in some foods and that is important for good health: Milk is full of valuable vitamins and minerals.

'miner-al ,water' n. [C,U] water that comes from underground and contains minerals

'mingle' /ˈmɪŋgl/ v. 1 [I,T] to meet and talk with a lot of different people at a social event: Reporters mingled with movie stars at the awards ceremony. 2 [I,T] if smells, sounds, feelings, etc. mingle, they combine with each other: anger mingled with disappointment and fear

'mini- /ˈmɪnɪ/ adj. (informal) small compared with others of the same type: a minivan | a mini-market (=a small food store)

'mini-a-ture' /ˈmɪnə tr/ n. 'mɪni ə tʃə rə, 'mɪnɪ ə tʃərə adjective. very small: a miniature camera

'mini-a-ture' /ˈmɪnə tr/ n. [C] 1 something that has the same appearance as someone or something, but is much smaller: This painting is a miniature of the one in the museum. 2 in miniature exactly like someone or something but much smaller: She has her mother’s face in miniature.

'mini-a-ture' /ˈmɪnə tr/ n. [C] a golf game, played for fun, in which you hit a small ball through passages, over small bridges and hills, etc.

'min-i-mal' /ˈmɪnə mel/ adj. very small in degree or amount: The damage caused by the fire was minimal. | Desert plants will stay healthy even with minimal watering. —minimally adv.

'min-i-mize' /ˈmɪnə mай z ə, ˈmɪnіˌmай z ə v. [T] 1 to make the degree or amount of something as small as possible: To minimize the risk of getting heart disease, eat well and exercise daily. 2 it to make a document or program on your computer very small when you are not using it but still want to keep it open: Click on the top of the window to minimize it.

'min-i-mum' /ˈmɪnə məm/ adj. the minimum number, amount, or degree is the smallest that it is
minimum

possible to have (ant) maximum: You will need to make a minimum payment of $50 a month. | The factory owners wanted to get a minimum price fixed for their goods. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin minimum “smallest”]

minimum2 n [C usually singular] the smallest number, amount, or degree that it is possible to have (ant) maximum: Jim works a minimum of (at least) 50 hours a week. | Costs were kept to a minimum. | We must try to keep the use of pesticides to an absolute minimum.

minimum ‘wage n [singular, U] the lowest amount of money that can legally be paid per hour to a worker. Most four million Americans earn the minimum wage.

mining /ˈmɪnɪŋ/ n [U] the action or industry of digging gold, coal, etc. out of the ground

min-i-se ries /ɪˈmɪnɪəriːz/ n (plural miniseries) [C] a television drama that is divided into several parts and shown on different nights

min-i-skirt /ɪˈmɪnɪˌskɜːrt/ n [C] a very short skirt

min-is-ter /ˌmɪnɪsˈtəːr/ n [C] 1 a religious leader in some Christian churches ➔ priest 2 a politician who is in charge of a government department in some countries: the Minister of Defense [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French ministre, from Latin minister “servant”]

min-is-te-ri-al /ˌmɪnɪsˈtɜːriəl/ adj relating to a minister, or done by a minister: The project was approved at ministerial level.

min-is-try /ˌmɪnɪstrɪ/ n (plural ministries) 1 the ministry the profession of being a church leader: Our son entered the ministry (=became a minister) two years ago. 2 [C usually singular] the work done by a religious leader 3 [C] a government department in some countries: the Foreign Ministry [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin ministerium, from minister “servant”]

min-i-vehicle /ˌmɪnɪˌvɛərəl/ n [C] a large vehicle with seats for six or more people ➔ see picture at transportation

mink /mɪŋk/ n [C] a small animal with soft brown fur, or the valuable fur from this animal: a mink coat

min-now /ˈmɪnəʊ/ n [C] a very small fish that lives in rivers, lakes, etc.

mi-nor1 /ˈmɪnər/ adj 1 small and not very important or serious, especially when compared with other things (ant) major: minor surgery | We made a few minor changes to the plan. | It’s only a minor injury. | Most of the changes in the law were relatively minor. ➔ Don’t say “minor than.” ➔ 2 ING. LANG. ARTS based on a musical scale in which the third note of the related major scale has been lowered by a half step [Origin: 1200—1300 Latin “smaller”]

minor2 n [C] 1 LAW someone who is not old enough to be considered legally responsible for his/her actions: It’s illegal to sell cigarettes to minors.

minimum

minimum

minimum

minor

minor in 5th plr v to study a second main subject as part of your college degree: I’m minoring in history.

mi-nor-i-ty /ˈmɪnɔrəti/ n (plural minorities) 1 [C usually plural] a group of people of a different race or religion than most people in a country, or someone in one of these groups: ethnic/racial/religious minorities | The law prevents discrimination against minorities. 2 [singular] a small part of a larger group of people or things ➔ majority: Only a small minority of senators were in favor of a tax increase. | Opposition came from a small but vocal minority. 3 be in the minority to be less in number than any other group: Male teachers are very much in the minority at public schools.

minority2 adj relating to a group of people who do not have the same opinion, religion, race, etc. as most of the larger group that they are in: help for minority groups | minority students

minor league n the minor leagues also the Minor Leagues the groups of teams that form the lower levels of American professional sports, especially baseball ➔ major leagues ➔ minor league team

min-strel /ˈmɪnstrəl/ n [C] 1 a white singer or dancer who tried to look like an African-American person, and who performed in shows in the early part of the 20th century 2 a singer or musician in the Middle Ages

mint /mɪnt/ n [C] 1 a candy with a strong fresh taste 2 [U] a plant with strong fresh-tasting leaves, used in cooking and making medicine ➔ peppermint 3 [C] a place where coins are officially made

mint2 adj in mint condition looking new and in perfect condition: a 1957 Chevy in mint condition

mint3 v [T] to make a coin

mint-y /ˈmɪntɪ/ adj tasting or smelling of mint

mi-nus /ˈmɪnəs/ prep. 1 MATH used in mathematics when you subtract one number from another ➔ plus: 17 minus 5 is 12 (17 – 5 = 12) | the value of your assets minus tax ➔ calculate 2 (informal) without something that would normally be there: He came back from skate park minus a couple of front teeth.

minus2 n [C] 1 MATH a minus sign 2 something bad about a situation ➔ plus: There are pluses and minuses to living in a big city.

minus3 adj 1 A minus/B minus etc. a grade used in a system of judging a student’s work. A minus is lower than A, but higher than B plus. ➔ plus 2 minus 5/20/30 etc. less than zero,
especially less than zero degrees in temperature → below: At night the temperature can go as low as minus 30.

minuscule /minəskyəl/ adj. extremely small: Her allowance is minuscule. a minuscule amount of food

ˈmi-nusˌsəɡən n. [C] MATH a sign (−) showing that a number is less than zero, or that the second of two numbers is to be subtracted from the first

minute /ˈmiənt/ n. 1 [C] a period of time equal to 60 seconds; Ethel’s train arrives in 15 minutes. three minutes to/before 4:00 | 12 minutes after/past one 2 [C] a very short period of time: For a minute I thought he was serious. I’ll be ready in a minute. 3 wait a minute/just a minute/hold on a minute (spoken) a) used to ask someone to wait a short period of time while you do something: “Are you coming with us?” “Yes. Just a minute.” b) used when you want to tell someone that you do not agree with something she has said or done: Wait a minute – you said my car would be ready by 5:00! 4 last minute at the last possible time, just before something must be done or completed: Frank changed his mind at the last minute and decided to come after all. 5 the minute (that) as soon as: I knew it was Jill the minute I heard her voice. 6 any minute (now) (spoken) very soon: She should be here any minute now. 7 minutes plural an official written record of what is said and decided at a meeting. 8 [C] MATH one of the 60 parts into which a degree of an angle can be divided. It can be shown as a symbol after a number. For example, 78° 52’ means 78 degrees 52 minutes.

minute² /ˈmaɪnət/ adj. 1 extremely small: You only need a minute amount.

ˈmi-nət/ n. 2 paying attention to the smallest things or parts: Johnson explained the plan in minute detail.

miracle /ˈmaɪrkəl/ n. [C] 1 something lucky that happens when you did not expect it to happen or did not think it was possible: It’s a miracle (that) you weren’t killed! the country’s economic miracle 2 an action or event believed to be caused by God, which is impossible according to the ordinary laws of nature miracle cure/drug an effective treatment for a serious medical illness miraculously adv.

mirage /ˈmaɪræʒ/ n. [C] something you think you see that is not actually there, caused by hot air in a desert

mire /ˈmaɪrə/ v. be mired in sth a) to be in a very difficult situation: an economy mired in recession. b) to be stuck in deep mud

mirror¹ /ˈmaɪərə/ n. [C] 1 a piece of special flat glass that you can look at and see yourself in: the bathroom mirror a rearview mirror (= a mirror in a car, for looking behind you) He looked at himself in the mirror. 2 mirror image a system or pattern that is almost exactly the same as another one: This year’s election is a mirror image of the one in 1984. [Origins: 1200—1300 Old French mirour, from mirror “to look at,” from Latin mirare]

mirror² v. [T] to represent or be very similar to something else: The election results mirrored public opinion.

mirth /məθ/ n. [U] (literary) happiness and laughter

mis-ad-ven-ture /ˌmaɪsədˈvɛntʃər/ n. [C, U] bad luck or an accident

mis-ap-propri-ate /ˌmaɪsəˈprɒpriət/ v. [T] (formal) dishonestly take something, especially money, that a company, organization, etc. has trusted you to keep safe —misappropriation /ˌmaɪsəˈprɒpriəʃən/ n. [U]

misc. the written abbreviation of MISCELLANEOUS

misc-cal-late /ˌmaɪsɪkəˈleɪt/ v. 1 to make a mistake in deciding how long something will take to do, how much money you will need, etc.: We miscalculated the time it would take to drive to Long Island. 2 to make a mistake when you are judging a situation: Republicans seem to have miscalculated the mayor’s popularity. —miscalculation /ˌmaɪsɪkəˈleɪʃən/ n. [C]

miscarriage /ˌmaɪsəˈkɑːri/ n. [C-U] 1 the act of accidentally giving birth too early for the baby to live → ABORTION: She had a miscarriage and nearly died. 2 miscarriage of justice a situation in which someone is wrongly punished by a court of law for something she did not do

miscar-ry /ˌmaɪsəˈkɑːri/ v. (miscarried, miscarriages) [I] to accidentally give birth to a baby too early for him/her to live

miscel-la-ne-ous /ˌmaɪsələˈnɛs/ adj. made up of many different things or people that do not seem to be related to each other: a stack of miscellaneous papers

mis-chief /ˈmaɪstʃə/ n. [U] bad behavior, especially by children, that causes trouble or damage but no serious harm: A group of kids were running around and making mischief (→ behaving in a way that causes trouble). Sports kept me out of mischief when I was growing up. [Origins: 1200—1300 Old French meschief “something bad that happens”]
mischievous /ˈmɪʃiəvəs/ adj. a mischievous child likes to have fun by playing tricks on people or doing things to annoy or embarrass them.

mischievously adv. He smiled mischievously.

miscible /ˈmɪsɪbəl/ adj. CHEMISTRY miscible liquids or gases are able to mix and combine together completely into one liquid or gas. IMPLIES IMmiscible: Miscible liquids such as water and ethanol will diffuse (mix together).

mis-con-cep-tion /ˌmɪskənˈsepʃən/ n. [C,U] an idea that is wrong or untrue, but that people still believe: It’s a misconception that red meat cannot be part of a healthy diet.

mis-con-duct /ˌmɪskənˈdʌkt/ n. [U] (formal) bad: We had a few mishaps, nothing serious.

miscible liquidss ucha sw ater and ethanol will diffuse (mix together) and are able to mix and combine together.

mis-guid-ed /ˈmɪsɡwaɪd/ adj. 1 intended to be helpful but actually making a situation worse: a misguided attempt to impress her boss. 2 wrong because of being based on a wrong understanding of a situation: He became a teacher on the misguided belief that the hours were short.

mis-hand-le /ˈmɪshəndl/ v. [T] to deal with a situation badly, or not skillfully: The government mishandled the crisis.

mis-in-form /ˌmɪsɪnˈfɔːrm/ v. [T] to give someone information that is not correct: Patients were misinformed about their treatment.

mis-in-ter-pre-t /ˌmɪsɪnˈtərprət/ [Ac] v. [T] to not understand the correct meaning of something that someone says or does: They may misinterpret your actions as a sign of weakness.

mis-lead /ˈmɪzəld/ v. (past tense and past participle misled) [T] to make someone believe something that is not true by giving him/her false or incomplete information: a deliberate attempt to mislead the public.

mis-led-ly /ˈmɪzədli/ adv. likely to make someone believe something that is not true: Statistics can be very misleading.

mis-man-age /ˈmɪzəməndʒ/ v. [T] if someone mismanages something s/he is in charge of, s/he deals with it badly: This project’s been completely mishandled.

mis-match /ˈmɪzmætʃ/ n. [C] a combination of things or people that do not work well together or are not appropriate for each other: There seems to be a mismatch between skills and jobs.

mis-lay /ˈmɪzləɪ/ v. make sth up, tell (sb) a lie, invent, deceive, perjure yourself/commit perjury, falsify = LIE2

mis-match- ed /ˈmɪzmætʃt/ adj. when the snowstorm hit.

mis-og-nyn /ˌmɪsəˈdʒənɪst/ n. [C] (formal) a man who hates women —misogynistic /ˈmɪsədʒənɪstɪk/ adj.
mis-place /'mɪspleɪs/ v [T] to put something somewhere and then forget where you put it: I've misplaced my glasses again.

mis-placed /'mɪspleɪst/ adj. misplaced feelings of trust, love, etc. are inappropriate because the person that you have these feelings for does not deserve them: a misplaced sense of loyalty.

mis-print /'mɪsprɪnt/ n [C] a mistake in a book, magazine, etc.

mis-pro-nounce /'mɪsprənəʊns/ v [T] to pronounce a word or name wrongly —mispronunciation /'mɪsprənəʊnsɪʃən/ n [C.U]

mis-quote /'mɪskwəut/ v [T] to make a mistake in reporting what someone else has said or written: Morales claims the magazine misquoted him.

mis-read /'mɪsriːt/ v (past tense and past participle misread /'mɪsriːd/) [T] 1 to make a wrong judgment about a situation or person —misinterpret: The UN badly misread the situation. 2 to read something in the wrong way: I misread the schedule and missed my bus.

mis-rep-re-sent /'mɪsprepərəsent/ v [T] to deliberately give a wrong description of someone’s opinions or of a situation: She misrepresents our aims have been misrepresented in the press. —misrepresentation /'mɪsprepərəsentəʃən/ n [C.U]

miss1 /mɪs/ v 1 [T] to not go somewhere or do something, especially when you want to but cannot: Sorry I missed your call. She didn’t want to miss a chance/opportunity to work in Hollywood. 2 [T] to be too late for something: By the time we got there, we’d missed the beginning of the movie. | You’ll miss your plane/train/bus unless you leave now. 3 [T] to feel sad because you are not with a particular person, or because you no longer have something or are no longer doing something: Did you miss me while I was gone? | I miss living in London. 4 [T] to not hit or catch something: She missed at the target but missed. | Jackson missed an easy catch and the A’s scored. 5 miss the point to not understand the main point of what someone is saying 6 [T] to not see, hear, or notice something: Jody found an error that everyone else had missed. | It’s a big red house with a small pond in front – you can’t miss it. 7 [T] to notice that something or someone is not in the place you expect him, her, or it to be: I didn’t miss my key until I got home. 8 miss the boat (informal) to fail to take an opportunity that will give you an advantage: Investors who failed to buy the stock when it was first listed have missed the boat.

miss out pvr. v. to not have the chance to do something that you enjoy: You’re the one who’ll miss out if you don’t come. | She got married very young, and now she feels she’s missing out on life.

miss2 n 1 Miss Smith Jones etc. used in front of the family name of a woman who is not married in order to speak to her politely, write to her, or talk about her —Mrs., Ms. 2 [C] a failed attempt to hit, catch, or hold something 3 used to speak politely to a young woman when you do not know her name: Excuse me, miss, you’ve dropped your umbrella.

mis-shap-en /'mɪsʃæpən/ adj. 1 not the normal or natural shape: He was born with a misshapen spine.

mis-sie /'mɪsɪ/ n [C] 1 a weapon that can fly over long distances and that explodes when it hits something: a nuclear missile. 2 [formal] an object that is thrown at someone in order to hurt him/her.

miss-ing /'mɪsɪŋ/ adj. 1 something or someone that is missing is not in the place where you would normally expect him, her, or it to be: Police are still searching for the missing child. | A button on his shirt was missing. | $200 was missing from my desk drawer.

2 not included, although it ought to have been: Why is my name missing from the list? 3 missing in action a soldier who is missing in action has not been seen after a battle, and is probably dead.

mis-sion /'mɪʃən/ n [C] 1 an important job that someone has been given to do: His mission was to help the president win re-election. 2 a group of people who are sent by their government to another country for a particular purpose: a Canadian trade mission to Japan. 3 the purpose or the most important aim of an organization: Each school’s central mission should be to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic.

misspell /'mɪsˌspɛl/ v [T] to spell a word incorrectly —misspelling n [C.U]

mist /mɪst/ n [C.U] cloud that is close to the

USAGE

Use lost in order to describe something that someone cannot find, or someone who does not know where s/he is: a lost ball! We took a wrong turn and got lost. Use missing in order to describe someone or something you have been looking for, especially when the situation is serious: We’re still trying to locate the missing money.

THE SAU S

goal, aim, objective, target —goal

4 something that you feel you must do because it is your duty: She feels her mission in life is to help poor people. 5 a special trip made by a spacecraft or military airplane: a mission to Mars. 6 the work of a missionary, or a building where s/he does this work (origin: 1500–1600 Latin missio “act of sending,” from mittere “to send, throw.”)
mist

2 something you do that you later realize was not the right thing to do: Marrying him was a big mistake. | I made the mistake of giving him my phone number. | We need to start learning from our mistakes.

3 by mistake if you do something by mistake, you do it without intending to: I brought the wrong book home by mistake. | [Origin: 1300–1400 Old Norse mistraka]

mistake2 n. (past tense mistook /ˈmɪstʊk/, past participle mistaken /ˈmɪstɪkən/) mistake sb/sth for sb/sth v. to think that one person or thing is someone or something else: I mistook him for his brother.

mistaken /ˈmɪstɪn/ adj. wrong about something: I think the party is next week, but I might be mistaken. | We bought the rug in Turkey, if I’m not mistaken.

mistakenly adv.

mistake /ˈmɪstrɪk/ n. 1 the full form of Mr. 2 (spoken, old-fashioned) said in order to speak to a man when you do not know his name → sir: Hey, mister, is this your wallet?

mistletoe /ˈmɪstəˌtoʊ/ n. [U] a plant with small white berries that is often used as a decoration at Christmas.

mistaken /ˈmɪsten/ adj. failure to understand something or a question, situation, or instruction: I think you misunderstood me and I am at fault.

mistakenly adv.

mistake /ˈmɪstrɪk/ v. to use something in the wrong way or for the wrong purpose: If you mix sugar and pepper, you will ruin the dish.

misuse /ˈmɪsjuːz/ v. [T] to use something in the wrong way or for the wrong purpose: He faces a charge of misusing state funds for his re-election campaign.

mite /ˈmaɪt/ n. [C] 1 BIOLOGY a very small insect that lives in plants, carpets, etc.; dust mites 2 a mite (old-fashioned) a little: The hotel was a mite expensive.

mixture /ˈmɪʃərətʃ/ n. 1 misis /ˈmaɪsɪs/ n. [C] a woman who has authority over servants or animals → MISTRESS

mix /ˈmɪks/ v. 1 [T] if you mix two or more substances, or if they mix, they combine to become a single substance: Oil and water don’t mix. | Mix

mix /ˈmɪks/ n. [U] BIOLOGY the process by which a cell divides to become two cells, each new cell having the same number of chromosomes as the original cell → MEIOSIS

mitigate /ˈmɪtɪɡeɪt/ v. [T] to reduce the severity of something: The government has mitigated the cuts in healthcare.

mitigate /ˈmɪtɪɡeɪt/ v. [T] if you mitigate a problem, you reduce the severity of something: The government has mitigated the cuts in healthcare.

mite /ˈmaɪt/ n. [C] a type of leather glove used for catching a ball in baseball 2 a glove made of thick material, worn to protect your hand: an oven mitt

mitigate /ˈmɪtɪɡeɪt/ v. [T] to reduce the severity of something: The government has mitigated the cuts in healthcare.

mix /ˈmɪks/ v. 1 [T] if you mix two or more substances, or if they mix, they combine to become a single substance: Oil and water don’t mix. | Mix
the butter and sugar together, and then add the milk. | Mix the beans thoroughly with the sauce.

**thesaurus**

**mix** – to combine two or more things together, or to be joined together with another thing:

Combine the ingredients and beat until smooth.

**stir** – to mix a liquid or food by moving a spoon around in it: Reduce the heat and stir until thickened.

**blend** – to mix together soft or liquid substances to form a single smooth substance: Blend the yogurt with fresh fruit for a wonderful drink.

**activity:** I don’t want my kids getting mixed up in drugs.

If you get mixed up with bad influence on you: those people, you’ll end up in jail.

**up in sth**

in a situation or to attack him/her: Some protesters attacked the police.

**mixed blessing**

They were a mixed group, predominantly young, but there were some older people too.

We had mixed feelings about moving to New York.

Took many people were giving her advice and mixing her up.

There was a mixed blessing.

**types of things or people:**

- other children.
- other things.
- other people.
- other ideas, groups of things, etc.
- another person or thing:
  - eggs and sugar with an electric mixer.
  - eggs and milk.

**the particular combination of** any things that form a group:

There was a strange mixture of people at Larry’s party.

**2 [U]** to combine two or more different activities, ideas, groups of things, etc.: Their music mixes jazz and rock.

I don’t mix business with pleasure.

**mixed up with sb**

- to mix together to make something: Beat the eggs and sugar with an electric mixer.
- with sb to be involved with someone who has a bad influence on you: If you get mixed up with those people, you’ll end up in jail.
- in sth to be involved in an illegal or dishonest activity: I don’t want my kids getting mixed up in drugs.

**sing**

- to make something:
  - to join two or more things together, or to be joined together with another thing:
    - the particular combination of things that form a group: There was a strange mixture of people at Larry’s party.
  - to combine two or more different activities, ideas, groups of things, etc.
  - one consisting of many different types of things or people: a can of mixed nuts
  - made up of different things or people that form a group:
    - a combination of substances that you mix together to make something: cake mixture made by mixing several substances together:
      - the cake mixture into a pan and bake it for 45 minutes.

**to be unsure**

- to be unsure about whether you like or agree with something:
  - to make something:
    - to mix two or more different things, substances, etc. that are used or put together: Doctors use a combination of drugs to combat the disease.
    - to mix two or more things: The salad dressing is an interesting blend of oil, vinegar, and spices.
    - a chemical compound is a substance that consists of two or more different substances: Carbon dioxide is a common compound found in the air.
    - a liquid mixed with a solid or a gas: a weak sugar solution

**to change the way**

- to change the way something that is good for mixing different substances together: Beat the eggs and sugar with an electric mixer.

- to change the way something is good:
  - to make something:
    - a lot of people in it: The beach was mobbed with people.
  - to join two or more things together, or to be joined together with another thing:
    - a large noisy crowd, especially one that is angry and violent: A mob of protesters attacked the police.
    - a large noisy crowd, especially one that is angry and violent: A mob of protesters attacked the police. | The thieves were lynched by an angry mob.

- a large noisy crowd, especially one that is angry and violent: A mob of protesters attacked the police.

- a large noisy crowd, especially one that is angry and violent: A mob of protesters attacked the police. | The thieves were lynched by an angry mob.

- to move or be moved easily:
  - I’m much more mobile now that I have a car.

**mobile**

- to move or be moved easily: I’m much more mobile now that I have a car.

- to move or be moved easily:
  - I’m much more mobile now that I have a car.
mobile
Latin mobilis, from moveo “to move”
—mobility məˈbilətē  n. [U]: elderly people with limited mobility
mo·bi·lize /məˈbīˌlīz/ v. [T] 1 to gather together, or be brought together, in order to work to achieve something difficult: Forces have been mobilized to defend the capital. 2 mobilize support/opposition to encourage people to support or oppose something —mobilization /ˈmōbələˌzāˈshən/ n. [U]
mob·ster /ˈmōb斯特/ n. [C] (informal) a member of the Mafia
moc·ca·sin /ˈmōkəˌsən/ n. [C]: a flat comfortable shoe made of soft leather [origin: 1600—1700 Virginia Algonquian mockastin]
mock /mōk/ v. [I, T] to laugh at someone or something and try to make him, her, or it seem stupid, especially by copying his, her, or its actions or speech: Wilson mocked Joe’s southern accent. | Are you mocking me? —mockingly adv.
mock adj. not real: a mock debate | mock horror/ surprise
mock·ery /məˈkərē/ n. 1 a make a mockery of sth to make something such as a plan or system seem completely useless or ineffective: The trial made a mockery of justice. 2 [U] the act of laughing at someone or something and trying to make him, her, or it seem stupid or silly
mock·ing·bird /ˈmōkəŋˌbərd/ n. [C] an American bird that copies the songs of other birds
modal verb also modal adj. [C] (eng. lang. arts in grammar, a verb that is used with other verbs to change their meaning by expressing ideas such as possibility, permission, or intention. In English, the modals are “can,” “could,” “may,” “might,” “shall,” “should,” “will,” “would,” “must,” “ought to,” “used to,” “have to,” and “had better.” —auxiliary verb
mode /mōd/ n. [C] (formal) a particular way of behaving or living, or doing something: a very efficient mode of transportation | artists use various modes of expression, such as painting and poetry. 2 [plural] math the middle number in a set of numbers that are arranged in order of size —mean, median
mod·el /ˈmōdəl/ n. [C] 1 someone whose job is to show clothes, hair styles, etc. by wearing them and being photographed: a top fashion model 2 a small copy of a vehicle, building, machine, etc., especially one that can be put together from separate parts: They showed us a model of the building. 3 someone who is employed by an artist or photographer in order to be painted or photographed 4 a person or thing that is a perfect example of something good and is therefore worth copying: It served as a model for other cities. | Shelly’s essay is a model of care and neatness. —role model 5 a particular type or design of a vehicle, machine, weapon, etc.: Ford has two new models coming out in October.

6 science a description of a system or structure that is used to help people understand similar systems or structures: early astronomers constructed a model of the universe in purely geometric terms.
model adj. 1 model airplane/train/car etc. a small copy of an airplane, etc., especially one that can be put together from separate parts 2 model wife/employee/school etc. a person or thing that is a perfect example of its type
model v. 1 [I, T] to wear clothes in order to show them to possible buyers 2 [I, T] to be employed by an artist or photographer in order to be painted or photographed 3 [I] to copy a system or way of doing something: Their education system is modeled on the French one. 4 model yourself after sb to try to be like someone else because you admire him/her: The young singer modeled himself after Frank Sinatra. 5 [T] to make small objects from materials such as wood or clay
mod·el·ing /ˌmōdəlˈing/ n. [U] 1 the work of a fashion model: a career in modeling 2 the activity of making models or objects: clay modeling
mod·ern·ist /ˌmōdərnˈist/ n. [C] a piece of electronic equipment that allows information from one computer to be sent along telephone wires to another computer —internet
mod·erate /ˈmōdərət/ adj. 1 neither very big nor very small, very hot nor very cold, very fast nor very slow, etc.: a moderate temperature | moderate exercise can reduce the risk of heart disease. 2 having opinions or beliefs, especially about politics, that are not extreme and that most people consider reasonable: a moderate Republican/Democrat | moderate voters
mod·er·ate·ly /ˈmōdərətli/ adv. fairly but not very: a moderately successful company
mod·er·a·tion /ˌmōdəˈrāshən/ n. 1 in moderation if you do something in moderation, you do not do it too much: You’ve got to learn to drink in moderation. 2 [U] (formal) control of your behavior, so that you keep your actions, feelings, habits, etc. within reasonable or sensible limits

the·sa·rus /ˈθeərəs/ n. type, kind, sort, category, brand, make → type

MO
modern

/ˈmɒdən/ adj 1 belonging to the present time or the most recent time: modern American history Computers are an essential part of modern life. The country is suffering one of its worst economic crises in modern times.

modernize

/ˈmɒdənaɪz/ v (modified, modifies) [T] to make small changes to something in order to improve it: The car’s been modified to go faster. Many of these ideas, in modified form, still interest scientists today.

modernly

/ˈmɒdənlɪ/ adv: the modernization of the railroads

modernize

/ˈmɒdənaɪz/ v to change, alter, adapt, adjust, revise, amend: to change something so that it is more modern, by using new equipment or methods: We’re modernizing the whole house, starting with a new bathroom.

modernize

/ˈmɒdənaɪz/ v [T] to change something so that it is more modern, by using new equipment or methods: We’re modernizing the whole house, starting with a new bathroom.

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/ˈmɒdənaɪz/ v [T] to change something so that it is more modern, by using new equipment or methods: We’re modernizing the whole house, starting with a new bathroom.
mold /ˈmould/ n. 1 [U] a soft green or black substance that grows on old food and on objects that are in warm, slightly wet places 2 [C] a hollow container that you pour liquid into, so that when the liquid becomes solid, it takes the shape of the container: a candle mold shaped like a star.

moldy /ˈmouldi/ adj. covered with mold; moldy bread

mole /ˈmoul/ n. [C] 1 a small brown mark on the skin that is sometimes slightly higher than the skin around it.

mole- /ˈmoul/ n. [C] CHEMISTRY one or more atoms that form the smallest unit of a particular substance: a single water molecule. [Origin: 1700—1800 French molecule, from Latin moles "mass"] —molecular /ˈməʊləˌkjʊlær/ adj.

mo·lest /ˈmoʊlst/ v. [T] 1 to shape a solid substance by pressing or rolling it, or by putting it into a mold: a figure of a man molded out of clay 2 to influence the way someone's character or attitudes develop: I try to take young athletes and mold them into team players.

mold·ing /ˈmɔldɪŋ/ n. [C,U] a thin line of stone, wood, plastic, etc. used as decoration around the edge of something such as a wall, car, or piece of furniture

mold·ing /ˈmɔldɪŋ/ v. [T] to cover something, for example a wall, car, or piece of furniture with mold: a wall, car, or piece of furniture with mold.

mold·y /ˈmɔldi/ adj. covered with mold: moldy bread

mole· /ˈmoul/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a small animal with brown fur that lives in holes in the ground, and that cannot see well, to see picture at RODENT. 3 someone who works for an organization, especially a government, in order to secretly give information about it to its enemy. 4 also mol chemistry an amount of a substance that contains 6.0225 x 10^23 atoms, molecules, etc., which is equal to the number of atoms in 12 grams of CARBON-12.

mole·cule /ˈmoulˌkyʊəl/ n. [C] CHEMISTRY one or more atoms that form the smallest unit of a particular substance: a single water molecule. [Origin: 1700—1800 French molecule, from Latin moles "mass"] —molecular /ˈməʊləˌkjʊlær/ adj.

mom·ent /ˈməʊmənt/ n. [C] 1 a very short period of time: a minute: Robert paused for a moment. I'll be back in a moment. Could you wait just a moment? He was here a moment ago. Denise arrived moments later. 2 a particular point in time: Just at that moment, Shelly came in. I knew it was you the moment (that) I heard your voice. He said he loved her the moment (that) he met her. At that very exact, precise moment, the phone rang. 3 at the moment: now. Japanese food is popular at the moment. 4 any moment soon: The attack could come at any moment. 5 for the moment: used in order to say that something is happening now but will probably change in the future: For the moment, she decided not to argue. 6 a particular period of time when you have a chance to do something: It was her big moment (important chance). She took a deep breath and began to play. I spoke out against sexism, but now she has to choose her moments (= choose the best time) carefully.

mo·men·tar·i·ly /ˈmoʊməntərəˈliː/ adv. for a very short time: The car slowed down momentarily. very soon: I'll be with you momentarily.

mo·men·tar·y /ˈmoʊməntərɪ/ adj. continuing for a very short time: a momentary silence

mo·men·tos·us /ˈmoʊməntəs, mə-ˌlətəs/ adj. a momentous event, occasion, decision, etc. is very important, especially because of the effects it will have in the future: the momentous events of the past year

mo·men·tum /ˈmoʊməntəm/ n. 1 the ability to keep increasing, developing, or being more successful: Leconte won the first set, then seemed to lose momentum. Cellular phone use has gained/gathered momentum in the past few years. 2 the force that makes a moving object keep moving: I'd gained/gathered so much momentum (= moved faster and faster) that I couldn't stop. Origin: 1600—1700 Latin "momentum, moment." From move(r) "to move."

mom·ma /ˈməmə/ n. [C] (spoken) mother

mom·my /ˈmomɪ/ n. (plural mommies) [C] (spoken) mother —RELATIVE

mon·arch /ˈmonərk/ n. [C] a king or queen. [Origin: 1400—1500 Late Latin monarcha, from Greek, from mon- + archos (from archein "to rule")

mon·arch·ies /ˈmonərklɪz/ n. (plural monarchies) 1 [U] the system in which a country is ruled by a king or queen.

mom·ent /ˈməʊmənt/ n. [U] BIOLOGY a process in which a bird or animal loses its hair, feathers, skin, or shell so that new hair, etc. can grow
2 [C] a country that is ruled by a king or queen

**mon-as-ter-y** /mənəˈsteri/ n (plural monasteries) [C] a building or group of buildings in which monks live ➔ **convent** [Origin: 1300—1400 Late Latin monasterium, from Greek, from monastein “to live alone”]

**mo-nas-tic** /məˈnæstɪk/ adj relating to monks or a monastery

**Mon-day** /ˈmʌndeɪ/ Mon., -day (written abbreviation Mon.) n (plural Mondays) [C,U] the second day of the week, between Sunday and Tuesday: The results will be announced Monday. | We’ll see you next Monday. | Kelly arrived last Monday. | I’ll call you first thing Monday morning. [Origin: from Old English monaa disgusted “day of the moon”]

**mon-e-tary** /ˈmɒnəteri/ adj. **ECONOMICS** relating to money, especially all the money in a particular country: France’s monetary policy

**mon-ey** /ˈmɒni/ n [U] 1 what you earn by working and in use to buy things, for example coins or special pieces of paper ➔ **cash, currency**: $250 is a lot of money. | the amount of money California spends on schools | Teachers don’t make enough money. | We’re trying to save enough money for a trip to Europe. | Women tend to spend their money on their families. | I forgot my wallet—do you have enough money to pay for the meal? | Buying a used truck is a waste of money. | The raffle is to raise money for the school. | Plumbers can make good money (=good wages). | a business that is losing money (=earning less money than it spends)

**SPOKEN PHRASES**
4 this/that kind of money a phrase meaning a lot of money, used when you think something costs too much, when someone earns a lot more than other people, etc.: The rent was $5,250, and I just don’t have that kind of money. | 5 pay good money for sth to spend a lot of money on something: I paid good money for those shoes! | 6 for my money used when giving your opinion about something, to emphasize that you believe it strongly: For my money, Williams was a much better ballplayer. | 7 put your money where your mouth is to show by your actions that you really believe what you say: The legislature needs to put its money where its mouth is regarding the environment. | 8 money is no object in order to say that you can spend as much money as you want to on something

**MO-NY**

**THE SAURUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of money</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bill — paper money: a $20 bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coin — metal money: old coins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penny — a coin worth 1 cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nickel — a coin worth 5 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dime — a coin worth 10 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter — a coin worth 25 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cash — money in the form of coins and bills: I didn’t have enough cash, so I paid by check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change — money in the form of coins: Do you have any change for the phone?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>currency — the money used in a particular country: He had $500 worth of Japanese currency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 all the money that a person, country, or organization owns: Is Ed just marrying her for her money? | I think he made his money on the stock market. | 3 get your money’s worth to think that something you have paid to do or see was worth the price that you paid: Fans should get their money’s worth |

**SPRANK PHRASES**
4 this/that kind of money
monkey bars

how to do it correctly: They should stop monkeying around with the tax system.

mon·o

monop•o•ly

mon•o•cot•y•le•don

mon•o•mer

mon•o•nu•cle•o•sis

mon•o•chro•mat•ic

monkey bars

mo•no•mi•al

m@'nApl@'lIstIk adj monosyllabic word has only one syllabic response

mo•no•ny

monosyn-
**Talking about months**

Use in to talk about a month but not about a particular date in that month: The concert is on August 29th. She finishes school on the nineteenth of July.

You can use next to talk about a month in the year after the present one: They’re getting married next June.

You can also use this or this coming to talk about a month in the very near future: This coming October, my daughter turns 15.

You can use last to talk about a month before the present one: She left last October.

You can also use this or this past to talk about a month in the very recent past: He returned to Los Angeles this past July.

**mood** /ˈmoud/ n. [C] the way you feel at a particular time: You’re certainly in a good mood today.

**mood** /ˈmoud/ adj. (comparative moodier, superlative moodiest) 1 (disapproving) someone who is moody becomes angry or sad quickly: a moody teenager 2 making people feel sad, worried, or frightened: the song’s moody lyrics

**moon** /ˈmoun/ n. 1 the Moon also the moon PHYSICS the round object that shines in the sky at night: The moon rose over the frozen lake. 2 the craters on the surface of the Moon ➔ SPACE ➔ see picture at SOLAR SYSTEM 3 [singular] the shape of this object as it appears at a particular time: There’s no moon tonight (=it cannot be seen). 4 [full moon] (the moon when it looks completely round) 5 the new moon (=the moon when it first appears again in the sky as a thin crescent) 6 [C] PHYSICS a large round object that moves around PLANETS other than the Earth: Saturn has several moons. [Origin: Old English mona] ➔ once in a blue moon at once!

**moonlight** /'mounlIt/ adj. made brighter by the light of the moon: a beautiful moonlit night

**moonshine** /ˈmounʃain/ n. [U] (informal) strong alcohol that is produced illegally

**mop** /mɒp/ n. [C] a large amount of thick messy hair: a mop of curly hair

**mop** /mɒp/ v. (mopped; mopping) [T] 1 to wash a floor with a wet mop

**mop** /ˈmʊp/ adj. (comparative; superlative) ➔ clean, do the housework, vacuum, sweep (up), scrub ➔ clean.
2 to remove liquid from a surface by rubbing it with a cloth or something soft; He mopped his face with a napkin.

mop sth ↔ up pbr. v. to clean liquid off a surface using a mop, cloth, or something soft: We mopped up the spill with a rag.

mope /moup/ also mope around v. [I] to pity yourself and feel sad, without trying to be happier: Jack just moped around the house all day feeling guilty.

mo·ped /mo·péd/ n. [C] a vehicle like a bicycle with a small engine

mo·raine /mo·rān/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES rock, sand, clay, etc. that is pushed along in front of a glacier when it moves forward, and that is left in place when the glacier melts

mor·al1 /mor·əl, ‘morəl/ adj. [usually before noun] 1 relating to the principles of what is right and wrong behavior, and the difference between good and evil (immoral: a moral issue such as the death penalty) [There are doubts about his ethical and moral standards/values. | a moral responsibility/obligation/duty to help the poor. 2 moral support encourage that you give by expressing approval or interest, rather than by giving practical help: I went along to offer moral support. 3 moral victory a situation in which you show that your beliefs are right and fair, even if you do not win. 4 always behaving in a way that is based on strong principles about what is right and wrong: a moral man

mor·al2 n. 1 morals [plural] principles or standards of good behavior, especially in matters of sex: You’re dealing with someone who has no morals or ethics.

THE THESAURUS

ethics – moral rules or principles of behavior for deciding what is right and wrong: Corporations should learn to care about ethics as much as profit

standards – moral principles about what kind of behavior and attitudes are acceptable: Are the country’s moral standards lower than in the past?

values – your beliefs about what is right and wrong, or about what is important in life: Children should learn values from their parents.

principles – a set of rules or ideas about what is right and wrong that influences how you behave: He tries to live according to his Christian principles.

scrapes – a belief about what is right and wrong that prevents you from doing something bad: No one should set aside their moral scrapes when they go to work.

mores (formal) – the customs, social behavior, and moral values of a particular group: During the 1960s, American sexual mores began to change.

2 (C) a practical lesson about how to behave that you learn from a story or from something that happens to you: The moral of the story is that crime doesn’t pay.

mo·rale /məˈraːl/ n. [U] a person’s or group’s morale is how good, bad, or confident they feel about their situation: The employees’ morale is low/high (bad/good).

mor·al·ist·ic /ˌmorəlˈis-tik/ ·mor·əl/- adj. (disapproving) having very strong beliefs about what is right and wrong, and about how people should behave: …moralist /ˌmorəl-list/, ‘morəl/- n. [C]

mo·ral·i·ty /ˌmorəl-ə-te/ n. [U] 1 beliefs or ideas about what is right and wrong, and about how people should behave: declining standards of morality. 2 the degree to which something is right or acceptable: a discussion on the morality of the death penalty

mor·al·ize /morəlˈaɪz, ‘morəl-/ v. [I] (disapproving) to tell other people your ideas about right and wrong behavior, and about how people should behave

mor·al·ly /morəl-ˈleɪ/, ‘morəl-/- adv. 1 according to moral principles about what is right and wrong: It wasn’t against the law, but it was morally wrong. 2 in a way that is good and right: He tried to act morally.

mor·a·lis·a·tion /ˌmorəlisˈe-ˈkeɪ-shən/ n. 1 a complicated and confusing situation that is very difficult to get out of: the country’s economic morass. 2 a complicated amount of information: a morass of details

mor·a·tory /ˌmorəˈter-ər-ə/ adj. (usually singular) 1 a complicated and confusing situation that is very difficult to get out of: the country’s economic morass. 2 an official announcement stopping an activity for a period of time: a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing

mor·bid /morˈbrid/ adj. (disapproving) having a strong interest in unpleasant subjects, especially death: The newspapers printed all the morbid details of the murder. [Origine: 1600—1700 Latin morbus “diseased,” from morbus “illness”] – morbidly adv.

mor·bi·lit·y /ˌmor-ə-bre-ˈle-tē/ n. 1 [used before an adjective or adverb to form the comparative] having a quality that is exaggerated or extreme: The second test was more difficult. It was more expensive than I thought it would be. People change careers much/a lot far more frequently now. Teenagers rely more and more on their friends. | Children are no more likely than adults to develop the disease. 2 happening a greater number of times, or for longer: …I promised I’d help more in the house. We see our grandchildren more than we used to. | He’s been working a lot more lately. 3 not ... any more used in order to show that something that used to happen or be true does not happen or is not true now → anymore: Sarah doesn’t live here anymore. → once more at once

mor·bi·li·ty /ˌmor-ə-bre-ˈle-tē/ n. 1 greater amount or number: More new jobs were created than were lost in the industry. The bus was more than two hours late. | More and more schools have their own website. 2 an additional number or amount: Would you like some
mor·gon /mɔˈrɒn/ n. [C] someone who is very stupid — mor·nian /mɔrˈnɪk/ adj.
mor·ph /mɔr/ v. 1 [L] (T) it to make one image gradually change into a different image by using a computer, or to gradually change into a different image 2 [L] (informal) to gradually change into something different: At that time, I was morphing into being a single mom.
mor·ph·eme /mɔrˈfɪm/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the smallest unit of language that has meaning, consisting of a word or part of a word that cannot be divided without losing its meaning. For example, “gun” contains one morpheme, but “gunfighter” contains three: “gun,” “fight,” and “-er.” → PHO·NEME
mor·ph·ine /mɔrˈfɪn/ n. [U] a powerful drug used for stopping pain [Origin: 1800—1900 French Morpheus ancient Roman god of sleep]
mor·ph·o·logy /mɔrˈfələdʒi/ n. [U] 1 ENG. LANG. ARTS the study of the morphemes of a language and of the way in which they are joined together to make words → SYNTAX 2 BIOLOGY the scientific study of how animals, plants, and their parts are formed
Morse code /ˈmɔrs ˈkɔd/ n. [U] a system of sending messages in which the alphabet is represented by short and long signals of sound or light
mor·sel /ˈmɔrsəl/ n. [C] a small piece of food: a morsel of bread
mor·tal /ˈmɔrtəl/ adj. 1 not living forever (NOT IMMORTAL) immortal: mortal creatures 2 mortal injuries/blow/danger etc. injuries, etc. that will cause death or are likely to cause death 3 mortal fear/terror/dread extreme fear [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin mortālis, from mors “death.”] — mortally adv. He was mortally wounded.
mortal2 n. 1 lesser/ordinary/mere mortals (humorous) an expression meaning ordinary people, as compared with people who are more important or more powerful 2 [C] (literary) a human
mor·tal·i·ty /mɔrˈtɔlɪti/ n. [U] also mortality rate the number of deaths during a particular period of time among a particular group of people or from a particular cause: a decrease in the infant mortality rate (=the rate at which babies die) 2 the condition of being human and having to die
mor·tar /ˈmɔrtər/ n. 1 [C] a heavy gun that fires explosives in a high curve 2 [U] a mixture of lime, sand, and water, used in building for sticking bricks or stones together
mor·row /mɔrˈoʊ/ adv. (literary) unhappy, silent, and in a bad mood — mor·osely /mɔrˈəsəli/ adv.
mo·rose /moˈrɒs/ adj. (literary) unhappy, silent, and in a bad mood — morosely adv.
more coffee? I have somea few/many etc. more phone calls to make. | Is there any more cake? | We had no more questions. | We had 5/12/20 more people at the meeting than we expected. | Scott needed to see more of his father.
more or less almost: This report says more or less the same thing as the other one.
more·over /mɔrˈəʊvər/ adv. (formal) a word meaning “in addition to this” that is used in order to add information to something that has just been said: The rent is reasonable, and, moreover, it’s close to work.
mo·res /ˈmɔrəs/ n. [plural] (formal) the CUSTOMS, social behavior, and moral values of a particular group: American social mores
mor·gue /mɔrˈg/ n. [C] a building or room where dead bodies are kept before they are buried or burned
Mor·mon /mɔrˈmən/ adj. relating to a religious organization called The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, that has strict moral rules such as not allowing its members to drink alcohol and coffee — Mormon n. [C] — Mormonism n. [U]
morn·ing /mɔrnɪŋ/ n. 1 [C,U] the early part of the day, especially from when the Sun rises until the middle of the day: I got a letter from Wayne this morning. | The freeway is usually jammed in the morning. | Andy woke up at twobthree etc. in the morning (during the night). | the TV programs that are on Saturday/Tuesday etc. morning | a meeting tomorrow/tomorrow morning | a sunny/cloudy/foggy etc. morning | I had my morning coffee/walk/routine etc. (=coffee, etc. that you have in the morning) 2 (Good) Morning (spoken) said in order to greet someone when you meet him/her in the morning; Morning, Rick.
morn·ing sick·ness n. [U] a feeling of sickness that some women have when they are PREGNANT
mo·ron /mɔˈrɒn/ n. [C] someone who is very stupid — mor·nic /mɔrˈnɪk/ adj.
most
1 quantifier [the superlative of “many” and “much”] 1 almost all of the people or things in a group ➔ MAJORITY: Most of the books were old. | Polls show that most Americans don’t eat enough fruit. 2 a larger amount or number than anyone or anything else: Which class has the most children? | The team that scores the most points wins.
2 the largest number or amount possible: How can we get the most power from the engine? 4 at (the) most used in order to say that a number or amount will not be larger than you say: It’ll take twenty minutes at the most. 5 for the most part used in order to say that something is generally true but not completely true: For the most part, they did a pretty good job. 6 make the most of sth/get the most out of sth to get the greatest possible advantage from a situation: It’s your only chance, so make the most of it.

mortarboard
n. [U] ECONOMICS a cap with a flat square top that you wear when you graduate from a high school, college, or university.

mortar
n. [U] ECONOMICS an agreement in which you borrow money from a bank in order to buy a house, and pay back the money over a period of years: We took out a bigger mortgage (=borrowed money) to pay for the work on the house. | a mortgage on the farm. 2 ECONOMICS the amount of money lent on a mortgage: a mortgage of $100,000. [Origins: 1300—1400 Old French mort “dead” + gage “promise”]

mortification
n. [U] mortifying extremely embarrassed or ashamed: He was mortified by his mistake.

mosaic
n. [U] a pattern or picture made by fitting together small pieces of colored stone, glass, etc.

mosquito
n. [pl. mosquitoes] [C,U] an insect similar to a fly, that usually flies at night, especially toward lights ➔ see picture at BUTTERFLY

mosquito
n. [pl. mosquitoes] [C] a small flying insect that bites and sucks the blood of people and animals, making you itch and sometimes spreading diseases [Origins: 1300—1600 Spanish mosca “fly,” from Latin musca]

mosaic
n. [U] a small flat green or yellow plant that looks like fern and often grows on trees and rocks —mosser adj.

most
adv. 1 [used before an adjective or adverb to form the superlative] having the greatest amount of a particular quality: Basketball is the most popular sport. | She has lived in France, Italy, and, most recently, Spain. | the most powerful man in the world. | She has graduated from a high school, college, or university. 2 to a greater degree, or more times than anything else: Which do you like most? | It’s been challenging, but most of all, it’s been fun. 3 (spoken, informal) almost: We eat at Joe’s most every weekend.

most
n. [C] 1 someone whose job is to arrange funerals and prepare bodies before they are buried.

mosque
n. [C] a building where Muslims go to have religious services [Origins: 1300—1500 Old French mosquee, from Old Spanish mezquita, from Arabic sajada “to lie face downward”]

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motion /ˈmōtən/ n. [C] 1 the activity of a mother taking care of her children  

mother /ˈmʌðər/ v. [T] 1 to give someone directions or to give someone something:  

motherboard /ˈmʌðərbɔrd/ n. [C] a main circuit board inside a computer  

motherhood /ˈmʌðərˌhʊd/ n. [U] the state of being a mother  

mothering /ˈmʌðərɪŋ/ n. [U] the activity of a mother taking care of her children  

mother-in-law n. (plural mothers-in-law) [C] the mother of your husband or wife  

motherly /ˈmʌðərli/ adj. typical of a kind or concerned mother: The teacher was a motherly woman.  

Mother /ˈmʌðər/ n. [U] an expression used in order to talk about the Earth, its weather, and the living creatures and plants on it  

mother-ofpearl n. [U] a pale-colored smooth shiny substance on the inside of some shells, used for making buttons, jewelry, etc.  

Mother’s Day n. a holiday in honor of mothers, celebrated in the U.S. and Canada on the second Sunday of May  

mother-to-be n. (plural mothers-to-be) [C] a woman who is going to have a baby  

mo-tif /ˈməʊtɪf/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS an idea, subject, or pattern that is regularly repeated and developed in a book, movie, work of art, etc.  

motion /ˈməʊʃən/ n. 1 [U] the process of moving, or the way that someone or something moves: the gentle rolling motion of the ship  

motile /ˈməʊtəli/ adj. (disapproving) a motley crew/bunch/assortment etc. a group of people or other things that do not seem to belong together  

motor /ˈmʌtər/ n. 1 using power provided by an engine: a motor vehicle 2 relating to the way muscles are controlled: a child’s motor skills  

motorbike /ˈmʌtərkabaɪk/ n. [C] a motorcycle, especially a small one see picture at TRANSPORTATION  

motorcade /ˈmʌtərkæd/ n. [C] a group of cars and other vehicles that travel together and surround a very important person's car  

motorhome /ˈmʌtərhəʊm/ n. [C] a large vehicle with beds, a kitchen, etc. in it, used for traveling with RV see MOBILE HOME  

motorist /ˈmʌtərist/ n. [C] (formal) someone who drives a car  

motorized /ˈmʌtəraɪzd/ adj. having an engine, especially when something does not usually have an engine: a motorized wheelchair  

motor scooter n. [C] a SCOOTER  

motor vehicle n. [C] (formal) a car, bus, truck, etc.  

motley /ˈmʌtli/ adj. covered with spots of light and dark colors of different shapes: motled skin  

motto /ˈmʌtəʊ/ n. (plural mottoes) [C] a short statement that expresses the aims or beliefs of a group or a person
mount /mənt/ v. 1 [I] also mount up to increase gradually in size, degree, or amount → MOUNTING: His debts continued to mount up. 2 [T] to plan, organize, and begin an event or a course of action: The gallery mounted an exhibition of Weston’s photographs. 3 [U] (formal) to get on a horse or bicycle and dismount 4 [T] (formal) to go up something such as a set of stairs; He mounted the steps and shook hands with Bianchi. 5 be mounted on sth to be attached to something and supported by: paintings mounted on the wall [origin: 1200—1300 Old French monter “to go up,” from Latin monere “to warn”]

mount /mənt/ n. 1 Mount part of the name of a mountain: Mount Everest 2 [C] (literary) an animal, especially a horse, that you ride on

mountain bike n. [C] a strong bicycle with wide thick tires that you can ride on rough ground

mountain biking n. [U] the activity of riding a mountain bike on rough ground → see picture on page A4

mountaineering /məuˈtɛnɪərɪŋ/ n. [C] an outdoor activity in which you climb mountains—mountaineer n. [C]

mountain goat n. [C] a type of goat that lives in the western mountains of North America

mountain lion n. [C] a COUGAR

mountainous /məuˈtɛnəs/ adj. having a lot of mountains: a mountainous region of Europe

mountain side /məuˈtɛnənˌsайд/ n. [C] the side of a mountain

mountain top /məuˈtɛnənˌtɒp/ n. [C] the top part of a mountain

Mountie /məuˈtɛni/ n. [C] a member of the national police force of Canada

mounting /məuˈtɛnɪŋ/ adj. gradually increasing or becoming worse: There was mounting pressure from the country’s political leaders.

mourn /mɔːrn/ v. [T] to feel very sad because someone has died, and show this in the way you behave: The whole country mourned Kennedy’s death. She was still mourning for her sister.

mourner /ˈmɔːrnər/ n. [C] (written) someone who attends a funeral, especially a relative of the dead person

mournful /ˈmɔːrnfl/ adj. (literary) very sad: slow mournful music

mourning /ˈmɔːrnɪŋ/ n. [U] 1 great sadness because someone has died: People wore black as a sign of mourning. 2 be in mourning to be very sad because someone has died: She’s still in mourning for her son.

mouse /mɔs/ n. 1 [plural: mouses or mice /maʊz/ or mouse /maʊs/] a small object connected to a computer by a wire, that you move with your hand to give instructions to the computer → see picture on page A6 2 [plural: mice] a small furry animal with a long tail and a pointed nose that lives in buildings or in fields [origin: Old English mus] → see picture at RODENT

mouse pad n. [C] a small piece of flat material on which you move a computer mouse → see picture on page A6

mousse /ˈmɔs/ n. [U] 1 a cold sweet food made from a mixture of cream, eggs, and fruit or chocolate: chocolate mousse 2 a slightly sticky substance that you put in your hair to make it look thicker or to hold it in place

mous-tache /ˈmʌstəʃ, maʊstiʃ/ n. [C] a MUSTACHE

mousy /ˈmɔsɪ, -zɪ/ adj. (disapproving) 1 mousy hair is a dull brownish-gray color 2 a mousy girl or woman is small, quiet, not interesting, and not attractive

mouth /mɔt/ n. (plural: mouths /ˌmɔtθz/) 1 the part of your face that you use for speaking and eating: his round face and wide mouth 2 the beginnings of a smile touched the corners of her mouth. Don’t talk with your mouth full (fill of food). → see picture on page A3 2 open/shut your mouth to start to speak, or to stop speaking: Shut your mouth, Tonya! 3 He was afraid to open his mouth during the meeting. 3 keep your mouth shut (informal) to not say what you are thinking, or not tell someone a secret: I was getting really mad, but I kept my mouth shut. 4 an opening, entrance, or way out: the mouth of a river (where it joins the ocean) → the mouth of a jar 5 big mouth (informal) someone who is a big mouth or has a big mouth often says things that s/he should not say: 6 make your mouth water if food makes your mouth water, it smells or looks so good you want to eat it immediately → MOUTH-WATERING 7 open-mouthed/wide-mouthed etc. with an open, wide, etc. mouth [origin: Old English maut] → shoot your mouth off at SHOOT

mouth /mɔt/ v. [T] to move your lips as if you are saying words, but without making any sound: Kim looked at me and mouthed, “It’s O.K.” → BAD-MOUTH
mouthing off {v.} (informal) to talk angrily or rudely to someone: a boxer mouthing off to his opponent

mouthful {n.} [C] an amount of food or drink that you put into your mouth at one time: He swallowed a mouthful of coffee.

mouth-piece {n.} [C] 1 the part of a musical instrument, telephone, etc. that you put in your mouth or next to your mouth 2 a person, newspaper, etc. that expresses the opinions of a government or a political organization, especially without ever criticizing these opinions: The newspaper is the mouthpiece of the ruling party.

mouth-wash {n.} [U] a liquid you can use to make your mouth smell fresh or to get rid of an infection in your mouth

mouth-watering {adj.} food that is mouth-watering looks or smells extremely good

move1 {v.} [I,T] to change from one place or position to another, or to make something do this ➔ motion: Molly sat down and refused to move. | Could you move your car, please? | Put moved closer to/toward her. | She moved slowly/quickly etc. to the door. | The kids were moving around the classroom, choosing activities.

move2 {v.} [I,T] to change to a different job, class, etc., or to make someone do this: He moved easily from teaching into administration. | Some students were moved into the intermediate class.

move away {v.} to go to live in a different area: I lost touch with her when her family moved away.

move in {v.} 1 also move into to start living in a new house (any) move out: When are you moving into your new house? 2 to start living with someone in the same house: After her father died, she moved in with her aunt. | Al and Bridget have moved in together.

move on {v.} 1 to leave your present job, class, or activity and start doing something else: After 12 years as principal here, Garcia will move on to a new school this fall. 2 to leave a place where you have been staying or doing something in order to continue to another place: We stayed in Singapore for a few days and then decided to move on.

move over {v.} to start talking or writing about a new subject in a speech, book, discussion, etc.: Before we move on, does anyone have any questions?

moving {adj.} 1 to develop in your life, and change your relationships, interests, activities, etc.: Harry left you a year ago; it’s time for you to move on. 2 to progress, improve, or become more modern as time passes: By the time the software was ready, the market had moved on.

move out {v.} to leave the house where you are living in order to go to live somewhere else (any) move in: When did Bob move out? | I moved out of my folk’s place when I turned 18.

move up {v.} to get a better job, or change to a more advanced group, higher rank, or higher level: Students have to pass oral and written exams before moving up. | Moving up the economic ladder is everyone’s dream.

move2 {n.} [C] 1 something that you decide to do in order to achieve something or make progress: The White House says the statement is a move toward peace. | I’m not sure that’s a good/bad/wise etc. move. | The government made no move to end the conflict. 2 an action in which someone moves in a particular direction: dancers practicing their moves | Grover made a move toward the door. | They watched us, but made no move to stop us. 3 be on the move to travel or move a lot: These little fish are always on the move. 4 get a move on (spoken) said when you want someone to hurry: Get a move on, or we’ll be late! 5 the process of leaving the place where you live or work and going to live or work somewhere else: We visited Seattle several times before deciding to make the move. 6 the act of changing the position
movement

move-ment /ˈmuvmənt/ n. 1 [C,U] an action in which something or someone changes position or moves from one place to another: the dancer’s graceful movements | troop movements in the desert | the movement of goods across the border 2 [C] a group of people who share the same ideas or beliefs and work together to achieve a particular aim: the civil rights/lnti-war/feminist etc. movement | the movement for democracy 3 [C] a change or development in a situation or in people’s attitudes or behavior: a movement away from/ toward fairness in employment 4 [C] one of the main parts into which a piece of music such as a symphony is divided 5 [C] the moving parts of a piece of machinery, especially a clock 6 [C] (formal) the action of getting rid of waste matter from your bowels

mov·er /ˈmuvər/ n. [C] 1 someone whose job is to help people move from one house to another | mover and shaker an important person who has power and influence over what happens in a situation

mov·ie /ˈmuvə/ n. [C] 1 a story that is told using sound and moving pictures | film: I was watching a movie on television when the phone rang. | I’ve seen that movie twice. | She appeared in several TV movies.

THESAURUS

Types of movies
feature film – a movie made to be shown in movie theaters
comedy – a movie intended to make people laugh
romantic comedy – a movie about love that is intended to make the people who watch it feel happy
thriller – an exciting movie about murder or serious crimes
western – a movie with cowboys in it
action movie – a movie that has lots of fighting, explosions, etc.
horror movie – a frightening movie about ghosts, murders, etc.
science fiction movie – a movie about imaginary events in the future or in outer space animated movie/cartoon – a movie with characters that are drawn or made using a computer
flick (informal) – a movie: an action flick | a movie, especially one that people think is very good or important: a foreign film

People who make movies
actor – a man or woman who acts in a movie
actress – a woman who acts in a movie
star – a famous actor or actress
director – the person who tells the actors and actresses in a movie what to do
producer – the person who makes the arrangements for a movie to be made and controls the movie’s budget (=the money available to make the film)

film/movie crew – the people operating the camera, lights, etc. who help the director make a movie

2 the movies the theater where you go to watch a movie: Do you want to go to the movies with us?

‘movie star n. [C] a famous movie actor or actress
‘movie theater n. [C] a building where you go to watch movies

mov·ing /ˈmuvɪŋ/ adj. 1 making you feel strong emotions, especially sadness or sympathy: a moving story | a deeply moving experience

THESAURUS

emotional, touching, poignant, emotive, sentimental, schmalzy → emotional

2 [only before noun] changing from one position to another: the moving parts of an engine | fast/slow moving traffic | movingly adv. She spoke movingly about her father’s last days.

mov·ing·van n. [C] a large vehicle used for moving furniture from one house to another

mow /məʊ/ v. (past tense mowed, past participle mowed or mown /ˈmʌʊn/) [T] to cut grass with a machine: When are you going to mow the lawn?

THESAURUS

cut, trim, snip → cut

mow sb down phr. v. to kill people or knock them down, especially in large numbers: soldiers mowed down by machine-gun fire

mow·er /ˈməʊər/ n. [C] a LAWN MOWER

MP3 /ˈem pi /ˈmʌpi/ n. [C] a type of computer FILE containing recorded music

MP3 player n. [C] a small piece of equipment used to play MP3 music files → see picture on page A6

MPEG /ˈem pieg/ n. [C] IT Moving Picture Experts Group a type of computer FILE that contains sound and VIDEO → |PEG

mpg miles per gallon – used when describing the amount of gasoline used by a car: a car that gets 35 mpg

mph miles per hour – used when describing the speed of a vehicle: a 65 mph speed limit

Mr. /ˈmɜːtsər/ 1 Mr. Smith/Jones etc. used before a man’s family name to be polite when you are speaking to him, writing to him, or talking about him 2 a title used when speaking to a man in an official position: Mr. Chairman | Mr. President 3 Mr. Right (informal) a man who would be the perfect husband for a particular woman: Jill’s still looking for Mr. Right.

MRI n. 1 [U] magnetic resonance imaging the use of strong MAGNETIC FIELDS to make an image of the inside of the body 2 [C] a picture of the
much

the written abbreviation of MESSANGER

MRS. "mrsiz/ Mrs. Smith/Jones etc. used before a married woman’s family name to be polite when you are speaking to her, writing to her, or talking about her ➔ MISS, MS.

MS the written abbreviation of MISSISSIPPI

Ms. /miz/ Ms. Smith/Jones etc. used before a woman’s family name when she does not want to be called “Mrs.” or “Miss,” or when you do not know whether she is married or not

M.S. M.Sc. n [C] Master of Science a university degree in science that you can earn after your first degree ➔ M.A.

MSG n [U] a chemical that is added to food to make it taste better

MT the written abbreviation of MONTANA

Mt. the written abbreviation of MOUNT: Mt. Everest

much1 /muk/ adv. 1 [used before comparatives or superlatives] a lot: I’m feeling much better. | This one is much higher/bigger/longer etc. | The job was much more difficult than I expected. | He was driving much too fast. 2 too much/so much/very much/how much etc. used in order to talk about the amount or degree to which someone does something or something happens: Thank you very much! | How much farther is it? | He’s feeling so much better today. 3 not... much a) only a little or hardly at all: “Did you enjoy it?” “No, not much.” | She isn’t much younger than me. | Rob didn’t like the movie very much. b) used in order to say that something does not happen very often: Kids don’t play outside as much as they used to. ➔ see Grammar box at LOT 4 much like/as sth also much the same (as sth) used in order to say that something is very similar to something else: It tastes very much like butter. 5 much less used in order to say that one thing is even less true or less possible than another: You’ll never see him in a tie, much less a suit.

much2 quantifier 1 [“much” is used mainly in questions and negatives] a lot of something: Was there much traffic? | We don’t have much time. | The storm will bring rain to much of the state. 2 how much used in order to ask or talk about the amount or cost of something: How much were the groceries (“what did they cost?”) It is not clear how much of the crime problem is gang-related. 3 so much/ too much used in order to talk about an amount that is very large, especially one that is larger than it should be: There was so much smoke we couldn’t see anything. | Ray drinks too much. 4 not much/ nothing much used in order to say that something is not important, interesting, good, etc.: “What’s going on?” “Not much.” | I didn’t think much of the book (=I didn’t like it). 5 as much (…) as an amount that is equal and not less: I hope you have as much fun as we did. | Just try to eat as much as you can. 6 so much for sth (spoken) said when a particular idea, idea, statement, etc. was not useful or did not produce the result that was hoped for: She wouldn’t discuss it. So much for trying to compromise. 7 be too much for sb to be too difficult for someone: The stairs were too much for her.

much, a lot of

In sentences that are not negative and not questions, use a lot of rather than much: She has a lot of money. Do not say “She has much money.” ➔ LOT

much, a lot of something such as dirt, mud, or another sticky substance: the much near the water’s edge

much-rak-er /muk, rēkər/ n [C] (disapproving) a writer for a newspaper who tells the public about the bad things that important or famous people have done or are supposed to have done —muckraking n [U], a.

much-cus /myukəs/ n. [U] BIOLOGY a sticky liquid produced by parts of your body such as your nose —mucous a.

mud /mud/ n. 1 wet earth that is soft and sticky: His boots were covered in mud. 2 sb’s name is mud (spoken) said when people are annoyed at someone because s/he has caused trouble

mud-dle /mudld/ v. muddle through (sth) phr. v. to continue doing something even though it is confusing or difficult

mud-dle /mudld/ n. [C] a state in which things are confused, not organized correctly, or done badly: a bureaucratic muddle

mud-died /mudld/ adj. confused, messy, or not organized correctly: a muddled line between reality and fantasy

mud-dy /mudd/ adj. covered with mud, or containing mud: muddy boots | muddy water

muddle

muffle

muffle
muffler
—muffled adj.: the muffled sound of a TV in the next room

mul-fle[r] /'mulflər/ n. [C] 1 a piece of equipment on a vehicle that makes the noise from the engine quieter 2 (old-fashioned) a SCAFF

mul·ga /'məlgə/ n. [C] a large cup with straight sides and a handle: a mug of coffee

mug·gy /'məgə/ adj. (mugged, mugging) [T] to attack and rob someone in a public place: She was mugged in front of her apartment.

mug·ging n. [U]

mul·ti·cul·tu·ral /'multəˌkəlˈtərəl/ adj. involving several different countries, companies, etc.

mul·ti·cul·tu·ral·ism /'multəˌkəlˈtərəlˌizəm/ n. [U] SOCIAL SCIENCE the belief that it is important and right to include and respect people who have come to a country from many other countries, and who may be a different race or religion or have different customs than most of the people in their own country —mul·ti·cul·tu·ral·ist /'multəˌkəlˈtərəlist/ n. [C]

mul·ti·far·i·ous /'multəˌfərəs/ adj. of very many different kinds: He hired assistants to help with these multifarious projects.

mul·ti·far·i·ous·ly adv. —mul·ti·far·i·ous·ness n. [U]

mul·ti·lat·er·al /'multəˌlætərəl/ adj. involving several different countries, companies, etc.

mul·ti·lat·e·ral·i·ty /'multəˌlætərəˈlɪti/ n. [U] BILATERAL, UNILATERAL: a multilateral agreement to stop the fighting

mul·ti·na·tion·al /'multəˌnæʃənəl/ adj. 1 ECO·NO·MICS a multinational company has offices, businesses, etc. in several different countries

mul·ti·pli·ca·tion /'multəˌpləˈkeIˌkeIʃən/ n. [U] 1 MATH a method of calculating in which you multiply numbers 2 (formal) a large increase in the size, amount, or number of something

mul·ti·pli·ca·tion·al /'multəˌpləˌkeIˌkeIˈeɪʃənəl/ adj.

mul·ti·pli·ca·tion·al·i·ty /'multəˌpləˌkeIˌkeIˌeɪʃənəˈlɪti/ n. [U] 1 MATH a number that can be divided by a smaller number an exact number of times. For example, 20 is a multiple of 4 and 5.

mul·ti·ple 'choic·e adj. a multiple choice test or question shows several possible answers and you must choose the correct one

mul·ti·ple /'məltəpl/ n. (multiplies, multiplied) 1 ECO·NO·MICS a movie theater that has several rooms in which different movies are shown

mul·ti·ple·ty /'məltəˈplətI/ n. (multipliactions, multiplied) 1 MATH a method of calculating in which you multiply numbers 2 (formal) a large increase in the size, amount, or number of something

mul·ti·pli·ca·tion /'məltəˌpləˈkeIˌkeIʃən/ n. [U]

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many different uses or purposes: a multipurpose room

mumble /ˈmʌmbl/ v (mumified) mum·mif·ied (mum·mies) [T] to preserve a dead body by putting special oils on it and wrapping it with cloth

municipality /ˈmjuːnɪsɪpəlɪti/ n. [U] (informal) something that is difficult to understand or that makes no sense: legal mumbo-jumbo

mumps /mʌmps/ n. the mumps an infectious illness in which your throat swells and becomes painful

munch /mʌntʃ/ v. [T] to eat something in a noisy way: The kids were munching on popcorn.

munch-ies /ˈmʌntʃi/ n. [plural] (informal) 1 have the munchies to feel hungry, especially for food such as cookies or POTATO CHIPS 2 foods such as cookies or POTATO CHIPS that are served at a party

mud·dane /ˈmʌndən/ adj. ordinary and not interesting or exciting (syn. boring) Initially, the job was pretty mundane. —mundanely adv

mu·nie·c·ial /ˈmyuˌnɛsəˈʃəl/ adj. relating to the government of a town or city: municipal elections

mu·nie·c·ial·ty /ˈmyuˌnɛsəˈteɪt/ n. (plural municipalities) [C] a town or city that has its own government

mu·nif·i·cent /ˈmyuˌnɪfəsənt/ adj. (formal) very generous: a munificent gift —munificence n [U] —munificently adv

mu·ni·tions /ˈmyuˌnɛʃən/ n. [plural] military supplies such as bombs and large guns

mul·i·tar·ial /ˈmʊlətiˌteərəl/ adj. involving many different races of people; multi-racial

mul·ti·la·tude /ˈmʌltəˌlɑːtərəl/ a multitude of sb/sth a very large number of people or things: a multitude of possible interpretations

mum·bo·jum·bo /ˈmʌmbəˌdʒʌmbə/ n. [U] to say something too quietly or not clearly enough, so that other people cannot understand you: He mumbled something and left

mum·mi·fy /ˈmʌməˌfai/ v. [T] to turn into a mummy, that is, to turn a dead body into a mummy: mum·my /ˈmʌmə/ n. (plural mummies) a body that has been preserved and often wrapped in cloth, especially for food such as cookies or POTATO CHIPS

munch·ies /ˈmʌntʃi/ n. (plural) 1 POTATO CHIP, 2 MUSHROOM, 3 MUSHROOM, 4 mushroom

mur·der·ous /ˈmɜrdərəs/ adj. very dangerous or violent and likely to kill someone: He went into a murderous rage.

mur·ky /ˈmɜrkə/ adj. (comparative murkier, superlative murkiest) dark and difficult to see through: murky water

mur·mur /ˈmɜrmər/ v. [T] to say something in a soft quiet voice: He softly murmured her name.

mur·mur·ing /ˈmɜrmərɪŋ/ n. [C/U]

murmur2 n. [C] 1 a soft quiet sound made by someone's voice: She answered in a low murmur 2 a murmuring of approval/dissent/disbelief etc. approval, etc. that is expressed in a soft or quiet way

mus·cle /ˈmʌskəl/ n. 1 [C/U] BIOLOGY one of the pieces of flesh inside your body that join bones together and make your body move: stomach/leg/thigh etc. muscles | Weightlifting will strengthen your muscles. | I think I've pulled a muscle (strained a muscle). 2 military/political etc. muscle military, etc. power or influence 3 [U] physical strength and power: It takes muscle to move a piano. 4 not move a muscle to not move at all

mus·cu·lar /ˈmʌskjuələr/ adj. 1 having a lot of big muscles: strong muscular arms 2 related to or affecting the muscles: a muscular disease

muse /ˈmjuːz/ v. [I] (formal) to imagine or think a lot about something

mu·sus /ˈmyuˌzəs/ n. [plural] a building where important objects are kept and shown to the public: the Museum of Modern Art [origin: 1600—1700 Latin, Greek Mouseion, from Mousea]

muscle /ˈmʌskəl/ n. [sing/Pl. U] a soft food that is part solid and part liquid

mush·room /ˈmʌʃrəm/ n. [C] one of several kinds of FUNGUS with stems and round tops, some of which can be eaten and some of which are poisonous [origin: 1400—1500 French mousier, from Latin mussero] see picture at VEGE

mushroom2 v. [I] to grow in size or numbers very
mushroom cloud

quickly: The city’s population has mushroomed to over one million.

mushroom cloud /n/ [C] a large cloud shaped like a mushroom that is caused by a nuclear explosion

mush-y /ˈməʃə/ adj 1 soft and wet: a mushy banana 2 expressing love in a silly way: He gets all mushy when he’s around you. | mushy love stories

music /ˈmjuːzɪk/ n [U] 1 the arrangement of sounds made by instruments or voices in a way that is pleasant or exciting: What kind of music does your band play? | pop/country/classical etc. music: I like to listen to music. | My favorite piece of music is Bach’s “Magnificat.” | Why don’t you put some music on (= turn on the radio or start playing a CD)?

musician /ˈmjuːzɪʃən/ n [C] someone who plays a musical instrument very well or as a job: classical musicians

musical /ˈmjuːzɪkl/ adj 1 like a mushroom that is caused by a nuclear explosion 2 expressing love in a silly way: He gets all mushy when he’s around you. | mushy love stories

must /mʌst/ n [C] a type of gun used in past times

Muslim /ˈmʊzləm, ˈmʊz- ˈmus-/ adj relating to Islam [origin: 1600–1700 an Arabic word meaning “someone who surrenders (to God)"

— Muslim n [C]

muss /mʌs/ v [T] (informal) to make something messy, especially hair

musel /ˈmɑːsəl/ n [C] a small sea animal with a black shell and a soft body that can be eaten → see picture at shellfish

must¹ /mʌst/ strong must¹ modal verb (negative short form mustn’t) 1 (past tense had to) used in order to say that something is necessary because of a rule, or because it is the best thing to do: The $60 passport fee must accompany your application. | It’s getting late – I really must go. → see Grammar box at have to

2 (past tense must have) used in order to say that something is very likely to be true: George must be almost 80 years old now. | We must have gone the wrong way. 3 used in order to suggest that someone do something: You must see his new film.

must² /mʌs/ n a must (informal) something that you must do or must have: The Greens Cookbook is a must for any serious vegetarian.

mustache /ˈməstəʃ/ n [C] hair that grows on a man’s upper lip [origin: 1500–1600 French moustache, from Italian mustaccio, from Medieval Greek moustaki “art of the Muses”]

mustache /ˈmɑːstəʃ/ adj [only before noun] relating to music or consisting of music: musical instruments 2 good at playing or singing music: I wasn’t very musical as a child. — musically adv

musical² n [C] eng. lang. arts a play or movie that uses songs and music to tell a story → theater

musicalian /ˈmjuːzɪkljən/ n [C] someone who plays a musical instrument very well or as a job: classical musicians

musk /ˈmɑːsk/ n [U] a strong-smelling substance used to make perfume — musky adj

must-ket /ˈmɑːskət/ n [C] a type of gun used in past times

must-n’t /ˈmɑːstənt/ modal verb the short form of “must not”: You mustn’t forget to tell her what I said.

musty /ˈmɑːstɪ/ adj having a wet unpleasant smell: musty old books
mu·tab·le ˈmyu-tə-bəl adj. (formal) able or likely to change (ANT) immutable —mu·tab·il·i·ty ˈmyu-tə-bəl-i-tē n. [U]

mu·tan·t ˈmyu-tənt n. [C] BIOLOGY an animal or plant that is different from others of the same kind because of a change in its GENES —mu·tan·t·ic ˈmyu-tənt-i-k adj.

mu·tate ˈmyu-tät v. [I] BIOLOGY if an animal or plant mutates, it becomes different from others of the same kind because of a change in its GENES —mu·ta·tion ˈmyu-ta-shən n. [C,U]

mu·te ˈmyoot v. [T] to make a sound quieter, or to make it disappear completely: I usually mute the TV during the commercials. —mu·tely ˈmyoot-lē adv.

mu·ted ˈmyoottəd adj. unable to speak —mu·te·ly ˈmyoot-lē adv.

mu·ted /ˈmyʊtəd/ adj. 1 muted criticism/response etc. criticism, etc. that is not expressed strongly 2 quieter than usual: the muted sound of snoring from the next room 3 a muted color is less bright than usual

mu·ti·late ˈmyoo-tə-lät v. [T] to damage someone or something severely, especially by removing part of it: bodies mutilated in the explosion —mu·ti·la·tion ˈmyoo-tə-lä-shən n. [C,U]

mu·ti·nous /ˈmyootənəs/ adj. involved in a mutiny: mutinous soldiers

mu·ti·ny /ˈmyootənē/ n. (plural mutinies) [C,U] a situation in which soldiers or sailors refuse to obey someone in authority and try to take control for themselves —mu·ti·nous ˈmyootənəs adj.

mu·it ˈmyoot n. [C] (informal) a dog that does not belong to a particular breed

mu·ter·ter /ˈmətər-ər/ v. [I,T] to speak in a quiet voice, especially when you are complaining about something but do not want other people to hear you: What are you muttering about?

mu·ton·ton /ˈmətən-tən/ n. [U] the meat from a sheep [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French moton “(male) sheep”]

mu·tu·al ˈmyoo-təl adj. 1 a feeling that is mutual is felt by two or more people toward one another: A good marriage is marked by mutual respect. | European nations can live together in a spirit of mutual trust. | There is a need to promote mutual understanding between people of different faiths. 2 mutual agreement/consent a situation in which two or more people both agree to something: He has left the company by mutual agreement. 3 shared by two or more people: We were introduced by a mutual friend (=someone we both know). | Members of the organization share a mutual interest in science. 4 the feeling is mutual (spoken) said when you have the same feeling about someone as s/he has toward you: “You really drive me crazy sometimes!” “The feeling’s mutual!” [Origin: 1400—1500 French mutuel, from Latin mutuus “lent, borrowed, mutual”] —mu·tu·al·i·ty ˈmyoo-təl-ə-tē n. [U]

mu·tu·al·ly ˈmyoo-təl-ē adv. 1 done, felt, or experienced by two or more people: They have mutually agreed to go their separate ways. | a solution that was mutually beneficial to both sides 2 mutually exclusive if two ideas, beliefs, etc. are mutually exclusive, they cannot both exist or be true at the same time: The beliefs of Christians and atheists are mutually exclusive.

mu·zak /ˈmyʊzək/ n. [U] (trademark) recorded music that is played continuously in airports, offices, etc.

mu·zle /ˈmyoozəl/ n. 1 the nose and mouth of an animal, especially a dog or horse — Bild its appearance completely: I usually mute the TV during the commercials.

my·self ˈmīzəlf pron. 1 used by the person speaking or writing to show that s/he is affected by his/her own action: I made myself a cup of coffee. | I blame myself for what has happened. 2 used in order to emphasize “I” or “me”: They say it’s a beautiful place, but I myself have never been there. 3 (all by myself a) without help: Look, Mommy—I tied my shoes all by myself! 4 (all to myself for my own use: I had the whole swimming pool to
mystical adj. strange and difficult to explain or understand: the mysterious disappearance of our neighbor

mystification n. catching someone doing something illegal: The police nabbed him for speeding.

mystical adj. mystifying something that is difficult to explain or understand: There’s an air of mystery about him that intrigues people. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin mysterium, from Greek, from mystos “keeping silent”]

mystify v. mystified, mystifies to make someone feel confused and unable to explain or understand something: a case that mystified the police —mystifying adj.

mystic n. (plural mystics) 1 [C] something that is difficult to explain or understand: The location of the stolen money remains a mystery. | It won’t be easy to solve the mystery. 2 [C] a story, especially about a murder, in which events are not explained until the end: the Sherlock Holmes mystery stories 3 [U] a quality that makes something or someone seem strange, interesting, and difficult to explain or understand: There’s an air of mystery about him that intrigues people. [Origin: 1000—1100 Latin mysterium, from Greek, from mystos “keeping silent”]

nail

nail brush n [C] a small stiff brush used for cleaning your nails 'nail file n [C] a thin piece of metal with a rough surface, used for shaping your nails

naive

naive adj lacking any experience of life, so that you believe most people are honest and kind and that only good things will happen to you. INNOCENT: a naive young girl

naively adv

naiveté n

naked

naked adj 1 not wearing any clothes: The child was running naked through the backyard. | He was stark naked (completely naked).

nakedness n [U] —nakedly adv

naked eye

naked eye n 1 if you can see something with the naked eye, you can see it without using something such as a TELESCOPE to help you: On a clear night, many other planets are visible to the naked eye. —nakedness n [U] —nakedly adv

name

name n 1 [C] the word that someone or something is called or known by: My first name is Vera and my last name is Stern. | They called him by his first name (she used his first name when talking to him). | Please write your full name (=complete name) and address. | I can’t remember the name of the hotel. | They don’t have a name for the baby yet.

name a big/famous/household name (=someone who is famous: the biggest names in Hollywood) 3 [singular] the opinion that people have about a person, company, etc. (=reputation): He has given baseball a bad name (=made people have a bad opinion about it). | He is determined to clear his family’s good name (=make people respect them again). 4 be in sb’s name to officially belong to someone: The house is in my wife’s name. 5 (do sth) in the name of science/religion etc. to use science, religion, etc. as the reason for doing something, even if it is wrong 6 call sb names to say something insulting to someone: the name of the game the most important thing or quality in a particular activity [Origin: Old English nama]

name v [T] 1 to give someone or something a particular name: They named their son Jacob. | We named the baby Henry, after his grandfather (=gave him the same name as his grandfather). | RFK Stadium was named for Robert F. Kennedy (=it was given his name to show respect for him). 2 to say what the name of someone or something is: He refused to name his clients. | Wells was named as the leading suspect. 3 to officially choose someone for a particular job: Roy Johnson was named as the new manager. 4 you name it (spoken) said after a list of things to mean that there are many more that you could mention: Beer, whiskey, wine – you name it and I’ve got it! 5 name names to give the names of people who are involved in something, especially something wrong or something they want to hide: She did not name names, but I think she was referring to Richard.

name-calling n [U] the act of using an unpleasant or insulting word to describe someone in order to hurt or embarrass him/her

name-drop ping n [neum,drupn/ n [U] (disproving) the act of mentioning the name of a famous or important person to make it seem that you know them well —namedrop v [I]

name-less /`neimlis/ adj 1 not known by a name (Sp) anonymous: a gift from a nameless businessman 2 sb who shall remain nameless (spoken) used when you want to say that someone has done something wrong, but without saying his/her name 3 having no name: millions of nameless stars

name-ly /`neimli/ adv used when saying the name of the person or thing you are talking about: The movie won two Oscars, namely “Best Actor” and “Best Director.”

name-sake n [C] a person or something that has the same name as someone or something else

name tag n [C] a small sign with your name on
**nanny**

*nan*ny /ˈnaːni/ n. (plural nannies) [C] a woman whose job is to take care of a family’s children, usually in the children’s own home.

**narrow**

*na*rrow /ˈnærəʊ/ adj. 1 only measuring a small distance from side to side: an *narrow street* 2 narrow *defeat/victory* etc., a defeat, victory, etc., that is achieved with difficulty or happens by only a small amount: France finished in first place after a narrow victory over Brazil. | Bush won the election by a narrow *margin* (=by a very small amount). 3 (disapproving) a narrow attitude or way of looking at a situation is too limited and does not consider enough possibilities: She has a very narrow *view of life*. 4 narrow *escape* an occasion when you just avoid something bad or dangerous that almost happens to you: [Origin: Old English *nes琼*] — narrower /ˈnærər/ adj. — narrowest /ˈnəːrɪst/ adj.

**narrow-minded**

*narrow*-*minded* /ˈnærəʊˌminded/ adj. (disapproving) not willing to accept ideas or beliefs that are new and different — PREJUDICED

**narrow-sighted** /ˈnærəʊˌsaɪtnɪt/ adj. having too much admiration for your own appearance or abilities — narcissism /ˈnærɪsɪzəm/ n. [U] — narcissist /ˈnærɪsɪst/ n. [C]
national importance 2 [only before noun] owned or controlled by the government: Yosemite National Park

national n [C] someone who is a citizen of one country but is living in another country ➔ ALIEN, CITIZEN: a Korean national living in the U.S.

national anthem n [C] the official song of a nation that is sung or played at public occasions

nationalism /na·ti·o·n·al·i·z·m/ˈnæʃənəlzəm,ˌlizəm/ n [U] 1 POLITICS the belief that your country is better than any other country. 2 POLITICS the desire by a group of people of the same race or origin to have their own country: the rise of nationalism in Eastern Europe

nationalist /na·ti·o·n·al·is·t/ˈnæʃənəlist/ adj: POLITICS wanting to become politically independent, or wanting to remain this way ➔ nationalist n [C]: Québécois nationalists

nationalistic /na·ti·o·n·al·is·tic/ˈnæʃənəlistɪk/ adj: believing that your country is better than other countries ➔ PATRIOTIC

nationality /na·ti·o·n·al·i·ty/ˈnæʃənəlitɪ/ n (plural nationalities) [C][U] 1 the legal right of belonging to a particular country ➔ citizenship: He has British/Swiss etc. nationality. 2 Don’t say “My nationality is Mexican/Swedish etc.” Say “I come from Mexico/Sweden etc.” ➔ 2 a large group of people who have the same race, language, or culture. There are children of many different nationalities at our school.

nationalize /na·ti·o·n·al·i·ze/ˈnæʃənəlaɪz/ v [T] ECONOMICS if a government nationalizes a large company or an industry, it buys it or takes control of it ➔ PRIVATIZE

nationalize /na·ti·o·n·al·i·ze/ˈnæʃənəlaɪz/ v [T] ➔ by or to everyone in a nation: a series of nationally televised debates

national monument n [C] a building or a special place that is protected by the government for people to visit

national security n [U] the ways in which a country protects its citizens or keeps its secrets safe, for example by having a strong army

nationalize /na·ti·o·n·al·i·ze/ˈnæʃənəlaɪz/ v [T] ➔ happening or existing in every part of a nation: nationwide price increases ➔ nationwide adv: The brewery employs about 3,000 people nationwide.

nationalize /na·ti·o·n·al·i·ze/ˈnæʃənəlaɪz/ v [T] everywhere, all over sth, throughout sth, worldwide ➔ EVERYWHERE

national 1 /na·tiv/ adj 1 native country/land etc: the place where you were born: He returned to his native Poland. 2 native Californian/New Yorker etc: someone who was born in California, etc. 3 growing, living, or produced in a particular area: a plant native to Ecuador ➔ native language/tongue the language you first learned to speak

national 2 n [C] 1 someone who was born in a particular country: Andrea is a native of Brazil. 2 [usually plural] a word used by white people in the past to refer to the people who lived in Africa, America, etc. before Europeans arrived. Many people now consider this word offensive.

Native American n [C] someone who belongs to one of the tribes who were living in North America before the Europeans arrived ➔ Native American adj

national /ˈnætərəl/ adj 1 normal and usual: what you would expect in a particular situation ➔ unnatural: It’s only natural to have doubts before your wedding. 2 existing in nature, not caused, made, or controlled by people: earthquakes and other natural disasters ➔ natural phenomenon (something unusual that happens naturally)

natural wild — used about flowers, plants, and animals that are not controlled by people: Wild dogs roamed the streets.

natural pure — used about food or drink that has not had anything added to it: pure orange juice

natural orga nic — used about fruit, vegetables, meat, etc. that is produced without using chemicals: organic tomatoes

natural 1 [only before noun] having a particular skill or ability without being taught: a natural athlete ➔ 4 behaving in a way that is normal and shows you are relaxed and not trying to pretend: Just be natural — you’ll do fine. ➔ naturalness n [U]

natural 2 n [U] ➔ to be very good at doing something without being taught

natural gas n [U] gas used for cooking or heating that is taken from under the earth or ocean

natural history n [U] EARTH SCIENCES the study of plants, animals, and minerals

natural 1 /ˈnætərəl/ adj: a style of art or literature that tries to show the world and people exactly as they are ➔ naturalist n [C] EARTH SCIENCES someone who studies plants, animals, and other living things

naturalize /ˈnætərəlaɪz/ v [T] usually passive to officially make someone who was born outside a particular country a legal citizen of that country

naturalized a naturalized person who becomes a citizen of a country that s/he was not born in ➔ naturalization /ˈnætərələˌzeɪʃən/ n [U]
natural law

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"natural 'law n. [C,U] SOCIAL SCIENCE a rule or set of nau·seous /'nOS@s, -Z@s/ adj. 1 feeling that you
rules for moral behavior that people naturally
believe in, rather than laws made by governments
or religious laws

N

are going to VOMIT : I suddenly felt nauseous. 2 (literary) making you feel that you are
going to VOMIT : nauseous odors
nat·u·ral·ly /'nætS@r@li/ adv. 1 in a way that nau·ti·cal /'nOÔIk@l/ adj. relating to ships or sailyou would expect: Naturally, you’ll want to discuss ing: a distance of 300 nautical miles [ORIGIN:
this with your wife. | Naturally enough, she wants 1500—1600 Latin nauticus, from Greek, from
her child to grow up fit and strong. 2 (spoken) nautes “sailor,” from naus “ship”] —nautically
used in order to agree with what someone has said, adv.
or to answer “Of course” to a question: “Are you na·val /'neIv@l/ adj. relating to the navy: a naval
excited to be home?” “Naturally.” 3 as a natural battle
feature or quality, not made or done by people:
Allison’s hair is naturally curly. | Golf seemed to na·vel /'neIv@l/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a small hollow or
come naturally to him (=he was good at it without raised place in the middle of your stomach

SYN belly button
being taught). 4 in a relaxed manner, without
trying to look or sound different from usual: Just nav·i·ga·ble /'nævIg@b@l/ adj. a river, lake, etc.
speak naturally and pretend the microphone isn’t that is navigable is deep and wide enough for ships
to travel on
there. | Try to act naturally.
nav·i·gate
/'næv@"geIt/ v. 1 [I,T] to plan the way
"natural 'resource n. [C usually plural] things
such as land, minerals, energy, etc. that exist in a a car, ship, or airplane travels to a place, using a
map: Rick usually drives and I navigate. 2 [I,T] IT
country
to find your way around a particular WEBSITE , or to
"natural se'lection n. [U] BIOLOGY the process by move from one website to another: The university’s
which only the plants and animals that are naturally website is really easy to navigate. 3 [I,T] to find
appropriate for life in their environment will con- your way through a complicated system, set of
tinue to live
rules, etc.: A social worker is helping Kelly navina·ture /'neItSø/ n. 1 [U] everything that exists gate the legal system. 4 [T] to sail a boat or ship
in the world that is not made or controlled by along a river or other area of water [ORIGIN:
humans, such as animals, plants, weather, etc.: All 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of navigare,
navis
“ship”]
—navigation
of these minerals are found in nature. | the forces from
of nature (=wind, rain, etc.) | a nature walk/ /"næv@'geIS@n/ n. [U]
trail 2 [C,U] the character or particular qualities of nav·i·ga·tor /'næv@"geIÔø/ n. [C] the officer on a
someone or something: He was an optimist by ship or aircraft who plans the way along which it
nature. | The nature of my work requires a lot of travels
traveling. | Of course she’s jealous – it’s human na·vy /'neIvi/ n. (plural navies) 1 also Navy [C
nature (=the feelings and qualities that all people usually singular] the part of a country’s military
have). 3 [singular] a particular type of thing: He forces that is organized for fighting a war at sea
provided support of a financial nature. 4 let ➔ AIR FORCE , ARMY , MARINES : My dad was 20 when
nature take its course to allow events to happen he joined the navy. | Frank is in the navy. 2 [U]
without doing anything to change the results ➔ SEC- navy blue [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French
OND NATURE
navie “group of ships,” from Latin navigia
'nature re"serve n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES an area of “ships”]
land in which animals and plants are protected
"navy 'blue adj. very dark blue —navy blue n.
naught /nOt/ n. [U] (old-fashioned) nothing: All [U]
NBC n. National Broadcasting Company one
their plans came to naught (=failed).
of the national television and radio companies in
naugh·ty /'nOÔi/ adj. (comparative naughtier, the U.S.
superlative naughtiest) a naughty child behaves
badly and is rude or does not obey adults NC the written abbreviation of NORTH CAROLINA
—naughtiness n. [U] —naughtily adv.
NCAA n. National Collegiate Athletic Assonau·se·a /'nOzi@, 'nOZ@, 'nOS@/ n. [U] (formal) ciation the organization that is in charge of sports
the feeling you have when you think you are going at American colleges and universities
to VOMIT [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 Latin, Greek NCO n. [C] Noncommissioned Officer a soldier
nausia “seasickness,” from nautes “sailor,” such as a CORPORAL or SERGEANT
from naus “ship”]
ND the written abbreviation of NORTH DAKOTA
nau·se·at·ed /'nOzi"eIÔId/ adj. feeling that you NE 1 the written abbreviation of NORTHare going to VOMIT : When I was pregnant, I felt EAST 2 the written abbreviation of NEBRASKA
nauseated all the time. —nauseate v. [T]
neap tide /'nip taId/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a TIDE
nau·se·at·ing /'nOzi"eIÔIÎ/ adj. making you feel in which the rise and fall of the level of the ocean is
that you are going to VOMIT : the nauseating smell smaller than normal, that takes place at the first and
of cigar smoke
third quarters of the moon ➔ SPRING TIDE


near¹ /naər/ adv. prep. 1 only a short distance from someone or something: Why don't we meet near the library? | I'd like to live nearer to the ocean. | Is there a bank near here?

USAGE
Near and close are both used to talk about short distances between things. Near can be followed directly by a noun: Is the hotel near the beach? Close cannot be followed directly by a noun. Close must be followed by the preposition "to" and then a noun. They live close to the park.

near² adj. 1 only a short distance from someone or something: The nearest town (=the town that is the closest) is 20 miles away. 2 very close to having a particular quality or being a particular thing: His explanation is as near to the truth as we'll get. 3 in the near future at a time that is not very far in the future: We will have a new teacher joining us in the near future. 4 near miss a situation in which something almost hits something else

near-by /nərˈbeɪ/ adj. [only before noun] not far away: Rita was taken to a nearby hospital.

near-ly /ˈnɛrli/ adj. almost, but not completely or exactly: It took me nearly five hours to write the essay. | Nearly all of our students go on to college. The team is not nearly as good as it could have been.

near-sight-ed /ˈnɛərˌsaɪtɪd/ adj. unable to see things clearly unless they are close to you. (am) far-sighted. — near-sightedness n [U]

neat /niːt/ adj. 1 (spoken) very good, enjoyable, interesting, etc.: What a neat idea! | He's a really neat guy. 2 carefully arranged and not messy: Chris looked neat and well shaven. | They keep their house neat and clean. 3 a neat person does not like his/her things or house to be messy. 4 simple and effective: a neat solution to the problem. — neatly adv. — neatness n [U]

neb-ula /ˈnebəla/ n (plural nebulae or nebulas -ˈləʊ/ -luː) [C]. 1 PHYSICS a mass of gas and dust among the stars, that looks similar to a bright cloud in the sky at night. 2 PHYSICS a GALAXY (=large group of stars) that looks like a bright cloud in the sky at night (orig.: 1600—1700 Latin "mist, cloud").

neb-ulous /ˈnebələs/ adj. (formal) 1 not clear or exact at all: vague. The guidance the students were given was fairly nebulous. 2 a nebulous shape cannot be seen clearly and has no definite edges. — nebulously adv. — nebulousness n. [U]

nec-es-sar-i-ly /ˈnɛksəˌsɛrəli/ adv. not necessarily used to say that something may not be true or may not always happen, even if it might be reasonable to expect it to: Expensive restaurants do not necessarily have the best food.

nec-es-sar-y /ˈnɛksəˌsɛrə/ adj. 1 needed in order for you to do something or have something: ESSENTIAL: Will you make all the necessary arrangements? | Don't call me unless it's absolutely necessary. | He will do anything necessary to win. | It might be necessary for me to have an operation. | We're prepared to go to war, if necessary.

necessary — important and necessary: Education is essential if you want a good job. vital — extremely important and necessary: He was accused of withholding vital information from the police. mandatory — if something is mandatory, it must be done because of a rule or law: Parents do not want school uniform to become mandatory.
necessitate

compulsory – if something is compulsory, you must do it: Service in the army was compulsory. requisite (formal) – needed for a particular purpose: He lacked the requisite skills for the job. indispensable (formal) – something or someone that is indispensable is so important or useful that something cannot be done without that person or thing: The accounting program is indispensable for small businesses.

2 a necessary evil something bad or unpleasant that you have to accept in order to achieve what you want: He regarded work as a necessary evil. [Origin: 1300–1400 Latin necessarius, from nescire “necessary;” from ne- “not” + cedere “to give up”]

ne-ces-si-tate /ˈnɛsəsət/ v [T] (formal) to make something necessary

ne-ces-si-ty /ˈnɛsəsəti/ n (plural necessities) 1 [C] something that you need to have or that must happen: a car is an absolute necessity in the suburbs. a valid driver’s license is a necessity for renting a car. basic necessities like food and shelter 2 [U] the fact of something being necessary: Many parents are questioning the necessity of standardized tests. She went back to work, but only out of necessity.

neck1 /nek/ n [C] 1 the part of your body that joins your head to your shoulders: She was wearing a gold chain around her neck. | Swans have long slender necks. 2 V-neck/open-neck if a piece of clothing is V-necked, open-necked, etc., it has that type of neck: a V-neck sweater | an open-necked shirt 3 the long narrow part of something such as a bottle or a musical instrument 4 neck and neck (informal) if two people, teams, etc. are neck and neck in a competition, they both have an equal chance of winning 5 in this neck of the woods (informal) in this area or part of the country: What are you doing in this neck of the woods? 6 be up to your neck in something (informal) to be in a very difficult situation, or to be very busy doing something: Mason is up to his neck in debt. [Origins: Old English hecnecco]

neck2 v [I] (informal, old-fashioned) if two people neck, they kiss for a long time in a sexual way

necklace /ˈneklɑːs/ n [C] a piece of jewelry that hangs around your neck: a pearl necklace ➔ see picture at JEWELRY

neckline /ˈneklɪn/ n [C] the shape made by the edge of a woman’s dress, shirt, etc. around or below the neck: a low neckline

necktie /ˈnektaɪ/ n [C] (formal) a tie

nectar /ˈnekta(r)/ n [U] 1 thick juice made from some fruits: peach nectar 2 the sweet liquid that BEES collect from flowers

ne-ta-ri-né, ne-ta-ri-né /ˈnɛtəriːn/ n [C] a round juicy yellow-red fruit that has a large rough seed and smooth skin

nèe /ˈnɛ/ adj. used in order to show the family name that a woman had before she was married: Lorna Brown, née Wilson

need1 /nɛd/ v [T] 1 to feel that you must have or do something, or that something is necessary: I need a vacation. | What do you need the money for? | He knows exactly what needs to be done. David, I need you to pick up the dry cleaning. Affordable housing is badly/desperately needed in the city.

THE SA URUS

could use sth/could do with sth (spoken) – to need or want something: Let’s stop. I could use a rest.

be desperate for sth – to need something urgently: a little boy who is desperate for attention

can’t do without sth – to be unable to manage without something: I can’t do without my morning coffee.

be dependent on sth/to be dependent on something or someone: The refugees are dependent on outside food supplies:

require – to need something in order to be successful: This sport requires a lot of skill and strength.

2 to have to do something: There’s something I need to tell you. | Do we need to bring anything? | You don’t need to make a reservation.

 USAGE

Use must not or mustn’t when saying that someone should not do something: You mustn’t tell anyone about this. Must not is quite formal and is used mainly in written English.

Use don’t have to when saying that it is not necessary for someone to do something: You don’t have to stay if you don’t want to ➔ MUST1

3 sb does not need sth (spoken) used in order to say that something will make someone’s life more difficult: “He’s always questioning everything I do.” “Yeah, you don’t need that.” [Origin: Old English nided, need]

need2 n. 1 [singular] a situation in which something must be done, especially to improve the situation: I’ve never felt the need to diet. | There is no need to apologize. | A need for change | There’s an urgent need for more nurses. | We will work all night if need be (if it is necessary). 2 [C] usually plural something that you need in order to be healthy, comfortable, successful, etc.: We aim to meet the needs of our customers. | Children with special needs ➔ physical or learning problems. 3 in need of sth needing attention, help, money, etc.: a large population in need of doctors 4 in need not having enough food or money: We’re collecting donations for families in need.

nee-dle /ˈnɪdl/ n. 1 a small thin piece of steel used for sewing, that has a point at one end and a hole at the other end: a needle and thread 2 the sharp hollow metal part on the end of a SYRINGE: Drug users are at risk when they share
needles. 3 a small thin pointed leaf, especially from a PINE tree  see picture at PLANT. 4 the very small pointed part in a RECORD PLAYER, that picks up sound from the records  5 thus is looking for a needle in a haystack used in order to say that something is almost impossible to find [Origin: Old English needle]

needle v [T] to deliberately annoy someone by making a lot of unkind remarks or stupid jokes

needless /níd-ləs/ adj. 1 needless to say used when you are telling someone something that s/he probably already knows or expects: Needless to say, with four children we’re always busy. 2 not necessary, and often easily avoided: Why take needless risks? —needlessly adv.

needlework /níd-lərkwərk/ n. [U] the activity or art of sewing, or things made by sewing

needy /níd/ adj. 1 having very little food or money: a needy family

neediest /níd-est/ adj. 1 to have the most need: the neediest people who do not have enough food or money

e nefarious /nə'fəriəs, -ar-l/ adj. (formal) evil or criminal: a nefarious plot to kill the mayor

negate /nə'géit/ v [T] to prevent something from having any effect: The decision would effectively negate last year’s Supreme Court ruling. [The drug’s side effects negate any possible benefit to the patient. [Origin: Latin, past participle of negare ] —negatably adv.

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neglect /nə'glɛkt/ v [T] 1 to not pay enough attention to someone or something, or to not take care of him, her, or it very well: Each year, 700,000 children are abused or neglected. 2 to not do something, or forget to do it, especially because you are lazy or careless: Sarah neglected to tell us of the change in plans. —neglected adj.

neglect n [U] 1 failure to take care of something or someone well: cases of child abuse or neglect 2 the condition something or someone is in when he, she, or it has not been taken care of: inner cities in a state of neglect

neglectful /nə'glɛkt-fəl/ adj. (formal) not taking care of something or someone very well: neglectful parents

negligible /nə'gliʒəbl/ adj. too slight or insignificant to have any effect —negligibly adv.

negligence /nə'gliʒəns/ n. [U] the failure to do something that you are responsible for in a careful enough way, so that something bad happens or may happen: They’re suing the doctor for negligence.

negligent /nə'gliʒənt/ adj. not being careful enough about something that you are doing, so that serious mistakes are made: The company had been negligent in its safety procedures. —negligently adv.

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negligible /nə'gliʒəbl/ adj. too slight or insignificant to have any effect —negligibly adv.

negotiate /nə'ɡətē/ 1 [əɡ'seit] vb. 1 [T] to discuss something in order to reach an agreement: UN representatives are trying to negotiate a ceasefire. [The government refuses to negotiate with terrorists. 2 [T] to succeed in getting past or over a difficult place on a road, path, etc.: an old man carefully negotiating the steps [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of negotiari “to do business”] —negotiator n [C]

negotiation /nə'ɡətāʃən/ n. 1 [U] official discussions between two groups who are trying to agree on something: We can’t discuss the details because they are still under negotiation. [Baseball owners have begun negotiations with the players’ union. ] budget negotiations between the White House and Congress

Negro /ˈnɛgroʊ/ n. (plural Negroes) [C] (old-fashioned) a word used in the past for a black person. This word is now considered offensive. [Origin: 1500—1600 Spanish, Portuguese, from negro “black,” from Latin niger] —Negro adj.

neigh /ni/ vb. [I] to make a loud sound like a horse

negligible /nə'gliʒəbl/ adj. too slight or insignificant to have any effect —negligibly adv.
neighbor

neigh·bor /ˈnɛbər/ n [C] 1 someone who lives in a house or apartment very near you: The Nelsons are our next-door neighbors (=they live in the house next to ours). 2 someone who is sitting or standing next to you: Discuss the questions with your neighbor. 3 a country that has a border with another country: Germany and its European neighbors ([Old English neahgēþuhr].

neigh·bor·hood /ˈnɛbərˌhoȯd/ n [C] 1 a small area of a town, or the people who live there: a nice neighborhood in Boston. /a neighborhood school. Are there any good restaurants in the neighborhood? (lit this area of town)?

neighbor·ing /ɛˈnɪbərɪŋ/ adj near, close, not far away), nearby, within walking distance (of sth), local → NEAR

neigh·bor·ly /ˈnɛbərli/ adj friendly and helpful toward your neighbors → neighborliness n [U]

neither1 /nɪˈðər/ n (used after 'nor' as a singular noun): another country: Germany and its European neighbors. /[neither of two people or things] either one or the other of two people or things → EITHER, NONE: Neither of them understood what she was saying. /Neither leader would admit to being wrong.

neither2 adj used in order to agree with a negative statement that someone has made, or to add a negative statement to one that has just been made: "I don’t like coffee." "Neither do I." / Bill can’t sing at all, and neither can his brother. / "I haven’t seen Greg in a long time." "Me neither."

neither3 conjunction neither ... nor ... used when mentioning two statements, facts, actions, etc. that are not true or possible: Neither his mother nor his father spoke English. / The equipment is neither accurate nor safe.

ne·o·con·ser·va·tive /ˌniəʊkənˈsɜːrvətɪv/ adj [usually before noun] POLITICS supporting political ideas that include strict moral behavior and the importance of being responsible for your own actions and not being dependent on the government → neoconservative n [C]

Ne·o·lith·ic /ˌniəˈlɪθɪk/ adj EARTH SCIENCES relating to the last period of the stone age, about 10,000 years ago, when people began to live together in small groups and make stone tools and weapons: Neolithic art → Paleolithic

ne·o·o·gism /ˈniəˌɔdʒɪzəm/ n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a new word or expression, or a word used with a new meaning.

ne·on /ˈniːən/ n [U] CHEMISTRY a gas that shines brightly when electricity goes through it, used in lights and signs: neon lights

ne·o·phyte /ˈniəˌfɑt/ n [C] someone who has just started to learn a particular skill, art, job, etc.: a collection of CDs for jazz neophytes to listen to → neophyte adj. [only before noun]

neph·ew /ˈnɛʃəʊ/ n [C] the son of your brother or sister, or the son of your husband’s or wife’s brother or sister → NIECE → RELATIVE

ne·pō·ism /ˈnɛpəˌɪzəm/ n [U] (disapproving) the practice of giving the best jobs to members of your family when you are in a position of power

Nep·tune /ˈnɛptuːn/ n PHYSICS the eighth planet from the Sun → see picture at solar system

nerd /nɜrd/ n [C] (informal) someone who is not fashionable and does not know how to behave in social situations: a computer nerd (=someone who is interested only in computers) → nerdy adj.

nerve /nɜrv/ n [U] 1 [U] the ability to stay calm in a dangerous, difficult, or frightening situation: It takes a lot of nerve to give a speech in front of so many people. / He would’ve won if he hadn’t lost his nerve (=suddenly become very nervous).

nerve·a·dope /ˈnɜrviˌdɑp/ n [C] (informal) someone who is not fashionable and does not know how to behave in social situations: a computer nerd (=someone who is interested only in computers) → nerdy adj.

2 nerves (plural) the feeling of being nervous because you are worried or a little frightened: “What’s wrong?” “It’s just nerves. My exam is tomorrow.” 3 [C] BIOLOGY one of the thin parts like threads inside your body that help control your movements, and along which your brain sends and receives feelings of heat, cold, pain, etc.: He has some nerve damage in his left hand. Get on sb’s nerves (informal) to annoy someone, especially by doing something again and again: Joyce’s complaining is getting on my nerves. 5 have the nerve to do sth (informal) to be rude without being ashamed or embarrassed about it: He had the nerve to criticize my cooking. 6 hit/touch/strike a (raw) nerve (informal) to mention something that people feel strongly about or that upsets people: I must have hit a raw nerve by asking him about his ex-wife. [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Latin nervus]

nerve·rack·ing, nerve·wrack·ing adj very worrying or frightening: a nerve-racking wait for test results

ner·vous /ˈnɜrvəs/ adj. 1 worried or frightened about something, and unable to relax: Sam’s nervous about taking his driving test again. / Would you stop staring? You’re making me nervous. / nervous laughter | By the time I got to the interview, I was a nervous wreck (=was extremely nervous).
nervous [n. [C usually singular] BIOLOGY the system of nerves in your body, through which you feel pain, heat, etc. and control your movements

nervous system n. [C usually singular] BIOLOGY the system of nerves in your body, through which you feel pain, heat, etc. and control your movements

nervous breakdown n. [C] a mental illness in which someone becomes extremely anxious and tired and cannot live and work normally: He almost had suffered a nervous breakdown last year.

nervous system n. [C usually singular] BIOLOGY the system of nerves in your body, through which you feel pain, heat, etc. and control your movements

nest n. [C] 1 a hollow place made or chosen by a bird to lay its eggs in and to live in: The robins were building a nest in our backyard. 2 a place where insects or small animals live: a hornet's nest 3 leave/fly the nest (informal) to leave your parents' house when you are an adult [Origin: Old English]

nest v. [I] to build or use a nest: owls nesting in a tree hole

nest egg n. [C] an amount of money that you have saved

nestle /ˈnestl/ v. [I,T] to move into a comfortable position by pressing against someone or something: She nestled her head against his shoulder. 2 [I] (literary) to be in a position that is protected from wind, rain, etc.: a village nestling among the hills

nesting n. [I,T] a material made of strings, wires, or threads woven across each other with regular spaces between them: a fishing net 2 [C usually singular] a net used in particular games: The ball went straight into the net. 3 the Net the internet: I read about it on the Net.

net v. (netted net-ting) [T] 1 to earn a particular amount of money as a profit after paying taxes ➔ gross: Last year, they netted $52,000.

net adj. [only before noun] 1 ECONOMICS a net amount of money is the amount that remains after things such as taxes, etc. have been taken away ➔ GROSS: a net profit/loss of $500,000. 2 net weight the weight of something without its container 3 net worth ECONOMICS the value of a company or business after all its debts have been taken away from its profits, and the things it owns 4 net result the final result, after all the effects are known: The net result of the policy was higher prices in the stores.

net-i-quette, Netiquette /ˈnetɪk/ n. [U] the commonly accepted rules for polite behavior when communicating with other people on the Internet

net-ting /ˈnetɪŋ/ n. [U] material consisting of string, wire, etc. that has been woven into a net

nettle /ˈnetl/ n. [C] a wild plant with rough leaves that sting you

net-work1 /ˈnetwɜːk/ AC n. [C] 1 a group of radio or television stations that broadcasts many of the same programs in different parts of the country: the four biggest TV networks 2 if a set of computers that are connected to each other so that they can share information: network administrators | I wasn't able to log on to the network. | Three-quarters of the traffic on their network consisted of emails. 3 a system of lines, tubes, wires, roads, etc. that cross each other and are connected to each other: the freeway network | the network of blood vessels in the body. | The GPS system is based on a network of 24 satellites sending out radio signals. 4 a group of people, organizations, etc. that are connected or that work together: Trina had developed a good network of business contacts.

net-work2 v. 1 [I] to meet other people who do the same type of work, in order to share information, help each other, etc.: Conferences can be a great opportunity to network. 2 [T] to connect several computers together so that they can share information: This system allows you to network all your computers.

net-work-ing /ˈnetwɜːkɪŋ/ AC n. [U] the practice of meeting other people who do the same type of work, in order to share information, help each other, etc.: Networking may give you the opportunity to find another job.

neuro-log-ic-al /ˌnjʊərəˈlɑːdʒɪkəl/ adj. neurology the scientific study of the nervous system and the diseases that are related to it ➔ neurologist n. [C] ➔ neurological /ˌnjʊərəˈlɑːdʒɪkl/ adj.

neuro-n /ˈnjuːrən/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a type of cell in the nervous system that sends messages to muscles, the brain, and other parts of the body [Origin: 1800—1900 Greek "nervē"]

neuro-sis /ˈnjuːroʊsɪs/ n. (plural neuroses /ˈnjuːrəsɪz/) [C,U] a mental illness that makes someone worried or frightened in an unreasonable way

neuro-tic /ˈnuːrətɪk/ adj. 1 unreasonably anxious or afraid: My aunt is neurotic about cleanliness. 2 relating to a neurosis: neurotic disorders ➔ neurotically adv. ➔ neurotic n. [C]

neut-e-ral /ˈnuːtərəl/ adj. ENG, LANG, ARTS in English grammar, a neuter PRONOUN such as "it" relates to...
something that has no sex, or does not show the sex of the person or animal that it relates to [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin “neither,” from ne- “not” + uter “which of two”]

**neutralize** /nuːˈtrælɪzaɪ/ v [T] **BIOLOGY** to remove part of the sex organs of a male animal so that it cannot produce babies ➔ **SPAY**

**neutral** /ˈnjuːtrəl/ adj 1 not supporting either side in an argument, competition, or war: Switzerland was neutral during World War II. | The French government acted as a neutral observer during the talks. 2 not showing any strong feelings or opinions: “I see,” she said in a neutral tone. 3 a neutral color such as gray or brown is not strong or bright: Neutral tones give the room a feeling of space.

**neutral-i-ty** /nuˈtrəli ti/ n [U] the position of the gears of a car or machine when it will not move forward or backward: Start the car in neutral.

**neutral-ly** /nuˈtrələti/ adv [U] the state of not supporting either side in an argument, competition, or war: Switzerland was determined to maintain its traditional neutrality.

**neutral-ize** /nuˈtrəlai/ v [T] to prevent something from having any effect: Air freshener can help neutralize pet odors. | Higher taxes will neutralize increased wages. —**neutralization** /nuˈtrəlai zai/ n [U]

**neuter** /nuːˈtʃər/ n [C] **PHYSICS** a part of an atom that has no electrical charge. [Origin: 1900—2000 Probably from neutral] ➔ **see picture at ATOM**

**never** /ˈnevər/ adv 1 not at any time, or not once: I’ve never been to Hawaii. | We waited until 11:00, but they never came. | I’ll never make that mistake again. | I never knew (=I did not know until now) that you played the guitar!

**never** (spoken) – used to emphasize that you mean never: I’ll never forgive him. 

**not in a million years** (spoken) – used to say that something is completely impossible: She wouldn’t go without me – not in a million years! 

**not once** – used to show that you are surprised or annoyed, or to emphasize something: Craig didn’t phone all week – not once! ➔ **OFTEN, RARELY, SOMETIMES**

2 **never mind** (spoken) used in order to tell someone that something was not important or that you do not want to say something again: “What did you say?” “Never mind, it doesn’t matter.” 3 **you never know** (spoken) used in order to say that something that seems unlikely could happen: You never know, maybe you’ll win.

**never** before a verb, unless the verb is “be”: I never thought that this would happen. | He’s never late.  
If there are two or more verbs together, **never** comes after the first one: She has never wanted to live anywhere else.

**never-the-less** /ˈnevərθəlis/ adv in spite of what has just been mentioned: I know he’s telling the truth. Nevertheless, I don’t trust him.

**new** /nuː/ adj 1 recently made, built, invented, or developed (ant: old) The city is building a new football stadium. | Can the new drugs help her? | technology that is completely new

**new** (adj) 1 recently purchased: I bought a new car. | 2 recently bought: Do you like my new dress? 3 not used or owned by anyone before (adj) used: A used car costs a lot less than a new one. | a brand new (=completely new) CD player 4 not experienced by someone before: Do you like your new teacher? | Learning a new language is always a challenge. | The idea was new to me. 5 having recently arrived in a place, or started a different job or activity: Are you a new student here? | Charlie is new to the area and eager to meet people. | It’s hard being the new kid on the block (=the newest person in a job, school, etc.). 6 recently discovered: new evidence | a new planet 7 what’s new? (spoken) used as a friendly greeting to ask what is happening in someone’s life [in] Old English niwe ➔ **newness** n [U]

**New Age** adj relating to a set of beliefs about religion, medicine, and ways of life that are not part of traditional Western religions, etc.

**new-bie** /ˈnuːbi/ n [C] (informal, humorous) someone who has just started doing something, especially using the Internet or computers ➔ **beginner**

**new-born** /ˈnuːbɔrn/ n [A] a baby that has recently been born ➔ **new-born baby** /ˈnuːbɔrn/ adj

**new-com-er** /ˈnuːkəmər/ n [C] someone who has recently arrived somewhere or recently started a particular activity: a newcomer to the real estate business

**new-fangled** /ˈnuːfæŋgld/ adj [only before noun] (disapproving) newfangled ideas, machines, etc. have been recently invented but seem complicated or unnecessary: newfangled ideas about raising children
new·ly

adv. newly elected/formed etc. elected, etc. very recently: the newly appointed chairman

THESAURUS
recently, just, lately

new·ly-weds

n. [plural] a man and a woman who have recently gotten married

news

n. 1 [U] information about something that has happened recently: Have you heard (‘t=received) any news about your job application? | I have some good/bad news for you. | We were shocked by the news that Tom had left his wife. | I don’t know how I’m going to break the news to her (‘t=news, much to be said about something bad that has happened). | an interesting piece of news 2 [U] reports of recent events in the newspapers or on the radio or television: There is more news of fighting in the area | a news story/report/item on the plane crash | local/national/international news | 20 years ago, environmental issues rarely made the news (=were reported in newspapers, etc.). 3 the news a regular television or radio program that gives you reports of recent events: the 11 o’clock news | We usually watch the evening news. | The teachers’ strike was on the news. 4 that’s news to me (spoken) said when you are surprised or annoyed because you were not told something earlier: The meeting’s been canceled? That’s news to me.

GRAMMAR
News is always followed by a singular verb: The news was good. You can say some news, any news, etc. or a piece of news: I have some news for you.

‘news agency

n. [C] a company that supplies reports on recent events to newspapers, television, and radio

‘news bulletin

n. [C] a very short news program about something important that has just happened, that is broadcast suddenly in the middle of a television or radio program

news·cast

n. [C] a news program on television or the radio

news·cast·er

n. [C] someone who reads the news on television or the radio

news·let·ter

n. [C] a short written report of news about a club, organization, or particular subject, that is sent regularly to people: our church newsletter

news·pa·per

n. 1 [C] also a paper a set of large folded sheets of paper containing news, pictures, advertisements, etc. that is printed and sold daily or weekly: the local newspaper | I saw your picture in the newspaper. | a newspaper article

THESAURUS
Newspapers in general
the papers, the press, the media (=newspapers, TV, radio, etc.)

tableoid – a newspaper that has small pages, a lot of photographs, short stories, and not much serious news
broadsheet – a serious newspaper printed on large sheets of paper
Parts of a newspaper
front page – the first page, which usually contains the most important news
sports/entertainment/food etc. sections – the set of pages dealing with sports, entertainment, etc.
the comics page/the funny pages – the page with many different cartoons
editorial/opinion/op-ed page – the page or pages in which the editor and other people express their opinions about the news, rather than just giving facts
headlines – the titles of newspaper articles, printed in large letters above the article, and which usually show the most important pieces of news
article – a piece of writing about a particular subject
report – a piece of writing in a newspaper about an event
story – a report in a newspaper about a recent event
column – an article on a particular subject or by a particular writer, that appears regularly
People who write newspapers
editor – the person who is in charge of a newspaper, magazine, etc. and decides what should be included in it, or the person who prepares an article for printing by deciding what to include and checking for mistakes
reporter – someone whose job is to report on events for a newspaper or magazine, or on television or the radio
journalist – someone who writes reports for newspapers and magazines
correspondent – someone whose job is to report news from a distant area or about a particular subject
columnist – someone who writes articles, especially about a particular subject, that appear regularly

2 [U] sheets of paper from old newspapers: We packed the dishes in newspapers.

news·print

n. [U] cheap paper used mostly for printing newspapers

news·stand

n. [C] a place on a street where newspapers are sold

news·wor·thy

adj. important or interesting enough to be reported as news: news-worthy events

news·y

adj. (informal) a newy letter is from a friend or relative and contains a lot of information about him/her

newt

n. [C] a small animal with a long body, four legs, and a tail, that lives in water
New Testament  

New Testament n. the New Testament, the part of the Bible that is about Jesus Christ’s life and what he taught ➔ Old Testament

newton /’nautn/ n. [C] PHYSICS (written abbreviation N) a unit for measuring force. One newton is equal to the force needed to make an object that weighs one kilogram move at a speed that increases every second by one meter a second.

Newton’s First Law n. PHYSICS a scientific rule which says that an object will not start to move, or will not move forward faster, unless it is made to do so by an outside force.

ew wave n. [C usually singular] people who are trying to introduce new ideas in music, movies, art, politics, etc.: \textit{a new wave of Hong Kong filmmakers}

New World n. the New World. HISTORY North, Central, and South America, used when talking about the time that Europeans first discovered these areas.

new year n. [C] 1 New Year also New Year’s the time when you celebrate the beginning of the year: \textit{Happy New Year!} | Have you made any New Year’s resolutions (=promises to improve yourself)? 2 the new year the year after the present year, especially at the beginning of it: \textit{We’re opening three new stores in the new year.}

New Year’s Day n. a holiday on January 1, the first day of the year in Western countries.

New Year’s ‘Eve n. a holiday on December 31, the last day of the year in Western countries, when many people have parties to celebrate the start of the new year.

next adj. /’nekst/ [determiner, adj. 1 the next day, time, event, etc. is the one that happens after the present one: \textit{The next flight leaves in 45 minutes.} | They returned to New York the next day. | Next time (=when this happens again), be more careful. | See you next week. | School starts next Monday. | Don’t say “the next Monday/month/year, etc.”]

THE SAURUS

following — immediately after the one you have just been talking about: \textit{The following day, she invited me to dinner.}

subsequent (formal) – coming after or following something else: In subsequent years, Dr. Kim devoted all of his time to research.

succeeding (formal) – coming after something else: In the succeeding weeks, he gradually grew stronger. later – coming in the future, or after something else: We’ll discuss this at a later time.

ensuing (formal) – happening after something, often as a result of it: He realized, in the ensuing silence, that he had said the wrong thing.

2 the next place is the one closest to where you are now: \textit{Turn left at the next corner.} | the people at the next table.

3 the next person or thing on a list, in a series, etc. is the one that comes after the present one: \textit{Who’s the next person in line?} | Read the next two chapters by Friday.

4 the next best thing the thing or situation that is almost as good as the one you really want: \textit{If we can’t be together, talking on the phone is the next best thing.}

next² adv. /’nekst/ 1 immediately afterward: \textit{What should we do next?} | First, write your name at the top of the page. Next, read the instructions.

THE SAURUS

after, afterward, later, subsequently ➔ AFTER

2 next to sb/sth very close to someone or something, with nothing in between: \textit{I sat next to a really nice lady on the plane.} | The baby sleeps in the room next to ours.

3 next to nothing very little: \textit{Phil earns next to nothing.} | 4 next to impossible very difficult: \textit{It’s next to impossible to get tickets for the game.}

next³ pron. /’nekst/ 1 the person or thing in a list, series, etc. that comes after the person or thing you are dealing with now: \textit{What’s next on the shopping list?} | \textit{We’re next in line.} 2 the day/week etc. after next the day, week, etc. that follows the next one: \textit{The week after next is our spring break.}

next ‘door adv. in the room, building, etc. that is next to the person or thing you are dealing with now: \textit{Our next-door neighbor will take care of the cats for us.}

next of kin n. [U] your closest living relative or relatives, for example your mother, father, son, or daughter: \textit{The victim will not be named until her next of kin are informed.}

NFC n. National Football Conference a group of teams that is part of the NFL.

NFL n. National Football League the organization that is in charge of professional football in the U.S.

NH the written abbreviation of NEW HAMPSHIRE

NHL n. National Hockey League the organization that is in charge of professional hockey in the U.S. and Canada.

nibble /’nibbl/ v. [T] to eat a small amount of food by taking very small bites: \textit{Guests were nibbling on cheese and crackers.} —nibble n. [C]

THE SAURUS

eat, pick at, ingest ➔ EAT

nice /’nais/ adj. 1 good, pleasant, attractive, or enjoyable: \textit{Did you have a nice time last night?} | That’s a nice sweater. | Their apartment is much nicer than ours. | You look nice today. | It’s nice to see you again. | It would be nice if Chris could come. | It’s really nice out (=the weather is good) today. | Let’s sit by the fire where it’s nice and warm.

THE SAURUS

enjoyable – used for describing something that gives you pleasure because it is interesting, exciting, etc.: \textit{an enjoyable day at the beach}
2 friendly or kind: Matt is a really nice guy; It was nice of you to stop by; Be nice to your little sister!

THESAURUS

kind, considerate, thoughtful, caring, warm-hearted, sympathetic → kind

3 (it's) nice to meet you: a polite phrase used when you meet someone for the first time

nice·ly /nɪs·li/ adv. 1 in a satisfactory, pleasing, or skillful way: Belinda is always so nicely dressed (=wearing attractive clothes). 2 His arm is healing nicely. 2 in a polite or friendly way: I'm sure he'll help if you ask him nicely.

niceness /ˈnɪsəs/ n. [U] —niceness n. 1 ([U] —niceness n. 1) the state of being nice; a pleasant quality: His friendliness is one of his nicest qualities.

nice·ly·look·ing /ˈnɪs·li·lɒk·ɪŋ/ adj. fairly attractive: He's a really nice-looking guy. → attractive

nice·ly·dress·ed /ˈnɪs·li·drɪs·əd/ adj. well: Belinda is always so nicely dressed (=wearing attractive clothes).

nice·ly·do·ing /ˈnɪs·li·dɔɪŋ/ adj. or n. [U] doing something well: She was doing her job very nicely.

nice·ly·do·ing /ˈnɪs·li·dɔɪŋ/ adj. or n. [U] doing something well: She was doing her job very nicely.

nice·ly·do·ing /ˈnɪs·li·dɔɪŋ/ adj. or n. [U] doing something well: She was doing her job very nicely.

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nice·ly·do·ing /ˈnɪs·li·dɔɪŋ/ adj. or n. [U] doing something well: She was doing her job very nicely.

nice·ly·do·ing /ˈnɪs·li·dɔɪŋ/ adj. or n. [U] doing something well: She was doing her job very nicely.
night light

night light n. [C] a small not very bright light, often used in a child’s room at night, so that she will not be afraid of the dark

night-ly /ˈnaɪtlɪ adj., adv. happening every night: the nightly news. | The restaurant is open nightly.

night-mare /ˈnaɪtmɑr/ n. [C] 1 a very frightening dream: I still have terrible nightmares about the accident. 2 (informal) a person, thing, situation, etc. that is very bad or very difficult to deal with: Living with my parents again would be a total nightmare! —nightmarish adj.

night owl n. [C] (informal) someone who enjoys being awake or working late at night

night school n. [U] classes taught at night, for people who work during the day: I was working every day and going to night school.

night-stand /ˈnaɪtstænd/ also night table n. [C] a small table beside a bed

night-time /ˈnaɪt-taim/ n. [U] the time during the night when the sky is dark (24HR) daytime

ni-hil-ism /ˈniaɪlɪzəm, ‘naɪ-ˈlɪz-əm/ n. [U] the belief that nothing in life has any meaning or value, and that all social and political institutions should be destroyed. —nihilist n. [C] —nihilistic adj.

nil /nɪl/ n. [U] (formal) nothing or zero: His chances of winning the election are absolutely virtually nil.

nimble /ˈnɪmbəl/ adj. able to move quickly and skillfully (SYN) agile: nimble fingers

nim-bus /ˈnimboʊs/ n. (plural nimbi or nimbi) (SYN) STRATUS a dark cloud that may bring rain or snow → CIRRUS, cumulonimbus, cumulus, stratus

nin-com-poop /ˈninˌkɑmpu/ n. [C] (old-fashioned, informal) a stupid person (SYN) idiot

nine /naɪn/ noun 1 9 2 nine o’clock: I have to be in the office by nine. | The store opens at nine. 3 nine years old: Larry will be nine next July. | [Origin: Old English nigon]

nine-teen /ˈnaɪntiːn/ noun 1/9 2 nine-tieth number

nine-to-five adj. adv. from 9:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., the hours that most people work in an office: I work nine-to-five most days, a nine-to-five job

nine-ty /ˈnaɪnti/ number 1 90 2 the nineties a) the years between 1990 and 1999 b) the numbers between 90 and 99, especially when used for measuring temperatures 3 be in your nineties to be between 90 and 99 years old —ninetieth /ˈnaɪntiθ/ number

ninth /ˈnaɪntθ/ number 1 9th 2 9/9

nip nip v. (nipped, nipping) 1 [T] to bite someone or something with small sharp bites, or to try to do this: This stupid dog keeps nipping at my ankles. 2 nip sth in the bud to prevent something from becoming a problem by stopping it as soon as it starts

nip² n. [C] a small sharp bite

nip-ple /ˈnɪpəl/ n. [C] 1 the dark raised circle in the middle of a woman’s breast that a baby sucks in order to get milk. 2 one of the two dark raised circles on a man’s chest 3 the small piece of rubber on the end of a baby’s bottle

nip-py /ˈnɪpɪ/ adj. (informal) weather that is nippy is a little cold (SYN) chilly

ni-ra-na, Nirvana /ˈnɪrɑːva/, nir-/n/ [U] SOCIAL SCIENCE the final state of complete knowledge and understanding that is the aim of believers in Buddhism [Origins: 1800—1900 Sanskrit nīs- “out” + vā “it blows”]

nit /nɪt/ n. [C] the egg of a louse (=small insect)

nit-pick-ing /ˈnɪtpɪkɪŋ/ n. [U] (informal, disapproving) the act of criticizing people about unimportant details —nitpick v. [I] —nitpicking adj.

ni-tro-gen /ˈnaɪtərədʒən/ n. [U] (symbol N) CHEMISTRY a chemical compound that is mainly used for improving the soil that crops are grown in

nit-ty-grit-ty /ˈnɪtɪˌgrɪtɪ/ n. (pl.) (SYN) the written abbreviation of nitty-gritty (informal) the basic and practical facts and details of an agreement or activity: Let’s get down to the nitty-gritty and work out the cost.

nit-wit /ˈnɪtˌwɪt/ n. [C] (informal) a silly stupid person

nix /nɪks/ v. [T] (informal) to answer no to something or refuse something: They immediately nixed my idea.

NJ the written abbreviation of NEW JERSEY

NM the written abbreviation of NEW MEXICO

no¹ /nəʊ/ adv. 1 said in order to give a negative reply to a question, offer, or request (SYN) yes: “Is she married?” “No, she’s not.” | “Do you want some more coffee?” “No thanks.” | When I asked him, he said no. 2 (spoken) said when you disagree with a statement (SYN) yes: “Gary’s weird.” “No, he’s just shy.” “(spoken) said when you do not want someone to do something (SYN) yes: No, Jimmy, don’t touch that.

no² determiner 1 not any, or not at all: There was no evidence that a crime had been committed. | There’s no more milk. | He had no intention of returning the money. | There’s no reason to be afraid. 2 used on a sign in order to show that something is not allowed: No smoking | No pets → no good at good², in no time at time³

no³ n. (plural noes) [C usually singular] a negative answer or decision: Her answer was a definite no.

no. (plural nos.) the written abbreviation of NUMBER
nomenclature

no-bil-i-ty /ˈnou bɪlɪti/ n. 1 the nobility the group of people in particular countries who have the highest social class and have special titles. 2 [U] the quality of being noble

no-ble /ˈnou bəl/ adj. 1 morally good or generous in a way that should be admired. The money is going to a noble cause. | a noble ideal/good. 2 belonging to the group of people in particular countries who have the highest social class and special titles: noble families —nobly adv.

no-bles also no-bles-man /ˈnou bəlɪmən/, no-bles-wom-an /ˈnou bəlɪwʊmən/ n. (plural noblemen /-mən/, noblewomen /-ˌwʊmən/) [C] someone who belongs to the nobility

no-ble gas n. [C] CHEMISTRY a gas that is an ELEMENT and that combines with only a small number of other gases or not at all

no-body1 /ˈnou bədi/ n., -bdy pro n. no person (Syn no one: I knocked on the door, but nobody answered.

no-body2 n. (plural nobodies) [C] someone who is not important, successful, or famous

no-brainer n. [C] usually singular (informal) something that you do not have to think about because it is easy to understand: The decision is a no-brainer — take the job.

nocturnal /ˈnɒktərnəl/ adj. 1 BIOLOGY nocturnal animals are active at night. 2 (formal) happening at night [Origin: 1400—1500 Late Latin nocturnus “by night,” from nox “night”]

nod /nəd/ v. (nodded, nodding) 1 [U] to move your head up and down, especially to show that you agree with or understand something: Dora nodded her head in agreement. | He nodded and smiled. 2 [I] to move your head up and down once toward someone or something, in order to greet someone or to give him/her a sign to do something: I nodded to the waiter and asked for the bill. | “Sally’s in there,” Jim said, nodding toward the door. —nod n. [C]: He gave a nod of agreement.

nod off phr. v. to begin to sleep, often without intending to: His speech was so boring I kept nodding off.

node /ˈnəʊd/ n. [C] 1 MATH a place where lines in a network, GRAPH, etc. meet or join. 2 BIOLOGY a LYMPH NODE

no-fault adj. [only before noun] 1 no-fault car insurance will pay for the damage done in an accident, even if you caused the accident. 2 a no-fault DIVORCE does not blame either the husband or the wife.

no-frills adj. [only before noun] without any features that are not completely necessary: a no-frills airline

noh /nəʊ/ n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS a type of traditional Japanese musical play

noise /nəʊz/ n. [C,U] a sound or sounds that is or are too loud, annoying, or not intended: the noise of the traffic | You’re making too much noise. | Do you hear that squeaking noise? | There was a lot of noise outside.

noise-less /ˈnəʊzlɪs/ adj. (literary) not making any sound —noiselessly adv.

noise pol-lu-tion n. [U] very loud continuous noise in the environment, that is considered unpleasant and harmful to people

noi-some /ˈnəʊsəm/ adj. (literary) extremely bad, ugly, etc.: The poor were forced to live in noisome slums.

noi-sy /ˈnəʊzi/ adj. (comparative noisier, superlative noisiest) making a lot of noise, or full of noise: a noisy crowd | a noisy restaurant | Their lawn mower is really noisy. —noisily adv.

no-mad /ˈnəʊmæd/ n. [C] 1 a member of a tribe that travels from place to place, especially to find food for their animals: the desert nomads. 2 someone who often travels from place to place, or who changes jobs, homes, etc. often —nomadic /ˈnəʊmædɪk/ adj.: nomadic tribes

no-man’s land n. [singular, U] land that no one owns or controls, especially between two opposing armies

no-men-cla-ture /nəʊmənˈklətʃər/ n. [C,U] SCIENCE a system of naming things
nominal /ˈnəʊmənl/ adj. 1 a nominal price/fee/sum etc. a small amount of money: You can get the new telephone service for a nominal fee. 2 nominal leader/head etc. someone who has the title of leader, etc. but does not actually do that job

nominal /ˈnəʊmənəl/ adj (formal) officially described as something or as doing something, although the truth may be different: The country is nominally Catholic.

nominate /ˈnɒmənɪteɪt/ v [T] 1 to officially choose someone so that she can be one of the competitors in an election, competition, etc.: Ferraro was the first woman to be nominated for the job of vice president. 2 to choose someone for a particular job or position: Margaret was nominated (as) club representative.

nomination /ˈnɒmɪnéʃn/ n. [C,U] 1 the act of officially choosing someone to be a competitor in an election, competition, etc., or the official choice: Who will get the Republican nomination for president? 2 the act of choosing someone for a particular job, or the person chosen: Judge Howard’s nomination to the United States Supreme Court | The Senate voted to confirm his nomination as defense secretary.

nominate /ˈnɒmɪnət/ v [I, T] 1 to officially choose someone so that she can be one of the competitors in an election, competition, etc.: The Democratic Party’s presidential nominee.

non-aggression /ˈnɒnəɡriːznɪʃən/ n. [U] the state of not fighting or attacking: a nonaggression pact/treaty (= a promise not to attack another country)

non-alcoholic /ˌnɒnəˈkɒləhɪk/ adj. nonalcoholic drinks do not contain any alcohol: nonalcoholic beer

nonchalant /ˌnɒnʃəˈlænt/ adj. calm and not seeming interested in or worried about anything: She tried to look nonchalant. —nonchalantly adv.

non-committal /ˌnɒnməˈkɪml/ adj. (formal) not giving a definite answer, or not willing to express your opinions: The lawyer was noncommittal about his chances of going to prison. —noncommittally adv.

non-conformist /ˌnɒnkrəˈfɒrnɪst/ n. [C] someone who deliberately does not accept the beliefs and ways of behaving that most people in a society accept: Nonconformists are not tolerated in corporate environments.

non-count /ˌnɒnˈkaʊnt/ adj. noncount noun ENG.L ANG. ARTS an UNCOUNTABLE noun

non-dairy /ˌnɒndɛəri/ adj. containing no milk, and used instead of a product that contains milk: non-dairy creamer.

non-denominational /ˌnɒnˌdɛnəˈmɪʃənl/ adj. not related to a particular religion or religious group: a non-denominational chapel

non-decree /ˌnɒndɪˈskriː/ adj. not having any noticeable or interesting qualities: a nondecree man in a plain gray suit

non-effect /ˌnɒnɪˈfɛkt/ n. [C] someone who deliberately does not accept the beliefs and ways of behaving that most people in a society accept: Nonconformists are not tolerated in corporate environments.

non-effect /ˌnɒnɪˈfɛkt/ n. [C] someone who deliberately does not accept the beliefs and ways of behaving that most people in a society accept: Nonconformists are not tolerated in corporate environments.
non-in-ter-ven-tion /ˌnamɪnˈtɜːr.vənʃən/ n. [U] the refusal of a government to become involved in the affairs of other countries

non-lin-e-ar pro-gres-sion /ˌnɑːn.lɪn.iər prəˈɡres.ʃən/ also non-linear ‘sequence n. [C] a series of numbers, for example 1, 3, 4, 8, with different increases between them. If you showed them on a graph, they would not form a straight line. ➔ arithmetic sequence, geometric sequence

non-native ‘speaker n. [C] someone who has learned a particular language as a foreign language

non-no n. (plural no-nos or no-nos) (informal) something that is not allowed, or not socially acceptable: Chewing gum during a job interview is a definite no-no.

non-nonsense adj. very practical, direct, and unwilling to waste time: a no-nonsense attitude toward work

non-pay-ment /ˌnɑːn.ˈpeɪmənt/ n. [U] economics failure to pay bills, taxes, or debts: nonpayment of rent

non-plussed /ˌnɑːn.ˈplʌst/ adj. so surprised that you do not know what to say or do

NON-PROFIT /ˌnɑːn.prəˈfaɪt/ adj. economics a non-profit organization, school, hospital, etc. uses the money it earns to help people instead of making a profit, and therefore does not have to pay taxes

non-profit n. [C]: Danson works for a Seattle nonprofit.

non-pro-lif-er-a-tion /ˌnɑːn.ˈprɒlɪfər.əˈʃən/ n. [U] the act of limiting the number of nuclear or chemical weapons that are being made across the world

non-refund-able /ˌnɑːn.ˈrɛfəndəbəl/ adj. if something you buy is nonrefundable, you cannot get your money back after you have paid for it: nonrefundable airline tickets

non-renew-a-ble /ˌnɑːn.ˈrɪnuzəbəl/ adj. nonrenewable types of energy, such as coal or gas, cannot be replaced after they have been used (ant) renewable: Demand for many nonrenewable resources is still growing.

non-re-si-dent /ˌnɑːn.ˈrezdənt/ n. [C] someone who does not live permanently in a particular place or country

non-re-stric-tive clause /ˌnɑːn.ˈstrɪktɪv ˈklaʊs/ also nonrestrictive ‘relative clause n. [C] languages a clause that gives additional information about a particular person or thing, rather than saying which person or thing is being mentioned. For example, in the sentence “Perry, who is 22, worked at the company,” the phrase “who is 22” is a nonrestrictive clause.

non-sec-tar-i-an /ˌnɑːn.ˈsɛktər.iən/ adj. not relating to a particular religion or religious group (ant) sectarian: a nonsectarian charity

non-sense /ˈnɑːnsəns/ n. -səns/ n. [U] 1 ideas, statements, or opinions that are not true or that seem very stupid: That’s complete/hot/latter nonsense! 2 behavior that is stupid and annoying: She won’t take any nonsense from the kids in her class. 3 speech or writing that has no meaning or cannot be understood: nonsense words —nonsensical /ˈnɑːnsənsɪkəl/ adj.

don se-qui-tur /ˌnɑːn.ˈsɛkwɪtər/ n. [C] (formal) a statement that does not seem related to the statements that were made before it [origin: 1500—1600 Latin “it does not follow”]

non-smoker /ˌnɑːn.ˈsmɔːkər/ n. [C] someone who does not smoke

non-smoking /ˌnɑːn.ˈsmɔːkɪŋ/ adj. a non-smoking area, building, etc. is one where people are not allowed to smoke

non-standard /ˌnɑːn.ˈstændərd/ adj. eng. lang. arts nonstandard words, expressions, or pronunciations are usually considered incorrect by educated speakers of a language ➔ standard

non-stop /ˌnɑːn.ˈstɑːp/ adj. nonstop pans have a special surface inside that food will not stick to

non-violence /ˌnɑːn.ˈvɪələns/ n. [U] the practice of opposing a government without fighting, for example by not obeying laws

noo-dle /ˈnuːdəl/ n. [C] usually plural a long thin piece of soft food made from flour, water, and usually eggs, that is cooked by being boiled: egg noodles

noon /nuːn/ n. [U] 12 o’clock in the middle of the day ➔ midday: Lunch will be right at noon. 2 the gallery is open from noon to 5:00 p.m. [origin: Old English noon “ninth hour from sunrise,” from Latin nonus “ninth”]

noo-dle /ˈnuːdəl/ n. [C] a circle of a rope that becomes tighter as it is pulled, used for killing someone by hanging

nope /noʊp/ adv. (spoken, informal) no: “Aren’t you hungry?” “Nope.”
nor·mal·ly /norˈmələli/ adv. (informal) normally
goose
nor·mal·i·ty /norˈmələti/ n.
normal
no·place, 'no place /ˈnoupləs/ adj. (informal) nowhere

nor /nɔr/; strong nor conjunction
1 neither ... nor used in order to show that not one of a set of facts, people, qualities, actions, etc. is true: My mother’s family was neither rich nor poor. | Neither Julie nor Mark said anything. 2 (formal) used after a negative statement when adding another negative statement: She didn’t reply, nor did she look at him.

norm /nɔrml/ (ə) n. [C] the usual or generally accepted way of doing something: Working at home is becoming the norm for many employees. the social/cultural norms of American society Kerouac’s style of writing was a departure from the norm.

nor·mal /ˈnɔrml/ adj. 1 usual, typical, or expected: The store is open during normal business hours. | It’s normal to feel nervous when you start a new job. | Under normal circumstances, such children grow into healthy adults.

nor·mal·cy /norˈməlθi/ n.

north /nɔrθ/ n. [singular, U] 1 the direction toward the top of the world, or to the left of someone facing the rising Sun: Which way is north? 2 the north the northern part of a country, state, etc.: My relatives live in the north of the state. 3 the North the part of the U.S. east of the Mississippi River and north of Washington, D.C. [Origin: Old English]

nor.1, North /ˈnɔrθ/ n. [singular, U]

nor·mal·ly /nɔrˈmələli/ adv. 1 usually: I normally go to bed around 11. | Normally, it takes me about 20 minutes to get to work. 2 in the usual or expected way: Try to relax and breathe normally. | The engine began to run normally again.

Norse /ˈnɔrs/ adj. relating to the people of ancient Scandinavia or their language: Norse mythology
northeast^2 adj., adv. in, from, or toward the northeast: traveling northeast | a northeast wind
north-er-ly /nɔrθəˈli/ adj. 1 in or toward the north: sailing in a northerly direction 2 a northerly wind comes from the north
north-ern /nɔrθəˈni/ adj. in or from the north part of an area, country, state, etc.: northern California ➔ see USAGE box at NORTH^1
north-ern-er, Northerner /nɔrθəˈniər/ n. [C] someone who comes from the northern part of a country
Northern 'Lights n. the Northern Lights EARTH SCIENCES bands of colored lights that are seen in the night sky in the most northern parts of the world
north-ern-most /nɔrθəˈniːməst/ adj. farthest north: the northernmost tip of Maine
North Pole n. the North Pole EARTH SCIENCES the most northern point on the surface of the Earth, or the area around it ➔ see picture at GLOBE
north-ward /nɔrθwərd/ adj., adv. toward the north
north-west /nɔrθwɛst/ n. [U] 1 the direction that is exactly between north and west ➔ see picture at NORTH^1 2 the northwest the northwest part of a country, state, etc. 3 the Northwest the area of the U.S. that includes the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington —northwestern adj.
northwest^2 adj., adv. in, from, or toward the northwest: driving northwest | a northwest wind
nose^1 /nəʊz/ n. [C]
1 FACE the part of your face that you use for smelling and breathing; a broken nose | He took out a tissue and blew his nose (=cleared it by blowing).  | Don’t pick your nose (=clean it with your finger). ➔ see picture on page A3
2 sb’s nose is running/sb has a runny nose if someone’s nose is running or if s/he has a runny nose, liquid is slowly coming out of it because s/he has a cold
3 red-nosed/long-nosed etc. having a nose that is red, long, etc.
4 (right) under sb’s nose so close to someone that s/he should notice but does not: Lynn’s husband had been having an affair right under her nose.
5 stick/poke your nose into sth (informal) to show much interest in private matters that do not concern you: Jana’s always sticking her nose into other people’s business.
6 keep your nose out of sth (informal) to avoid becoming involved in a situation that should not involve you
7 look down your nose at sb (informal) to think that you are much better than someone else
8 turn your nose up at sth (informal) to refuse to accept something because you do not think it is good enough for you
9 on the nose (informal) exactly: Tanya guessed the price right on the nose.

10 AIRPLANE the pointed front end of an airplane, rocket, etc.
11 keep your nose to the grindstone to continue working very hard, without stopping to rest [ORIGIN: Old English nosa] ➔ pay through the nose at PA^2
nose^2 v. [I,T] to move forward, or move something forward, slowly and carefully: The ship nosed forward.
nose around (ath) phr. v. to try to find out private information about someone or something: Why were you nosing around my office?
nose-bleed /nəʊzblɪd/ n. [C] blood that is coming out of your nose: Bill has a nosebleed.
nose-dive /nəʊzdʌv/ n. [C] 1 a sudden drop in amount, price, rate, etc.: The company’s profits took a nosedive last year. 2 a sudden steep drop by an airplane, with its front end pointing toward the ground —nosedive v. [I]
nose job n. [C] (informal) a medical operation on someone’s nose in order to improve its appearance
no-show n. [C] (informal) someone who does not arrive at a place or event where s/he was expected to be: The first baseman has been a no-show at spring training.
nos-tal·gia /nɒsˈtælɡə/ n. [U] the slightly sad feeling you have when you remember happy events from the past: nostalgia for the good old days [Origin: 1700—1800 Modern Latin, Greek nostos “returning home” + algos “pain”] ➔ nostalgic adj. —nostalgically adv.
nos-tril /nɒzˈtrɪl/ n. [C] one of the two holes at the end of your nose, through which you breathe ➔ see picture on page A3
not /nɒt/ adv. 1 used in order to make a word, statement, or question negative ➔ no: The museum is not open on Mondays. | She’s not a very nice person. | I don’t (=do not) smoke. 2 used instead of a whole phrase to mean the opposite of what has been mentioned before it: No one knows if the story is true or not. | “Is Mark still sick?” “I hope not.” 3 used in order to make a word or phrase have the opposite meaning: The food is not very good there. | Not a lot/not much (=little) is known about the disease. | Most of the hotels were not that cheap (=they were fairly expensive). 4 not only in addition to being or doing something: She’s not only funny, she’s also smart. 5 not a sth/not one sth not any person or thing sth no: Not one of the students knew the answer. | There wasn’t (=was not) a cloud in the sky. 6 not bad! (spoken) said when you want to praise something, or when something is better than you expected: “See, I got a B+ on my test!” “Not bad!” 7 not that... used before a negative sentence: Sarah has a new boyfriend – not that I care (=I do not care).
notable /ˈnəʊtəbl/ adj. [usually before noun] important, interesting, or unusual enough to be noticed: Freeman is the most notable player on the Texas team. | Most teachers agreed with the principal, with a few notable exceptions (=a few teachers did not).

notably /ˈnəʊtəblɪ/ adv. especially or particularly; Some politicians, most notably the President, refused to comment.

notarize /ˈnəʊtəraɪz/ v. [T] if a document is notarized, a notary puts an official stamp on it: Have these witness statements been notarized?

notarized /ˈnəʊtəraɪzd/ adj. a notarized statement

notary /ˈnəʊtəri/ n. (plural notaries) also notary public [C] law someone who has the legal power to make a signed document official

notation /ˈnəʊtəteɪʃən/ n. [C] in history class?

note /ˈnəʊt/ n. 1 [C] a short informal letter: I wrote/sent Tina a note to thank her for helping. | Renee wasn’t there, so we left a note on her door. 2 [C] something that you write down in order to remind you of something: She made a note of my new address. 3 notes [plural] information that a student writes down during a class, from a book, etc., so she will remember it: Did you take any notes (wrote them) in history class? 4 [C] Eng. Lang. Arts a particular musical sound or pitch, or the sign in written music that represents this. 5 take note of (stb) to pay careful attention to something: Take note of the instructions at the top of the page. 6 [singular] a particular quality or feeling that you notice in a particular person or situation: You could hear a note of weariness in her voice. | The story ended on a happy note. 7 stb/sth of note (formal) someone or something that is important or famous: a writer of note

noted /ˈnəʊtɪd/ adj. well-known or famous: a noted author

note-paper /ˈnəʊtpɛpər/ n. [U] paper used for writing letters or notes

note-worthy /ˈnəʊtwɜːði/ adj. (formal) important or interesting enough to deserve your attention: It is noteworthy that the recommendations have already been implemented in California’s state schools.

nothing /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ pron. 1 not anything or no thing: There’s nothing in the bag. | I know nothing about her family. | Nothing you can say will change my mind. | There was nothing else the doctors could do. | 1 I have nothing against New York (=I have no reason for not liking it) —I just don’t want to live there. 2 something that you do not consider to be important or interesting: There’s nothing on TV tonight. | 1 I have nothing to wear to the wedding. 3 zero: The Red Sox won the game three nothing (=the Red Sox had 3; the other team had no points). 4 for nothing a) without getting the results you expected or wanted: We drove all the way down there for nothing b) without paying or being paid: My dad said he’d fix it for nothing. 5 have nothing to do with sb/sth a) if something has nothing to do with a fact or situation, it is not related to that fact or situation: She claims that the timing of the bill has nothing to do with her coming election. b) if someone has nothing to do with a situation or person, s/he is not involved in that situation or with that person: “What happened?” “I don’t know. I had nothing to do with it.” 6 nothing special having no very good or very bad qualities: The play was good, but nothing special. 7 nothing but sth only: We’ve had nothing but rain for two weeks now. | He’s nothing but trouble.

nothing much (spoken) very little: “What did you do last weekend?” “Oh, nothing much.”

nothing else (spoken) other than: “Nothing but sth” also be nothing short of sth if something is nothing less than or nothing short of a particular quality, then it has that quality: She thought his ideas were nothing less than ridiculous.

notion /əˈnəʊʃən/ n. [C] an idea that someone has: The notion that the world is round. | The notion that there is a God.

notion of sth the idea that: The notion of having a garden.

NOTE-BOOK /ˈnəʊtbʊk/ n. [C] 1 a book of plain paper in which you write notes 2 its a small computer that is about the size of a book

note down to write something down so you will remember it: He noted my telephone number.

notebook /ˈnəʊtbʊk/ n. [C] a book of plain paper in which you write notes

note-pen /ˈnəʊtpɛn/ n. a short pen that you use to write notes
notice 2 n [C] a written or printed statement that gives information or a warning to people: Put the notice up here so everyone can see it. 2 [U] information or a warning about something that will happen: You must give the bank three days’/two weeks’/a month’s notice before closing the account. 3 take notice (of sb/sth) to pay attention to someone or something: Critics are really starting to take notice of Gwen’s poetry. | Mother kept talking, but nobody took any notice. 4 give notice/hand in your notice to tell your employer that you will be leaving your job soon. 5 on short notice without much warning, so that you have only a short time to do something: It will be hard to find a substitute teacher on such short notice. 6 until further notice from now until another change is announced: The store will be closed until further notice.

noteworthy /noʊ’tɜːrɪəl/ adj easy to notice: There’s been a noticeable improvement in your work. —noticeably adv.

noticeable /noʊ’tɜːrəbl/ adj: eye-catching

noticeably /noʊ’tɜːrəbli/ adv: to tell someone something formally or officially: Have you notified the police?

notion /nəˈʃən/ n [C] an idea, belief, or opinion about something, especially one that you think is wrong: She rejects the notion that women are weaker than men. | People can have very different notions of what is right or good in a situation. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin notio, from notus “known”]

notorious /nəˈtrəriəs/ adj famous for something bad: The city is notorious for rainy weather. | a notorious criminal —notoriously adv: Their statistics are notoriously unreliable.

not-withstanding /nɔtˈwɪðstændɪŋ/ prep (formal) if something is true notwithstanding something else, it is true even though the other thing has happened: Their friendship notwithstanding, the two senators have very different ideas. | Notwithstanding his youth, his poetry was mature and profound.

noun /nəʊn/ n [C] eng. lang. arts in grammar, a word or group of words that represents a person, place, thing, quality, action, or idea. In the sentence “Pollution is a problem in some cities,” “pollution,” “problem,” and “cities” are nouns. [Origin: 1300—1400 Anglo-French “name, noun,” from Old French nom, from Latin nomen].

nourish /nɔrɪʃ/ v [T] to give a person or plant the food that is needed in order to live, grow, and be healthy: healthy well-nourished children

nourishment /nɔrɪʃmənt/ n [U] (formal) food that is nourishing makes you strong and healthy: a nourishing meal

novel /ˈnʌvəl/ n [C] phys. a star that explodes and suddenly becomes much brighter for a short time: supernova

novel adj new, different, and unusual: a novel idea

novelist /ˈnʌvəlɪst/ n [C] eng. lang. arts someone who writes novels

novel /ˈnʌvəl/ n [C] eng. lang. arts a story that is shorter than a novel, but longer than a short story

novel adj the quality of being new, different, and unusual: It
was fun for a while, but the novelty wore off (=it became boring). 2 [C] something new and unusual that attracts people’s attention and interest: I remember when the Internet was still a novelty.

November n. [C,U] the eleventh month of the year, between October and December. The festival starts on November 6th. | Valerie’s turning 30 in November. | Ben will be three years old next November. | The project began last November.

[ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French Novembre, from Latin November, from novem “nine,” because it was the ninth month of the ancient Roman year]

nov-ice /ˈnɔvəs/ n. [C] someone who has just begun learning a skill or activity: I’m still a novice at chess.

No-vocain /ˈnouvakem/ n. [U] (trademark) a drug used in order to stop pain during a small operation or treatment, especially on your teeth.

now1 adv. 1 at the present time: Where is Heather working now? | Judy should have been home by now (=before now). | Mom says we have to be home by 9:00 from now on (=starting now and continuing into the future). | Let’s leave the boxes in the closet for now (=for a short time).

now2 adv. also now that conjunction because or after something has happened: I don’t see as much of Mona now that she’s married.

now-a-days /ˌnɔuzdi/ adv. in the present, compared to what happened in past times: There’s a lot more violence on television nowadays.

no-where /ˈnouwər/ adv. 1 not any place: There was nowhere to sit. | There are plants on the island that grow nowhere else (=in no other place).

3 be nowhere to be seen/found also to be nowhere in sight to be impossible to find: We looked everywhere, but the money was nowhere to be found. 4 nowhere near a) far from a particular place: Buffalo is in New York State, but it’s nowhere near New York City. b) not at all: They’ve sold a lot of bikes, but nowhere near as many as they needed to. 5 out of/from nowhere happening or appearing suddenly and without warning: The car came out of nowhere, and just missed hitting her.

nox-i-ous /ˈnɔksəs/ adj. (formal) harmful or poisonous; a noxious gas [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 Latin noxius, from noxa “harm”]

noz-zle /ˈnɔzəl/ n. [C] a short tube attached to the end of a pipe or hose, that controls the flow of liquid coming out

November n. National Public Radio a company in the U.S. that broadcasts radio programs without advertisements

nowhere adv. 1 not in any place or location: He was nowhere near New York City. 2 not at all: They’ve sold a lot of bikes, but nowhere near as many as they needed to. 3 not at all: They’ve sold a lot of bikes, but nowhere near as many as they needed to. 4 out of/from nowhere happening or appearing suddenly and without warning: The car came out of nowhere, and just missed hitting her.

nu-car /ˈnuklər/ adj. 1 relating to or involving the use of nuclear weapons: nuclear war. 2 PHYSICS using nuclear power, or relating to nuclear energy: a nuclear submarine | a nuclear reactor. 3 PHYSICS relating to the NUCLEUS (=central part) of an atom: nuclear physics

nu-clear dis-arm-ment n. [U] the activity of getting rid of NUCLEAR WEAPONS

nu-clear en-er-gy n. [U] PHYSICS the powerful force that is produced when the NUCLEUS of an atom is either split or joined to another atom

nu-clear family n. [C] a family that has a father, mother, and children. ➔ EXTENDED FAMILY

nu-clear fis-sion n. [U] PHYSICS the splitting of the NUCLEUS of an atom, that results in a lot of power being produced

nu-clear fus-sion n. [U] PHYSICS a nuclear reaction in which the NUCLEI (=central parts) of light atoms join with the nuclei of heavier atoms, which produces power without any waste

nu-clear pow-er n. [U] power, usually in the
form of electricity, produced from nuclear energy.

**nuclear reaction** *n.* [C] PHYSICS a process in which the parts of the nucleus (central part) of an atom become arranged in a different way to form new substances.

**nuclear reactor** *n.* [C] a large machine that produces nuclear energy, especially as a means of producing electricity.

**nuclear waste** *n.* [U] waste from nuclear reactors, which is radioactive.

**nuclear weapon** *n.* [C] a very powerful weapon that uses nuclear energy to destroy large areas.

**nucleus** *n.* (plural nuclei) [C] BIOL.-PHYSICS a small round body of protein and RNA (an important chemical that exists in all living things) contained in the nucleus of most cells. It is involved in making proteins. → see picture at cell.

**nucleon** *n.* [C] PHYSICS a proton or a neutron.

**nuclide** *n.* (plural nuclides) [C] PHYSICS the central part of an atom.

**nudist** *n.* [C] 1 PHYSICS the central part of an atom. 2 BIOL.-PHYSICS the central part of a living cell.

**nude** *adj.* nude, undressed, bare, having nothing on, not having anything on → NAKED.

**nude** *n.* 1 in the nude without wearing any clothes: sleeping in the nude. 2 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a painting or statue of someone who is not wearing clothes.

**nudge** *v.* [T] to push someone or something gently, especially with your elbow: Ken nudged me and said, “Look, there’s Cindy.”

**nudist** *n.* [C] someone who enjoys not wearing any clothes because she believes it is natural and healthy. —nudist *adj.*

**NUCLEUS** *n.* 1 TEAM. Moore and Lane form the nucleus of the team. [Origin: 1700—1800 Latin “center of a living thing.”] → see picture at cell.

**nuisance** *n.* (plural nuisances) [C] LAW one or something that annoys you or causes problems: Jon made a nuisance of himself at Rachel’s birthday party.

**nuke** *v.* [T] (informal) 1 to attack a place using nuclear weapons. 2 (spoken) to cook food in a microwave.

**nuke** *n.* [C] usually plural, informal) a nuclear weapon.

**null and void** *adj.* (also nullified, nullifies) [T] LAW to state officially that something will have no legal force: The election results were nullified because of voter fraud.

**nunnery** *n.* [C] a nun’s house or community.

**numb** *v.* [T] 1 to make someone unable to feel anything: The cold wind numbed my face. 2 to lose feeling in your fingers or toes.

**numeral** *n.* (plural numerals) [C] a word or sign that represents an amount or quantity: Pick any number between one and ten. Add the numbers 7, 4, and 3. an odd number (≠2, 4, 6, 8, etc.) an even number (=2, 3, 5, 7, etc.)

**number** *v.* 1 to give a number to something that is part of a set or list: Number the items from...
numeral

one to ten. 2 if people or things number a particular amount, that is how many there are: The crowd numbered around 20,000. 3 sb's/sth's days are numbered used in order to say that someone or something cannot live or continue much longer: These injuries mean his days as a player are numbered.

numeral /ˈnərməl, ˈnʌrməl/ n [C] a written sign that represents a number, such as 5, 22, etc.

numerator /ˈnjuːmərətor/ n [C] the number above the line in a fraction. For example, in the fraction ⅔, 3 is the numerator.

numeral /ˈnʌmərəl, ˈnjuːmərəl/ adj expressed in numbers, or relating to numbers: Are the pages in numerical order (=numbered 1, 2, 3, etc.)? numerically adv.

numerous /ˈnjuːmərəs/ adj (formal) many: We discussed the plans on numerous occasions.

numerous /ˈnjuːmərəs/ adj (informal) many, a large number, a lot/lots, plenty, countless, innumerable, myriad → MANY

nun /nʌn/ n [C] a woman who is a member of a group of women who live together in a convent → MONK

nuptials /ˈnʌptɪəlz/ n [plural] (formal) a wedding

nurse /nɜːs/ n [C] someone whose job is to take care of people who are sick or injured, usually in a hospital: The nurse is coming to give you an injection. (Origin: 1200—1300 Old French nurce, from Latin nutritus, from Latin nutrire “to nourish”)

nurse /nɜːs/ v [T] to take care of people who are sick or injured: Michael nursed his wife back to health. 2 [T] to rest a part of your body when you have an illness or injury, so you will get better: He’s nursing a sprained ankle. 3 [L/T] to breast-feed

nursery /ˈnɜːsəri/ n (plural nurseries) [C] 1 a place where plants and trees are grown and sold 2 (old-fashioned) a bedroom for a baby

nursery rhyme /ˈnɜːsəri rʌm/ n [C] a short well-known song or poem for children

nursery school /ˈnɜːsəri skoul/ n [C] a school for children from three to five years old → KINDERGARTEN, PRESCHOOL

nursing /ˈnɜːsɪŋ/ n [U] the job of taking care of people who are sick, injured, or very old: Joanne plans to go into nursing.

nursing home /ˈnɜːsɪŋ həʊm/ n [C] a place where people who are too old or sick to take care of themselves can live → RETIREMENT HOME

nurture /ˈnɜːtʃər/ v [T] (formal) 1 to feed and take care of a child or a plant while it is growing: children nurtured by loving parents 2 to help a plan, idea, feeling, etc. develop: Reading to your child helps nurture a love of books.

nurture /ˈnɜːtʃər/ n [U] (formal) the education and care that are given to a child who is growing and developing

nut /nʌt/ n [C] 1 a large seed that you can eat that usually grows in a hard brown shell: a cashew nut 2 a small piece of metal with a hole in the middle, that is screwed onto a bolt to fasten things together: Use a wrench to loosen the nut. 3 golf/ opera etc. nut (informal) someone who is very interested in golf, etc.: a golf nut 4 (informal) someone who is crazy or behaves strangely 5 the nuts and bolts of sth the practical details of a subject, plan, job, etc. (Origin: Old English bnute)

nut-cracker /ˈnʌt krækər/ n [C] a tool for cracking the shells of nuts

nutmeg /ˈnʌtmɛɡ/ n [U] a brown powder used as a spice to give a particular taste to food (Origin: 1200—1300 Old Provençal noz muscade “musk nut”)

nutrient /ˈnjuːtriənt/ n [C] BIOLOGY a chemical or food that helps plants, animals, or people to live and grow: Humans take nutrients from the soil. (Origin: 1600—1700 Latin, present participle of nutrire “to feed, nourish”)

nutrional /ˈnjuːtriʃənl/ adj: food that has little nutritional value → nutritionally adv.

nutritious /ˈnjuːtrɪʃəs/ adj food that is nutritious: It has a lot of substances that your body needs to stay healthy and grow

nuts /nʌts/ adj (informal) crazy, silly, or angry: His stupid comments drive me nuts (=annoy me very much).

nutshell /ˈnʌtʃəl/ n [C] 1 (to put it) in a nutshell (informal) used in order to show that you are going to give the main facts about something in a way that is short and clear 2 the hard outer part of a nut

nutty /ˈnʌtʃi/ adj 1 tasting like nuts: a nutty flavor 2 (informal) crazy: a nutty idea

nylon /ˈnɔln/ v [L/T] gently rub your face or head against someone in a loving way: When I took him from his crib, he nuzzled his head into my neck.

NV the written abbreviation of NEVADA

NW the written abbreviation of NORTHWEST

NY the written abbreviation of NEW YORK

nylon /ˈnɔln/ n [U] a strong artificial material that is used for making plastic, cloth, rope, etc.: a colorful nylon tent 2 nyons [plural] a piece of clothing that women wear on their legs, that is very thin and made of nylon

nymph /ˈnɪmpf/ n [C] 1 one of the spirits of nature who appears in the form of a young girl, in ancient Greek and Roman stories 2 BIOLOGY the larva of
some insects, that looks like the adult but without full wings, and that develops into the adult without passing through any other stages

**nympherucon** /ˈnɪmpərʊkɑːn/ n. [C] a woman who wants to have sex often, usually with a lot of different men —**nymphomaniac** /ˈnɪmpθəmənəʊɪk/ n. [U]

**ob-durate** /ˈəbdərət/ adj. (formal) very determined not to change your beliefs or feelings, in a way that seems unreasonable —**obduracy** n. [U]

**obeisy** /ˈəbəsɪ/ v. (obeyed, obeys) to obey: an obedient child —**obediently** adv.

**obesity** /ˈobeɪsəti/ n. fat, overweight, big, heavy, large, corpulent, rotund —**fat**

**object**

_**a**_ a place with trees and water in a desert

_**oat**_ a grain that is eaten by people and animals —_**oat**_ adj. [only before noun]: hot oat cereal

_**oath**_ a formal and serious promise that someone in an official position makes to do his or her job well because of loyalty to his or her country: The president took the oath of office for his second presidential term.

_**oatmeal**_ crushed oats that are boiled and eaten for breakfast, or used in cooking

**obfuscate** /ˈɒbfəskeɪt/ v. (obfuscated, obfuscating) to deliberately make something unclear or difficult to understand: The manual is written in technical language that obfuscates the safety warnings.

**object** /ˈɑbʒɛkt/ n. 1 [C] a thing that you can see, hold, or touch: a small metal object

_**a**_ the purpose of a plan, action, or activity: The object of the game is to improve children’s math skills.

_**o**_ an object of desire/pity etc. someone or something that you desire, pity,
object 692
e tc. 4 [C] a) ENGL. LANG. ARTS in grammar, the person or thing that is affected by the action of the verb, for example “door” in the sentence “Sheila closed the door.” b) ENGL. LANG. ARTS in grammar, the person who is involved in the result of an action, for example “her” in the sentence “I gave her a book.” c) ENGL. LANG. ARTS in grammar, the person or thing that is connected by a preposition to another word, for example “table” in the sentence “We sat at the table.”

ob-ject 1/ˈobjɪk(ə)ʃən/ n [C] a) to say that you do not like or approve of something: Reynolds objected to the plan. b) [C] a reason you give for not approving of an idea or plan: The group has strong objections to the death penalty. | Several Senators raised objections (=they objected) to the bill.

CO LLOCATIONS
have an objection: I have no objection to comedians making fun of politicians. raise an objection: Opponents of the plan have raised other objections. state an objection: The President stated three main objections to the legislation. voice an objection: The church has voiced strong objections to the movie. make an objection: She was granted bail after the prosecution made no objection. lodge/register an objection (formal) (=make one: Players have registered their strong objection to the new contracts.

THESAURUS
opposition, antagonism, hostility, antipathy → OPPOSITION

ob-ject-ive /ˈobjɪk(t)ɪv/ adj likely to offend material that some people may find objectionable.

ob-ject-ive /ˈobjɪk(t)ɪv/ adj not influenced by your own feelings, beliefs, or ideas | subjective: objective news reporting | Students must try to be objective when doing an experiment. —objectively adv: We need to look at the situation objectively. | Scientists prefer to make judgments about things they can objectively measure. —objectivity /ˈobjɪk(t)ɪvɪtɪ/ n [U]

ob-li-ga-ted /ˈɒblɪɡətɪd/ adj be/feel obliged (to do sth) to feel that it is your duty to do something: I don’t want them to feel obliged to pay for dinner.

ob-li-ga-tion /ˈɒblɪɡəʃən/ n [C] U a moral or legal duty to do something: Every father has an obligation to take care of his child. | You are under no obligation to (=do not have to) answer these questions.

ob-li-ga-tion /ˈɒblɪɡəʃən/ adj (formal) having to be done because of a law, rule, etc. | obligatory

ob-li-gate /ˈɒblɪɡeɪt/ v. 1 be/feel obliged (to do sth) to feel that it is your duty to do something: You shouldn’t feel obliged to work overtime. 2 [I,T] (formal) to do something that someone has asked you to do: He asked to borrow my car, and I was happy/glad to oblige. 3 (I’m/we’re) much obliged (spoken, old-fashioned) said in order to thank someone very politely [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French obligier, from Latin obligare, from ligare “to tie”]

ob-li-gate /ˈɒblɪɡeɪt/ adj willing and eager to help: a cheerful and obliging woman —obligingly adv.

ob-li-que /ˈɒblɪk/ adj. 1 (formal) not expressed in a direct way | indirect: She made an oblique reference to his drinking problem. 2 an oblique line is sloping: see picture at LINE

ob-literate /ˈɒblɪtərət/ v. /ˈɒblɪtəreɪt/ v [T] to destroy something completely: Large areas of the city were obliterated during World War II. —obliteration /ˌɒblɪtərəˈʃən/ n [U]

ob-liv-i-ous /ˌɒblɪvɪəs/ adj not knowing about or not noticing something happening around you | unaware: She seemed completely oblivious to the danger.

ob-long /ˈɒblɒŋ/ adj having a shape that is longer than it is wide: an oblong mirror [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin oblongus, from ob- “toward” + longus “long”] —oblong /ˈɒblɒŋ/ n [C]

ob-no-xious /ˌɑbˈnoʊkʃəs/ adj very offensive or rude: Her friends were loud and obnoxious. [Origin: 1600—1650 Latin obnoxius, from noxa “harm”] —obnoxiously adv.

ob-scene /ˈɑbˈsiːn/, ə- /ˈɑbˈsiːn/ adj 1 offensive and shocking in a sexual way: obscene photographs | He made an obscene gesture. 2 extremely immoral or unfair: Some players earn obscene amounts of money.

ob-scen-i-ty /ˌɑbˈsiːnəti/ n (plural obscenities) 1 [C usually plural] a sexually offensive word or action: kids shouting obscenities 2 [U] offensive

ob-scen-i-ty /ˌɑbˈsiːnəti/ n (plural obscenities) 1 [C usually plural] a sexually offensive word or action: kids shouting obscenities 2 [U] offensive
language or behavior involving sex, especially in a book, play, etc.: laws against obscenity

**ob·suc·re** /ab'skعر/ adj. 1 unclear or difficult to understand: Jarvis didn’t like the plan for some obscure reason. 2 known about only by a few people: an obscure poet

**ob·suc·re** v. [T] 1 to prevent something from being seen or heard clearly: Parts of the coast were obscured by fog. 2 to make something difficult to know or understand: Recent successes have obscured the fact that the company is still in trouble.

**ob·scur·i·ty** /ab'sکریتی/ n. (plural obscurities) 1 [U] the state of not being known or remembered: O’Brien retired from politics and died in obscurity. 2 [C]U something that is difficult to understand, or the quality of being difficult to understand

**ob·se·qui·ous** /ab'sکفز/ adj. too eager to please people and agree with them: The waiter was helpful but not obsequious. —obsequiously adv.

**ob·ser·v·a·ble** /ab'zکرسول/ adj. able to be seen or noticed

**ob·ser·v·a·nce** /ab'zکرسن/ n. [U] the practice of obeying laws or doing something because it is part of a religion or custom: Stores were closed in observance of Christmas.

**ob·serv·ant** /ab'zکرسنت/ adj. 1 good or quick at noticing things: I can see you're very observant. 2 obeying laws, religious rules, etc.: observer Hindus

**ob·ser·va·tion** /ab'زکرسان/ n. [C,U] the act or process of carefully watching someone or something, or one of the facts you learn from doing this: The psychologist’s theories are based on his observation of children’s behavior. [The patient is under close observation (being continuously watched).] 2 [C]U a remark about something that you have noticed: I’d like to make an observation.

**ob·serv·a·to·ry** /ab'sکرسورا/ adj. 1 pertaining to or characterized by the act of observing. 2 group of teenagers

**ob·serve** /ab'زکرس/ v. [T] 1 to watch someone or something carefully: The police have been observing his movements.

**ob·struc·tion** /ab'sکترکس/ n. [C] something that makes it difficult for you to succeed: Lack of confidence can be a big obstacle to success. 2 something that blocks your way, so that you must go around it: an obstacle in the road [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin obstruction, from obstrue “to stand in the way, stand in front of”]

**ob·stur·cate** /ab'sکترکت/ v. [I] 1 to block a road, path, passage, or someone’s view of something: The truck was on its side, obstructing two lanes of traffic. 2 to try to prevent someone from doing something by making it difficult: Federal officers accused Robbins of obstructing their investigation. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin obsturare “to block in the way”] —obstructive adj.
obstruction /ˈɒbrəstrʌkʃən/ n. 1 [C,U] something that blocks a road, passage, tube, etc., or the fact of blocking a road, etc.: The accident caused an obstruction on the freeway. 2 [U] the act of preventing something from happening: Powell could be charged with obstruction of justice.

obtain /ˈəʊbteɪn/ v. [T] (formal) to get something that you want: Information about passports can be obtained from the embassy. | Weisner is hoping to obtain funding for a second study of the children. [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French obtir, from Latin obtinere "to hold on to, own, obtain"]

obtainable /ˈəʊbteɪnəbəl/ adj. able to be obtained: The application form is obtainable from the secretary.

they're /ˈəʊbstrʌkʃən/ adj. (formal) noticeable in a bad or annoying way [unobtrusive]: The waitresses were friendly but never obtrusive.

obtuse /ˈəʊbtjʊs/ adj. (formal) stupid or slow to understand something.

obtuse angle n. [C] MATH an angle between 90° and 180° → see picture at ANGLE²

obtuse triangle n. [C] MATH a triangle with one angle that is between 90 and 180 degrees.

obvious /ˈəʊvərviəs/ adj. easy to notice or understand: the obvious choice | It was obvious (that) he hadn't actually read the book. | The need for change seemed obvious to everyone. | The need to recycle glass and other materials is obvious. [Origin: 1500–1600 Latin obviam "in the way"]

obviously /ˈəʊvərviəslɪ/ adv. used when something is easily noticed or understood: Obviously, I was scared. | Patrick is obviously a good father.

occasion /ˈəʊkeɪʃn/ n. 1 [C] a time when something happens: I met with him on several occasions. 2 [C] an important event or ceremony: We're saving the champagne for a special occasion. | a joyous/happy/solemn etc. occasion.

occurrence /ˈəʊkərəns/ n. 1 [C] an occurrence happening: event, occurrence, affair, happening → EVENT

occasion, sometimes, but not often: Craig helps out on occasion. 4 [U] a cause or reason to do something: I'm sure we will have occasion to discuss this further.

occasionally /ˈəʊkəsənəlɪ/ adv. sometimes, but not regularly or often: We occasionally see each other. | Heat the soup, stirring occasionally.

occupation /əˈkɒspəʃən/ n. the occupation the knowledge and study of magic and spirits → occult adj.

occupant /əˈkɒpsənt/ n. the occupant of a building or other space for living or working: The new college dormitory is ready for occupancy.

occupancy /əˈkɒpsənsi/ n. 1 [C] (formal) someone's use of a building, room, etc., or who is in it at a particular time: a letter addressed to the occupant | The occupants of the condominium were unhappy with the rise in rent.

occupational /əˈkɒpsənəl/ adj. 1 [C] (formal) a job or profession → EMPLOYMENT, WORK: the occupations available to women | Workers in low-paid occupations often suffer from poor health.

occupation /əˈkɒpsən/ n. 1 [C] the occupation of Britain. | London became an important town during the Roman occupation of Britain. 3 [C] (formal) a way of spending your time: One of his childhood occupations was collecting baseball cards.

occupy /əˈkɒpj/ v. (occupied, occupies) [T] 1 to live, work, stay, etc. in a particular place: Salem Press occupies the seventh floor of the building. 2 if something occupies you or your time, you are busy doing it: Work occupies most of my day. | Only six percent of police time is occupied with criminal incidents. 3 to fill a particular amount of space: Family photos occupied almost...
occur /ˈɔkjur/ v. (occurred, occurring) [I (formal)] 1 to happen, especially without being planned first [syn] take place: Earthquakes occur without any warning signs. 2 to exist or be present in a particular place: The disease mainly occurs in young children. 3 Chromium and nickel occur commonly in areas which are also rich in magnesium. 4 The disease mainly occurs in young children, from cutaneous "scorpion," from okto "eight" + pous "foot"

odds /ˈɔdəs/ n. [plural oddities] 1 a small thing that has little value 2 odds against all the odds (in spite of difficulties). 3 at odds (with sb) disagreeing with someone: Mark's account of what happened is at odds with Dan's.

odd /ˈɔd/ adj. 1 different from what is expected or normal [.syn] strange: an odd guy | It's odd that she hasn't phoned by now.
was stupid of me to say that. 2 used in order to show that something is a part of something else: the first part of the story | the tips of your fingers 3 used in order to show that something belongs to or relates to someone or something: an old shirt of his | a friend of Bobby’s 4 used with words that show a particular type of group: a bunch of grapes | a herd of elephants 5 used in order to show an amount or measurement: a cup of coffee | lots of room | a drop of water 6 used in order to show that someone or something is from a larger group: That’s one of her best poems | members of a rock group 7 used in dates: the 23rd of January, 2004 8 (spoken) used in giving the time, to mean “before”: It’s ten of five (=ten minutes before 5:00). 9 used when giving the name of something: the city of New Orleans | the game of chess 10 used when giving the reason for or the cause of something: She died of cancer. 11 used in order to say what something is about or what type of thing it is: Do you know the story of Tom Thumb? | the problem of crime in schools 13 used in order to show direction or distance: I live just north of here. | The school is within a mile of the park (=it is less than a mile from the park). 14 used after nouns describing actions, to show to whom the action is done or who did the action: the testing of river water for chemicals | the crying of a child 15 (literary) made from: a dress of pure silk 16 written, made, produced, etc. by someone or something: the early plays of Shakespeare 17 used in order to say where someone lives: the people of Malaysia [Origin: Old English] → of course at course

off [/?f?/ adv. prep. adj. 1 away from or out of a place or position: She waved and drove off. | Get your feet off the couch! | He took his shoes off. | The bus stopped, and she got off. 2 a machine, light, etc. that is off is not working or operating | off on: Why are all the lights off? | Turn the lights off when you leave. | Does the machine shut itself off? 3 lower in price: You get 10%/15% off if you buy $100 worth of groceries. 4 how far away something is, or how much time there is between now and a future event: Spring is still a long way off. | mountains way off in the distance 5 away from a particular place: Oak Hills – isn’t that off Route 290? | a hotel just off the main street 6 not at work or school because you are sick or on vacation: Dave’s off tomorrow. | Monday is my day off. | I’m taking the day/week off. 7 if an event is off, it will not now take place: The wedding’s off. 8 not as good as usual: Sales are a little off, compared with last year. 9 not correct or not of good quality: His calculations are off by 20%. 10 have an off day/week etc. (spoken) to have a day, week, etc. when you are not doing something as well as you usually do 11 off and on and off for short periods of time, but not regularly: We’ve been going out together for two years, off and on. → WELL-OFF

off-balance adj. [not before noun] 1 in an unsteady position and likely to fall: He staggered back, off-balance. 2 catch/throw sb off-balance to surprise or shock someone because she is not prepared: American forces were caught off-balance by the tactics.

off-beat / ?f?b?t/ adj. (informal) unusual and not what people expect, in an interesting way: an off-beat style of comedy

offend /?f?nd/ v. 1 [T] to make someone angry or upset: Offensive: The senator’s remarks offended many women. 2 [I] LAw to do something that is a crime

offender /?f?nd?r/ n. [C] Law someone who is guilty of a crime: As a first-time offender, Joe received a fine.

defensive adj. 1 used or intended for attacking: defensive weapons | 2 very insulting and likely to upset people: offensive jokes

tactless → RUDE

offensive n. 1 [C] Law a crime: Driving and driving is a serious offense. | Anyone charged with a criminal offense is entitled to a trial. | programs to prevent teenagers from committing more serious offenses 2 no offense (spoken) said in order to show that you hope what you are saying will not offend someone: No offense, but how old are you? 3 take offense/cause offense to feel offended or to offend someone: Many women took offense at the tone of his speech.

offense /?f?ns/ n. 1 [U] the action of trying to get points and win in a sports game, or the group of players responsible for doing this (ANT: defense): The team needs to work on their offense.

offensive adj. 1 [of·fens·ive] adj. 1 used or intended for attacking (ANT: defensive): offensive weapons: 2 very insulting and likely to upset people (ANT: offensive jokes)

offensive n. 1 [of·fens·ive] n. 1 [C] an attack made on a place by an army: a military offensive | 2 be/go on the offensive also take the offensive to attack or criticize people

offer v. /?f?r/ offer v. 1 [T] to say that you are willing to give something to someone, or to hold something out to someone so that she can take it: Can I offer you a drink? | Did they offer you the job? | They offered us $175,000 for the house. | The company offers scholarships to inner-city students. | Stewart offers advice/help/support to women in this difficult position. 2 [I] to say that you are willing to do something: She didn’t even offer to help. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French offrir, from Latin offerre, from ob “to” + ferre “to carry”]

offer n. 1 [C] a statement that you are willing to
give something to someone or do something for someone: an offer of help | a job offer

**offering** /′/əf/  
1 someone who has a responsible position in an organization: senior bank officials  
2 something that is offered, especially an amount of money: The company made an offer of $5 million for the site.

**official** /′/əf/  
1 [C] someone who has a responsible position in an organization: senior bank officials  
2 someone in authority, especially the government: an official investigation | The governor was on an official visit to Mexico.

**of·fer·ing** /′/əf/  
1 thing that is offered, especially a religious ceremony  
2 money: $5 million

**off·hand** /′/əf/  
1 said or done without thinking, or said in a way that makes something seem unimportant: an offhand remark  
2 something that is offered, especially an amount of money: The company made an offer of $5 million for the site.

**off·hand·ly** /′/əf/  
1 publicly and formally: The new bridge was officially opened this morning.  
2 according to what you say publicly, even though this may not be true: Officially, they are not counted as unemployed.

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Oftentimes the situation can get out of control.

We go out for coffee every so often.

Fathers don't see their children much after a divorce.

Every so often, things come back to us.

We sold old and new books.

We sell old and new books.
omnivore /ˈɒmnaɪvər/ n [C] BIOLOGY an animal that eats both plants and other animals ➔ CARNIVORE, HERBIVORE [Origin: 1800–1800 Latin omnivorus, from omni “all” + vorus, from vorare “to eat”]

on /ɒn/ prep, adv. 1 touching, being supported by, or hanging from something: I got mad on my pants. | pictures hanging on the wall | a child sitting on her dad’s shoulders 2 if you have a piece of clothing on, you are wearing it: He came to the door with his coat on. 3 in a particular place or area of land: The answer is on page 44. | They built a fence on our land. 4 at the side of something such as a street, road, or river: a restaurant on the river | the stores on Rodeo Drive 5 at some time during a particular day: Is there a meeting on Monday? | a party on her birthday | On May 10, Jo had a baby girl. 6 continuing without stopping: Go on, Cheryl. What happened next? | The peace talks dragged on (=continued slowly) for months. 7 forward or ahead, toward a particular place: We drove on to Kansas City. | You guys go on without me. 8 later or after a particular time: From that day onward, he started eating healthy foods and exercising. 9 being broadcast by a television or radio station, or recorded on something: Keilir’s program on the radio 10 about a particular subject: a book on China

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| 11 used in order to show who or what is affected by an action: a new tax on imported wine | The divorce was hard on Jill. | medical testing done on rats | a report done on the computer | I cut myself on a piece of glass. 13 in a particular direction: The Mayor was sitting on my right. 14 in or into a vehicle such as a bus, airplane, train, etc.: Did you sleep on the plane? | I got on at Vine Street. 15 taking part in an activity or traveling somewhere: They met on a trip to Spain. 16 included in a team or group, or in a list: She’s on the volleyball team. | an item on the agenda 17 operating or working | [ANT] off: The TV was on. | Turn on the light. 18 taking a medicine or drugs: She’s on antibiotics. 19 have/carry sth on you (informal) to have something with you now: Do you have a pen on you? 20 (spoken) used in order to say that someone is paying for something: Dinner’s on me tonight. 21 if an event is on, it will happen: There’s a jazz festival on this weekend. 22 (informal) if something bad happens on someone, it happens when s/he is not expecting it: You can’t just quit on me! ➔ HEAD-ON, later on at LATER | on and off at OFF

once /ʌns/ adv 1 on one occasion, or at a time in the past: I’ve only met her once. | I ran 21 miles. | He tried skiing once before, but he didn’t like it. 2 once a week/year etc. one time every week, year, etc. as a regular activity: She goes to the gym once a week. 3 (every) once in a while sometimes, but not often: We see each other every once in a while. 4 once more one more time (BY AGAIN: I’ll call him once more, but then we have to leave. 5 at once a) at the same time: I can’t do two things at once! b) (formal) immediately or without waiting: I recognized him at once. 6 all at once a) suddenly: All at once, the room went quiet. b) at the same time: A lot of things needed to be dealt with all at once. 7 in the past, but not now: They were once good friends. 8 for once (spoken) used in order to say that something should happen more often: For once, try telling me the truth. 9 once and for all definitely and finally: Let’s settle this once and for all. 10 once upon a time a long time ago – used at the beginning of children’s stories 11 once in a blue moon very rarely: He comes to see us once in a blue moon.

once² conjunction from the time something happens: Once you try this, you’ll never want to stop.

on-com-ing /ˈɒnˌkəmɪŋ/ /ˌɒn-ˈkəmɪŋ/ adv coming car/traffic etc. a car, etc. that is coming toward you

one /vaʊn/ number 1 1 2 one o’clock: I have a meeting at one. 3 one year old: Katie’s almost one. [Origin: Old English an]

one³ pron. 1 someone or something that has been mentioned or is known about: “Do you have a bike?” “No, but I’m getting one for my birthday.” 3 Which one? “Which candy bar do you want?” “This one.” Jane’s the one with the red hair. 2 one by one if people do something one by one, first one person does it, then the next, etc.: One by one, the passengers got off the bus. 3 one after the other one after another if events or actions happen one after the other, they happen without much time between them: He’s had one problem after another this year. 4 [all in one] if someone or something is many different things all in one, s/he or it is all those things: This is a TV, radio, and VCR all in one. 5 (formal) a) people in general: One must be careful to keep exact records. b) (old-fashioned) used in order to mean “1”: One is tempted to ignore the whole problem.

one⁴ determinant 1 used to emphasize a particular person or thing: One reason I like the house is because of the big kitchen. | One of the children is sick. ➔ Don’t say “One of the children are sick.” 2 one day/afternoon etc. a) a particular day, etc. in the past: There was one week in April when we had two feet of snow. | b) any day, etc. in the future: We should go for a meal one evening. 3 for one thing used in order to introduce a reason for what you have just said: 4 (spoken) used in order to emphasize your description of someone or something: That is one cute kid!
one /'wʌn/ n [C] a piece of paper money worth $1: Do you have five ones?

one another pron (formal) each other

one-dimen'sional adj a one-dimensional character in a book, movie, etc. does not seem like a real person because she has only one quality ➔ three-dimensional

one-liner n [C] a very short joke ➔ gag

one-night 'stand n [C] an occasion when two people have sex, but do not intend to meet each other again

one-of-a-kind adj special because no one or nothing else is like him, her, or it: one-of-a-kind handmade carpets

one-on-one adj between only you and one other person: one-on-one English lessons → one-on-one adv

on'er'ous /'ənərəs, 'o-nə-rəs/ (formal) difficult and tiring: an onerous task

one-sided adj 1 considering or showing only one side of a question, subject, etc. in a way that is unfair: a one-sided account of the war 2 an activity or competition that is one-sided is one in which one person or team is much stronger or does more than the other: a one-sided football game

one-time /'wʌntaɪm/ adj former: a one-time TV star

one-to-one adj 1 between only two people: one-to-one talks 2 matching one other person, thing, etc. exactly: a one-to-one correspondence between sound and symbol

one-track 'mind n have a one-track mind (disapproving) to think about only one thing all the time

one-way adj 1 moving or allowing movement in only one direction: one-way traffic ➔ a one-way street ➔ one-way ticket is for taking a trip from one place to another, but not back again ➔ round-trip

on-going /'ɒnɡəʊɪŋ, 'ʌn-/ adj continuing: ongoing discussions

on-ion /'ənɪən/ n [C,U] a round white vegetable with brown, red, or white skin and many layers, that has a strong taste and smell [origin: 1100—1200 Old French oignon, from Latin unio] ➔ see picture of Vegetable

on-line /'ɒnˌlaɪn/, 'ʌn-/ adj, adv 1 it connected to other computers through the Internet, or available through the Internet ➔ off-line: All the city’s schools will begin using the Internet by the end of the year ➔ Internet 2 it directly connected to or controlled by a computer ➔ off-line: an online printer

on-look'er /'ɒnˌlʊkər, 'ʌn-/ n [C] someone who watches something happening without being involved in it: A crowd of onlookers had gathered at the scene of the accident.

only /'ənəli/ adv 1 not more than a particular amount, number, age, etc., especially when this is unusual: Tammy was only 9 months old when she started walking. 2 nothing or no one except the person or thing mentioned: You’re only wearing a T-shirt. No wonder you’re cold. 3 parking for restaurant customers only ➔ in one place, situation, or way and no other, or for one reason and no other: You can only exit through this door. 4 The contract will be renewed only if the work has been done to the correct standard. 5 lasting security will come to the region only when → the two sides make peace. 6 not very important, serious, good, etc. compared to something else: The job’s interesting, but it’s only temporary. 7 I was only kidding. 8 only too … (also) used in order to say that something is even better, worse, or more surprising than what you have just said: Math is not only easy for her, it’s fun. 9 (formal) no earlier than a particular time: Congress passed the law only last year. 10 She Finally tapped his shoulder, and only then did he look up. 11 if only (adv) used in order to give a reason for something, and say that it is not the best one: He was thinking about joining the navy, if only to get away from his parents. ➔ 12 b) used in order to express a strong wish: If only they’d let us know in time! 13 only too very or completely: He was only too ready to leave.

only adj 1 used in order to say that there is one person, thing, or group in a particular situation and no others: [spoken] Walking is the only exercise I get. 2 He’s the only one who did a good job. 3 an only child a child who does not have any brothers or sisters

only adj conjunction except that ➔ but: I’d help, only I’m really busy that day.

on-o-mat-o-poe'-ia /'ɔnəmətəˈpіə/ n [U] ENG. LANG. Arts the use of words that sound like the thing that they are describing, such as ‘hiss’ or ‘boom’ [origin: 1500—1600 Late Latin, Greek onoma-topoeia, from onoma “name” + poiein “to make”]

on-ramp n [C] a road for driving onto a highway or freeway ➔ off-ramp

on-set /ˈɒnˌset,ˌɑn-/ n the onset of sth: the beginning of something, especially something bad: the onset of a bad cold

on-slaught /'ɒnslɑt,ˌɑn-/ n (C usually singular) a very strong attack or criticism

on-the-job adj [only before noun] while working, or at work: on-the-job training

on-to/onto before consonants /'ɒntə/, 'ən-; before vowels and strong /ɒntu, 'ʌn-/ prep 1 used in order to show movement to a position on a surface, area, or object: The cat leaped onto the table. 2 turn onto River Road. 3 Claire jumped out/back/over onto the sidewalk. 4 be onto sb (informal) to know who did something wrong or illegal: Briggs knew the cops were onto him.
oo·dles /’oudlz/ n. (informal) oodles of sth a large amount of something: She earns oodles of money.

oops /’oups/ v. (ups/ intersection) said when someone has fallen, dropped something, or made a small mistake:Oops! I spilled the milk.

ooze /’ouz/ v. [I,T] 1 if a liquid oozes from something, it flows from it very slowly: Blood was oozing from the cut. 2 (informal) to show a lot of a particular quality: Leo positively oozes charm.

o·pal /’oupal/ n. [C,U] a white stone with changing colors in it, used in jewelry

o·paque /’oupeik/ adj. 1 difficult to see through (and) transparent 2 hard to understand [Origin: Old English]

open1 /’oupen/ adj. 1 open to show all of a particular quality: Leo positively oozes charm.

3 open also open up v. 1 [I,T] to move something so that something is not closed or covered, or to be moved in this way: Dan’s opening his birthday presents. 2 a door that opens automatically: Meg opened her eyes wide. 3 She opened the curtains. 4 Open up the window, will you?

open up phr.v. 1 to become spread out: I opened the map. 2 to become open to the public: The museum is open daily.

open2 n. (out) in the open a) outdoors b) not hidden or secret. The truth is finally out in the open.

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open-air adj outdoor: open-air concerts
open-ended adj without a definite ending time, rules, or an answer: an open-ended investigation
open-ended question n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a question that does not have a single definite answer or result
open-er /ˈoʊpənər/ n [C] 1 a tool or machine used in order to open letters, bottles, or cans: a can opener. 2 the first of a series of things such as sports games: the season opener against the Celtics
open-heart surgery n [U] a medical operation in which doctors operate on someone’s heart
open house n [C] 1 an occasion when a school or business allows the public to come in and see the work that is done there. 2 a party that you can come to or leave at any time during a particular period
open-ing /ˈoʊpənɪŋ/ n [C] 1 an occasion when a new business, building, etc. is ready for use: the opening of the exhibition. 2 the beginning of something: the opening of the concert season. 3 a job or position that is available: job openings for high school graduates. 4 a hole or space in something: an opening in the fence

THE THESAURUS
hole, space, gap, crack

5 a chance to do or say something: This provides an opening for you to praise the student’s effort.

opening adj 1 first or beginning: the opening paragraph. 2 Are you going to opening night (=the first night of a new play, movie, etc.)?
open-ly /ˈoʊpənli/ adv honestly and not secretly: They talk openly about their problems.
open-minded adj willing to consider and accept new ideas, opinions, etc. —open-mindedness n [U]
open-ness /ˈoʊpənnəs/ n [U] 1 the quality of being honest and not keeping things secret: the openess of a small child. 2 the quality of being willing to accept new ideas or people: the country’s openness to change
opera /oʊˈpərə/ n [C,U] ENG. LANG. ARTS a musical play in which all of the words are sung, or these plays considered as a form of art —MUSICAL

→ THEATER [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 Italian, from Latin “works,” plural of opus] —operatic
opera-tic /oʊˈpərətɪk/ adj
operable /ˈoʊpərəbl/ adj 1 able to be treated by a medical operation (ANT) inoperable: The cancer is operable. 2 working and ready to use (ANT) inoperable: an operable machine
operate /oʊˈpərət/ v 1 [T] if a machine operates or you operate it, it works or you make it work: technicians who are trained to operate the scanning equipment. 2 [I] to cut open someone’s body in order to repair or remove a part that is damaged: Surgeons operated on his knee. 3 [I,T] if a business or organization operates, or if you operate it, it is organized to do its work: an agreement to build and operate a cellular phone network. 4 [I,T] if a system, process, or service operates, or if you operate it, it works or has a particular purpose: How does the new security system operate? 5 The cloth operates as a filter.
operating system n [C] if a system in a computer that helps all the programs to work
opera-tion /oʊˈpərəʃən/ n 1 [C] the process of cutting into someone’s body to repair or remove a part that is damaged: a knee operation. 2 [C] a set of planned actions or activities for a particular purpose: a rescue operation. 3 [U] the way the parts of a machine or system work together: Wear protective glasses when the machine is in operation. 4 [C,U] a business or company, or the work of a business: The company is expanding its overseas operations. A literacy program has been in operation (=been working) for ten years. 5 [C] if an action done by a computer: a machine performing millions of operations per second. 6 [U] the way something such as a law has an effect or achieves a result: the operation of the tax laws
oper-a-tional /oʊˈpərətənl/ adj 1 working and ready to be used: The system is now fully operational. 2 relating to the operation of a business, government, etc.: operational costs —operationally adv
opera-tive /oʊˈpərətɪv/ adj
oper-a-tor /oʊˈpərətər/ n [C] someone who does work that is secret in some way: a CIA operative
oph-tha-mol-o-gist /ˌɒfθəˈmɔːlədʒɪst/ n [C,U] the medical study of the eyes and diseases that affect them
opinion /əˈpɪnjən/ n 1 [C,U] your ideas or beliefs about a particular subject: What’s your opinion on/at the death penalty? 2 Teachers were not asked their opinions about the curriculum. —opinionated adj
opinionated

my opinion, getting a divorce is too easy. | people who aren’t afraid to express/give their opinions | Polls are taken to discover public opinion (=what ordinary people think about something).

OPPOSITION

view – your opinion about something: What are your views about global warming?
point of view – a particular way of thinking about or judging something. The story is told from the man’s point of view.
position – used especially about the opinion of a government or organization: The president has made his position perfectly clear.
stance – an opinion that is stated publicly: What is your stance on abortion?
attitude – your opinions and feelings about something: if you go into the game with a positive attitude, you have more chance of winning. | the French attitude toward food
sentiment (formal) – an opinion or feeling that you have about something: Public sentiment against the war grew steadily over the next year.

oppose /əˈpouz/ v. [T] to disagree strongly with an idea or action: A local group opposes the plan for environmental reasons.

opposed /əˈpouzd/ adj 1 disagreeing strongly with someone or something, or feeling strongly that someone or something is wrong: militants who are opposed to the peace process | groups that are strongly opposed to abortion 2 as opposed to sb/sth used in order to show that two things are different from each other: The teaching is geared to practical problems, as opposed to theory.

opposing /əˈpouznɪŋ/ adj 1 opposing teams, groups, etc. are competing, arguing, etc. with each other 2 opposing ideas, opinions, etc. are completely different from each other

opposite /əˈpouzɪt/ n. [C] a person or thing that is completely different from someone or something else: Hot and cold are opposites. | Most people think work and play are the opposite of each other. | the exact opposite of the truth | He said he’d do one thing, and then did the opposite.

opposite1 oppo- site /əˈpouzɪt, -st/ n. [C] a person or thing that is completely different from someone or something else: Hot and cold are opposites. | Most people think work and play are the opposite of each other. | the exact opposite of the truth | He said he’d do one thing, and then did the opposite.

opposite2 adj 1 completely different: Roy walked off in the opposite direction. | the two men are at opposite ends of the political spectrum 2 facing something or directly across from something: a building on the opposite side of the river 3 the opposite sex the other sex. If you are a man, women are the opposite sex.

opposite3 prep, adv if one thing or person is opposite another, they are facing each other: the wall opposite the door | He’s moved into the house opposite.

opposite ‘angles n. [plural] MATH two equal angles that are formed when two lines cross, and which are opposite each other → see picture at angle

opportunity /əˈpjuətɪnɪ ty/ /əˈpjuətɪn/ n. (plural opportunities) 1 an occasion when it is possible for you to do something → CHANCE: Children will get/have an opportunity to try several different sports. | The program gives students the/an opportunity to see live drama. | I’d like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who helped me. | Under the law, women were guaranteed equal opportunities (=chances to do things that are equal to men’s chances). | This is a great/good opportunity for investors.

An opportunity comes along/up or arises. | You have/gotten the opportunity to do something.
You take/seize/use an opportunity by doing something when you have the chance to do it. A wasted/lost/missed opportunity is a good opportunity that you did not take. An ideal/perfect/unique/golden opportunity is one that is very good or special, and may not happen again.
A rare opportunity is one that does not happen very often.

2 a chance to get a job: There are good opportunities for graduates in your field.
residents' opposition to plans for a new highway | There was stiff/strong/intense opposition from the teachers' union.

**op·ti·cian** /əˈptəˌsēən/ n. [C] 1 someone who treats eyes for problems like nearsightedness, farsightedness, or cataracts. 2 someone who designs computer graphics

**op·pres·sion** /əˈpresən/ n. [U] the act of oppressing someone, or the state of being oppressed

**op·pres·sive** /əˈpresəv/ adj. cruel and unfair: oppressive heat

**op·tion** /əˈpʃən/ [C] 1 a choice you can make in a particular situation: career options. 2 keep/leave your options open to wait before making a decision: Leave your options open until you have the results of the test. 3 Economics the right to buy or sell something in the future: stock options. All employees are given an option on 100 shares of stock. [Origin: 1500–1600 French, Latin optio “free choice”]

**op·to·m·e·trist** /əˈptəməˈtrist/ n. [C] someone who is trained to check eyesight.

**op·tional** /əˈptənəl/ adj. something that is optional is something you do not need to do or have, but can choose if you want it: an optional philosophy course. Students can attend an optional philosophy course.

**opt out** v. to choose not to join in a group or system: Parents can opt out of the public school system by home schooling.

**opt out of** v. to choose not to join in a group or system: Parents can opt out of the public school system by home schooling.

**opt·i·mism** /əˈptəməˈmizəm/ n. [U] 1 a tendency to believe that good things will happen: optimistic about the future. 2 optimism about the country’s economic future. The results give reason to be optimistic about the country’s economic future. The results give reason to be optimistic about the country’s economic future. The results give reason to be optimistic about the country’s economic future. The results give reason to be optimistic about the country’s economic future.

**opt·i·mist** /əˈptəməˈmīst/ n. [C] someone who believes that good things will happen: optimistic about the team’s chances of winning.

**opt·i·mist·ic** /əˈptəməˈmīstık/ adj. believing that good things will happen in the future: optimistic about the team’s chances of winning. Police remain optimistic that the child will be found. —optimistically adv.

**oracle** /əˈrəkl/ [C] 1 History someone the ancient Greeks believed could communicate with the gods, who gave advice to people or told them what would happen in the future. 2 History the holy place where an oracle could be found. [Origin: 1300–1400 French, Latin oraculum, from orare; ORATION]
oral

oral1 /’ɔːral/ adj. 1 spoken, not written: an oral report 2 relating to the mouth: oral hygiene [Origin: Latin oralis, from Latin os “mouth”]

oral2 n. [C] a test in a university in which questions and answers are spoken rather than written

orange /’ɔrɪndʒ, ’ɔr- n/ 1 [C] a round fruit that has sweet juice and thick skin which you do not eat: orange juice → see picture on page 414 2 [U] the color of an orange [Origin: 1500–1500 Old French, Arabic naranj, from Sanskrit narangi “orange tree”] —orange adj.

orangutan /’ɔræŋɡu̯tæn, also ’ɔræŋ-gu̯tæn/ n. [C] a large ape that has long arms and long orange-brown hair [Origin: 1600–1700 Malay orang hutan “man of the forest”] → see picture at ape

oration /’ɔrəʃən, ɔr- n/ n. [C] a formal public speech

oratorio /’ɔrətɔrɪ, ’ɔr- n/ n. [C] (formal) someone who makes speeches and is good at persuading people

ornament /’ɔrnəmənt/ n. [U] the skill of making public speeches

orbit /’ɔrbɪt/ n. [C] PHYSICS the path traveled by an object that is moving around a larger object: the Moon’s orbit around the Earth [Origin: 1500–1600 Latin orbita “wheel-track”] —orbital adj. → see picture at Apollo

orchard /’ɔr̩təfəl/ n. [U] the space below the stage in a theater where the musicians sit → see picture at theater

orchestrate /’ɔrkestrət/ v. [T] to organize an important event or a complicated plan, especially secretly: Was the rebellion orchestrated by the army?

orchid /’ɔrkɪd/ n. [C] a tropical, often brightly colored flower with three petals

ordain /’ɔrdeɪn/ v. [T] to officially make someone a religious leader → ORDINATION: John was ordained a priest.

ordain /’ɔrdɪn/ n. [C] a very bad experience that continues for a long time: She had to go through a terrible ordeal. [Origin: Old English ordel “trial, judgment”]

order1 /’ɔrdr/ n. 1 in order (for sb/sth) to do sth so that something can happen, or so that someone can do something: In order for you to graduate next year, you’ll have to go to summer school. | Plants need light in order to live.

ordnance /’ɔrdnəns/ n. (U) the way that several things are arranged, organized, or put on a list: Are all the slides in order? | The names were written in alphabetical order. | I think these pages are out of order (not correctly arranged). | State the main points in order of importance. | We’ve got to get our finances in order (=organize them).

request /’rɛskɪt/ n. [C] a request for goods from a company or for food in a restaurant, or the goods or food that you ask for: We’ve received more orders for car alarms this year than ever before. | The school’s just placed an order for more books. | May I take your order? (=used to ask what a customer in a restaurant wants?) | Your order will be ready soon.

sustain /’səsten/ v. [T] to keep going: The grass needs to be watered in order to grow.

order2 /’ɔrdər/ n. 1 economic situation at a particular time: the present economic order

animals/plants /’ænɪmlz/ n. [C] one of the groups into which scientists divide animals and plants. An order is larger than a family but smaller than a class. → in short order at short

TREASURY
ordinarily /ˈɔrdərəni/ adv. 1 peaceful or behaving well: Please leave the building in an orderly fashion. 2 arranged or organized in a neat way: an orderly desk

ordinary /ˈɔrdərəri/ adj. 1 average or usual, and not different or special in any way: Art should be part of ordinary life.  It was just an ordinary day.

ordered pair n. [C] MATH two numbers that are used to represent a point on a grid. The first number shows which horizontal line the grid point is on, and the second number shows which vertical line it is on.

orderly /ˈɔrdərli/ adj. 1 I wish she’d stop ordering me around.

ordered list n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a list of names alphabetically.

ORDER An instrument in a cell that has a particular purpose: a leaf, for example, has several structures in a cell that has a particular purpose, similar to the different purposes that organs have in the body. The NUCLEUS is an organelle.

organized /ˈɔrdərizd/ adj. 1 BIOLOGY living, or relating to living things, and containing CARBON in some form. ORGANIC: Organic matter such as leaves, grass, and vegetable peelings can be used as compost. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY: The study of compounds that contain CARBON. Usually, organic chemistry deals with substances that are related to life processes.

orderly /ˈɔrdərli/ adj. 1 to tell someone what to do, in a way that is annoying: I wish she’d stop ordering me around.

ORDAIN v. 1 to ask a company to make or send you something: They’ve ordered a new carpet for the bedroom. 3 to tell someone that she must do something: The judge ordered him to pay $1 million. 4 to arrange something in a particular way: Order the list of names alphabetically.

organ /ˈɔrgən/ n. [C] 1 a part of the body of an animal or plant that has a particular purpose: an organ transplant. 2 a large musical instrument like a piano, with large pipes to make the sound, or an electric instrument that makes similar sounds [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French organe, from Latin, from Greek organon “tool, instrument”].

organism /ˈɔrɡənɪzm/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a living thing: a microscopic organism.

organon /ˈɔrgənən/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a large musical instrument like a piano, with large pipes to make the sound, or an electric instrument that makes similar sounds [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French organe, from Latin, from Greek organon “tool, instrument”].

organic /ˈɔrɡənik/ adj. 1 BIOLOGY living, or relating to living things, and containing CARBON in some form. ORGANIC: Organic matter such as leaves, grass, and vegetable peelings can be used as compost. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY: The study of compounds that contain CARBON. Usually, organic chemistry deals with substances that are related to life processes.

organism /ˈɔrɡənɪzm/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a living thing: a microscopic organism.

organometallic /ˌɔrɡəˈmɛtəlɪk/ adj. having or containing an organometallic compound.

organometallic compound n. an organic compound that contains a metal or transition metal.
organist

organist /ˈɔrganɪst// n. [C] someone who plays the organ

or·ga·ni·za·tion /ˌɔrɡəˈnaɪzaʃən// n. 1 [C] a group, such as a club or business, that has been formed for a particular purpose: student organizations | a non-profit organization

THESAURUS

institution – a large important organization such as a bank or university
institute – an organization that has a particular purpose, such as scientific or educational work
association – an organization for people who do the same kind of work or have the same interests
(political) party – an organization of people with the same political aims
club/society – an organization for people who share an interest
union – an organization formed by workers in order to protect their rights
agency – an organization, especially within a government, that does a specific job

2 [U] the act of planning and arranging things effectively: Anne is responsible for the organization of the reception.
3 [U] the way in which the different parts of a system are arranged and work together; I still need to work on the organization of my essay. —organizational adj.

or·ga·nize /ˈɔrgənaɪz// v. 1 [T] to plan or arrange something: I agreed to help organize the company picnic. | Organize your ideas on paper before you write your essay. 2 [I,T] to form a UNION (an organization that protects workers' rights), or persuade people to join one

or·ga·nized /ˈɔrgənaɪzd// adj. 1 planned or arranged in an effective way: Her presentation was well organized.

THESAURUS

efficient – working well, without wasting time or energy: an energy efficient refrigerator | efficient workers
well-run – organized efficiently: a well-run hotel
businesslike – sensible and practical in the way you do things: a businesslike attitude

2 an organized person is able to plan and arrange things in an effective way: | need to get more organized. 3 an organized activity is arranged for and done by many people: organized religion

organized /ˈɔrganɪzd// adj. illegal activities involving powerful well-organized groups of criminals → MAFIA

or·ga·nizer /ˈɔrgəˌnaɪzər// n. [C] someone who organizes an event or group of people: The organizers had expected about 50,000 people to attend the event.

or·gas·m /ˈɔrgəzm// n. [C,U] the moment when you have the greatest sexual pleasure during sex

org·gy /ˈɔrgzi// n. (plural orgies) [C] a wild party with a lot of sexual activity

or·ient /ˈɔrɪənt// n. the Orient (old-fashioned) the eastern part of the world, especially China and Japan
or·ient /ˈɔrɪənt// v. [T] 1 to make someone familiar with a place or situation: It takes a while to orient yourself in a new city. | There are several organizations which exist to help orient new students. 2 to find your position using a map or a COMPASS [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin, present participle of oriri “to rise”]

or·ien·tal /ˌɔrɪəntəl// adj. 1 relating to the eastern part of the world, especially China or Japan (old-fashioned) a word for someone from Asia, now considered offensive → ASIAN
or·ien·ta·tion /ˌɔrɪəntəˈteɪʃən// n. 1 [C,U] the beliefs, aims, or interests that a person or group chooses to have: their political orientation. 2 [U] training and preparation for a new job or activity: It's orientation week for new students. 3 sexual orientation the fact of being HETEROSEXUAL or HOMOSEXUAL: Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation is still far too widespread. 4 [C] the direction in which something faces: This chapter deals with the orientation of the Earth's magnetic field.

or·i·gen /ˈɔrɪdʒən// n. 1 when, where, or how something began: a word of Latin origin | The theory explains the origins of the universe.

THESAURUS

source – the thing, place, or person that you get something from: Tourism is the country's main source of income. | a source of energy
root – the most important reason or cause of something, especially a problem or something bad: The root of the problem is money
etymology – the origin of a word, or the study of the origins of words in general: What is the etymology of the word ‘sugar’?

birthplace – the place where someone, especially someone famous, was born: We visited Martin Luther King's birthplace in Atlanta

2 the country, race, or social class from which someone comes: Nine percent of the city's population is of Hispanic origin. [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 French origine, from Latin origo, from oriri “to rise”]

or·ig·i·nal /ˈɔrɪdʒənəl// adj. [only before noun] first or earliest: Our original plan was to go to Florida. | The original version of the song is much better.

THESAURUS

new, recent, modern, fresh, latest → NEW

2 completely new and different: Steve comes up...
with a lot of original ideas. | Her writing is truly original. 3 [only before noun] not copied, or not based on something else: an original screenplay

original adj n. [C] a painting, document, etc. that is not a copy: I'll keep a copy of the lease and you can have the original.

-origin al-ty /ə'trɪdʒəl-əl-ti/ n. [U] the quality of being completely new and different: Marie's work shows a lot of originality.

-orig-inal-ly /ə'trɪdʒəl-aɪl/ adv. in the beginning: I'm originally from Texas. | Originally, we hoped to be finished by June.

-origin ate /ə'trɪdʒətɪ/ v. [I] (formal) to start to develop in a particular place or from a particular situation: The custom of having a Christmas tree originated in Germany.

-origin al-ly /ə'trɪdʒəl-aɪl/ adv. (informal) behaving in an unreasonable and angry way

-origin at o-logy /ə'trɪdʒətəl-ər-ja-jeɪ/ n. [U] the scientific study of birds [Origin: 1600—1700 Modern Latin ornithologia, from Greek ornithos "bird"] —ornithologist n. [C]

-orphan /ər'fæn/ n. [C] a child whose parents are dead

-orphan age /ər'fænʒ/ n. [C] a place where orphans live

-or-tho-don-tist /ər'θədən-tɪst/ n. [C] a dentist who makes teeth straight when they have not been growing correctly [Origin: 1900—2000 ortho- (from Greek orthos "straight, correct") + Greek odous "tooth"] —orthodontics n. [U] —orthodontic adj.

-or-tho-dox /ər'θədɒks/ adj 1 officially accepted, or considered to be normal by most people: orthodox methods of treating disease

-or-tho-doxy /ər'θədəksi/ n. [C] a teaching or principle that is held to be true and correct: religious, devout, pious, god-fearing, practicing

-orth o-doxy /ər'thɒdəski/ n. [C] 1 the Orthodox Church one of the Christian churches in eastern Europe and parts of Asia

-or-tho-pan-dic draw-ing /ər'thɒpændɪk ˈdrɔɪnɪŋ/ n. | also or-thogonal pro-jection /ər'thəgənl proˈdʒekʃən/ n. [C] MATH a drawing that shows what a three-dimensional object looks like when you look at it directly from different directions (usually the top, the front, and one side), or a drawing that shows a collection of views of the different sides

-or-tho-rha phy /ərθəˈreɪfɪli/ n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the system for spelling words in a language, or the way in which a word is spelled

-or-tho-pan-dy /ərθəˈpændɪ/ n. [C] a place where orphans live

-orphan age /ər'fænʒ/ n. [C] a place where orphans live
Ostrich

very hostile way toward someone, and do not allow him/her to be part of a group: He was ostracized by the other students. [Orig.: 1800—1900 Greek ostrakizein "to send away by voting with broken pieces of pot," from ostrakon "broken piece of pot"]

Ostrich /'astrI/ n. [C] a very large African bird with long legs, that runs very quickly but cannot fly.

Other /'Aðə/ adj. 1 used in order to mean one or more of the rest of a group of people or things, when you have already mentioned one person or thing: I could do it, but none of the other boys in the class could. | Here's one sock, but where's the other one? 2 used in order to mean someone or something that is different from, or exists in addition to, the person or thing you have already mentioned: He shares an apartment with [already mentioned:] someone or thing:

Otherwise /'Aðə/ adv. 1 used to say that someone should do something: We ought to give Jane a call. | You ought to be ashamed of yourself. 2 used in order to say that you expect something to happen or be true: The weather ought to be nice there in October.

Ounce /'Auns/ n. [C] 1 (written abbreviation oz) a unit for measuring weight, equal to 1/16 of a pound or 28.35 grams. 2 an ounce of truth/sense etc. a small amount of a particular quality: Don't you have even an ounce of sense?

Our /Aur/ adj. or pron. belonging or relating to the person who is speaking and one or more other people: We don't have curtains on our windows. | Our daughter is in college.

Ourselves /Aurselfz, Ar-ə/ pron. the thing or things belonging or relating to the person who is speaking and one or more other people: "Whose car is that?" | "It's ours." | They have their tickets, but ours haven't come yet.

Other /'Aðə/ pron. 1 one or more people or things that form the rest that you are talking about: We ate one pizza and froze the others. | It looks like all the others have left. | Some MP3 players are better than others. 2 someone/something etc. or other used when you cannot be certain or definite about what you are saying: We'll get the money somehow or other.

Otherwise /'Aðə/ adv. 1 a word meaning "if not," used when there will be a bad result if something does not happen: You'd better go now, otherwise you'll be late.

Outside /'Auts/ adv. 1 away from the inside of a place or container (ANT in: Close the door on your way out. | The keys must have fallen out of my pocket. 2 away from the place where you usually are, such as home or work (ANT in: Did anyone call while I was out? | He asked me out for dinner tonight (=invited me to dinner). | We eat out (=eat in a restaurant) all the time.

Ought to /'A不可思议ʊt/ strong 'stʌt/ modal verb 1 used to say that someone should do something: We ought to give Jane a call. | You ought to be ashamed of yourself. 2 used in order to say that you expect something to happen or be true: The weather ought to be nice there in October.
Democrats out! 8 He may face prosecution when he is out of office. 8 used in order to say that something has appeared: It looks like the sun is finally going to come out. 9 out loud done in a way so that people can hear your voice: parents reading out loud to their kids. 10 available to be bought: Morrison has a new book out this month. 11 (spoken) not possible: “Where should we go?” “Well, skiing’s out because it costs too much.” 12 be out for sth/be out to do sth (informal) to intend to do or get something: Don’t listen to Danny – he’s just out to get attention. 13 (informal) a) asleep: Billy was out like a light by 6:00. b) not conscious: You must have hit him pretty hard – he’s out cold. 14 a player in a game who is out is no longer allowed to play, or has lost one of his/her chances to get a point. 15 clothes or styles that are out are no longer fashionable 16 someone who is out has told people that s/he is homosexual 17 if the tide is out, the ocean is at its lowest level

**out** prep. 1 from inside something, or through something: He was looking out the window at the beach. 2 out of a) from a particular place or time: I got a Coke out of the refrigerator. A nail was sticking out of the wall. b) from a larger group of the same kind: Three out of four dentists recommend the toothpaste. c) out of all the kids in her class. c) having none of something that you had before: We’re almost out of gas. d) used in order to show what something is made from: a box made out of wood 3 out of it (informal) not able to think clearly because you are very tired, drunk, etc.: I’m really out of it today. 4 out of the way finished: Good. Now that’s out of the way, we can start working.

**out** n. 1 [C] an act of making a player in baseball lose the chance to get a run. 2 an out (informal) an excuse for not doing something: I’m busy Sunday, so that gives me an out.

**out-age** /'autærɪdʒ/ n. [C] a period of time when a service, especially the electricity supply, is not provided: a power outage

**out-and-out** adj. [only before noun] having all the qualities of a particular type of person or thing: (not) complete: an out-and-out lie

**out-back** /'autə'baʊk/ n. the outback the Australian countryside far away from cities, where few people live

**out-bid** /'autə'baid/ v. (past tense and past participle outbidding) [T] to offer more money than someone else for something that you want to buy

**out-bound** /'autə'baʊnd/ adj. moving away from you or away from a city, country, etc.: outbound flights

**out-break** /'autə'breɪk/ n. [C] the start or sudden appearance of something bad such as a war or disease: an outbreak of malaria

**out-burst** /'autə'bɜːst/ n. [C] a sudden powerful expression of strong emotion: an angry outburst

**out-cast** /'autə'kæst/ n. [C] someone who is not accepted by other people: a social outcast

**out-class** /'autə'klɑːs/ v. [T] to be much better than someone or something else

**out-come** /'autə'kʌm/ n. [singular] the final result of a meeting, process, etc.: We were eager to know what the outcome of the experiment would be. 1 Several factors influenced the outcome of the war.

**out-cry** /'autə'kraɪ/ n. [singular, U] an angry protest by a lot of people: There was a public outcry against the war.

**out-date** /'autə'deɪt/ v. (past tense and past participle outdated) [T] to become no longer useful or modern: The textbooks were outdated and needed to be replaced.

**out-door** /'autə'dɔːr/ adj. [only before noun] happening, existing, or used outside and not in a building (ANY) indoor: outdoor activities | an outdoor swimming pool

**out-doors** /'autə'dɔːz/ adv. outside, not inside a building (ANY) indoors: I prefer working outdoors.

**out-door-sy** /'autə'dɔːri/ adj. (informal) someone who is outdoorsy enjoys outdoor activities, such as hiking and camping

**out-er** /'autər/ adj. [only before noun] 1 on the outside of something (ANY) inner: Peel off the outer leaves of lettuce. 2 far from the middle of something (ANY) inner: the outer suburbs

**out-er-most** /'autərˌmɔːst/ adj. [only before noun] farthest from the middle (ANY) innermost: the outermost planets

**out-er-space** /'autərˌspēs/ n. [U] the space outside the Earth’s air, where the stars and planets are

**out-field** /'autəfɪld/ n. [singular] the part of a baseball field that is farthest from the player who is batting (BATT) —outfielder n. [C]

**out-fit** /'autəfɪt/ n. [C] 1 a set of clothes worn together: She bought a new outfit for the party. 2 (informal) a group of people who work
Thesaurus: sociable, extroverted, gregarious → SOCIABLE

1 the outgoing president/CEO etc. someone who is finishing a job as president, etc. [only before noun] going out from or leaving a place

outgrowing /'aUt§'groU/ n. [C] a natural result of something: Crime is often an outgrowth of poverty.

out-house /'aUÔIÎhaus/ n. [C] a small building over a hole in the ground, that is used as a toilet

outing /'aUÔIÎt/ n. [C] a short enjoyable trip for a group of people: a Sunday outing to the park

outlandish /'aUt§laUdIs/ adj. strange and unusual: outlandish clothes

outlaw /'aUt§'law/ v. [T] to continue to exist or do something longer than someone else: The whole point of the game is to outlaw your opponent.

outlawed /'aUt§'lawd/ v. [T] to say officially that something is illegal: The agreement outlawed chemical weapons.

outlawed /'aUt§'lawd/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) a criminal who is hiding from the police

outlay /'aUt§'leE/ n. (plural outlays) [CU] an amount of money that is spent for a particular purpose: There will be an initial outlay of $2,500 for tools and equipment.

outlet /'aUt§'let, '-let/ n. [C] 1 a place on a wall where you can connect electrical equipment to the electricity supply 2 a store that sells things for less than the usual price: an outlet mall 3 a way of expressing or getting rid of strong feelings: I use judo as an outlet for stress 4 a way out through which something such as a liquid or gas can flow

outlining /'aUt§'laUIn/ n. [C] the main ideas or facts about something, without all the details: Here is an outline of the company’s plan. 2 [C] a plan for a piece of writing in which each new idea is separately written down: The teacher wants an outline of our essays by Friday. 3 [C-U] a line around the edge of something that shows its shape

outpoured /'aUt§'pûr/ v. [T] 1 to describe the main ideas or facts about something, but not all the details: The president outlined his peace plan for the Middle East. 2 to draw or put a line around the edge of something to show its shape: We could see the huge ferris wheel outlined in colored lights.

out-patient /'aUt§'paIEnt/ n. [C] someone who goes to the hospital for treatment, but does not stay there → INPATIENT

out-performed /'aUt§'peIPorm/ v. [T] to do something better than other things or people

out-place-ment /'aUt§'pleIsm@nt/ n. [U] a service that a company provides to help its workers find other jobs when it cannot continue to employ them

out-pour-ing /'aUt§'pûrIn/ n. [C] a large amount of something that is produced suddenly, such as strong emotions, ideas, or help: an outpouring of grief

out-pu-t /'aUt§'pût/ n. [C-U] ECONOMICS the amount of work, goods, etc. produced by someone or something (syn. production): Economic output is down 10% this year. In the manufacturing sector, smaller firms account for a quarter of the total
outset /ˈaʊt- / n. [C,U] a feeling of great anger or shock, or something that causes this: a deep sense of moral outrage | The prices they charge are an outrage!

outrage /ˈaʊtrɪdʒ/ n. [C] someone who does not belong to a particular group, organization, etc.: Corran is a Washington outsider who has never been in office before.

outside /ˈaʊt-saɪd/ n. [plural] the parts of a city or town that are farthest from the center: He lived on the outskirts of town.

outrageous /ˈaʊtrədʒəs/ adj. very shocking or unreasonable; outrageously lies —outrageously adv.

outrage /ˈaʊtrɪdʒ/ n. [C] the practice of trying to help people with particular problems, especially through an organization: the church's community outreach program.

outright /ˈaʊtrɪt/ adj. [only before noun] 1 complete and total: an outright refusal 2 clear and direct: an outright lie

outright /ˈaʊtrɪt/ adv. 1 clearly and directly: Nadine laughed outright at the suggestion. 2 buy/own sth outright to own something such as a house completely because you have paid the full price with your own money.

outrun /ˈaʊtrʌn/ v. (past tense outran l-ˈraʊn, past participle outrun, present participle outrunning) [T] 1 to run faster or farther than someone 2 to develop more quickly than something else: The company's spending was outrunning its income.

outset /ˈaʊtset/ n. at/from the outset at or from the beginning of an event or process: The rules were agreed at the outset of the game.

outshine /ˈaʊtʃaɪn/ v. (past tense and past participle outshone l-ˈʃaʊn) [T] to be much better at something than someone else.

outside /ˈaʊtsaɪd/ adj. prep also outside of 1 not inside a building or room, but near it (sit inside): Mom, can I go outside and play? | He left an envelope outside my door. 2 beyond the limits of a city, country, etc.: We live just outside Pittsburgh. 3 beyond the limits of a situation, activity, etc.: Teachers can't control what students do outside school. | I'm afraid that subject is outside the scope of this discussion.

outside /ˈaʊtsaɪd/ adj. [only before noun] 1 not inside a building: We turned off the outside lights. 2 involving people who do not belong to the same group or organization as you: We may need some outside help. 3 the outside world the rest of the world: Since the attack, the city has been cut off from the outside world. 4 outside interests things that you do or are interested in that are not related to your work.

outside /ˈaʊtsaɪd/ n. 1 the outside the outer part or surface of something (sit inside): They painted the outside of the building pink. | From the outside, the house looked very nice. 2 on the outside used in order to describe the way someone or something appears to be: Their marriage seemed so perfect on the outside.

outsid-er /ˈaʊtsaɪdər/ n. [C] someone who does not belong to a particular group, organization, etc.: Corran is a Washington outsider who has never been in office before.

outs-ists /ˈaʊtsɪsts/ n. [plural] the parts of a city or town that are farthest from the center: He lived on the outskirts of town.

outlast /ˈaʊtlɑːst/ v. [T] to gain an advantage over someone using tricks or your intelligence.

outsourc-ing /ˈaʊtsɔːrɪŋ/ n. [U] Economics the practice of using workers from outside a company, or of buying supplies, parts, etc. from another company instead of producing them yourself.

outspe-aker /ˈaʊtspleɪkə/ n. expressing your opinions honestly and directly, even if they shock or offend other people: an outspoken critic of the program —outspeaking adj.

outspect-ing /ˈaʊtspektɪŋ/ v. [T] to be very happy.

outward /ˈaʊt(wɜːrd)/ adj. 1 relating to how people, things, etc. seem to be rather than how they are (sit inward): Amy answered with a look of outward calm. 2 going away from a place, or toward the outside: The outward flight was bumpy.

outwardly /ˈaʊt(wɜːrdli)/ adv. according to how people, things, etc. seem to be rather than how they are (sit inwardly): Outwardly, he seems to be very happy.

outweigh /ˈaʊtwɛɪn/ v. [T] to be more important or valuable than something else: The advantages far outweigh the disadvantages.

outwit /ˈaʊtwɪt/ v. (past tense and past participle outwitted, present participle outwitting) [T] out-smart

oval /ˈoʊvəl/ n. the plural of ovum

O-val /ˈoʊvəl/ n. [C] a shape that is like a circle, but longer than it is wide —see picture at shape

oval /ˈoʊvəl/ adj.
Oval Office

**THESSAURUS** shape, square, circle, semicircle, triangle, rectangle, cylinder → SHAPE

Oval Office n. the Oval Office the office of the U.S. President, in the White House in Washington, D.C.

over /'oʊvər/ prep. 1 above or higher than something, without touching it (NOT under). I leaned over the desk. | The sign over the door said "No Exit." | The bull went way over (as long way above) my head. 2 moving across the top of something, or from one side of it to the other. We walked over the hill. | One of the men jumped over the counter and grabbed the money. 3 on something or someone so that he, she, or it is covered. I put the blanket over the baby. 4 more than a particular amount, number, or age: Mike makes over $100,000 a year. | The game is designed for children over seven years old. 5 during: Where did you go over summer vacation? 6 down from the edge of something: Hang the towel over the back of the chair. 7 be/get over sth to feel better after being sick or upset: He’s mad, but he’ll get over it. 8 about or concerning something: They had an argument over who would take the car. 9 using the telephone or a radio: The salesman explained it to me over the phone. → all over at all2

over /'oʊvər/ adj. 1 finished: The game's over – Dallas won.

over3 adj. 1 finished: The game’s over – Dallas won.

over4 adj. 1 [past tense overcame /'əʊvrəm/; past participle overcome] to succeed in controlling a feeling or problem: She managed to overcome her fear of flying. 2 [T] to make someone very emotional, sick, or weak: She was overcome with grief. 3 [T] to fight and win against someone or something: Union troops finally overcame rebel forces in the south.

over5 adj. 1 including everything: The overall cost of the trip is $500. | The overall level of unemployment is approximately 12% of the population.

over6 adv. 1 generally: Overall, the situation looks good. | Overall, females performed better than males in tests. 2 including everything: Inflation is growing at 3% a year overall. | Although there are now women in positions of power, their numbers overall are still few.

over7 adj. 1 [singular] heavy cotton pants with a piece that covers your chest, held up by two bands that go over your shoulders → see picture at CLOTHES

over8 adj. 1 (disapproving) always trying to control other people without considering their feelings or needs /st/ domineering

over9 adj. 1 [informal, with the] covering or doing too much: Some of the managers are overburdened with work. | the overburdened court system

over10 adj. 1 dark because of clouds: a gray overcast sky

over11 adj. 1 (past tense overcame /'əʊvrəm/; past participle overcome) to succeed in controlling a feeling or problem: I’m trying to overcome my fear of flying. 2 [T] to make someone very emotional, sick, or weak: She was overcome with grief. | Charles was overcome with anger.

over12 adj. 1 [past tense overcame /'əʊvrəm/; past participle overcome] to succeed in controlling a feeling or problem: I’m trying to overcome my fear of flying. 2 [T] to make someone very emotional, sick, or weak: She was overcome with grief. | Charles was overcome with anger.

over13 adj. 1 [plural ovaries] (正式) the part of a female that produces eggs

over14 adj. 1 [plural ovaries] (正式) if people give someone an ovation, they clap their hands to show approval: The performance received a standing ovation (=people stood up and clapped their hands).

over15 adj. 1 [formal] relating to the ovaries: ovarian cancer

over16 adj. 1 [formal] relating to the ovaries: ovarian cancer
overdo
overcrowd
overdose
overflow
overextend
overdone
overdue
overestimate
overeaten
overdrawn
overdone
overdraw
overdue
overdrawn
overdraw
overdue

overload
overgrown
overhand
overhang
overheat
overland
overlap
overlook
overjoyed
overkill
overload
overlook

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overcompensates [v] [U] to try to correct a weakness or mistake by doing too much of the opposite thing: She overcompensates for her shyness by talking too much.

overcompensation [n] [U]

overcrowded [adj] filled with too many people or things: an overcrowded bus

overdo [v] (past tense overdid, past participle overdone) [U] to do or use too much of something: When exercising, you have to be careful not to overdo it.

overdone [adj] cooked too much:

overdrawn [adj] having spent more money than you have in the bank, so you owe the bank money: If you are overdrawn, there’s a $50 fee to pay.

overdue [adj] 1 not done or happening when expected 2 overdue: an overdue library book

overestimate [v] to think that someone or something is larger, more expensive, or more important than he, she, or it really is: Rosa had overestimated the strength of her opponent. The importance of education cannot be overestimated (it is very important).

overestimate [n] [C]: The figure of 30% is clearly an overestimate.

overextend [v] [T] to try to do too much or use too much of something, causing problems: Even with extra people working, they’re overextending themselves.

overextended [adj]

overflow [v] [T] 1 if a liquid or river overflows, it goes over the edges of the container or place where it is: The sink was overflowing with water. 2 if people overflow a place, or if a place overflows with people, there are too many people to fit into it

overflow [n] [C,U] the people, water, etc. that cannot be contained in a place because it is already full: The overflow of people from the concert was standing outside in the street.

overload [v] [T] 1 to load something with too many things or people: Don’t overload the washing machine with clothes. 2 to give someone too much work to do 3 to damage an electrical system by causing too much electricity to flow through it

overlook [v] [T] 1 to not notice something, or to not realize how important it is: It’s...
easy to overlook mistakes when reading your own writing. 2 to forgive someone’s mistake, bad behavior, etc.: I can’t overlook his drinking any longer. 3 to have a view of something from above: Our room overlooked the beach.

**over-** 
- **overrun** /əˈvɜːrən/ v (past tense overrun /əˈrun/; past participle overrun /əˈraʊn/) [T] to spread over a place quickly and in great numbers: During the summer the town is overrun with tourists.
- **over-seas** /əˈvɜːrsɪs/ adj, adv. to or in a foreign country that is across the ocean > OVERSEAS: overseas travel. Apparel retailers in the U.S. buy roughly half their merchandise overseas each year.
- **over-see** /əˈvɜːrˌsi/ v (past tense oversaw /əˈswɔː/; past participle overseen /əˈsʊn/) [T] to watch a group of workers to be sure that a piece of work is done correctly > SUPERVISE: Bentley is overseeing the project. > OVERSEE: oversaw /əˈsʊr/ n [C]
- **over-shad-ow** /əˈvɜːrˌʃədəʊ/ v [T] to make someone seem less important: His work has been overshadowed by that of newer writers.
- **over-look** /əˈvɜːrləʊk/ v. past tense and past participle overlooked /əˈvɜːrlʊkt/ [T] to defeat someone because you are stronger
- **overnight** /əˈvɜːr나ɪt/ adv. for or during the night: She’s staying overnight at a friend’s house. 2 (informal) suddenly: You can’t expect to lose the weight overnight.
- **over-rid-en** /əˈvɜːrɪdən/ v. past tense and past participle overriden /əˈvɜːrɪdən/ [T] to defeat someone because you are stronger
- **over-stated** /əˈvɜːrstɛttɪd/ v (disapproving) to make a problem or situation seem more simple than it really is, by ignoring important facts > OVERSTATE: overestimated, overestimated (oversimpified, oversimplifies) [T] (disapproving) to make a problem or situation seem more simple than it really is, by ignoring important facts
- **over-see** /əˈvɜːrˌsi/ v. past tense and past participle overseen /əˈsʊn/ [T] to watch a group of workers to be sure that a piece of work is done correctly
- **over-sight** /əˈvɜːrˌsɪt/ n. function > OVERSIGHT FUNCTION: politics an official check by a special government committee of the decisions made by the executive branch of the U.S. government to make sure that the government acted legally and correctly
- **over-simp-lify** /əˈvɜːrsɪmpləfai/ v (over-simplified, oversimplified) [T] (disapproving) to make a problem or situation seem more simple than it really is, by ignoring important facts
- **over-see** /əˈvɜːrˌsi/ v. past tense and past participle overspent /əˈspent/ [T] to spend more money than you can afford
- **over-state** /əˈvɜːrstɛtɪ/ v [T] to talk about something in a way that makes it seem more important, serious, etc. than it really is > EXAGGERATE: OVERSTATE: a child’s need for a routine cannot be overstated (it is very important).
- **over-step** /əˈvɜːrstɛp/ v (overstepped, overstepping) [T] to go beyond an acceptable limit: Wilson has clearly overstepped his authority.
- **over-take** /əˈvɜːrtək/ v (past tense overtook /əˈtɔk/; past participle overtaken /əˈtɛrkən/) [T] 1 to have a sudden strong effect on someone: He was overtaken by exhaustion. 2 to develop or increase more quickly than someone or something else: DVDs rapidly overtook video.
over-the-counter adj. over-the-counter medicines can be bought without a prescription (=written order) from a doctor

overthrow /ˈouvərθɔːr/ v. (past tense overthrow /ˈouvərθɔːr/, past participle overthrown /ˈouvərθɔːn/) [T] to remove a leader or government from power by force: Rebel forces have made an attempt to overthrow the government. —overthrow /ˈouvərθɔːr/ n. [U]

over-time /ˈouvərtaim/ n. [U] time that you work on your job in addition to your usual working hours: Tom’s been working/doing a lot of overtime lately.

overlook /ˈouvərləʊk/ v. the past tense of overlook

overture /ˈouvərtoʊr/ n. 1 a piece of music written as an introduction to a longer musical piece, especially an opera: 2 [usually plural] an attempt to be friendly with a person, group, or country: They began making overtures to the Japanese government.

overturn /ˈouvərturn/ v. 1 [I,T] if something overturns, or you overturn it, it turns upside down or falls over on its side: an overturned car 2 overturn a ruling/verdict/law etc. to change a decision made by a court so that it becomes the opposite of what it was before

overview /ˈouvərvju/ n. [C] a short description of a subject or situation, that gives the main ideas without explaining all the details: The article gave an overview of developments in the Middle East.

overweight /ˈouvərwɛɪtʃ/ adj. too heavy or too fat: He was 10/20 etc. pounds overweight.

overwhelm /ˈouvərwelm/ v. 1 [I] if work, a problem, etc. overpowers someone, it is too much or too difficult to deal with: Maia is a sensitive child who is overwhelmed by the demands of school. 2 if a feeling overwhelms someone, s/he feels it very strongly: I was overwhelmed by/with grief. —overwhelmed adj.

overwhelming adj. 1 affecting someone very strongly: an overwhelming sense of guilt 2 extremely large or great: an overwhelming number/majority of voters —overwhelmingly adv.

overworked /ˈouvərwɜːkt/ adj. working too much and for too long: an overworked teacher —overwork /ˈouvərwɜːk/ n. [U]

ovule /ˈəʊvjuːl/ n. [C] biology a very small structure in plants that develops into a seed after the plant has been fertilized

ovum /ˈəʊvʊm/ n. (plural ova /ˈəʊvəʊ/) [C] biology an egg, especially one that develops inside a woman’s or a female animal’s body

ow /əʊ/ interjection said in order to show that something hurts you: Ow! That hurt!

owe /əʊv/ v. [T] 1 to need to pay someone because s/he has allowed you to borrow money: Bob owes me $20. 2 how much do you still owe on your college loans?

owing to prep. (formal) because of: Greely was unable to accept the job, owing to a serious illness.

owl /əʊlv/ n. [C] a bird that hunts at night and has large eyes and a loud call: see picture at nocturnal

own1 /əʊn/ determiner, pron. 1 belonging to or done by a particular person and no one else: his own car 2 (all) on your own a) alone: Many older people still live on their own. b) without help: It’s a decision you have to make on your own.

own2 v. [T] to legally have something because you bought it or have been given it: possess: The city owns the buildings.

ox /əks/ n. (plural oxen /ˈəksn/) [C] a male cow that has had part of its sex organs removed

ox-i-da-tion /ˌɔksəˈdeɪʃən/ n. [U] chemistry the process in which a chemical combines with oxygen, losing one or more electrons
oxide /ˈɔksaɪd/ n. [C,U] CHEMISTRY a substance that is produced when a substance is combined with oxygen

ox·i·dize /ˈɒksɪdɪz/ v. [T] CHEMISTRY to combine with oxygen, or to make something combine with oxygen, especially in a way that causes RUST CHEMISTRY to lose ELECTRONS or make another chemical compound lose electrons

ox·y·gen /ˈɒksɪdʒən/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol O) a gas in the air that has no color, smell, or taste, and that all plants and animals need in order to live [Origin: 1700—1800 French oxygène, from Greek οξύς “sharp, acid” + French -gène “forming;” because it was believed that oxygen forms part of all acids]

ox·y·mo·ron /ˌɔksɪˈmɔrən/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a combination of words that seem to mean the opposite of each other, such as “new classics”

oys·ter /ˈoʊstər/ n. [C] U.S. a small sea animal that has a shell and can produce a jewel called a PEARL, or the meat of this animal = see picture at SHELLFISH

o·zone /ˈoʊzuən/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY a poisonous blue gas that is a type of oxygen

o·zone·layer n. [singular] EARTH SCIENCES a layer of ozone above the Earth that prevents harmful RADIATION from the Sun from reaching the Earth’s surface

pace /peis/ n. 1 [singular] the speed or rate at which something happens or is done: We started walking uphill at a steady/slow/rapid/fast etc.

pace. | Students are encouraged to work at their own pace.

pace of life – the amount of activity in people’s lives and how busy they are
pace of change/reform/growth – how quickly change, reform, or growth happens
at your own pace – at a pace that is comfortable for you
at a rapid/slow/steady etc. pace
at a snail’s pace – very slowly
keep up the pace – continue to do something or happen as quickly as before
keep pace with sth – do something at the same speed or rate as something else

2 keep pace (with sb/sth) to move or change as fast as something or someone else

pace² v. [T] 1 to walk first in one direction and then in another, again and again, when you are waiting or worried about something: Darren paced back and forth in the waiting room. 2 pace yourself to do something at a steady speed so you do not get tired too quickly

pace·mak·er /ˈpeɪsˌmɛrkər/ n. [C] a very small machine that is attached to someone’s heart to help it beat regularly

Pa·cif·ic /ˈpeɪsɪfɪk/ n. [U] (spoken) a short form of Pacific Time, the TIME ZONE in the western part of the U.S.

Pa·cif·ic adj. (literary) peaceful, loving peace, or helping peace to happen: a pacific settlement to the argument

Pa·cific·ocean n. the Pacific Ocean, the Pacific the large ocean between Asia and Australia in the west, and North and South America in the east

Pa·cific·Rim n. the Pacific Rim the land and islands that are around the edges of the Pacific Ocean, especially in Asia

pac·i·fi·er /ˈpæsəˌfɪər/ n. [C] a plastic or rubber object that a baby sucks on so that she does not cry

pac·i·fi·sm /ˈpæsəˌfɪzəm/ n. [U] the belief that all wars and forms of violence are wrong — pacifist n. [C]

pac·i·fy /ˈpæsəˌfai/ v. (pacified, pacifies) [T] to make someone calm and quiet after s/he has been angry or upset, or to make a group or area peaceful: “You’re right,” Rita said, in order to pacify him.

pack /pak/ v. 1 [T] also pack up to put things into boxes, SUITCASES, bags, etc. in order to take or store them somewhere: The Olsons packed their bags/suitcases. | I still need to pack tonight. | They packed up and moved back to Tucson. | eggs packed in cartons 2 [T] if a crowd of people packs a place, there are so many of them that the place is too full: 50,000 fans packed the stadium. 3 [T] to cover, fill, or surround something closely with material to protect it: Pack some newspaper around the bottles. 4 [T] to press soil, snow, etc.
down firmly: Pack the soil firmly around the roots.

pack sb/sth in phr. v. (informal) to fit a lot of people, information, ideas, etc. into a limited space: Any movie starring Brad Pitt always packs in the fans. 2 pack it in (informal) to stop doing something: Mike was ready to pack it in for the night.

pack sb/sth off phr. v. (informal) to send someone or something away quickly, especially in order to get rid of him/her: Our folks packed us off to camp every summer.

pack up phr. v. to take things away: The theater was packed.

packaging n. 1 a large area of ice floating in the ocean, formed by smaller pieces of fans.

2 people, information, ideas, etc. into a limited space: Mike was ready to pack it in for the night.

package n. 1 a group of things that are sold or offered together: Meat is packaged in boxes and wrapped in paper, especially for expense accounts.

2 a group of people: A pack of reporters was yelling questions. 4 several things wrapped or tied together to make them easy to sell, carry, or send: a pack of three T-shirts | a six-pack of beer

pack-aging /'pækɪŋ/ n. 1 something packed into a box and wrapped in paper, especially for mailing 2 the box, bag, etc. that food is put into in order to be sold: Nutrition information is listed on the side of the package. 3 a set of related things or services that are sold or offered together: a new software package | a financial aid package for students

package v. [T] 1 to put something in a special package, ready to be sold or sent: Meat is packaged and dated in this area here. 2 to try to make an idea, person, etc. seem interesting or attractive so that people will like it or buy it: The company is packaging the band to appeal to teenage girls.

pack-aging /'pækɪŋ/ n. [U] the container or material that a product is sold in: cardboard packaging

packed adj. extremely full of people or things: The theater was packed. | The forest is tightly/densely/closely packed with pine trees.

packed with pine trees.

2 if you are packed, you have put everything you need into boxes or SUITCASES before going on a trip

pack-er /'pækər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to pack things that are to be moved or sold

pack-et /'pækɪt/ n. [C] 1 a small envelope containing something: a packet of sugar 2 a quantity of information that is sent as a single unit from one computer to another on a network or on the Internet

pack ice n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES a large area of ice floating in the ocean, formed by smaller pieces joining together when the ocean is very cold

pack-ing /'pækɪŋ/ n. [U] 1 the act of putting things into boxes, cans, SUITCASES, etc. so that you can send or take them somewhere: I've still got to do my packing. 2 paper, plastic, cloth, etc. used for packing things

pack rat n. [C] (informal) someone who collects and stores things that she does not really need

pact /pækt/ n. [C] a formal or serious agreement between two groups, nations, or people: The U.S. signed a trade pact with Canada. | We made a pact to help each other out. [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 French pacte, from Latin pactum, from pacisci “to agree”]

pad /pæd/ n. 1 a thick piece of soft material, used for protecting or cleaning something, or for making something more comfortable: the helmets and pads of a football player | a heating pad 2 many sheets of paper fastened together, used for writing or drawing: a sketch pad

launch pad

pad v. (padded, padding) 1 [I] to walk softly and quietly: The cat padded across the floor. 2 [T] to fill or cover something with a soft material in order to protect it or make it more comfortable 3 [T] (informal) to add something unnecessary to a document or speech to make it longer, or to a price to make it higher: He was padding his expense accounts.

pad-ded /'pæddɪd/ adj. filled or covered with a soft material: a padded jacket

pad-ding /'pædɪŋ/ n. [U] material that fills or covers something to make it softer or more comfortable

pad-dle /'pædl/ n. [C] 1 a short pole with a wide flat end, used for moving a small boat along | OAR 2 an object used for hitting the ball in PING-PONG, consisting of a round flat top on a short handle

paddle v. [I,T] to move a small boat through water, using a paddle 2 [T] to hit a child with a piece of wood as a punishment

paddle

pad-dy /'pædi/ also rice paddies [plural] n. [C] a field in which rice is grown in water

pad-lock /'pædlək/ n. [C] a lock with a curved bar at the top that you can put on a door, bicycle, etc. —padlock v. [T] see picture at LOCK

pagan adj. one who does not believe in any of the main modern religions of the world [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Late Latin paganus, from Latin, “someone who lives in the country”]

—pagan n. [C]

page /peɪdʒ/ n. 1 one side of a sheet of paper in a book, newspaper, etc., or the sheet of paper itself: Do the exercises on page 10 for homework. | The story was on the front page of every newspaper. | Callie turned the page and continued reading. 2 all the writing and pictures that you can see at one time on a computer screen: a web

PACKET!
These patients suffer from shoulder/chest/back pain. People take medicine to ease/relieve the pain. The feeling you have when you are sad, upset, etc.: The acting in the movie was so bad that it was painful to watch. There is no painless way to learn another language. A terrible, severe, intense, or unbearable pain is very bad. If you have pain in your shoulder/chest/back pain. As soon as I stood up, I felt the pain. Eczema is a skin condition that can leave your skin raw and itchy. A container with a handle, used for carrying liquids or by children when playing on the beach: a pail of water. A colored liquid that you use to put paint on a surface: a coat of paint. A colored sub stance in a small tube or block, used for painting pictures: a set of oil paints. A colored liquid that you put on a surface to make it a particular color: a can of yellow paint. The feeling of unhappiness you have when you are sad, upset, etc.: Children feel a lot of pain when their parents divorce. People can be painfully cruel to each other. It was painfully obvious that she wasn’t well. A color or a layer of paint. A colored medicine that reduces or removes pain. A word for a pain that continues but is not very strong is an ache. To press a special key on a computer that makes the screen show the page after or before the one you are reading.

pag·er /ˈpeɪdʒər/ n. [O] a young person who works in a government office for a short time in order to gain experience. [Origin: (1) 1500—1600 French, Latin pagina] pag·eant /ˈpeɪdʒənt/ n. [C] 1 a competition for young women in which their beauty and other qualities are judged: a beauty pageant 2 a public show or ceremony that usually shows an event in a country's history. pag·eant·ry /ˈpeɪdʒəntri/ n. [U] (formal) impressive ceremonies or events, involving many people wearing special clothes: the pageantry of a royal wedding. pag·er /ˈpeɪdʒər/ n. [C] a beeper.

pa·go·da /ˈpəɡədə/ n. [C] an Asian temple that has several levels, with a decorated roof at each level. [Origin: 1500—1600 Portuguese pagode] paid /peɪd/ v. to press a special key on a computer that makes the screen show the page after or before the one you are reading. pag·eant /ˈpeɪdʒənt/ n. [C] 1 a competition for young women in which their beauty and other qualities are judged: a beauty pageant 2 a public show or ceremony that usually shows an event in history. pag·eant·ry /ˈpeɪdʒəntri/ n. [U] (formal) impressive ceremonies or events, involving many people wearing special clothes: the pageantry of a royal wedding. pag·er /ˈpeɪdʒər/ n. [C] a beeper.

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page down/up phr. v. to press a special key on a computer that makes the screen show the page after or before the one you are reading.

pail /pɛl/ n. [C] 1 a container with a handle, used for carrying liquids or by children when playing on the beach: a pail of water 2 a container used for carrying or holding something: a garbage pail 3 a lunch pail. pain /peɪn/ n. 1 [C,U] the feeling you have when part of your body hurts: Soldiers lay groaning in pain (feeling pain) on the ground. She was given drugs to ease/relieve the pain (= make it hurt less). These patients suffer from shoulder/chest/back pain. As soon as I stood up, I felt the pain. 2 be a pain (in the neck/butt) (spoken) to be very annoying: This pain is a pain to wash. 3 [C,U] the feeling of unhappiness you have when you are sad, upset, etc.: Children feel a lot of pain when their parents divorce.

paint /peɪnt/ n. 1 [U] a colored liquid that you put on a surface to make it a particular color: a can of yellow paint. The kitchen needs a fresh coat of paint (layer of paint). 2 [C,U] a colored substance in a small tube or block, used for painting pictures: a set of oil paints. 3 [U] a colored liquid that you put on a surface to make it a particular color: a can of yellow paint. The kitchen needs a fresh coat of paint (layer of paint). 4 take pains to do sth to make a special effort to do something: I took great pains not to upset them. 5 be at pains to do sth (formal) to be very careful to do something: I, T. to put paint on a surface: How much will it cost to paint the house? The door had been painted.

pains·tak·ing /ˈpeɪnstəkeɪŋ/ adj. very careful and thorough: painstaking research. painting /ˈpeɪntɪŋ/ n. 1 a colored liquid that you put on a surface to make it a particular color: a can of yellow paint. The kitchen needs a fresh coat of paint (layer of paint). 2 [C,U] a colored substance in a small tube or block, used for painting pictures: a set of oil paints. 3 [U] a colored liquid that you put on a surface to make it a particular color: a can of yellow paint. The kitchen needs a fresh coat of paint (layer of paint). 4 take pains to do sth to make a special effort to do something: I took great pains not to upset them. 5 be at pains to do sth (formal) to be very careful to do something: I, T. to put paint on a surface: How much will it cost to paint the house? The door had been painted.

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been painted blue. | the freshly painted (recently painted) walls 2 to make a picture of someone or something using paint. He painted a portrait of Allen's wife. 3 paint a picture/portrait of sth to describe something in a particular way: The report paints a grim picture of family life.

paint-brush /ˈpeɪntˈbrʌʃ/ n. [C] a special brush used for painting pictures or for painting rooms, houses, etc. → see picture at brush

paint-er /ˈpeɪntər/ n. [C] 1 someone who paints pictures; artist: a landscape painter 2 someone whose job is painting houses, rooms, etc.

painting /ˈpeɪntɪŋ/ n. 1 [C] a painted picture: a painting of Thomas Jefferson (=what shows Thomas Jefferson) | a painting by Mondrian (=painted by him)

2 [U] the act or skill of making a picture using paint: Monet's style of painting

3 [U] the act of covering a wall, house, etc. with paint

paint thinner n. [U] a liquid that you add to paint to make it less thick

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paint thinner n. [U] a liquid that you add to paint to make it less thick

pair /per/ n. (plural pairs or pair) [C] 1 something made of two similar parts that are joined together: a pair of scissors | two pairs of jeans | a pair of glasses 2 two things of the same kind that are used together: a pair of earrings | She has 12 pairs of shoes! 3 two people who are standing or doing something together: a pair of dancers | Work in pairs (=in groups of two) on the next exercise. [Origin: 1300—1300 Old French, from Latin paria "equal things"]

pair also pair up v. [I,T] to form or be put into groups of two: We were each paired with a new-comer to help with training.

pair (together) off phr. v. to come together or bring two people together: The guests paired off for the first dance.

pajamas /ˈpeɪdʒəməz, ˈpɛdʒəˌmɛz/ n. plural a pair of loose pants and a loose shirt that you wear in bed [Origin: 1800—1900 Hindi pajama (singular), from Persian pa "leg" + jama "piece of clothing"]

pal /pæl/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) a close friend: a college pal [Origin: 1600—1700 Romany phal, phal "brother, friend," from Sanskrit bhvatr "brother"] → PEN PAL

palace /ˈpeɪlɪs/ n. [C] a large house where a king or queen officially lives: Buckingham Palace in England [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French palais, from Latin palatium, from Palatium the Palatine Hill in Rome where the ruler’s palace was]

palatable /ˈpælətəbl/ adj. (formal) 1 palatable food or drinks have an acceptable taste: a palatable wine 2 an idea, suggestion, etc. that is palatable is acceptable: Can they come up with a plan that is more palatable to local residents?

palate /ˈpeɪlt/ n. [C] 1 BIOLOGY the top inside part of the mouth 2 (usually singular) (formal) someone’s ability to taste things: The flavors must please the palate.

palatial /ˈpælətʃəl/ adj. very large and beautifully decorated: a palatial hotel

pale /pæl/ adj. 1 having a much lighter skin color than usual because you are sick, frightened, etc.: Her father looked pale and nervous. 2 a pale color has more white in it than usual: pale green walls [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin pallidus]

pale v. [I] 1 pale in/by comparison to seem less important, good, etc. when compared to something else: Recent economic problems pale in comparison with those of the 1930s. 2 pale into insignificance to seem much less important when compared to something else: All our troubles paled into insignificance when we heard about the war. 3 (literary) if you pale, your face becomes much whiter than usual because you are sick, frightened, etc.
**Paleolithic**

**Pa-le-o-lith-ic, paleolithic** /pəˈlɪθɪk/ adj.
Earth Sciences relating to the earliest period of the stone age (the period many thousands of years ago when people made stone tools and weapons): the Paleolithic era → *NEOLITHIC*

**pa-le-on-to-log-y** /pəˈlɪənəˌtɒlədʒi/ -log- n. [U] Earth Sciences the study of fossils (=ancient animals and plants that have been preserved in rock) [Origin: 1800—1900 paleo- + Greek ona “living things” + English -ology] → *paleontologist* n. [C]

**Pa-le-o-zo-ic** /pəˈlɪəzθəˌsɪk/ adj.: the Paleozoic period → *CENOZOIC, MESOZOIC, PRECAMBRIAN*

**pal·l·et /ˈpʌlət/ n. [C] 1 a board with a curved edge and a hole for the thumb, on a painter mixes colors. 2 the particular set of colors a painter uses: a bright palette

**pal·i·n·o·drome /ˈpʌlənˌdrəʊm/ n. [C] Eng. Lang. Arts a word or phrase such as “deed” or “level,” which is the same when you read it backward

**pall¹** /ˈpɔl/ n. 1 [C] a low dark cloud of smoke, dust, etc.: a pall of black smoke 2 [singular] something that spoils an event or occasion that should have been happy: The drug scandal cast a pall over (=spoiled the happy feelings at) the Olympics.

**pall² v. [l] (literary) to become less interesting or enjoyable: Gradually, the novelty of city life began to pall.

**pall·bear·er /ˈpɔlˌbɛər/ n. [C] someone who helps to carry a CASKET (=a box with a dead body inside) at a funeral

**pal·let·tine /ˈpʌlitənt/ n. [C] a large flat wooden frame on which heavy goods can be lifted, stored, or moved

**pal·li·ate /ˈpɔlərɪt/ v. [T] (formal) to make a bad situation or illness better, but not make it go away completely → *palliation* /ˈpɔləˈʃɪən/ n. [U] → *palliative* adj.: cancer patients receiving palliative care

**THE THESAURUS**
relieve, ease, lessen, soothe, alleviate → *REDUCE*

**pal·lid /ˈpɔlɪld/ adj. (literary) looking pale and unhealthy: palid skin

**pal·lor /ˈpɔlər/ n. [singular] (literary) a pale unhealthy color of your skin or face

**palm¹** /ˈpaʊm/ n. [C] 1 the inside surface of your hand between the base of your fingers and your wrist: The boy held a penny in the palm of his hand. → see picture at HAND² 2 a palm tree

**palm² v. [T]**

**palm sth. ↔ off** phr. v. to persuade someone to accept or buy something, especially by deceiving him/her

**Palm ‘Sunday** n. the Sunday before Easter in Christian religions

**palm-top /ˈpʌmtɒp/ n. [C] a very small computer that you can hold in your hand

**palm tree** n. [C] a tall tropical tree with large pointed leaves at its top that grows near beaches or in deserts → see picture on page 10

**pal·pa·ble /ˈpʌpəbəl/ adj. (formal) easily and clearly noticed: Rosanne’s disappointment was palpable. → *palpably* adv.

**pal·pi·ta·tions /ˈpʌpɪˌteɪʃənz/ n. [plural] irregular or extremely fast beating of your heart

**pal·try** /ˈpɔltri/ adj. (disapproving) too small to be useful or important: a paltry pay raise

**pan·mer /ˈpæmɜːr/ n. (T) to give someone a lot of care and attention, sometimes in a way that is bad for him/her: a pampered dog

**pan·phi·let /ˈpænfɪlɪt/ n. [C] a very thin book with paper covers, giving information about something

**pan¹** /ˈpæn/ n. [C] 1 a round metal container used for cooking, usually with a handle: a large pan of boiling water | *pots and pans* | *a frying pan* 2 a metal container used for baking food, or the food that this contains: Spoon half the batter into a greased pan. | *a pan of sweet rolls* 3 a container with low sides, used for holding liquids: an oil pan [Origin: Old English *panne*

**pan² v. (panned, panning) 1 [T] (written) to strongly criticize a movie, play, etc. in a newspaper or on television or radio: The critics panned his first play. 2 [T] to move a camera while taking a picture, or follow a moving object with a camera: The camera panned across the crowd. 3 [I] to wash soil in a pan in order to separate gold from it: Men were panning for gold in the stream.

**pan out** phr. v. (informal) to happen or develop in the expected way: I got a few job interviews, but nothing panned out.

**pan·a·ce·a /ˈpænəˌsɪə/ n. [C] usually singular something that people think will make everything better or cure any illness: Money is not a panacea for the problems in our schools, but it can help.

**THE THESAURUS**
solution, answer, cure, remedy → *SOLUTION*

**pa·naché /pəˈnæʃ/ -nché/ n. [U] a way of doing things that is exciting and makes them seem easy: Mr. Seaton danced with real panché.

**pan·cake /ˈpænkɛk/ n. [C] a flat round type of bread made from flour, milk, and eggs that is cooked in a pan and eaten for breakfast

**pan·cre·as /ˌpæŋkˈkriəs/ n. [C] Biology a gland in your body that helps your body to use the food you eat [Origin: 1500—1600 Modern Latin, Greek pankreas, from pan- “all” + kreas “flesh”] → *pancreatic* /ˌpæŋkˈkriətɪk/ adj.

**pan·da /ˈpænda/ n. [C] a large black and white animal, similar to a bear, that lives in China
**pan-dem.ic** /pænˈdemɪk/ n. [C] an illness or disease that affects the population of a very large area; PANDEMIC; the virus that caused the deadly Spanish flu pandemic in 1918 —panemic adj.: New strains of influenza could cause pandemic disease.

**pan-de-mo-ni-um** /pænˈdeʊməniəm/ n. [U] a situation in which there is a lot of noise and movement because people are angry, frightened, excited, etc.: For the next hour, there was pandemonium in the auditorium. [Orig.: 1600—1700 Panandaemonium city of evil spirits in the poem Paradise Lost (1667) by John Milton, from Greek pan- “all” + daimon “evil spirit”]

**pan-der** /pændər/ v. pander to sb/sth [Br,Col] (disapproving) to try to please someone by doing what s/he wants you to do, even though you know this is wrong: Do we want a president who panders to big business?

**pane** /pæn/ n. [C] 1 a piece of glass in a window or door: a window pane | a pane of glass

**pan-el** /pæn/ n. [C] 1 a group of people who are chosen to discuss something, decide something, or answer questions: Six congressmen are on the panel looking into the issue. | a panel of experts An independent review panel was set up to investigate the complaints. 2 a flat sheet of wood, glass, etc. that fits into a frame to form part of a door, wall, or ceiling: an oak door with three panels 3 instrument/control panel the place in an airplane, boat, etc. where the instruments or controls are

**panel²** v. [T] to cover or decorate something such as a wall with flat pieces of wood, glass, etc.: an oak-paneled room

**pan-el-ing** /pænˈelɪŋ/ n. [U] wood in long pieces that is used for covering walls, etc.: pine paneling

**pan-el-ist** /pænˈelɪst/ n. [C] a member of a panel, especially on a radio or television program

**pang** /pæŋ/ n. [C] a sudden strong and unpleasant feeling: strong hunger pangs | a pang of regret

**pan-hand-le1** /pæn,handli/ v. [I] to ask people for money in the streets (Syn beg —panhandler n. [C]

**pan-handle²** n. [C] a thin piece of land that is joined to a larger area: the Texas panhandle

**pan-ic** /pænık/ n. [C,U] 1 a sudden feeling of fear or anxiety that makes you do things without thinking carefully about them: People fled the area in panic. 2 The announcement caused widespread panic. [Orig.: 1600—1700 French panique “caused by panic,” from Greek panikos, from Pan ancient Greek god of nature, who caused great fear]

**panic²** v. (past tense and past participle panicked) present participle panicking [T] to suddenly feel so frightened that you do things without thinking clearly, or to make someone feel this way: Johnson panicked and ran. | Don’t panic (=stay calm) —we’re getting you out of there right now.

**panic-stricken** adj. so frightened that you cannot think clearly: Panic-stricken parents swarmed around the school.

**pan-o-ra-ma** /pænəˈræmə/ n. [C] an impressive view over a wide area of land: a panoramic view of the valley

**pan-sy** /pænsɪ/ n. (plural pansies) [C] a small flat brightly colored garden flower

**pant** /pænt/ n. [I] to breathe quickly with short noisy breaths, especially after exercising or because it is hot: Eddie was panting with the effort of the climb.

**pantan-ic** adj. [only before noun] relating to, or part of, a pair of pants: We rolled up our pant legs and waded in the creek.

**pan-the-ism** /pænˈθiːzəm/ n. [U] the religious idea that God is present in all natural things in the universe

**pan-ther** /pænθər/ n. [C] a large wild black cat that is good at hunting

**pant-ies** /pæntɪz/ n. (plural panties) [C] a piece of women’s underwear that covers the area between the waist and the top of the legs see picture at CLOTHES

**pan-to-mime** /pæntəˈmaɪm/ n. [C,U] a method of performing using only actions and not words, or a play performed using this method

**pan-try** /pæntri/ n. (plural pantries) [C] a small room near a kitchen, where food, dishes, etc. are kept

**pants** /pænts/ n. (plural) a piece of clothing that covers you from your waist to your feet and has a separate part for each leg: a black pair of pants | He put it in his pants pocket. [Orig.: 1800—1900 pantaloons] see picture at CLOTHES

**pant-suit** /pæntʃʊt/ n. [C] a women’s suit consisting of a JACKET and matching pants

**pan-ty-hose** /pæntɪˈhoʊz/ n. (plural pantyhose) [C] a very thin piece of women’s clothing that covers the legs from the feet to the waist, usually worn with dresses or skirts

**pan-ty-lin-er** /pæntɪˈlɪnə/ n. [C] a piece of women’s clothing that covers the legs from the feet to the waist, usually worn with dresses or skirts

**paparazzi** /pəˈpaːrətsi/ n. (plural) people who take photographs of famous people by following
papaya /'pæpəræ/ n [C] a sweet juicy tropical fruit with many small seeds inside it

paperweight /pærə'weit/ n 1 [U] material in the form of thin sheets, used for writing or drawing, wrapping things, etc.: Her letter was written on blue paper.  
2 [C] a piece of wax/tissue/wrapping etc. paper  
3 [C] a newspaper: Have you seen today's paper?

paperback /'pæpər'bæk/ n [C] a book with a stiff paper cover: Her novel's available in paperback.

paper boy n [C] a boy who delivers newspapers to people's houses

paper clip n [C] a small piece of curved wire used for holding sheets of paper together

paper girl n [C] a girl who delivers newspapers to people's houses

paperweight /'pæpərweɪt/ n [C] a small heavy object that you put on top of papers so that they stay on a desk

paperwork /'pæpərwɜːk/ n [U] 1 work such as writing letters or reports, which must be done but is not very interesting: Social workers have far too much paperwork to do.  
2 the documents that you need for a business deal, a trip, etc.: I went to the insurance office to fill out the paperwork.

papier-mâché /'pæpərmæʃ/ n [U] a soft substance made from a mixture of paper, water, and glue, which becomes hard when it dries

Pap smear /'pæp smɔːr/ n [C] a medical test that takes cells from a woman's cervix and examines them for signs of cancer

par /'pær/ n 1 be on a par (with sth) to be of the same standard as something else: Their military forces are on a par with ours.  
2 not be up to par also be below par to be less good or well than usual: Several students are not performing up to par.  
3 be par for the course to be what you would normally expect to happen: "Lisa was late again." "That's par for the course."  
4 [U] the number of strokes a good player should take to hit the ball into a hole in golf

parable /'pærə'bæl/ n [C] a short simple story that teaches a moral or religious lesson

parachute /'pærəkjuːt/ n [C] a curved shape that looks like the curve a ball makes when it is thrown high in the air and comes down a short distance away. It is formed by a plane (=flat surface) crossing through the side of a cone, so that the distances from the curve to fixed points inside and outside the curve are always the same.  

parabola /'pærəˈboʊlə/ n [C] a piece of writing or a speech by someone who has studied a particular subject: Einstein's first paper on relativity  

wallpaper /'wɔːlpər/ n [C] wallpaper [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French papier, from Latin papyrus]

paper clip v [T] to decorate the walls of a room by covering them with wallpaper

paperback v [T] to publish a book as a paperback

paper boy n [C] a boy who delivers newspapers to people's houses

paper clip n [C] a small piece of curved wire used for holding sheets of paper together

paper girl n [C] a girl who delivers newspapers to people's houses

paperweight v [T] to make something that is attached to the back of someone who jumps out of an airplane, which makes him/her fall slowly and safely to the ground

parachute v 1 [I] to jump from an airplane using a parachute: A group of soldiers parachuted into the field during the night.  
2 [I] to drop something from an airplane with a parachute: Supplies were parachuted into the area.

parade /'pærəd/ n [C] 1 a public celebration when musical bands, decorated vehicles, etc. move down the street: The Rose Parade is always held on New Year's Day.  
2 a military ceremony in which soldiers stand or march together so that they can be examined: calets on parade

parade v 1 [I] to march together to celebrate or protest something: Peace demonstrators paraded through/along/ in the streets.  
2 [I] (disapproving) to walk around an area in order to attract attention: A couple of teenage girls were parading around the pool in their bikinis.  
3 [I] to show someone to the public, especially in order to prove that you have
control or power over him/her. The prisoners were paraded in front of the TV cameras. | to show a particular quality or possession in order to make something notice you: Young athletes will get a chance to parade their skills.

par-a-digm /ˈpərəˌdaɪm/ [AE] n. [C] (formal) a model or typical example of something that explains an idea or process very clearly: The Holocaust of World War II is a paragon of evil. | Pius XII remained the paradigm of what a pope should be. [Origin: 1400—1500 Late Latin paradigma, from Greek paradeigma, from paradeiknymai “to show side by side”] —paradigmatic adj.

par-a-die /ˈpərəˌdaɪ/ n. [U] a place or situation that is extremely pleasant, beautiful, or enjoyable: an island paradise | a place that has everything you need to do a particular activity: This mall is a shopper’s paradise.

par-a-doct /ˈpərəˌdɑks/ n. [C] a statement or situation that seems strange or impossible because it contains two ideas or qualities that are very different but are both true: It’s a paradox that such a very rich country has so many extremely poor people. —paradoxical adj. —paradoxically adv.

par-a-fin /ˈpərəˌfɪn/ n. [U] a soft white substance used for making candles.

par-a-gon /ˈpərəˌɡɒn/ n. [C] someone who is a perfect example of something; Alice was a paragon of worthy virtue.

par-a-graph /ˈpərəˌɡrɑf/ [AC] n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a group of several sentences that start on a new line and deal with one idea in a piece of writing. | I’ve only read the first paragraph of the article. | Your closing paragraph should sum up your argument. [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French, Medieval Latin, from Greek, from paraphrasis “to write beside”]

par-a-keet /ˈpərəˌkiːt/ n. [C] a small brightly colored bird with a long tail, that is often kept as a pet. [Origin: 1500—1600 Spanish periquito, from Old French perroquet]

par-a-le-al /ˈpərəˌliəl/ n. [C] a relationship or similarity between two things, especially things that happen or exist in different places or at different times: The article draws a parallel between the political situation now and the situation in the 1930s (it shows how they are similar). | The administration would like us to see parallels with World War II in today’s conflict. | The close parallels between the two stories suggest that they come from the same source.

par-a-leaf /ˈpərəˌliːf/ n. [C] 1 a relationship or similarity between two things, especially things that happen or exist in different places or at different times: The article draws a parallel between the political situation now and the situation in the 1930s (it shows how they are similar). | The administration would like us to see parallels with World War II in today’s conflict. | The close parallels between the two stories suggest that they come from the same source. 2 an imaginary line drawn on a map of the Earth that is parallel to the equator. The 42nd parallel is the northern border of Pennsylvania. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin parallelus, from Greek parallelēs, from para “beside” + allelon “of one another”]

par-allel /ˈpərəˌlel/ adj. 1 two lines that are parallel to each other are the same distance apart along their whole length: a street parallel to the railroad | Draw parallel lines from the top to the bottom of the page. → see picture at line. 2 similar and happening at the same time; two parallel murder investigations | The novel has two parallel story lines.

par-allel v. [T] (formal) to be very similar to something else: The movie’s plot closely parallels a play by Shakespeare. | The increase in the bird’s population has been paralleled elsewhere.

par-allel circuit /ˈpərəˌlelˌsɜːrɪt/ n. [C] PHYSICS an electrical circuit (=complete circle that an electric current travels in) in which electricity travels to each light or switch by a straight line, without going through other lights, etc. → SERIES CIRCUIT

par-al-lel-ism /ˈpərəˌlelɪzəm/ n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the use of sentences or phrases that have similar Grammatical structures in writing or poetry.

par-al-lel-gram /ˈpərəˌlelˌɡræm/ n. [C] MATH a flat shape with four straight sides, in which each side is the same length as the side parallel to it → see picture at polygon

par-al-lel-ist /ˈpərəˌlelɪst/ n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS a way of connecting different ideas in a piece of writing or a speech by expressing them in the same Grammatical structure.

par-al-y-sis /ˌpərəˈleɪsɪs/ n. [U] 1 the loss of the ability to move or feel part of your body: Such injuries can cause permanent paralysis. 2 a lack of ability to operate correctly or to do anything: Congress’s lack of cooperation with the White House has caused political paralysis.

par-a-lyze /ˈpərəˌlaɪz/ v. [T] 1 to make someone lose the ability to move part of his/her body, or to feel anything in it: 2 to make something or someone unable to operate normally: Heavy snow has paralyzed several cities in the eastern states. | He was paralyzed by fear. —paralyzed adj.: The stroke left him paralyzed and unable to feed himself.

par-a-med-ic /ˈpərəˌmedɪk/ n. [C] someone who usually works in an ambulance, and is trained to help sick or injured people but is not a doctor or nurse.

par-a-met-er /ˌpərəˈmeɪtər/ [AE] n. [C] usually plural a limit that controls the way that something should be done: Congress will decide on parameters for the investigation. | Business parameters are set by the market and the customers’ demands. [Origin: 1600—1700 Modern Latin par-a—“beside” + Greek metron “measure”]

par-a-mil-li-tary /ˌpərəˌmɪləˈterɪ/ adj. organized like an army, but not part of the legal military
forces of a country: extremist paramilitary groups —paramilitary n. [C]

par-a-mount /ˈpærəˌmɔnt/ adj more important than anything else: The needs of the customer should be paramount.

par-a-noid /ˈpærəˈnɔɪd/ adj 1 believing unreasonably that you cannot trust other people, or that they are trying to harm you: All the stress about job losses is making me a little paranoid. 2 suffering from a mental illness that makes you believe that other people are trying to harm you —paranoia /ˈpærəˈnɔɪrə/ n. [U]

par-a-pher-na-lia /ˈpærəˌfɛrˌnəliə, ˌfərˈnɛliə/ n. [U] a lot of small things that belong to someone or that are used for a particular activity; photographic paraphernalia [Origin: 1600—1700 Medieval Latin, Greek parapherna “things brought to a marriage by a woman apart from the agreed amount of money”]

par-a-phrase /ˈpærəˌfrefrɛs/ v. [T] ENG. LANG. ARTS to express what someone has written or said in a way that is shorter or easier to understand: Write a paragraph that paraphrases the story. —paraphrase n. [C]

par-a-plegic /ˈpærəˈplɛdʒɪk/ n. [C] someone who is unable to move the lower part of his/her body

par-a-site /ˈpærəˌsæt/ n. [C] 1 BIOLOGY a plant or animal that lives on or in another plant or animal and gets food from it. 2 (disapproving) a lazy person who does not work but depends on other people —parasitic /ˈpærəˈsɪtɪk/ adj

par-a-sol /ˈpærəˌsɔl/ n. [C] a type of umbrella used for protection from the Sun

par-a-sport /ˈpærəˌspɔrt/ n. [C] a soldier who is trained to jump out of an airplane using a parachute

par-cell /ˈpærəˌsɛl/ n. [C] 1 a package 2 an area of land that is part of a larger area that has been divided: a 50-acre parcel in the foothills

parcel v

parcel sth ↔ out phr. v to divide or share something among several people or groups: The foundation receives the money, then parcelles it out to various projects.

parcel post n. [U] the slowest and cheapest way of sending packages by mail in the U.S.

parced /part/ adj 1 (literary) extremely dry: parced fields 2 be parced (informal) to be very thirsty: I'm parced!

pardon /ˈpɑrdən/ v. [T] 1 pardon me (spoken) a used in order to politely say sorry after you have made an impolite sound such as a burp or a yawn  b used in order to politely say sorry when you have accidently pushed someone, interrupted him/her, etc.: Oh, pardon me, I didn't realize you were on the phone.  c also Pardon? used in order to politely ask someone to repeat what s/he has just said because you did not hear it correctly  d used in order to politely get someone’s attention in order to ask a question: Pardon me, do you know what time it is? e used before you politely correct someone or disagree with him/her: Pardon me, but I don't think that's true. 2 to officially allow someone to be free without being punished, although a court has decided s/he is guilty of a crime: Before he could serve his full term, he was pardoned by the governor. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French pardonner, from Late Latin perdonaure “to give freely”]

pardoned /ˈpɑrdənd/ adj 1 an official order allowing someone to be free without being punished, although a court has decided s/he is guilty of a crime: The governor was persuaded to grantgive Davis a pardon. 2 beg your pardon at Beg

par-don-able /ˈpɑrdənəbl/ adj (formal) possible to forgive or excuse: a pardonable error

pare /pər/ v. [T] to cut off the thin outer part of a fruit or vegetable: Pare the apples and slice them into chunks.

pare sth ↔ down phr. v to gradually reduce an amount or number: Production costs have to be pared down.

parent /ˈpɛrənt/ n. [C] the father or mother of a person or animal: My parents are coming to visit next week.  Many single parents (=who do not live with their child’s other parent) cannot afford childcare. [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French, Latin, present participle of parere “to give birth to”] —parental /ˈpɛrəntəl/ adj: parental rights

par-ent-age /ˈpɛrəntɪdʒ/ n. [C] someone’s parents and the country they are from: children of French-Canadian parentage

par-en-the-sis /ˈpɑrənθiˌsɪs/ n. (plural parentheses /pərəˈθiˌsiːz/ [C] usually plural] ENG. LANG. ARTS one of the marks ( ), used in writing to separate additional information from the main information: The numbers in parentheses refer to page numbers. [Origin: 1500—1600 Late Latin, Greek, from parentithenai “to put in”]

par-ent-hood /ˈpɛrəntˌhʊd/, -l n. [U] the state of being a parent: They felt that they were not yet ready for parenthood.

par-ri-al /ˈpɑrərɪəl/ adj 1 a person, organization, country, etc. that is hated and avoided by others: The regime was treated as an international pariah and subjected to international sanctions.

parish /ˈpɑrɪʃ/ n. 1 [C] the area that a priest in some Christian churches is responsible for 2 the parish the members of a particular church —parishioner /ˈpɑrɪʃənər/ n. [C]

par-ty /ˈpɑrti/ n. [U] the state of being equal, especially having equal pay, rights, or power: Our
employees are demanding parity with other workers in the industry.

**park** 1 /park/ n [C] 1 a large open area with grass and trees in a town, where people can walk, play games, etc.: *We went for a walk in the park.* | a park bench | Central Park 2 a large area of land in the country, that has been kept in its natural state to protect the plants and animals there: a state/national park 3 a field where baseball is played: Fenway Park | [origin: 1200—1300 Old French parc, from Medieval Latin parricus] ➔ amusement park; ball park; theme park; trailer park

**park** 2 v. [I,T] to put a car or other vehicle in a particular place for a period of time: *Is it okay if I park here?* | Park yourself in the back lot ➔ drive

**parking** n. 1 the act of parking a car: *The sign said “No Parking.”* | The spaces in which you can leave a car: *Parking is available on Lenox Street.* | We found a parking space/place near the door.

**parking garage** n. [C] a building with several floors where cars can be parked: *an underground parking garage*

**parking lot** n [C] an open area where cars can be parked

**parking meter** n [C] a machine that you put money into when you park your car next to it

**park-way** n [C] a wide road, usually with grass and trees in the middle or along the sides

**parlay** v [HOL] [parlied, parleys] 1 to join together to make something: One of the pieces or features of the jigsaw puzzle was missing. ➔ parleys, parlayed

**parlayed** v. (parlayed, parleys) [T] to copy someone’s style or attitude in a funny way

**parody** v (parodied, parodies) [T] to copy someone’s style or attitude in a funny way

**parole** n [U] LAW permission for someone to leave prison before the end of his/her sentence. People who are on parole must behave well and report regularly to the police or other authority. If they do not, they are sent back to prison: *He was released on parole after serving five years.* | She is appearing before the parole board (*the* official group that can give a prisoner parole) next week. | [origin: 1400—1500 French “speech, word, word of honor,” from Late Latin parabolā] ➔ parole

**parquet** n [C] a beauty salon/parlorformance or a piece of writing or music that copies a particular well-known style in a funny way: a parody of a romance novel

**parochial** adj 1 relating to a particular church: *a parochial school* (=a private school that is run by a particular church) | (disapproving) only interested in the things that affect you and your local area: *Brian has a very parochial world view.*

**patience** n. [U] the ability to wait for something to happen: *She has a lot of patience.*

**part** 1 /part/ n 1 OF A WHOLE [C,U] one of the pieces or features of something, such as an object, place, event, or period of time: *Which part of town do you live in?* | The best/worst part of the movie was the ending. | Getting Dad to agree will be the hard/easy part. | A large/good part of the country, that has been kept in its natural state to protect the plants and animals there: a state/national park 2 (old-fashioned) a room in a house, that has comfortable chairs and is used for meeting guests

**parme-san** /pərma'zen/ also *Parmesan* cheese n [U] a hard strong-tasting Italian cheese | [origin: 1500—1600 French “of Parmi,” city in Italy where the cheese was first made]

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part – a part of something that is different from or divided from the whole: Teenagers form a distinct segment of the market for this product.

portion – a part of something larger: The newspaper printed only a small portion of the interview.

chapter – one of the parts that a book is divided into: I’ve read the first two chapters.

scene – one of the parts that a play or movie is divided into: the opening scene | a love scene

department – one part of a large organization, which is responsible for a particular kind of work: the marketing department

stage, step, phase, point, round ➔ STAGE

1 SEPARATE PIECE [C usually plural] one of the separate pieces that a machine or piece of equipment is made of: Do you sell parts for Ford cars? 2 play/have a part (in sth) to be one of several things that make something happen or be successful: The college’s excellent reputation played a big/important/major part in her decision to go there. 3 take part to be involved in an activity, event, etc. together with other people: SYNO. participate: Ten runners took part in the race. 4 WHAT SB DID [C,U] what someone did in an activity, especially one that was shared by several people: We’d like to thank Walter for his part in organizing the concert. | It was a huge mistake on her part (=that she made). 5 IN A PLAY/MOVIE [C] the words and actions of a particular character in a play, movie, etc., performed by an actor: Kessler played/had the part of Hamlet. 6 QUANTITY [C] used to say how much of each particular substance there is or should be in a mixture containing two or more substances: Mix two parts sand to one part cement. 7 HAIR [C] the line on your head made by dividing your hair with a comb 8 for the most part also in large part mostly, in most places, or most of the time: She is, for the most part, a fair person. 9 in part (formal) but not completely: The accident was due in part to the bad weather.

part

part 1. [I,f] to pull the two sides of something apart, or to move apart in this way, making a space in the middle: He parted the curtains and looked out into the street. 2 [I] (formal) to separate from someone, or end a relationship with him/her: Sharon and I parted on friendly terms. 3 [I] if you part your hair, you comb some of your hair in one direction and the rest in the other direction 4 part company a) to separate from someone, or end a relationship with someone: Dick parted company with Rogers after a property deal that lost money. b) to no longer agree with someone 5 part with sth phr v. to get rid of something although you do not want to: She couldn’t bear to part with the dress.

part 3. adv. part sth, part sth if something is part one thing, another part, it consists of both those things: The English test is part written, part spoken.

parti	ial /ˈpɑːtʃəl/ adj. 1 not complete: The airline released a partial list of the flight’s passengers. 2 be partial to sth (formal) to like something very much: The Beatles are partial to country music. 3 unfairly supporting one person or one side against another: unimpartial

parti	-ali	ty /ˌpɑːrʃəˈlæti/ n. [U] unfair support of one person or group more than another

parti	-ly /ˈpɑːtʃəli/ adv. not completely: He’s only partially to blame.

parti	-ci-pate /ˈpɑːtʃəˌpeɪt/ v. [I,l] to take part in an activity or event: If you’d like to participate, send us your name and address. | Thanks to everyone who participated in the festival. | It is only in a democracy that all citizens participate equally. | [ORIGIN: 1400–1500 Latin, past participle of participare, from participis “taking part”]

parti	-ci-pa
tion /ˈpɑːtʃəˌpeɪʃən/ n. [C,U] the act of taking part in something: The suspect was charged with participation in an illegal organization.

parti	-ci-pa-to
ry /ˈpɑːtʃəˈpeɪtəri/ adj. [usually before noun] (formal) a participatory way of organizing something, making decisions, etc. in one that involves everyone who will be affected: Participatory management involves workers as well as managers.

parti	-ci-pa
ble /ˈpɑːtʃəˈspəbl/ adj. ENG. LANG. ARTS using a participle, or having the form of a participle: a participial phrase | participial structures

parti	-ci-ple /ˈpɑːtʃəˈspaɪl/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, the form of a verb, usually ending in “-ing” or “-ed,” that is used in compounds to make verb tenses, or as an adjective or GERUND ➔ PAST PARTICIPLE, PRESENT PARTICIPLE

parti
ti-cl	le /ˈpɑːtʃəkəl/ n. [C] 1 a very small piece of something: dust particles 2 PHYSICS one of the very small pieces of matter that an atom consists of: particles such as protons and electrons 3 ENG. LANG. ARTS an adverb or PREPOSITION that combines with a verb to form a PHRASAL VERB

parti
ti-
tu-la
r /ˈpɑːtʃəˌtyʊlər/ adj. 1 [only before noun] a particular thing or person is the one that you are talking about, and not any other: There’s one particular song I’ve been trying to find. | Consumers can easily find out how much caffeine a particular product contains. 2 [only before noun] special or important enough to mention separately: Police say there was no particular reason why the victim was attacked. | There was nothing in the letter of particular importance. 3 very careful about choosing exactly what you like, and not
particular adj. in particular special or specific: Is there anything/something in particular I can help you with?

particul arly /pa*tikju*larli/ adv. especially: We are hoping to expand our business, particularly in China. 2 not particularly a) not very: She’s not particularly pretty. b) (spoken) not very much, or not really: “Do you like cats?” “No, not particularly.”

party n. (plural parties) 1 an occasion when people meet together to enjoy themselves by eating, drinking, dancing, etc.: We’ve having/giving/throwing a party on Saturday. 2 an organization of people with the same political aims, that you can vote for in elections: the Democratic Party. 3 a group of people that has been organized in order to do something: A search party

parties v. [T] to divide a country, room, or building into two or more parts

partly adv. to some degree, but not completely: The accident was partly my fault. | The company’s success is partly due to a strong economy. | The forecast is for partly cloudy skies.

partner n. 1 someone with whom you do a particular activity, for example, dancing, or playing a game against two other people: my tennis partner. 2 one of the owners of a business: She’s a partner in a law firm. 3 one of two people who are married, or who live together and have a sexual relationship: Discuss your worries with your partner. | In some cultures, parents choose the marriage partner for their daughter.

parties v. [T] to divide a country, room, or building into two or more parts

particularly adv. in particular special or specific: Is there anything/something in particular I can help you with?

partnership n. 1 [U] the state of being a partner, especially in business: We’ve been in partnership with them for five years. | One big advantage of partnership is the ability to share decision-making and risk-taking. 2 [C] a relationship in which two or more people, organizations, etc. work together to achieve something: a partnership between the college and the local business community. | Leaders of the two countries worked in close partnership throughout the 20th century. 3 [C] economics a business owned by two or more partners: There is always some compromise involved in operating any business partnership.

partisan adj. partisan showing support for a particular political party, plan, or leader: a well-known partisan of the democratic movement in China. 2 history a member of an armed group that fights against an enemy that has taken control of its country: Italian partisans fought against the Nazis during World War II.

partridge n. an af at brown bird with a short tail, that some people shoot as a sport or for food.

partition v. [T] to divide a country, room, or building into two or more parts

partly adv. to some degree, but not completely: The accident was partly my fault. | The company’s success is partly due to a strong economy. | The forecast is for partly cloudy skies.
was formed to find the missing girl. | Foster, party of six, your table is ready. 4 (formal) one of the people or groups involved in an argument, agreement, etc., especially a legal one: The two parties will meet to discuss a settlement. 5 party animal (informal) someone who enjoys parties a lot [Out of 1200—1300 Old French partie “part, party,” from partir “to divide”]

pass1 /pæs/ v. 1 GO PAST [I,T] also pass by to move to a particular point, object, person, etc. and go past him, her, or it: Angie waved at me as she passed. | A car passed us doing at least 90 miles an hour. | Angie waved at me as she passed. | We were out partying until 4 a.m. | Carla made some comment about my passed on to her. | The road passes through some pretty little towns. | She was just passing through (=traveling through a place) on her way to Miami. 

Usage
Passed is the past tense and past participle of the verb pass: We've just passed the time house. Past is an adjective or noun that is used to talk about a period of time before now: The past year has been very difficult. Things that happened in the past. Past is also an adverb and a preposition used in order to describe something’s movement or position in relation to other things: She drove past us on her way to work. | The hotel is just past the church.

2 MOVE IN A DIRECTION [I] to move from one place to another, following a particular direction: We passed through Texas on our way to Mexico. | A plane passed over the fields. 

3 GO THROUGH/Across ETC. [I,T] to go across, through, around, etc. something else, or to make something do this: The road passes through some pretty little towns. | She was just passing through (=traveling through a place) on her way to Miami. | Pass the rope around the tree.

4 GIVE [T] to take something and put it in some-one's hand: Pass me a napkin? | Pass the salt.

5 SPORTS [I,T] to kick, throw, or hit a ball or another object to another member of your team: My dad taught me how to pass a football.

6 TIME a) [I] if time passes, it goes by: A year passed before I learned the truth. b) [I] to spend time in a particular way: I cleaned my apartment to pass the time.

7 TEST/CLASS a) [I,T] to succeed in a test or class (try fail): You'll never pass if you don't start studying. b) [T] to officially decide that someone has passed a test (try fail): Do you think Mrs. Cox will pass us?

8 LAW/DECISION [T] to officially accept a law or proposal, especially by voting: The motion was passed, 15 votes to 3.

pass2 v. (partied, parties) [I] (informal) to enjoy yourself, especially by drinking alcohol, eating, dancing, etc.: We were out partying until 4 a.m.

Usage
Passed is the past tense and past participle of the verb pass: We've just passed the time house. Past is an adjective or noun that is used to talk about a period of time before now: The past year has been very difficult. Things that happened in the past. Past is also an adverb and a preposition used in order to describe something’s movement or position in relation to other things: She drove past us on her way to work. | The hotel is just past the church.

2 MOVE IN A DIRECTION [I] to move from one place to another, following a particular direction: We passed through Texas on our way to Mexico. | A plane passed over the fields.

3 GO THROUGH/Across ETC. [I,T] to go across, through, around, etc. something else, or to make something do this: The road passes through some pretty little towns. | She was just passing through (=traveling through a place) on her way to Miami. | Pass the rope around the tree.

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5 SPORTS [I,T] to kick, throw, or hit a ball or another object to another member of your team: My dad taught me how to pass a football.
2 to give something to someone else: Take one and pass the rest on to the next person.

pass out \(ˈpa\lt\) \(ə\) \(ˈot\) \(ə\) n 1 to become unconscious
2 pass sth \(ˈpə\lt\) \(ə\) \(ˈst\) \(h\) \(ə\) out to give something to each one of a group of people: Please pass out the dictionaries to the class.

**THESAURUS**
give out, hand out, share, distribute ➔ give

pass sb \(ˈpə\lt\) \(ə\) \(ˈs\) \(b\) over \(ə\) \(ˈov\) \(ə\) v n, if you pass over someone for a job, you give the job to someone else who is younger or lower in the organization than s/he is
pass sth \(ˈpə\lt\) \(ə\) \(ˈst\) \(h\) \(ə\) up \(ə\) \(ˈup\) v pass up a chance/opportunity/to offer etc. to not use a chance to do something: I couldn’t pass up an opportunity to meet the president.

pass 1 \(n\) [C] 1 the act of kicking, throwing, or hitting a ball or other object to another member of your team during a game: a 30-yard pass 2 an official document that proves you are allowed to enter a building or travel on something without paying: a bus pass / a museum pass 3 a road or path that goes between mountains to the other side: a narrow mountain pass 4 make a pass at sb (informal) to try to kiss or touch another person with the intention of having sex with him/her

**THESAURUS**
satisfactory, good enough, acceptable, all right/okay, reasonable, respectable, adequate ➔ satisfactory

passable /ˈpæsəbəl/ \( adj\) 1 (formal) good enough to be acceptable, but not very good: All speaks passable Spanish.

passage /ˈpæsij/ \( n\) [C] also passage-way /ˈpæsij,weɪ/ a narrow area with walls on each side that connects one room or place to another: a dark passage at the back of the building 2 [C] a short part of a book, poem, speech, piece of music, etc.: a passage from the Bible 3 [U] the process of having a new law accepted by Congress or a similar organization: Supporters say that passage of the bill will reduce crime. 4 [U] (formal) the action of going across, over, or along something: The bridge isn’t strong enough to allow the passage of heavy vehicles. 5 [C] a tube in your body that air or liquid can pass through: nasal passages 6 the passage of time the passing of time: Her condition improved with the passage of time.

**pass-book /ˈpæsbʊk/ n [C] a book for keeping a record of the money you put into and take out of your bank account

passé /ˈpæsə/ \( adj\) no longer modern or fashionable: a writing style that has become passé

passenger /ˈpæsəndʒər/ \( n\) [C] someone who is traveling in a car, airplane, boat, etc., but is not driving it: There were only a few other passengers.

Police found a gun under the car’s passenger seat (= the seat next to the driver).

pass-er-by /ˈpæsərˌbaɪ/ \( n\) (plural passersby) \[C\] someone who is walking past a place by chance: Several passersby saw the accident.

pass-ing /ˈpæspɪŋ/ \( adj\) 1 going past: A passing motorist gave her a ride. 2 continuing or lasting for only a short time: He gave the report only a passing glance. (It’s just a passing fad.

passing 1 \( n\) in passing if you say something in passing, you mention it while you are mainly talking about something else: The actress mentioned in passing that she had once worked in a factory. 2 [U] (formal) someone’s death – used in order to avoid saying this directly

pass-sion /ˈpæʃən/ \( n\) 1 [C,U] a very strongly felt emotion, especially of love, hatred, or anger: He spoke with passion about the situation in his country. [her passion for two men] 2 [C] a strong liking for something: a passion for golf

pass-ion-ate /ˈpæʃənət/ \( adj\) showing passion, or full of passion: a passionate kiss / a passionate speech ➔ passionately \( adv\)

**THESAURUS**
enthusiastic, eager, ardent, zealous ➔ ENTHUSIASTIC

passive1 /ˈpæsɪv/ \( adj\) 1 tending to accept situations or things that other people do, without attempting to change or fight against them: “I’m a very passive person,” she admitted. 2 not actively involved in something that is happening: Children tend to learn more in an active situation, rather than a passive one. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin passivus, from pati “to suffer”] ➔ passively \( adv\) ➔ passivity /ˈpæsɪvəti/ \( n\) [U]

passive2 \( n\) the passive (voice) \[Eng. Lang. Arts\] in grammar, in the passive voice, the action of the verb has an effect on the subject of the sentence. It is shown in English by the verb “be” followed by a past participle. In the sentence “Oranges are grown in California,” the verb is in the passive voice. ➔ ACTIVE: Change the verbs in the following sentences into the passive.

passive ‘smoking \( n\) [U] the act of breathing in smoke from someone else’s cigarette, pipe, etc., although you do not want to

pass-o-ver /ˈpæsəˌvər/ \( n\) an important Jewish holiday in the spring, when people remember the escape of the Jews from Egypt [origin: 1500—1600 Translation of Hebrew pesah “to pass without aching;” because, according to the Bible, God did not kill Jewish children when he killed children of other races]

pass-port /ˈpæspɔrt/ \( n\) [C] a small official document given by a government to a citizen, which proves who that person is and allows them to leave the country and enter other countries

**COLLOCATIONS**
A passport holder is the person who a passport belongs to.
password
If you travel to a foreign country, you must show your passport at immigration (the place in an airport, at a border, etc. where officials check your documents) when you enter the country and may have/get your passport stamped. A valid passport is officially acceptable. A passport that has expired is too old to be acceptable.

password /ˈpaʊərˌwɜrd/ n. [C] 1 a secret group of letters or numbers that you must type into a computer before you can use a system or program: Enter your username and password. I’ve forgotten my password. 2 a secret word or phrase that you must use before being allowed to enter a place that is guarded.
paste /ˈpaʊst/ adj. 1 [only before noun] having happened, existed, or been experienced before now: He knew from past experience not to argue. 2 [only before noun] a little earlier than the present or up until now: Tom’s been out of town for the past week. 3 [only before noun] having come to an end: The time for discussion is past. 4 [only before noun] achieving something in the past, or holding an important position in the past: He’s a past president of the club.
past tense /ˈpaʊst/ n. 1 the past the time that existed before now, and the things that happened during that time: People travel more now than they did in the past. 2 the past tense in grammar, the tense of a verb that shows that an action was completed before another event or time in the past. In the sentence “I had finished my breakfast before Rick called,” “had finished” is in the past tense.
past time /ˈpaʊst/ n. [C] something enjoyable that you do when you are not working: His pastimes include watching TV and reading.
pastoral /ˈpeɪstral/ adj. 1 social science relating to the duties of a priest, minister, etc. toward the members of his/her religious group: Father Murphy made pastoral visits to all the older members of his congregation. 2 an important position in the past: former pastor “someone who takes care of sheep”
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A valid passport is officially acceptable. A passport that has expired is too old to be acceptable.
sentence “We walked to school yesterday,” “walked” is in the past tense.

pat·tous /pəstəs/ n. [C,U] land that is covered with grass and is used for cattle, sheep, etc. to eat

past·y /pəsˈti/ adj. looking very pale and unhealthy: a pasty face

pat1/ /pæt/ v. (patted, patting) 1 [T] to touch someone or something lightly again and again, with your hand flat: He knelt down to pat the dog.

3 pat sb yourself on the back (informal) to praise someone or yourself for doing something well

pat2 n. [C] 1 an act of touching someone or something with your hand flat, especially in a friendly way: She gave the little boy a pat on the head.

2 a pat on the back (informal) praise for something that you have done well: Alex deserves a pat on the back for all his hard work.

3 a pat of butter a small flat piece of butter

pat3 adv. have sth down pat to know something thoroughly so that you can say it, perform it, etc. without thinking about it

patch1 /pætʃ/ n. [C] 1 a small piece of material used for covering a hole in something, especially clothes: There were patches on the elbows of his jacket. 2 a part of an area that is different or looks different from the parts that surround it: We finally found a patch of grass to sit down on.

3 a small area of ground for growing fruit or vegetables: a cabbage patch

patch2 also patch up v. [T] to put a small piece of material over a hole, especially in a piece of clothing

patch sth up phr. v. 1 to end an argument and become friendly with someone: I've patched things up with my girlfriend.

2 to fix something quickly but not carefully: We patched up his wound until we could get him to a hospital.

patchwork /pætʃwɜrk/ n. [U] a type of sewing in which many different-colored pieces of cloth are sewn together to make one large piece: a patchwork quilt

patchy /pætʃ/ adj. 1 happening or existing in some areas but not in others: patchy fog. 2 not complete enough to be useful: My knowledge of biology is pretty patchy.

pât·tée /pəˈtɛt, pæ-ə/ n. [U] a thick smooth food made from meat or fish, that you spread on bread

pa·tel·la /pəˈtelə/ n. [C] BIOLOGY your kneecap

pa·tent1 /ˈpeɪtənt/ n. [C] ECONOMICS a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product that no one else is allowed to copy for a set period of time: The designers took out a patent on the machine.

patent2 v. [T] to obtain a patent for a new invention or product: He developed and patented a device that is still used around the world in steel production.

patent3 adj. (formal) clear and easy to notice [obvious: a patent lie

patent·feather n. [U] thin shiny leather that is usually black

pa·tent·ly /pəˈtentli/ adv. (formal) patently obvious/false/unfair etc. completely clear, untrue, unfair, etc., in a way that anyone can notice: patently offensive language

pa·ter·nal /pəˈternəl/ adj. 1 typical of the way a father feels or acts ➔ MATERNAL. 2 paternal grandmother/uncle etc. your father’s mother, brother, etc. ➔ MATERNAL [ORIGIN: 1400–1500 Latin paternus “of a father,” from pater “father”] ➔ paternalistically adv

pa·ter·nal·ism /pəˈternəlɪzəm/ n. [U] LAW the state of being a father ➔ MATERNITY

path /pæθ/ n. (plural paths /pæθz, pæθz/) [C] 1 a track that people walk along over an area of ground: a path through the woods | I followed the path until I came to the river. 2 a way through something, made by opening a space to allow you to move forward: The police cleared a path through the crowd. | There was a truck blocking our path. 3 the direction or line along which someone or something moves: The storm destroyed everything in its path. [ORIGIN: Old English path]

pa·thet·ic /pəˈθɛtɪk/ adj. very bad, useless, or weak: Vicky made a pathetic attempt to apologize. ➔ pathetically adv

path·o·gen /pæθˈoʊɡən/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a living thing, such as a VIRUS, that can cause disease

path·o·log·i·cal /pæθˈɑlɑɡɪkəl/ adj. 1 pathological behavior or feelings are unreasonable and impossible to control: a pathological liar. 2 a mental or physical condition that is pathological is caused by disease: a pathological condition

pa·thol·ogy /pəˈθɑlədʒi, pæ-/ n. [U] BIOLOGY the study of the causes and effects of diseases

—pathologist n. [C]

pa·thos /pæθəs/ n. [U] (literary) the quality that a person or a situation has that makes you feel pity and sadness: The pathos of the play is reminiscent of Shakespeare or Chekhov.

path·way /pæθˈweɪ/ n. [C] a path

pa·ti·en·ce /pəˈtɛns/ n. [U] the ability to wait calmly for a long time, or deal with difficulties without becoming annoyed or anxious ➔ patience: Finally, I lost my patience with him and started shouting. | The kids are beginning to try my patience (= make me stop being patient). | She has no patience for people who make excuses.

pa·ti·ent1 /ˈpeɪʃənt/ n. [C] someone who is getting
medical treatment; cancer patients | Dr. Ross is very popular with his patients.

patient adj. able to wait calmly for a long time or to deal with difficulties without becoming annoyed or anxious | impatient: Be patient— I’ll be off the phone in a minute. —patiently adv.: Simpson waited patiently for his chance.

pat·i·o /patrē-ō/ n. (plural patios) [C] a flat hard area next to a house, where people can sit outside: Sylvia was sitting out on the patio. | [Onion: 1800—1900 Spanish]

pa·tri·arch /pa-trē-ərk/ n. [C] (formal) a man who is respected as the head of a family or tribe | MATRIARCH

pa·tri·arch·al /pa-trē-ər-kəl/ adj. typical of a patriarch: high class of people who governed in ancient Rome | PATRIARCH

pa·tri·arch·al·ly adv. relating to being a patriarch, or typical of a patriarch

pa·tri·arch·y /pa-trē-ər-chē/ n. [U] a social system in which men hold all the power | PATRIARCHY

pa·tri·cian /pa-trē-sē-ən/ n. [C] (formal) 1 someone who is from the highest class in society aristocratic: his patrician background | PATRICIAN

pa·tri·cian·al /pa-trē-sē-əl/ adj. having the appearance, behavior, way of speaking, etc. that is typical of people from the highest social class aristocratic: his patrician background | PATRICIAN

pa·tri·lin·e·al /pa-trē-lin-əl/ adj. SOCIAL SCIENCE a patrilineal society is one in which connections between the fathers and sons are regarded as the most important | PATRILINEAL

pa·tri·ot /pa-trē-ət/ n. [C] (approving) someone who loves his/her country and is willing to defend it | PATRIOT

pa·tri·ot·ic /pa-trē-ət-ik/ adj. (approving) having or expressing a great love of your country; a patriotic citizen | PATRIOTIC

pa·tripat·ric·ian /pa-trē-pat-rē-ən/ n. [U]

pat·rol /pə-trool/ v. (patrolled, patrolling) [I,T] to regularly check an area in order to prevent problems or crime: Two tanks patrolled the city center | PATROL

pat·rol·er /pə-trool-ər/ n. [C] a police car that drives around the streets of a city | PATROLER

pat·rol·ing /pə-troo-lîng/ adj. 

pat·rol·man /pə-troolmən/ n. (plural patrolmen -man) [C] a police officer who patrols a particular area | PATROLMAN

pa·tron /pə-trōn/ n. [C] 1 someone who supports an organization, artist, musical performer, etc., by giving money: a patron of the arts | PATRON

pa·tron·age /pə-trōn-ij/ n. [U] the support that you give a particular store, restaurant, company, etc. by buying their goods or using their services: Thank you for your patronage. | PATRONAGE

pa·tron·ize /pə-trōn-īz/ v. [T] 1 (disapproving) to talk to someone in a way that seems friendly but shows that you think s/he is less important or intelligent than you: Don’t patronize me. | PATRONIZE

pa·tron·ize·ment /pə-trōn-īz-ment/ n. [U] someone who uses a particular store, restaurant, company, etc. | PATRONIZEMENT

pa·tron·iz·ing /pə-trōn-īz-ən/ adj. (disapproving) talking to someone or treating someone as if you think s/he is less important or intelligent than you: a patronizing attitude | PATRONIZING

pat·ton /pə-tən/ n. 1 [singular] the sound of something lightly hitting a hard surface again and again: the pattern of footsteps | PATTON

pat·tern /pə-tərn/ n. [C] 1 the regular way in which something happens, develops, or is done: patterns of behavior | PATTERNS

pat·ter /pə-tər/ v. [T] a regular repeated arrangement of shapes, colors, lines, etc.: a pattern of red and white squares | PATTERNS

pauch·ic·ty /pə-uch-ət/ n. a/the pauchicity of sth (formal) less than is needed of something: a pauchicity of evidence | PAUCHICITY

paunch /pəntʃ, pántʃ/ n. [C] a man’s fat stomach | PAUNCH

pa·tric·ian·al·ly adv.}{

pat·ter·ning /pə-tər-ning/ n. [U] a pattern used for decorating something: curtains with a floral design | PATTERNING

mot·if /mət-If/ n. [C] a shape that you copy onto cloth, paper, etc., when making something, especially clothing: a skirt pattern | MOTIF

pat·ton·ed /pə-tən-dəd/ adj. decorated with a pattern: a gold and black patterned tie | PATTERNED

pat·ty /pə-tē/ n. (plural patties) [C] a round flat piece of cooked meat or other food: beef patties | PATTY

pau·ci·ty /pə-sē-tē/ n. a/the paucity of sth (formal) less than is needed of something: a paucity of evidence | PAUCITY

The Thesaurus provided is a list of synonyms and antonyms for words in the text. The entries are arranged alphabetically, and each entry includes a brief definition and an example sentence. The example sentences are intended to illustrate the usage of the word in context.
pau·per /ˈpɔːpər/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) someone who is very poor

pause1 /ˈpaʊz/ v. 1 [I] to stop speaking or doing something for a short time before starting again: Tom paused for a moment, and then asked, "So what should I do?" | Amanda paused to admire the view.

pave /pæv/ v. [T] 1 to cover a path, road, etc. with a hard level surface such as CONCRETE: 2 pave the way to do something that will make an event, development, etc. possible in the future: Galileo’s achievements paved the way for Newton’s scientific laws.

pave·ment /ˈpævment/ n. [U] the hard surface of a road: As she fell off the bike, her arm hit the pavement.

pav·ilion /ˈpɑvəlɪən/ n. [C] a structure built in a park or at a fair, and used as a place for public entertainment, exhibitions, etc.

paving stone /ˈpævɪŋ stʌn/ n. [C] one of the flat pieces of stone used to make a hard surface to walk on

paw1 /pɔː/ n. [C] an animal’s foot that has nails or CLAWS: a lion’s paw ➔ see picture on page A2

paw2 v. [I,T] 1 if an animal paws something, it touches the thing with its paw: The dog’s pawing at the door again. 2 (informal) to touch someone in a way that is too rough or too sexual: He kept trying to paw me in the car.

pawnt /ˈpɔːnt/ n. [U] one of the eight smallest and least valuable pieces in the game of CHESS 2 someone who is used by a more powerful person or group: We’re just pawns in a big political game.

pawn3 v. [T] to leave a valuable object with a pawnbroker in order to borrow money

pawn-bro-ker /ˈpɔːnbroʊkər/ n. [C] someone whose business is to lend people money in exchange for valuable objects

pay1 /peɪ/ v. (past tense and past participle paid, third person singular pays) 1 GIVE MONEY [T] to give someone money for something in order to buy it, or for something s/he has done for you: They ran off without paying. | Have you paid the babysitter yet? | The company’s paying for my plane tickets. | The government agreed to pay them for their land in the east. | How much did you pay for those shoes? | You can pay by check. 2 BILL/DEBT [T] to give a person, company, etc. the money that you owe for a bill or debt: We need to pay the electricity bill soon.

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2 BILL/DEBT [T] to give a person, company, etc. the money that you owe for a bill or debt: We need to pay the electricity bill soon.

3 JOB [T] to give someone money for the job s/he does: How much do they pay you? | Plumbers get paid $40 an hour. | workers who are well/highly/poorly paid

4 pay attention (to sb/sth) to carefully listen to or watch someone or something, or to be careful about what you are doing: Sorry, I wasn’t paying attention. What did you say?

5 pay a visit to sb also pay sb a visit to go see a particular person: It’s about time you paid a visit to the dentist.

6 pay sb a compliment to say nice things about someone’s appearance, behavior, etc.

7 pay your way to pay for your bills, food, etc. without needing to use anyone else’s money: She paid her own way through law school.

8 GOOD RESULT [I] to be worth doing, and result in an advantage for you: Crime doesn’t pay. | It pays to be on time.

9 PROFIT [I] ECONOMICS if a shop or business pays, it makes a profit: We worked hard but couldn’t make the business pay.

10 pay tribute to sb/sth to show how much you admire or respect someone or something

11 pay your respects (to sb) (formal) to greet someone politely or visit a place, especially in order to say or show that you are sorry that someone has died: Sam came over to pay his respects to the family.

12 pay your dues to work at the lowest levels of a profession or organization in order to earn the right to move up to a better position

13 pay through the nose (for sb) (informal) to pay far too much money for something ➔ pay/give lip service at lip pay sb/sth ↔ back phr v to give someone the money that you owe him/her [ref] repay: Can I borrow $10? I’ll pay you back tomorrow.

pay for sth phr v. to suffer or be punished for doing something: If you drink any more, you’ll be paying for it in the morning.

pay sth ↔ in also pay sth into sth phr v. to put money into a bank account: The check was paid into your account on Friday. | How much do you pay in each month?

pay off phr v. 1 pay sth ↔ off to pay all the money that you owe for something: We’ve finally paid off the mortgage. 2 if something that you try to do pays off, it is successful after a long time: My efforts finally paid off when they called me in for an interview. 3 pay sb ↔ off to give someone money so that s/he will not tell people about something illegal or dishonest

pay sth ↔ out phr v. to pay a lot of money for something: Last year, $123 million was paid out in health benefits.

pay up phr v. (informal) to pay all the money that you owe
**pay**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>pay·ment /ˈpeɪmənt/ n</td>
<td>1 [C] an amount of money that must be paid or has been paid: How much are your car/house/loan payments?</td>
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<td>pay·load /ˈpeɪləʊd/ n</td>
<td>The payload of a vehicle or aircraft is the amount of goods or passengers carried by a vehicle or aircraft.</td>
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<td>pay· dirt /ˈpeɪ dirt/ n</td>
<td>Pay dirt is a term used to describe money that is earned through work or effort.</td>
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<td>Payable is used to describe something that is due to be paid.</td>
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<td>pay·check /ˈpeɪtʃek/ n</td>
<td>A paycheck is a document that shows how much money someone has earned.</td>
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<td>pay·day /ˈpeɪdeɪ/ n</td>
<td>Payday is the day on which someone is paid their salary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pay· out /ˈpeɪ ʌt/ v</td>
<td>Paying out money is the act of giving someone money.</td>
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<td>Paying off a debt means paying all of the money that is owed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pay· phone /ˈpeɪf ən/ n</td>
<td>A public telephone that you can use when you put in coins or a credit card number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay· roll /ˈpeɪrəʊl/ n</td>
<td>Payroll refers to the total amount of money that a company pays to its employees.</td>
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**Collocations**

- base pay – the pay that you always receive, without payment for any extra hours
- overtime pay – payment for extra hours that you work
- take-home pay – the money you receive after tax, etc. has been taken away
- vacation pay – payment for the time when you are on vacation
- sick pay – payment for the times when you are sick and not at work

**Thesaurus**

- income – money that you receive from working, investments, etc.: families on a low income
- salary – the pay that professional people such as teachers or lawyers earn every year: a salary of $34,000 a year

**Payroll**

- wages – the pay that someone earns every hour or every week: Her wages barely cover the rent.
- earnings – all the money that you earn by working: Record your earnings on the income tax form.
- bonus – money added to someone’s pay, especially as a reward for good work: The company offers performance bonuses to every employee.
- remuneration (formal) – the pay that someone receives for his or her work: The work was hard and the remuneration was low.

**Payable**

- payable to sb – a form that pays a person a certain amount of money: pay the check payable to Al’s Service Station (=write this name on the check).

**Paycheck**

- check – a document that shows how much money someone has earned: a weekly paycheck.

**Payday**

- day – the day when you get your paycheck.

**Pay dirt**

- dirt (informal) – a term used to describe the amount of money that someone has earned: to make pay dirt when they found the aircraft’s flight recorder.

**Payee**

- person who should be paid money, especially by check: The payee of the check was Al’s Service Station.

**Payload**

- the amount of goods or passengers carried by a vehicle or aircraft: the payload of a vehicle or aircraft is the amount of goods or passengers carried by a vehicle or aircraft.

**Payment**

- amount of money that must be paid or has been paid: How much are your car/house/loan payments? | He couldn’t afford to make the payments on his house. | She agreed to repay the loan in monthly payments of $200. | The act of paying: Late payment will result in a $10 fine.

**Peace Corps**

- the Peace Corps is a U.S. government organization that helps poorer countries by sending volunteers to teach skills in education, health, farming, etc.

**Peaceful**

- calm, quiet, and without problems or excitement: It’s peaceful out here in the woods.

**Politically Correct**

- not liking to argue, or not causing any arguments or fights: peacable subjects who paid their taxes and posed no threat to public order —peaceably adv.
2 not fighting a war, or deliberately not being violent: a peaceful relationship between countries | a peaceful protest —peacefully adv.

peace-keep-ing /′pisˌ kepəŋ/ adj: trying to prevent fighting or violence: peacekeeping troops —peacekeeper n. [C]

peace-maker /′pisˈmeIkər/ n. [C] someone who tries to persuade people or countries to stop fighting

peace-time /′pis-tarm/ n. [U] a period of time when a country is not fighting a war —wartime

peach /′pit/ n. 1 [C] a round juicy yellow-red fruit that has a large rough seed and skin that feels fuzzy, or the tree that it grows on —see picture on page 414 2 [U] a pale pink-orange color [origin: 1200—1300 Old French pêche from Latin persicus “Persian”]

pea-cock /′piˈkək/ n. [C] a large bird, the male of which has long blue and green tail feathers

peak /′pi:k/ n. 1 the time when someone or something is biggest, most successful, or best: Trenton is now at the peak of his career. | The company’s profits reached a peak in 1992. 2 the pointed top of a mountain, or a mountain with a pointed top: the Alps’ snow-covered peaks —see picture on page A11

peak2 v. [I] to become the biggest, most successful, or best that someone or something can be: In the 1950s, Chicago’s population peaked at around 3.6 million.

peal /′pi:l/ n. [C] (literary) a sudden loud repeated sound, such as laughter, thunder, or bells ringing: I could hear peals of laughter coming from upstairs. —peal v. [I]

pea-nut /′piənət/ n. 1 [C] a small nut you can eat that has a soft light brown shell —peanuts [plural] (informal) a very small amount of money: I’m tired of working for peanuts. 2 peanut butter n. [U] a soft food made from crushed peanuts, usually eaten on bread: a peanut butter and jelly sandwich

pear /′pɛər/ n. [C] a sweet juicy fruit with a round wide bottom that becomes thinner on top near the stem, or the tree on which it grows —see picture at FRUIT

pearl /′pɛərl/ n. [C] a valuable small white round object, that forms inside an oyster and is used in jewelry: a pearl necklace

peas-ant /′pezənt/ n. [C] a poor farmer who owns or rents a small amount of land, either in past times or in poor countries —peas-ant·ry /′pezəntri/ n. the peasantry all the peasants of a particular country: The land tax was bitterly resented by the peasantry.

pea·nut·ties /′piənət′tιz/ n. pl. (informal) relating to methods of teaching —pedagogy /′pedəˈgədʒi/ n. [U]

ped·a·l /′pɛdəl/ n. [C] the part of a bicycle, car, or motorcycle that you push with your foot in order to make it move: the gas pedal [origin: 1600—1700 French pédale, from Italian, from Latin pedalis “of the foot”] —see picture at BICYCLE

peda·l·i·ty /′pɛdəˌlɪ ti/ n. pl. -ties (disapproving) paying too much attention to small details and rules: The book is fascinating, although some readers will find it pedantic.

ped·di·dye /′pɛdədəl/ v. [T] to go from place to place trying to sell something, especially something illegal or cheap: Eric was caught peddling drugs. —ped·di·ler /′pɛdələr/ n. [C]

ped·es·tal /′pɛdəstəl/ n. [C] the base on which a statue of a pillar stands —pedestal (disapproving) to admire someone so
pedestrian

much that you treat him/her or talk about him/her as though s/he is perfect

pe-des-tri-an /pəˈdestriən/ n. [C] someone who is walking instead of driving a car, riding a bicycle, etc. [Orig: 1700—1800 Latin pedestal “going on foot,” from pes “foot”]

pedestrian2 adj. (formal) ordinary, and not very interesting or exciting: I thought the orchestra’s overall performance was poor and the choice of music was fairly pedestrian.

pe-di-a-tri-cian /ˌpi-diˈətrɪʃən/ n. [C] a doctor who treats children ➔ DOCTOR

pe-di-at-rics /ˌpi-diˈætɪks/ n. [U] the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses

ped-i-cure /ˈpi.dɪ.kjʊər/ n. [C,U] a treatment for the feet that includes cleaning them and cutting the TOENAILS ➔ MANICURE

ped-i-gree /ˈpi.dɪ.ɡri/ n. [C,U] the parents and other past family members of an animal or person, or the written record of them ➔ pedigree adj.: a pedigree Great Dane

pee /pi/ v. [I] (informal) to pass liquid waste from your body ➔ URINATE ➔ PEE

peek1 /pi.k/ v. [I] to quickly look at something, especially something you are not supposed to see: Paula opened the box and peeked inside.

THESAURUS

look, glance, peek, peer ➔

LOOK1

2 to appear from behind or under something: The sun finally peeped out from behind the clouds.

peep2 n. [C] 1 [usually singular] a sound: I didn’t hear a peep out of the kids all afternoon. 2 [usually singular] a quick or secret look at something: Did you get a peep at the audience?

peep-hole /ˈpi.ˌphoʊl/ n. [C] a small hole in a door that you can look through

peeping Tom /ˈpi.ˈpiŋ/ n. [C] someone who secretly watches people, especially people who are taking off their clothes

peer1 /pər/ n. sb’s peer someone who is the same age as another person, or who has the same type of job, rank, etc.: Barton has gained the respect of his peers.

peer2 v. [I] to look very carefully, especially because you cannot see something well: Harris peered into the dark closet.

THESAURUS

look, glance, peek, peer ➔

LOOK1

peer group n. [C] SOCIAL SCIENCE a group of people who are the same age, are from the same social class, or have the same type of job, etc.: Peer groups and popular culture both have a strong influence on teenage children.

peer-less /ˈpiərliʃ/ adj. (formal) better than anyone or anything else: B.B. King’s peerless guitar playing

peer .pressure n. [U] the strong feeling that young people have that they should do the same things that their peers are doing: It can be difficult to give in to peer pressure ➔ (do something just because other people are doing it).

peeve /piiv/ n. pet peeve (informal) something that always annoys you, but that may not annoy other people: One of my pet peeves is people being late for meetings.

peg1 /pɛɡ/ n. [C] 1 a short piece of wood or metal that fits into a hole or is fastened to a wall, and can be used for fastening furniture together, for hanging things, etc.: a coat peg. 2 also tent peg a pointed piece of wood or metal used for keeping a tent attached to the ground

peg2 v. (pegged pegging) [T] 1 to believe or say that someone has a particular type of character: Teachers had him pegged as a troublemaker. 2 ECONOMICS to set prices, salaries, etc. in relation to a particular value: loan payment rates that are pegged to the national rates

THESAURUS

cut, chop (up), slice, dice, carve, shred, grate ➔ CUT3

2 [T] to remove a thin outside layer from the surface of an object: Peel the labels off/from the jars before recycling. 3 [I] if skin, paper, or paint is peeling, it is loose and coming off in small thin pieces. I got sunburned and now my face is peeling.

peel v. [I] ➔ peel ➔ peel ➔ to take off your clothes, especially if they are wet or tight: He peeled off his damp uniform and stepped into the shower.

peel1 n. [U] the thick skin of a fruit or vegetable, such as an orange, a potato, or a BANANA: orange peel ➔ see picture on page 414

peel-ings /ˈpi.ˌlnz/ n. [plural] pieces of skin that have been removed from a fruit or vegetable: carrot peelings
pejor-a-tive /peˈdʒərətiv/ · -ˈdʒər-ə/ adj. (formal) a pejorative word or phrase is used in order to insult someone or to show disapproval [Origin: 1800–1900 Late Latin pejorativeness, past participle of pejorare “to make worse,” from pejor “worse”]

pel-i-can /ˈpeləkən/ n. [C] a large bird that catches fish for food and holds them in the part of its large beak that is shaped like a bag [Origin: 1000–1100 Late Latin pelecanus, from Greek]

pel-let /ˈpelit/ n. [C] a small hard ball made from metal, ice, paper, food, etc.

pel-luc-i-d /ˈpeləˌlucid/ adj. (literary) very clear, so that it can be seen through easily or understood easily ➔ translucent: the pelucid air of the mountains

pelt1 /pelt/ v. [T] to attack someone by throwing a lot of things at him/her: Two kids were pelting each other with snowballs.

pelt2 n. [C] BIOLOGY the skin of a dead animal with the fur or hair still on it

pel-vis /ˈpelvɪs/ n. [C] BIOLOGY the set of large wide curved bones at the base of your spine, to which your legs are joined [Origin: 1200–1300 Old French pelvis “feather, pen,” from Latin penne “feather”]

pen1 /ˈpen/ n. 1 [C] an instrument used for writing and drawing in ink: a ballpoint pen | Write your essays in pen (=using a pen), not pencil. 2 [C] a small area surrounded by a fence that farm animals are kept in ➔ pigpen [Origin: (1) 1200–1300 Old French pene “feather, pen,” from Latin penne “feather”]

pen2 v. (penned, penning) [T] (literary) to write a letter, note, etc. with a pen ➔ write pen sb/sth in/up phr. v. to prevent a person or animal from leaving an enclosed area: The protesters were kept penned up behind the fence.

pe-nal /ˈpɛnəl/ adj. 1 LAW relating to the legal punishment of criminals: the penal system 2 penal offense LAW a crime

pen-al-code n. [C] a set of laws and the punishments for not obeying these laws

pe-nal-ize /ˈpɛnəlz/ · -ˈlız/ v. [V] 1 to punish someone or treat him/her unfairly: I’m being penalized for something that isn’t my fault. 2 to punish a player or sports team by giving an advantage to the other team: The Bears were penalized for taking too much time.

pe-nil-ty /ˈpɛnəl-ti/ n. (plural penalties) [C] LAW a punishment for not obeying a law, rule, or legal agreement: The maximum penalty for the crime is five years in prison. | He was given the death penalty (=killed as a punishment).

pen-an-ce /ˈpɛnəns/ n. [C,U] (literary) a punishment that you accept, especially for religious reasons, to show that you are sorry for doing a bad thing

pen-chant /ˈpɛntʃənt/ n. [C] a liking for something that you do as a habit: Bill has a penchant for fast cars.

pen-cil1 /ˈpɛnsəl/ n. [C] a thing that you use for writing and drawing, made of wood containing a black or colored center: Do the math problems in pencil (=using a pencil), not pen. | a sharp pencil [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French pencel “paintbrush,” from Latin penicillus “little tail”]

pen-cil2 v. [T] to write something with a pencil or make a mark with a pencil

pencil sb/sth in phr. v. to make an arrangement for a meeting or other event, knowing that it might have to be changed later: I’ll pencil in a meeting for next Tuesday.

pen-cil-sharpener n. [C] an object with a small blade inside it, used for making the pointed end of a pencil sharp

pen-dant /ˈpɛndənt/ n. [C] a jewel or small decoration that hangs from a necklace: a diamond pendant

pen-ding /ˈpɛndɪŋ/ · -ɪŋ/ v. (pended, pending) [formal] until something happens, or while something happens: The decision has been delayed pending further research.

pen-dable /ˈpɛndəbl/ adj. (formal) not yet decided, agreed on, or finished: Their divorce is still pending.

pen-du-lum /ˈpɛndələm/ n. [C] a long stick with a weight on the end of it that hangs down and swings from side to side, especially in a large clock [Origin: 1600–1700 Modern Latin, Latin pendulius from pendere “to hang”]

pen-e-trate /ˈpɛnəˌtreɪt/ v. [T] to enter something or pass through it, especially when this is difficult: bullets that can penetrate metal | Explorers penetrated deep into unknown regions.

pen-e-trat-ing /ˈpɛnəˌtreɪtɪŋ/ adj. 1 penetrating eyes/look/gaze etc. someone who has penetrating eyes, etc. seems able to see what another person is thinking 2 a penetrating noise or voice is so loud that you hear it very clearly 3 showing an ability to understand things quickly and completely: a penetrating mind

pen-guin /ˈpɛŋgwɪn/ n. [C] a large black and white Antarctic sea bird that cannot fly but uses its wings for swimming

pen-i-cil-lin /ˈpɛnəsɪlɪn/ n. [U] BIOLOGY a substance used as a medicine to destroy bacteria
peninsula

pen-nin-su-læ /'pænɪnsəlæ/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a piece of land that is almost completely surrounded by water [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin paeninsula, from paene “almost” + insula “island”] → peninsular adj

pen-nis /'pɛnsɪs/ n. [C] BIOLOGY the outer sex organ of a male

pen-i-tent /'pɛnitənt/ adj (literary) feeling sorry about doing something bad, and showing you do not intend to do it again → penitence n [U]

pen-i-tent-ri-és /-'pɛnitəntriəz/ n. (plural penitentries) [C] a prison; the state penitentiary

pen-knife /'pɛnknif/ n. (plural penknives /-nɪvz/) [C] a POCKET KNIFE

'pen name n. [C] a name used by a writer instead of his/her real name (ypo pseudonym

pen-nant /'pɛnnænt/ n. [C] a long pointed flag used by schools, sports teams, etc., or on ships as a sign

pen-ni-less /'pɛnɪlɪs/ adj having no money

pen-ny /'pɛnɪ/ n. (plural pennies) [C] 1 a coin worth one cent (=1/100 of a dollar), used in the U.S. and Canada → money, coin, nickel, dime, quarter → money

2 not a penny no money at all: I don’t owe her a penny! 3 every (last) penny all of your money: He spent every penny on his car. (The new carpet wasn’t cheap, but it was worth every penny (=I am happy I bought it).

'pen pal n. [C] someone to whom you write letters in order to become his/her friend

pen-sion /'pɛnsʃən/ n. [C] the money that a company pays regularly to someone after she retires (=stops working after reaching a particular age): Howe draws a yearly pension of $15,000.

pension fund n. [C] ECONOMICS a large amount of money that a company, organization, etc. INVESTs and uses for paying pensions

pension plan n. [C] ECONOMICS a system organized by a company for paying pensions to its workers when they RETIRE (=stop working after reaching a particular age)

pen-sive /'pɛnsɪv/ adj (literary) thinking about something a lot and seeming slightly sad [Origin: 1300—1400 French pensif, from penser “to think”]

Pen-ta-gon /'pɛntəɡɔn/ n. the Pentagon the U.S. government building in Washington, D.C. from which the army, navy, etc. are controlled, or the military officers who work in this building

pentagon n. [C] MATH a flat shape with five sides and five angles [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, from Greek pentagonon, from pente “five” + gonia “angle”] → pentagonal /'pɛntəɡənl/ adj. see picture at POLYGON

pen-ta-m-e-ter /-'pɛntəmətər/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a line of poetry with five main beats → IAMBIC PENTAMETER

pen-tah-lon /'pɛntəθəlon, -lən/ n. [singular] a sports competition consisting of five different sports → DECATHLON, HEPTATHLON

Pen-ta-co-tsal /'pɛn'tækstəsl/ adj relating to the Christian church whose members believe that the spirit of God can help them to cure diseases and pray in special languages → Pentecostal n [C]

pent-house /'pɛnthɔus/ n. [C] a very expensive and comfortable apartment on the top floor of a tall building

pent-up adj pent-up emotions are not expressed for a long time: pent-up anger and frustration

pe-nul-ti-mate /'pɛnəlˈtɪmət/ adj [only before noun] (formal) next to the last: the penultimate game of the season [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin ultimus, from paene “almost” + ultimus “last”]

pe-nus-ri-ous /'pɛnərʊs/ adj (formal) very poor → poor

pen-on /'pɛnən/ n. [C] (informal) someone who works at a boring or physically hard job for low pay: the office peons

pee-ple /'pipl/ n. 1 [plural] the usual plural form of PERSON: I like the people I work with. 2 the people [plural] all the ordinary people in a country or a state: The mayor should remember that he was elected to serve the people.

the public – ordinary people, not people who work for the government or other special organizations: It’s the job of the media to inform the public.

society – all the people who live in a country: responsible members of society the human race/mankind/humankind – all the people in the world, considered as a group: the origins of the human race

populace (formal) – the ordinary people living in a country: Surveys say that almost 90% of the American populace believe in God.

population – the number of people or animals living in a particular area, country, etc.: What’s the population of Los Angeles? The planet’s rapid population growth

3 [plural] people in general, or people other than yourself: People sometimes make fun of my name. 4 Computer people seem to speak a language of their own.

the man, mankind, humankind → MAN

4 of all people (spoken) used in order to say that someone is the only person who you would not have expected to do something: You of all people
people² n (U) (informal) physical energy —peppy adj.
pepper² v [T] 1 to scatter things all over or all through something: The article is peppered with quotations. 2 to put pepper in food
per cent² adj, adv. 1 (symbol %) equal to a particular amount out of every hundred: What percentage of the population is elderly? 2 A small large percentage of students receive financial aid.
pep-per·mint /'pEpø"mInt/ n. [C,U] a candy that has a taste like peppermint
pep·pe·ro·ni /'pEp@'roUni/ n. [U] a spicy dry Italian sausage
pep·per·mint /'pEpø'mInt/ n. 1 [U] a mint plant with sweet-smelling strong-tasting leaves, used in making candy, tea, and medicine 2 [C] a candy that has a taste like peppermint
per·co·la·tor /'pøkælOtər/ n. [C.U] a device for filtering a hot liquid through a material that has small holes in it
per·cep·tion /'pøsEpʃən/ n. 1 [C,U] the way you understand something and your beliefs about what it is like: A child’s perception of the world is not the same as an adult’s. There’s a perception that Margaret is not an effective leader. We need to challenge many popular perceptions of old age. 2 [U] the way you use your sight, hearing, feeling, taste, or smell to notice things: drugs that alter perception One theory is that caffeine somehow counteracts the perception of pain. 3 [U] the natural ability to understand or notice something quickly: I was impressed by her perception and her grasp of the facts.
per·cep·ti·ble /'pøsEpktəbl/ adj (formal) noticeable imperceptible: The sound was barely perceptible.
per·cep·tion /'pøsEpʃən/ n. 1 [C,U] the way you understand something and your beliefs about what it is like: A child’s perception of the world is not the same as an adult’s. There’s a perception that Margaret is not an effective leader. We need to challenge many popular perceptions of old age. 2 [U] the way you use your sight, hearing, feeling, taste, or smell to notice things: drugs that alter perception One theory is that caffeine somehow counteracts the perception of pain. 3 [U] the natural ability to understand or notice something quickly: I was impressed by her perception and her grasp of the facts.
per·ce·ive /'pøsEsv/ AC v. [T] (formal) 1 to understand or think about something in a particular way: The government was widely perceived as corrupt. Investors will pull out if they perceive that the economy is failing. 2 to notice something that is difficult to notice: The sound is too high to be perceived by humans. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French percevoir, from Latin percipere] —perceived adj: This proposal addresses a widely perceived need to expand health care for children.
per·cent·age /'pøsEktʃə/ n. 1 [C,U] a particular amount out of every hundred: What percentage of the population is elderly? A small large percentage of students receive financial aid. 2 [C usually singular] economics a share of profits equal to a particular amount in every dollar: He gets a percentage for every book that is sold.
per·ce·ive /'pøsEsv/ AC v. [T] (formal) 1 to understand or think about something in a particular way: The government was widely perceived as corrupt. Investors will pull out if they perceive that the economy is failing. 2 to notice something that is difficult to notice: The sound is too high to be perceived by humans. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French percevoir, from Latin percipere] —perceived adj: This proposal addresses a widely perceived need to expand health care for children.
coffee is made by passing hot water again and again through crushed coffee beans.

**perfect** /pərˈfekt/ adj. 1 completely and without any mistakes or problems: Your English is perfect. 2 as good as possible, or the best of its kind: John was in perfect health. 3 exactly right for a particular purpose: This rug's perfect for the living room. 4 used in order to emphasize what you are saying: Why did you give your phone number to a stranger? 5 nobody's perfect: Yes, I made a mistake—nobody's perfect.

**per·fect·i·on** /pərˈfekʃən/ n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the process of making something perfect: the perfection of his golf swing.

**per·fect·ion·ist** /pərˈfekʃənɪst/ n. [C] someone who is not satisfied with anything unless it is completely perfect: You look fine. Don't be such a perfectionist.

**per·fect·ly** /pərˈfektlɪ/ adv. 1 used in order to emphasize what you are saying: It’s perfectly normal to feel nervous before a performance. They had thrown away a perfectly good stereo. 2 in a perfect way: She speaks English perfectly.
is traveling in a curved path through space around the Earth is nearest the Earth → see picture at APOLLO

peril /ˈpɛr(ə)l/ n. (literary) 1 [U] danger of being harmed or killed: Everyone feared that the sailors were in great peril.

2 the perils of sth the dangers involved in a particular activity: the perils of drug use

period /ˈpɛrij/ adj. periodic writing that shows the end of a sentence or an abbreviation:

periodical /ˈpɛrɪˈdɪkəl/ adj. happening again and again, usually at regular times: Dale gets periodic headaches. | Periodic reforms of the voting system took place during the 19th century.

periodic /ˈpɛrɪˈdɪk/ adj. a specially arranged list of the ELEMENTS (≠simple chemical substances)

permanent /ˈpɛrɪmənt/ adj. continuing to exist for a long time or for all time (≠temporal): There was no permanent damage to the muscle. | The UN Security Council has five permanent members. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin,
permanently

present participle of permanent “to stay until the end” —permanent adj. ['perˌmen-tən] • 1 [U] (for a very long time: Do you plan to live here permanently?) • The accident left him permanently disabled. **adverb** always, all the time/the whole time • **always** , forever, for life, for good • **ALWAYS** (always, forever, for life, for good)

permanent press [U] a way of treating cloth so that it stays smooth, or cloth that has been treated in this way

permanent \(\text{per}-\text{man}-\text{ent}\) \(\text{press}\) [n. ] [U] the act of allowing someone to do something: The smell of smoke permeated the house. | A feeling of sadness permeates his music.

permeate [v. ] [T] (formal) to spread through every part of something: The smell of smoke permeated the house. | A feeling of sadness permeates his music.

permanently [adv. ] **always, forever, for life, for good** • **ALWAYS** (always, forever, for life, for good)

permit [n. ] [C] a permitter | permission n. • someone who does something illegal • permanent (adj.) continuing forever or for a long time: the perpetual noise of the machinery | her perpetual complaining —perpetually adv. • **per'-pet'-u'-a'-li'-ty** • **per'-pet'-u'-a'-tion** • **per'-pet'-u'-a'-tor** • **per'-pet'-u'-ate** [v. ] [T] (formal) to do something that is wrong or illegal: crimes perpetrated by young people [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of perpetuare “to achieve something”]

perpetrator [n. ] [C] someone who does something illegal

perspective [n. ] • paid off and she got the job.

perspective [n. ] • paid off and she got the job.

persistent [adj. ] • Claudia’s persistence or other people oppose it: with tough times.

persecution [n. ] • **persecutor** • **persecute** [v. ] [T] to persecute someone: a writer persecuted for criticizing the government [Origin: 1400—1500 French persécuter, from Latin persecutus, past participle of persequi “to pursue, follow”] —persecutor [n. ] [C]

persecute [v. ] [T] to persecute someone: a writer persecuted for criticizing the government [Origin: 1400—1500 French persécuter, from Latin persecutus, past participle of persequi “to pursue, follow”] —persecutor [n. ] [C]

perspective • **perspective** • **persevere** [v. ] [I] to persevere to overcome his reading problems.

persevere [v. ] [I] (approving) to continue trying to do something difficult in a determined way: The team has persevered through a lot of tough times.

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continues to exist or happen, especially for longer than is usual or desirable: The bank needed to act because of the persistence of high inflation.

**persistent** /pəˈsɪstənt/ adj 1 continuing to exist or happen, especially for longer than is usual or desirable: persistent problems | There have been persistent rumors that the chairman is going to quit. 2 continuing to do something even though it is difficult or other people oppose it: You have to be persistent if you want to get a job. —persistently adv: He persistently denies doing anything wrong.

**person** /ˈpɜrsən/ n (plural people /ˈpipl/) [C] 1 a man, woman, or child: Diane is a really generous person. 2 more than one man, woman, or child —used only in official language: Police are looking for the person or persons responsible for her death. 3 people —many men, women, and children: In this meaning, *people* is the plural of *person*: There were about 100 people at the wedding. 4 people —a particular race or group that lives in a particular country; In this meaning, the plural is *peoples*: the peoples of the Caribbean

2 in person if you do something in person, you do it when you are in a place, not by sending a letter or using the telephone: You'll have to apply for your passport in person. [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French persone, from Latin persona “actor’s mask, character in a play, person*”] ➔ first person, second person, third person

**persona** /pəˈsɔrənə/ n [C] 1 plural personas or personae —(plural) the way you behave when you are with other people: You always wonder how different movie stars are from their public personas. 2 (plural personae) ENGL. ARTS the character or voice that narrates (tells) the story in a book, movie, etc.: The author used the persona of a teenage girl to tell the story. 3 (plural personae) ENGL. ARTS any of the characters in a book, play, etc.

**personable** /pəˈsɔnəbəl/ adj having a pleasant way of talking and behaving

**person-al** /ˈpɜrsənəl/ adj

1 RELATING TO YOU [only before noun] belonging or relating to one particular person, rather than to other people or to people in general: Please keep all bags and other personal belongings with you. | I know from personal experience how difficult this kind of work can be. | My personal opinion is that we began the project too late. 2 PRIVATE private and concerning only you: Can I ask you a personal question? | He won't talk about his personal life. | Beth had a lot of personal problems at that time.

**personals** /ˈpɜrsənəls/ n the personals [plural] a part of a newspaper in which people can have private messages printed
### PERSONALITY

**persona non grata** /pəˈsō.nəˌnȯn grəˈta/ n. [U] 1 (formal) someone who is not welcome in a particular place or in a particular group: After the court case, he found himself persona non grata in the business community. 2 POLITICS a diplomat (=government representative) who has been ordered to leave the country where he or she has been sent to work. [Origins: 1800—1900 Latin “person not acceptable”]

**perspicacious** /pərˈspikəʃəs/ adj. (formal) good at judging and understanding people and situations, or showing this quality; a perspicacious critic

**personification** /pərˈsənəˌfəˈsishən/ n. 1 the personification of something that someone has: My mother has the personification of kindness. An example of that quality: lot of a particular quality, so that she is used as an example of that quality: Mrs. Grant is the personification of justice as a woman holding scales

**perspective** /pərˈspektif/ n. 1 a particular point of view; a particular way of thinking about something: A broader perspective on Third World development. 2 the ability to think about something sensibly, so that it does not seem worse than it is: I think Tony’s lost all sense of perspective. You’ve got to keep things in perspective.

**persuasion** /pərˈswəzhən/ n. 1 the act or skill of persuading someone to do something: The act or ability to make someone believe something or feel sure about something; [SYN] convince: Members of the jury were not persuaded by the lawyer’s arguments. She’ll only take me back if I can persuade her (that) I’ve changed. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin persuadere, from suadere “to advise”]

**persuasive** /pərˈswəziv/ adj. able to influence other people to believe or do something: Erín can be very persuasive. It was not a very persuasive argument.

**persuade** /pərˈswəd/ v. [T] 1 to make someone believe something or feel sure about something; [SYN] convince: The lawyer tried to persuade the jury to come to a different conclusion.

**persuader** /pərˈswədər/ n. 1 someone who is good at persuading others: A salesperson is a persuasive speaker.

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pe·ruse /pəˈruːz/ v. [T] (formal or humorous) to read something in a careful way: Anne looked at the book he’d been perusing. —perusal n. [C,U]

per·vade /poʊˈvæd/ v. [T] (formal) to spread through all parts of something: A feeling of hopelessness pervaded the country.

per·va·sive /poʊˈvæsɪv/ adj. existing or spreading everywhere: the pervasive influence of violence on TV

per·verse /poʊˈvɜːrs/ adj. behaving in an unreasonable way by doing the opposite of what people want you to do: He takes perverse pleasure in arguing with everyone.

per·ver·sion /poʊˈvɜːrʒən/ n. [C,U] 1 a type of sexual behavior that is considered unnatural and unacceptable 2 the act of changing something so that it is no longer right, reasonable, or true: a perversion of the truth

per·vert1 /poʊˈvɜːrt/ v. [T] to change someone or something in a harmful way: Athletes who cheat by taking drugs are perverting traditional Olympic values.

per·vert2 /poʊˈvɜːrt/ n. [C,U] someone whose sexual behavior is considered unnatural and unacceptable

per·vert·ed /poʊˈvɜːrtɪd/ adj. 1 relating to unacceptable and unnatural sexual thoughts or behavior 2 morally wrong or unnatural: perverted logic

pes·ky /ˈpeski/ adj. (informal) annoying and causing trouble: Those pesky kids!

pes·si·mis·m /ˈpesəˌmɪzəm/ n. [U] a tendency to believe that bad things will happen and optimism; a feeling of pessimism about the future [Origin: 1700—1800 French pessimisme, from Latin pessimus “worst”]

pes·si·mist /ˈpesəmɪst/ n. [C] someone who always expects that bad things will happen

pes·si·mist·ic /ˈpesəˌmɪstɪk/ adj. expecting that bad things will happen or that a situation will have a bad result: optimist: Jonathan is pessimistic about his chances.

pet1 /pɛt/ n. [C] an animal that you keep at home: Do you have any pets? ➔ TEACHER’S PET

pet2 v. (petted, petting) [T] to touch and move your hand gently over an animal’s fur: Our cat loves being petted. ➔ see picture on page A8

pet·al /ˈpɛtəl/ n. [C] the colored part of a flower that is shaped like a leaf: rose petals ➔ see picture at FLOWER

pet·i·tion /pɛˈtɪʃən/ v. [L,T] to formally ask someone in authority to do something, especially by sending him/her a petition: Residents are petitioning against a new prison in the area. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin petitio, from petere “to try to get or find”]

pet·i·tion·ar·y /pɛˈtɪʃənərɪ/ adj. of a petition: a petitionary right

pet·i·tie·tive /pɛˈtɪʃətɪv/ adj. (approving) a woman who is petite and thin in an attractive way

pet·er /ˈpɛtər/ v. to gradually become smaller, fewer, quieter, etc. and then no longer exist or happen: After a few minutes, the conversation began to peter out.

pet·i·ole /ˈpɛtɪˌoʊl/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a thin narrow part of a plant, that supports a leaf and keeps it attached to the stem

pet·i·tion·ing /pɛˈtɪʃənɪŋ/ adj. (approving) a woman who is petite and thin in an attractive way

pet·i·tion·ist /pɛˈtɪʃənɪst/ n. [C] a piece of paper that asks someone in authority to do or change something, and is
Petri dish

signed by a lot of people: Will you sign our petition?

[petri dish] n. [C] SCIENCE a small clear dish with a cover, especially by scientists for growing BACTERIA

pet·ri·fied /ˌpetrəˌfaɪd/ adj. 1 extremely frightened: I’m absolutely petrified of dogs.

2 petrified wood wood that has changed into stone over millions of years [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 French pétrifier, from Greek petra “rock”]

—petrify v. [T]

pet·ro·chem·i·cal /petrəˈkiːmɪkəl/ n. [C] CHEMISTRY a chemical substance obtained from petroleum or natural gas: the petrochemical industry

pet·rol·e·um /ˌpetrəˈliːəm/ n. [U] oil that is obtained from below the surface of the Earth and is used in order to make GASOLINE and other chemical substances; petroleum-based products

pet·ty /ˈpəti/ adj. 1 something that is petty is not serious or important: Don’t bother me with petty details. 2 someone who is petty cares too much about things that are not very important or serious: Sometimes he’s so petty about money (=he thinks too much about exactly how much people owe him). 3 petty crime a crime that is not serious, for example stealing things that are not expensive —pettiness n. [U]

petty ‘cash n. [U] money that is kept in an office for making small payments

petty ‘officer, Petty Officer n. [C] an officer who has the lowest rank in the navy

pet·u·lant /ˌpetjuˈlənt/ adj. behaving in an impatient and angry way for no reason at all, like a child: My ex-husband is behaving like a petulant child. —petulantly adv. —petulance n. [U]

pew1 /pjuː/ n. [C] a long wooden seat in a church

pew2 /ˈpiːə/ n. [U] a gray metal made by mixing LEAD and TIN

PG n. [C,U] parental guidance — used in order to show that a movie may include parts that are not suitable for young children

PG-13 /ˈpiː dʒiː ˈpiː tiːν/ n. [C,U] parental guidance-13 — used in order to show that a movie may include parts that are not suitable for children under the age of 13

pH /piːθ/ also pH’ value n. [C] usually singular CHEMISTRY a number on a scale of numbers from 0 to 14, that shows how acid or ALKALINE a substance is

phag·o·cyte /ˌfæɡəˈsaɪt/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a blood cell that protects the body by destroying harmful BACTERIA, VIRUSES, etc.

phal·lic /ˈfeɪlɪk/ adj. like a PENIS, or relating to the PENIS

phal·lus /ˈfeɪləs/ n. [C] the male sex organ, or a model of it

phant·om /ˈfæntəm/ n. [C] (literary) 1 a GHOST 2 something that exists only in your imagination

phar·ao·hoh /ˈfɛrəoʊ/ n. [C] a ruler of ancient Egypt

phar·ma·ceu·ti·cal /ˌfɛrəˈsiːtɪkəl/ n. [C usually plural] CHEMISTRY a medicine or drug [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 Late Latin pharmaceuticus, from Greek pharmakeuein “to give drugs”] —pharmaceutical adj. [only before noun]: large pharmaceutical companies

phar·ma·ci·ist /ˌfɛrməˈsaɪst/ n. [C] someone whose job is to prepare drugs and medicines in a store or hospital

phar·ma·co·log·i·cal /ˌfɛrməˈkɔˌləɡəkəl/ n. [C] CHEMISTRY the scientific study of drugs and medicines —pharmacologist n. [C]

phar·ma·cy /ˌfɛrməˈsaɪ/ n. [U] a store, or a part of a store, where medicines are prepared and sold [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Late Latin pharmacia “giving drugs,” from Greek, from pharmakeuein “to give drugs”]

phar·yng·es /ˌfɛrmɪŋɡəz/ n. [plural pharynges] [C] BIOLOGY the tube that goes from the back of your mouth to your ESOPHAGUS

phase1 /feɪtʃ/ n. [C] 1 one of the stages of a process of development or change: The first phase of renovation should be finished by January. | The work will be carried out in phases. | Your child is just going through a phase.

phase2 v. [T] PHYSICS one of the changes in the appearance of the moon or a PLANET when it is seen from the Earth — in phase/out of phase PHYSICS two or more waves of sound, light, energy, etc. are in phase if their highest parts and lowest parts reach the same place at the same time. They are out of phase if these points do not match. [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 Modern Latin phasis, from Greek, “appearance of a star, phase of the moon”]

ph.D. /ˌpiː ˈɛntʃ/ n. [C] Doctor of Philosophy

the highest university degree that can be earned, or someone who has this degree
pheasant /ˈfɛzənt/ n. [C,U] a large colorful bird with a long tail that is hunted for food and sport, or the meat from this bird [origin: 1200—1300 Anglo-French feisant, from Latin, from Greek phasianos, from Phasis ancient river in Asia]

phenomenal /fɪnəˈmənl/ adj. very great or impressive: New York’s phenomenal success in reducing crime | The growth in California’s population during this period was phenomenal.

phenomenon /fɪnəˈmənən/ n. (plural phenomena /-ˌmənə/) [C] 1 something that happens or exists in society, science, or other areas of life that is unusual or difficult to understand: Homelessness is not a new phenomenon. | Natural phenomena such as earthquakes | Language is a social and cultural phenomenon.

phenomenously adv. phenomenally popular

philosophical /fɪləˈsoʊfɪkəl/ adj. relating to philosophy: a philosophical discussion | The debate never became philosophical.

philosophically adv. 1 relating to philosophy: a philosophical discussion | The debate never became philosophical.

philosopher /fɪləˈsoʊfər/ n. [C] someone who studies or teaches philosophy: ancient Greek philosophers

philosophical /fɪləˈsoʊfɪkəl/ adj. 1 relating to philosophy: a philosophical discussion | The debate never became philosophical. | Anderson remains philosophical about his defeat.

philosophically adv. 1 relating to philosophy: a philosophical discussion | The debate never became philosophical.

philosophize /fɪləˈsoʊfaɪz/ v. [i] to talk or think about important subjects and ideas in a serious way
phone

again. When you finish speaking on the phone, hang up (= put the receiver down) ➔ CELL PHONE

phone² v [I,T] to talk to someone using a phone ➔ call: Several people phoned the radio station to complain.

phone book n [C] a book containing an alphabetical list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all the people and businesses that have a telephone in the area

phone booth n [C] a partly enclosed structure containing a telephone that the public can use

phone card n [C] a special card that you buy and use to make phone calls on a public phone

phone·nome /f’snimɪ/ n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the study of the smallest speech sound that can be used to make one word different from another word, such as the “b” and the “p” in “big” and “pig” ➔ phonemic /f’snimɪk/ adj ➔ MORPHHEME

phone·ics /f’snɪmɪks/ n [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the study and description of the phonemes of languages

phone·net·ic /f’nɛtɪk/ adj ENG. LANG. ARTS relating to the sounds of human speech: a phonetic alphabet (= one that uses signs to represent the sounds) ➔ phonetic ➔ phonetics

phone·net·ics /f’nɛtɪks/ n [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the science and study of speech sounds

phon·ics /f’nɪks/ n [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS a method of teaching people to read in which they are taught to recognize the sounds that letters represent

photo·graph /ˌfoʊˈɡrɑːf/ n [C] (old-fashioned) a RECORD PLAYER

photo·nol·o·gy /ˌfoʊˈnəʊlədʒi/ n [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the study of the system of speech sounds in a language, or the system of sounds itself ➔ phonological /ˌfoʊnəˈlədʒɪkəl/ adj ➔ phonologically adv

photo·ny /ˌfoʊˈni/ adj (informal) false or not real, and intended to deceive someone ➔ fake: Dirk gave the cops a phony address. ➔ phon·ny /ˈfəni/ interjection (old-fashioned) used in order to express strong disbelief or disappointment

phos·phate /ˌfɑsˈfɔːt/ n [C] CHEMISTRY one of the various forms of a salt of phosphorus, used in industry ➔ phosphoric /ˌfɑsˈfɔrɪk, -fər-/ adj

photo·zone /ˌfoʊˈtɔːzn/ n the photic zone BIOLOGY the upper layer of an ocean or a lake where there is enough light from the Sun for PHOTOSYNTHESIS to take place

photo·to /ˌfoʊˈtoʊ/ n [C] (informal) a photograph: Who’s the girl in this photo? ➔ photo of ➔ photo·to·copy /ˌfoʊˈtɒki/ n [C] a machine that quickly copies documents onto paper by phototographing them

photo·to·copy /ˌfoʊˈtɒki/ n (plural photocopies) [C] a copy of a document made by a photocopier: Make a photocopy of this article for me. ➔ photocopy v [T]

photo·to·graph /ˌfoʊˈtoʊˌɡrɑːf/ n [C] a picture that is made using a camera. The book includes more
than 100 color photographs. | an old photograph of my grandfather | Visitors are not allowed to take photographs. | [Origin: 1800—1900 photograph + -graph (from Greek phos “light” + graphein “to write”)] → PICTURE

**photograph** v [T] to take a photograph of someone or something: She was photographed by Vogue.

**photographer** n [C] someone who takes photographs, especially as a job: a news photographer

**photographic** adj 1 relating to photographs: a photographic image 2 photographic memory an ability that some people have to remember exactly every detail of something they have seen

**photography** n [U] the art, profession, or process of producing photographs or the scenes in movies: fashion photography

**phrase** n [U] an expression that is different from the usual meaning of each word

**phrasal verb** n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, a group of words without a main verb that together make a subject, an object, or a verb tense. In the sentence “We have a brand new car,” “a brand new car” is a noun phrase. To CLAUSE, SENTENCE [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin phrasis, from Greek, from phrasin “to point out, explain, tell”]

**physiology** n [U] the science that deals with the study of how the bodies of living things that can be seen, tasted, felt, etc.: (=the way you look) The world is governed by physical laws. 6 SCIENCE a science such as PHYSICS or CHEMISTRY, that studies things that are not living ORGANIC: physical chemistry [Origin: 1400—1500 Middle Latin physica, from Latin physis, from Greek physis “of nature”]

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### Thesaurus

#### art, painting, drawing, sculpture, pottery, ceramics → ART

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physiotherapy

living things work —physiological

physical therapy /ˌfizˈiɵθərəpi/ n [U]

physique /ˈfizik/ n. [C] the shape, size, and appearance of someone's body: a man with a powerful physique

phyto-plankton /ˌfɪtəʊˈplæŋktən/ n [U]

pi /ˈpiː/ n [U] MATH a number, about 3.1416, that is represented by the Greek letter (π) and is equal to the distance around a circle divided by its width. Pi is used to calculate the area of a circle.

pi-ano /ˈpiʊnəʊ/ n [C] a large musical instrument that you play by pressing the keys (=narrow black and white bars) —pianist n [C]

pick /pɪk/ v [T]

1 CHOOSE to choose someone or something from a group of people or things: In the end, Katie picked the blue dress. | Have you picked a date for the wedding yet? | He picked the Giants to win the division. | The board picked Kertzman as the man to run the company. | She can pick and choose her jobs (she can choose only the ones she likes).

2 FLOWER/FRUIT to pull off or break off a flower, fruit, etc. from a plant or tree: We're going out to the farm on Saturday to pick apples. | Amy picked a bunch of flowers from her garden.

3 REMOVE/PULL OFF to remove small things from something, or to pull off small pieces from something: She got up and started picking dishes off the table. | Michael, stop picking your nose (=cleaning the inside of it with your finger).

4 pick your way through/across/among etc. sth to move carefully through an area, choosing exactly where to walk or drive: Rescue workers picked their way through the rubble.

5 pick a fight (with sb) to deliberately begin an argument or fight with someone: Adam's always picking fights with the younger kids.

6 pick sb's pocket to quietly steal something from someone's pocket, bag, etc.

7 pick sb's brain(s) to ask someone who knows a lot about a subject for information or advice about it: Can I pick your brains about a legal issue?

8 pick a lock to open something that is not a key to unlock a door, window, etc. —pick/pocket

pick at sth v. v.

to eat only a small amount of your food because you do not feel hungry or do not like the food: I was so nervous I could only pick at my lunch.

pick sth ↔ off v.

to shoot people or animals one at a time from a long distance away: Snipers were picking off anyone who came outdoors.

pick on sb v.

to treat someone in a way that is not kind: Greg, stop picking on your sister!

pick sth ↔ out v.

1 to choose someone or something carefully from a group: We had a lot of fun picking out a present for Leslie's baby.

2 to recognize someone or something in a group of people or things: The victim was able to pick out her attacker from a police lineup.

pick sth ↔ over v.

to examine a group of things carefully in order to choose the ones you want: Wash and pick over the beans.

pick up v.

1 LIFT UP pick sth ↔ up to lift something or someone up: Pick me up, Daddy! | I picked up the phone (=answered the phone) just as it stopped ringing. | He knelt down to pick up his keys. —see picture on page A9

2 GET BETTER pick sth ↔ up to go somewhere, usually in a vehicle, in order to get someone or something: I'll pick up my stuff around six, okay? | What time should we pick you up at the airport?

3 BUY pick sth ↔ up to buy something: Will you pick up some dinner for our way home? | The company is picking up the bill (paying) for my computer.

4 PICKUP pick sth ↔ up to put things away neatly, or to clean a place by doing this: Straighten your room and pick all those papers up. | Pick up the living room, please. | He never picks up after himself (puts away the things he has used).

5 GET BETTER to improve: Sales should pick up before Christmas.

6 INCREASE pick up (sth) to increase or get faster: The car was gradually picking up speed (=going faster). | The wind had picked up considerably.

7 LEARN pick sth ↔ up to learn something without much effort by watching or listening to other people: I picked up some Korean when I was in the army.

8 ILLNESS pick sth ↔ up to get an illness from someone, or to become sick: She's picked up a cold from a child at school.

9 NOTICE pick sth ↔ up to notice, smell, or hear something, especially when this is difficult: The dogs were able to pick up the scent.

10 RADIO/SIGNS pick sth ↔ up if a machine picks up a sound, movement, or signal, it is able to notice it or receive it: We didn't pick anything up on radar. | Our TV doesn't pick up channel 26 very well.

11 START AGAIN pick (sth) ↔ up to begin a conversation, meeting, etc. again, starting from the point where it stopped earlier: We’ll pick up where we left off after lunch.

12 POLICE pick sb ↔ up if the police pick someone up, they find him/her and take him/her to the police station: Carr was picked up and taken in for questioning.

13 SEX pick sb ↔ up to talk to someone you do not know because you want to have sex with
him/her: Some guy at the bar was trying to pick up Audrey.

14 pick up the pieces (of sth) to get a situation back to normal after something bad has happened: Republicans will try to pick up the pieces after major losses in the last election.

pick up on sth pro v. to notice something about the way someone is behaving, especially when it is not easy to notice: Children quickly pick up on tensions between their parents.

pick n. 1 (U) choice: There are four kinds of cake, so you can take your pick. | She’ll be able to have her pick of colleges (=choose any one she wants). 2 the pick of sth (informal) the best thing or things in a group: The Doles will get the pick of the puppies. 3 [C] a pickaxe 4 [C] a small flat object that you use for playing an instrument such as a guitar

pickax /'pIkæks/ n. [C] a large tool that you use for breaking up the ground. It consists of a curved iron bar with a sharp point on each end, and a long handle.

pick-er /'pIkər/ n. [C] a person or machine that picks things such as fruit, cotton, etc.

picket v. 1 /'pIk/ also 'picket line n. [C] a group or line of people who picket a factory, store, etc.: Two workers were hurt today trying to cross the picket line (=trying to work during a strike).

picketet /'pIkIt/ v. [T] to stand or march in front of a factory, store, etc. to protest something, or to stop people from going in to work during a strike (=time when a group of workers refuse to work): Protesters are still picketing outside the White House gates.

picket, fence n. [C] a fence made of a line of strong pointed sticks fastened in the ground

pickle /'pIkəl/ n. 1 [C] a CUMBER pre- served in VINEGAR or salt water, or a piece of this: a dill pickle 2 be in a pickle (old-fashioned) to be in a difficult situation

pickles /'pIkItz/ adj. pickled

pickle v. [T] to preserve food in VINEGAR or salt water —pickled adj. pickled

pick-me-up n. [C] (informal) something that makes you feel cheerful or gives you more energy, especially a drink or medicine

pick-pocket /'pIk'pækt/ n. [C] someone who steals things from people’s pockets, especially in a crowd

pick-up /'pIkAp/ n. 1 [C] also pickup truck a small truck with low sides that is used for carrying goods 2 [C] an occasion when someone or something is taken away from a place: There is a regular garbage pickup on Tuesdays. 3 [U] the ability of a car to reach a high speed in a short time: My old car didn’t have much pickup. 4 [C] an increase or improvement in something: a pickup in sales

pick-y /'pIkI/ adj. (comparative pickier, superlative pickiest) (informal, disapproving) someone who is picky is difficult to make happy because s/he only likes certain things or is very particular

picnic v. (past tense and past participle picnicked, present participle picnicking) [I] to have a picnic

pic-to-ri-al /'pIktrIəl/ adj. relating to or using pictures: a pictorial history of Montana

draw/paint a picture of your house. a group of tourists taking pictures (=stalking photographers) —Leo’s picture (=photograph of him) is in the newspaper.

THE SAURUS

picture — a picture that is drawn quickly

painting — a picture made using paint

snapshot — a photograph that is taken quickly

portrait — a painting, drawing, or photograph of a person

cartoon — a funny drawing in a newspaper or magazine that tells a story or a joke

caricature — a funny drawing of someone that makes a particular feature of his/her face or body look bigger, worse, etc. than it really is

illustration — a picture in a book

poster — a large picture printed on paper, used in order to advertise something or as a decoration on a wall

draw — a picture seen on a screen, or a formal word for what is in a picture — CAMERA drawing, doodle, comic strip — DRAWING

picture — a regular increase or improvement in something: a pickup in sales

draw/paint a picture of your house. a group of tourists taking pictures (=stalking photographers) —Leo’s picture (=photograph of him) is in the newspaper.

2 SITUATION [singular] the general situation in a place, organization, etc.; The political picture has greatly changed since March. | You’re missing the big/bigger/wider picture (the situation considered as a whole).

3 DESCRIPTION [C usually singular] a description that gives you an idea of what something is like: To get a better picture of how the company is doing, look at sales. | The book paints a clear picture of life in ancient Rome.

4 to be in/out of the picture (informal) to be involved or not be involved in a situation: With his main rival out of the picture, the mayor has a chance of winning the election.

5 ON A SCREEN [C] the image that you see on a television or in a movie: Something’s wrong with the picture.

6 get the picture (spoken) to understand something: I don’t want you around here any more — get the picture!
picture

7 MOVIE [C] (old-fashioned) a movie: Grandma loved going to the pictures. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin picture, from pictus, past participle of pingere “to paint”]

picture2 v [T] 1 to imagine something, especially by making an image in your mind: I can still picture him standing there with his uniform on. 2 I can’t picture myself as a mother.

picture book n [C] a children’s story book that has a lot of pictures in it

picture book2 n [C] a small and unimportant: a piddling amount of money

pie /ple/ n. 1 [C] U A food usually made with fruit baked inside a covering of pastry: a piece/slice of apple pie 2 as easy as pie (informal) very easy 3 a piece/share/slice of the pie (informal) a share of something such as money or profit: Landers wants a bigger slice of the pie. 4 pie in the sky (informal) a good plan or promise that you do not think will happen: Hope of a cure is just pie in the sky.

piece /pi/ n. [C]

1 PART OF A WHOLE a part of something that has been separated, broken, or cut off from the rest of it: Do you want a piece of pizza? 2 pieces of broken glass everywhere. [The vase lay in pieces (in small parts) on the floor.] 3 cut the chicken into pieces, and put it in a roasting pan.

piece2 v

1 to use all the facts or information that you have in order to understand a situation: Police are still trying to piece together a motive for the shooting. 2 to put all the parts of something back into the correct position or order

piece-meal /pi:]mæl/ adv, adj happening or done slowly in separate stages that are not planned or related: Changes were introduced in piecemeal fashion. 3 The house was filled with old furniture they’d bought piecemeal.

piece-work /pi:]wɜk/ n. [U] work for which you are paid according to the number of things you produce rather than the number of hours you work

pie chart n. [C] MATH a circle divided into several parts that shows how big the different parts of a total amount are see picture at chart1

pier /pi/ n. [C] 1 a structure that is built out into the water so that boats can stop next to it or people can walk along it: We were standing at the end of the pier, watching the boats. 2 a thick stone, wooden, or metal post used for supporting something such as a bridge

pierce /pɜrs/ v. [T] 1 to make a hole in or through something, using an object with a sharp point: Tiffany’s getting her ears pierced (having a hole
put in her ears for wearing jewelry). | A bullet pierced his body.

**pile**

2 (literary) if light or sound pierces something, you suddenly see or hear it: *The car's headlights pierced the darkness.*

**piercing** /ˈpɪrʃɪŋ/ adj 1 a piercing sound is high, loud, and not nice to listen to: *a piercing cry/scream*

2 a piercing wind is very cold

**pigeon** /ˈpɪdʒən/ n. [U] respect for God and religion, shown in the way you behave

**pig** /ˈpɪɡ/ n. [C] 1 a farm animal with short legs, a fat body, and a curled tail. Pigs are kept for their meat. 2 (spoken) an impolite word meaning someone who eats too much, is very dirty, or is offensive in some way: *You ate all the pizza, you pig.*

**piglet** /ˈpɪɡlɪt/ n. [C] an young pig

**piggy bank** n. [C] a small container, sometimes in the shape of a pig, used especially by children for saving coins

**pig-sty** /ˈpɪɡstʌɪ/ n. [C] a place on a farm where pigs are kept

**pine** /ˈpɪn/ n. [C] a large fish that eats other fish and lives in rivers and lakes

**pile** /ˈpɜːl/ n. (plural pile) a large mass of things collected or thrown together in the shape of a small hill: *huge piles of garbage | a pile of snow* | He raked the leaves into small piles.

2 [C] a neat collection of similar things put one on top of the other: *a pile of folded clothes | 3 piles of sth/a pile of sth* (informal) a lot of something: *I have piles of work to do tonight.* | She’s making piles of money at her new job.

**pile up** v. 1 [T] also pile up to make a pile by collecting things together: *A lot of dishes had piled up in the sink.* | 2 [T] to fill something or cover a surface with a lot of something: *a plate piled high with spaghetti* | pile in/into sth phr. v. (informal) if a group of people pile into a place or vehicle, they all try to get into it quickly and at the same time: *We all piled into the car and left.* | pile out phr. v. (informal) if a group of people pile out of a place or vehicle, they all try to get out of it quickly and at the same time: *As soon as we stopped, the kids piled out and ran to the beach.*
pile up /ˈpiːljuː/ phr. v. to become larger in quantity or amount, in a way that is difficult to manage: Debts from the business were piling up quickly.

pile-up /ˈpaɪləp/ n. [C] a traffic accident involving many vehicles: a 16-car pileup

Thesaurus
- accident, crash, collision, wreck

pil-fer /ˈpɪləfər/ v. [T] to steal things that are not worth much: He was caught pilfering from the office.

Thesaurus
- steal, burglarize, rob, shoplift, rip off

pil-grim /ˈpɪlgrɪm/ n. [C] a religious person who travels a long way to a holy place: [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French pellegrin, from Latin peregrinus "foreigner"]

pil-grim-age /ˈpɪlgrɪmɪdʒ/ n. [C,U] a trip to a holy place for a religious reason: Every year, about two million Muslims make the pilgrimage to Mecca. — TRAVEL

pil-ling /ˈpɪlɪŋ/ n. [C] a heavy post made of wood, cement, or metal, used for supporting a building or bridge

pill /pɪl/ n. [C] 1. a small solid piece of medicine that you swallow: She’s taking pills to control her blood pressure. 2. sleeping pills

Thesaurus
- medicine, tablet, capsule, drug, medication, prescription — MEDICINE

2 the pill a pill regularly taken by some women in order to avoid having babies: Maris has been on the pill for years now. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin pilula, from pilis “ball”]

pil-lage /ˈpɪlɪdʒ/ v. [I,T] if soldiers pillage a place in a war, they steal a lot of things and do a lot of damage

pil-lar /ˈpɪlər/ n. [C] 1. a tall solid post used as a support for part of a building: Eight massive stone pillars supported the roof. 2. a pillar of the community/church etc. an active and important member of a group, organization, etc.

pillow /ˈpɪləʊ/ n. [C] a cloth bag filled with soft material that you put under your head when you sleep [Origin: Old English pyle, from Latin pulvisinus] — see picture at BED

pillow-case /ˈpɪləʊˌkeɪs/ n. [C] a cloth cover for a pillow

pilot /ˈpɪlət/ n. [C] 1. someone who operates the controls of an aircraft or spacecraft: an airline pilot 2. a television program that is made in order to test whether people like it and would watch it again in the future 3. pilot program/project/study etc. a test that is done to see if an idea or product will be successful [Origin: 1500—1600 French pilote, from Italian pedota, from Greek pedon “our”] — pilot v. [T]

pilot light n. [C] a small gas flame that burns all the time and is used for lighting larger gas burners.

pimp /pɪmp/ n. [C] a man who makes money by controlling prostitutes (=women who have sex with men for money)

pimp-ple /ˈpɪmppl/ n. [C] a small raised red spot on your skin, especially on your face — pimply adj.

Thesaurus
- blemish, bruise, scar, zit, wart, blister, freckle, mole — MARK

PIN /pɪn/ n. Personal Identification Number a number that you use when you get money from a machine using a plastic card

pin1 /pɪn/ n. [C] 1. a short thin piece of metal with a sharp point at one end, used especially for fastening pieces of cloth together 2. a piece of metal, sometimes containing jewels, that you fasten to your clothes to wear as a decoration 3. one of the bottle-shaped objects that you try to knock down in a game of bowling 4. a thin piece of metal used to fasten things together, especially broken bones: He has to have pins put in his ankle. [Origin: Old English pinan] — CLOTHESPIN, PINS AND NEEDLES, ROLLING PIN, SAFETY PIN

pin2 v. (pinned, pinning) 1. [T] to fasten something somewhere, or join things together with a pin or pins: Can you pin this announcement on the bulletin board for me? 2. pin your hopes on sth/stb to hope that something will happen or someone will help you because all your plans depend on this: I hope she’s not pinning all her hopes on winning. 3. [T] to make someone unable to move by putting a lot of pressure or weight on him/her: He pinned her arms to her sides. 4. He was pinned under the car.

pinch /pɪntʃ, pɪntʃ/ v. 1. [T] to make someone decide something or tell you what the decision is: I couldn’t pin him down to a definite date for the meeting. 2. to understand something clearly or be able to describe exactly what it is: I can’t pin down his accent.

pinball /ˈpɪnbɔːl/ n. [U] a game played on a machine with a sloping board. You push buttons to try to keep a ball from rolling off the board: a pinball machine

pin-cer /ˈpɪnʃər, ˈpɪnʃər/ n. [C] one of the pair of CLAWS (=sharp curved nails) that some insects and SHELLFISH have — see picture on page A2

pinch1 /pɪntʃ/ v. 1. [T] to press a part of someone’s skin very tightly between your finger and thumb: She leaned over and pinched his cheeks. — see picture on page A2 2. [I,T] if your clothes, shoes, etc. pinch you, they are too tight and hurt you

pinch2 /ˈpɪntʃ/ v. 1. [T] to pinch something and remove it from it: pinch pennies to be careful to spend as little money as possible
pinch^2 n. [C] 1 pinch of salt/pepper etc. a small amount of salt, pepper, etc. that you can hold between your finger and thumb 2 an act of pinching someone: She gave him a pinch on the cheek. 3 in a pinch if necessary in a difficult or urgent situation: I have room for four more people, five in a pinch.

pinched /ˈpɪntʃt/ adj. 1 not having enough money to do what you want: financially pinched schools 2 a pinched face looks thin and unhealthy, for example because the person is sick, cold, or tired

pinch-hit v. [I] 1 to bat instead of another player in a game of baseball 2 to do something for someone else because she is suddenly not able to do it: Could you pinch-hit for Larry in the meeting today? — pinch-hitter n. [C]

pin-cush-ion /ˈpaɪnˌkʌʃən/ n. [C] a small soft object into which you stick pins until you need to use them

pine^1 /ˈpaɪn/ also *pine tree* n. [C,U] a tree with long leaves shaped like needles, or the wood of this tree [Origin: 1000—1100 Latin pinus]

pine^2 also *pine away* v. [I] to gradually become weaker, less active, and less healthy because you are very unhappy

pine for sth/brth phr. v. to be unhappy because you cannot be with a person, be in a place, or experience something that happened in the past again: Ten years after Amanda left, he was still pining for her. 

pine-apple /ˈpaɪnəp(ə)l/ n. [C,U] a large yellow-brown tropical fruit, or its sweet yellow flesh — see picture on page 414

pine cone n. [C] the brown seed container of the pine

ping /pɪŋ/ n. [C] a short high ringing sound — ping v. [I]

ping-pong, Ping Pong /ˈpɪŋpæŋ, ˈpɪŋpɒŋ/ n. [U] (trademark) an indoor game played on a large table, in which two people use paddles to hit a small ball to each other across a low net [S99] table tennis

pink /pɪŋk/ adj. pale red: a pink dress — pink n. [C,U]

pink-ie, pinky /ˈpɪŋki/ n. (plural pinkies) [C] the smallest finger on your hand — see picture at HAND

pink ‘slip n. [C] (informal) a written warning telling you that your job is going to end because there is not enough work

pin-na-cle /ˈpɪnəkl/ n. 1 [singular] the most successful, powerful, or exciting part of something: It took Carlson only eight years to reach the pinnacle of his profession. 2 [C] EARTH SCIENCES the top of a high mountain 3 [C] a pointed stone decoration like a small tower on top of a church or castle

pin-point^1 /ˈpɪnˌpɔɪnt/ v. [T] to say exactly what something is, or exactly where someone or something is: It was impossible to pinpoint the cause of the crash. | Can you pin-point where you last saw him?

pin-point^2 adj. with pinpoint accuracy very exactly: the plane’s ability to drop bombs with pinpoint accuracy

pin-point^3 n. [C] a very small area or amount of something: a tiny pin-point of light

pin-prick /ˈpaɪnˌprɪk/ n. [C] a very small hole or mark in something, like one made by a pin

pins and needles n. 1 [U] an uncomfortable feeling that you get, especially when you have not moved part of your body for a long time and the supply of blood has stopped flowing correctly: 2 be on pins and needles to be very nervous: Mom’s been on pins and needles waiting to hear from you.

pin-stripe /ˈpaɪnstrɛp/ n. [C] one of the thin light-colored lines that form a pattern on dark cloth: a blue pin-stripe suit — pin-striped adj.

pint /ˈpaɪnt/ n. [C] a unit for measuring liquid, equal to 2 cups or 0.4732 liters: a pint of milk

pin-up /ˈpaɪnʌp/ n. [C] 1 a picture of an attractive or famous person, often a woman wearing little clothing 2 someone who appears in one of these pictures

pi-o-neer /ˌpaɪəˈnɪər/ n. [C] 1 one of the first people to do something that other people will later develop or continue to do; one of the pioneers of the personal computer industry 2 one of the first people to travel to a new or unknown place and begin living there, farming, etc. [Origin: 1500—1600 Old French pionnier “soldier,” from pion] pioneer^2 v. [T] to be the first person to do, invent, or use something: a hospital pioneering a new type of surgery

pi-ous /ˈpaɪəs/ adj. having strong religious beliefs, and showing this in the way you behave

pipe^1 /paɪp/ n. [C] 1 a tube through which a liquid or gas flows: a water pipe 2 a thing used for smoking tobacco, consisting of a small tube with a container shaped like a bowl at one end: Harry stood on the porch, smoking his pipe. 3 one of the metal tubes that air is forced through in an organ 4 a simple musical instrument like a tube, that you blow through

pipe^2 v. [T] to send a liquid or gas through a pipe to another place: oil piped from Alaska

pipe down phr. v. (spoken) to stop talking or making a noise, and become calmer and less excited: Pipe down! I’m trying to listen to this!

pipe up phr. v. (informal) to suddenly say something, especially when you have been quiet until then: Dennis piped up, saying he didn’t agree.
pipe dream n [C] a hope, idea, plan, etc. that will probably never work or happen: *Money and fame — isn’t that all a pipe dream?*

pipe-line /ˈpaɪp-lain/ n [C] 1 a long line of connecting pipes, used for carrying gas, oil, etc. over long distances. 2 be in the pipeline if a plan, idea, or event is in the pipeline, it is still being prepared, but it will happen or be completed soon.

pi-pet-té /ˈpiːpɛt/ n. [C] CHEMISTRY a thin glass tube for sucking up exact amounts of liquid, used especially in chemistry

pip-ing /ˈpiːpɪŋ/ n. 1 several pipes, or a system of pipes, used for carrying a liquid or gas: copper piping. 2 thin cloth corks used as decorations on clothes and furniture

pip-squeak /ˈpipskwɪk/ n. [C] (spoken, old-fashioned) someone you think is not worth attention or respect, especially because s/he is small or young: *Shut up, you little pipsqueak!*

pi-quant /piˈkwænt, -ˈkwɪnt/ adj (formal) 1 having a pleasantly spicy taste: a piquant chili sauce. 2 interesting and exciting: piquant photos of life in Paris. — pi-quant-ly adv — pi-quant-ness n

pi-que1 /piːk/ v. [T] 1 pique sb’s interest/curiosity to make someone very interested in something: Ember’s life story piqued the public’s interest. 2 (formal) to make someone feel annoyed or upset

pi-que2 n. [U] (formal) a feeling of being annoyed or upset: Greta left in a fit of pique.

pi-ra-cy /ˈpɪrəsɪ/ n. 1 the act of illegally copying and selling books, tapes, videos, computer programs, etc.: software piracy. 2 the crime of attacking and stealing from ships at sea

pi-ra-na /ˈpɪrəna,-ˈrɑːnə/ n. [C] a South American fish with sharp teeth that lives in rivers and eats flesh

pi-rate1 /ˈpɪrət/ n. 1 someone who sails on the oceans, attacking other boats and stealing things from them. 2 someone who illegally copies and sells another person’s work: We’re losing thousands of dollars to video pirates. [origin: 1200–1300 Latin pirata, from Greek peírétai, from peírein “to attack”]

pi-rate2 v. [T] to illegally copy and sell another person’s work: pirated CDs

pirouette /ˈpɪrʊˌɛt/ n. [C] a dance movement in which the dancer turns very quickly, standing on one toe or the front part of one foot — pirouette v. [I]

Pis-cis /pɪˈsɪs/ n. 1 [U] the twelfth sign of the zodiac, represented by two fish. 2 [C] someone born between February 19 and March 20

pis-ta-chio /ˈpɪstəˌʃiʊ/ n. (plural pistachios) [C] a small green nut

pis-tol /ˈpɪstəl/ n. [C] a small gun that you can use with one hand. [origin: 1500–1600 French pistole, from German, from Czech pístal “pipe”]

pis-ton /ˈpɪstən/ n. [C] a part of an engine, consisting of a short solid piece of metal inside a tube, that moves up and down to make the other parts of the engine move

pit1 /pɪt/ n. 1 HOLE [C] a hole in the ground, especially one made by digging: a barbecue pit. 2 MARK [C] a small hollow mark in the surface of something: There are tiny scratches and pits on the windshield.

MESSY PLACE [singular (spoken)] a house or room that is dirty, messy, or in bad condition: Erica’s house is a total pit! 4 be the pits (spoken) to be very bad: My job is the pits.

5 in the pit of your stomach if you have a feeling in the pit of your stomach, you have a sick or tight feeling in your stomach, usually because you are nervous or afraid: The strange noises gave her a funny feeling in the pit of her stomach.

6 IN FRUIT [BIOLOGY] the single large hard seed in some fruits: a peach pit — see picture on page 414

7 FOR CARS the pit/pits [C] a place beside a racetrack where a race car can quickly get more gas or be repaired

8 an orchestra pit

9 a MINE2

pit2 v. (pitted, pitting) [T] 1 to take out the single large hard seed inside some fruits. 2 to put small marks or holes in the surface of something: The disease had pitted and scarred his skin.

pit sb/sth against sb/sth [T] v. to test your strength, ability, power, etc. against someone else: This week’s big game pits Houston against Miami.

pi-ta /ˈpiːtə/ also *pita bread* [n. (C, U)] a type of flat bread that can be opened so you can put food into it

pit bull also *pit bull ‘terrier* [n. [C, U]] a short dog that is extremely strong and often violent

pitch1 /ˈpɪtʃ/ v. 1 BASEBALL [I,T] to aim and throw the ball to the batter in baseball: Who’s pitching for the Red Sox today? | He pitched three innings in Monday night’s game.

2 THROW [T] to throw something, especially with a lot of force: Carl tore up Amy’s letter and pitched it into the fire.

3 FALL [I,T] to fall suddenly and heavily in a particular direction, or to make someone or something fall in this way: A sudden stop pitched her into the windshield. | Daley pitched forward and fell from the stage.

4 VOICE/MUSIC [T] to make a sound be produced at
a particular level: The song is pitched too high for me.
pitch a tent to set up a tent
SELL/PERSUADE [IUT (informal) to try to persuade someone to buy or do something: The meeting is your chance to pitch your ideas to the boss.
SAY/WRITE [I] to aim a product, film, etc. at a particular group of people, or to describe something in a particular way in order to sell it: a TV show pitched at children
SHIP/PLANE [J] If a ship or an aircraft pitches, it moves up and down in an uncontrolled way with the movement of the water or air
pitch in phr. v. (informal) to join others and help with an activity: If we all pitch in, it won’t take very long to finish.
pitch 1 n. 1 [C] a throw of the ball to the BATTER in baseball. The first pitch was a strike. 2 [C] how high or low someone’s voice is 3 [C.U] ENG. LANG. ARTS a musical note, or how high or low a musical note is: The high notes rang out on pitch. 4 [C] (informal) the things someone says in order to persuade people to buy or do something: a sales pitch 5 [singular, U] the strength of your feelings or opinions about something: Their excitement rose to fever pitch (= very excited level). 6 [U] a dark sticky substance that is used on roofs, the bottoms of ships, etc. to stop water coming through
pitch black adj. completely black or dark: She turned off the lights, and suddenly it was pitch black.
pitcher /'pitʃər/ n. [C] 1 a container used for holding and pouring liquids, with a handle and a spout (shaped part for pouring): a pitcher of beer 2 the baseball player who throws the ball to the BATTER
pitchfork /'pitʃfɔrk/ n. [C] a farm tool with a long handle and two or three long curved metal points, used especially for lifting hay (=dried cut grass)
pitiful /'pɪtɪfʊl/ adj. (literary) making you feel pity: a pitiful cry
pity /'pɪtɪ/ v. (lit.) to feel sympathy for someone because s/he is in a bad situation: I pity anyone who has to live with Sherry.
pity 2 n. 1 [U] sympathy you feel for someone who is suffering or unhappy: I don’t need your pity! 2 [singular] used to show that you are disappointed about something and you wish things could happen differently: It’s a pity (that) so much time was wasted. 3 “We’re leaving tomorrow.” “What a pity!” 3 take/have pity on sb to feel sympathy for someone and do something to help him/her [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French pité, from Latin pietas “piety, pity”]
point [v. I] T to try to persuade someone to do something: The meeting is at pitch. He doesn’t appear to have any pitch for the victims of the war. 2 [singular] used to show that you are disappointed about something and you wish things could happen differently: It’s a pity (that) so much time was wasted. | “We’re leaving tomorrow.” “What a pity!” 3 take/have pity on sb to feel sympathy for someone and do something to help him/her [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French pité, from Latin pietas “piety, pity”]
point 1 n. 1 [C] a central point or pin on which something balances or turns 2 also pivot the most important idea or event on which all the other parts of a plan, situation, process, etc. are based
pivot 2 v. [L.T] to turn or balance on a central point, or to make something do this: The table-top pivots on two metal pins.
pivot on sth phr. v. to depend on or be planned around one important thing, event, idea, etc.: Her future pivoted on their answer.
pivotal /'pɪvətəl/ adj. a pivotal time, event, or person has a very important effect on the way something develops: Parker played a pivotal role in getting the deal.
pixel /'piksəl/ n. [C] it the smallest unit of an image on a computer screen
pixmap /'piksɪm/ n. [C] a very small imaginary creature with magic powers that looks like a person
pizza /'piːtsə/ n. [C.U] a thin flat round bread, baked with TOMATO, cheese, and usually vegetables or meat on top: a slice of pizza [Origin: 1800—1900 Italian “pie”]
placemat /'pleɪmæt/ n. [C] a large sign or advertisement that you carry or put on a wall
place /'pleɪs/ n. [C] 1 AREA/SPACE/BUILDING etc. any space or area, for example a particular point on a surface or a room, building, town, city, etc.: Keep your money
place

in a safe place. [a beautiful place surrounded by mountains] She was born in a place called Black River Falls. [The water is 30 feet deep in places (=in some areas)] a sore place on my knee

THESAURUS

position – the exact place where someone or something is, in relation to other things: We need to know the enemy's position.
spot (informal) – a place, especially a pleasant one where you spend time: It's a favorite spot for picnics.
point – an exact place, for example on a map: At this point the path gets narrower.
location – the place where a hotel, store, office, etc. is, or where a movie is made: The apartment's in an ideal location.
site – a place where something is going to be built, or where something important happened: the site for the new airport; an archaeological site
scene – a place where an accident or crime happened: Firefighters arrived at the scene within minutes.

2 WHERE DO YOU DO STH a building or area that is used for, or is suitable for, a particular purpose or activity: I spent 20 minutes trying to find a place to park. [a place of worship (=a church, mosque, etc.)] There's a nice Korean place (=a restaurant) on the corner. [Mexico's a great place for a vacation.] A library is no place for a party.

3 take place to happen: The earthquake took place at about 5:00 this morning.

4 WHERE SB LIVES (informal) the house, apartment, or room where someone lives: I'm going over to Jeff's place (=this house) for dinner. [For months I've been looking for a new place to live.] a place (=his house)

5 SEAT/POSITION IN LINE a space where you can sit, or a position in a line: Is this place taken (=being used)? Can you save my place (=not let anyone else use it)?

6 RIGHT POSITION/ORDER the right or usual position or order: Put the CDs back in their place. [By six o'clock, everything was in place for the party.]

7 in place of sb/sth instead of someone or something: Try using mixed herbs in place of salt on vegetables.

8 in sb's place used when talking about what you would do if you were in someone else's situation: What would you do in my place?

9 IMPORTANCE the importance or position that someone or something has, compared to other people or things: No one could take her place (=be as important or loved as she is). [Carlo has friends in high places (=with important ranks in society).] By the 1950s, cars had taken the place of (=were used instead of) trains. [There will always be a place for you here (=position for you to have).]

10 RIGHT OCCASION the right occasion or situation: This isn't the place to talk business.

11 first/second/third etc. place first, second, etc. position in a race or competition: Jerry finished in third place.

12 in the first/second/third place (spoken) used in order to introduce a series of points in an argument or discussion: Well, in the first place, I can't afford it, and in the second place, I'm not really interested.

13 all over the place (informal) everywhere: There were children all over the place!

14 it is not sb's place (to do sth) if it is not your place to do something, you do not have the duty or right to do it: It's not her place to tell me how to raise my kids.

15 out of place not appropriate for or comfortable in a particular situation: I felt really out of place at Cindy's wedding.

16 put sb in his/her place to show someone that she is not as important, intelligent, etc. as she thinks she is.

17 go places (informal) to become successful: Work hard and you could really go places.

18 also Place used in the names of short streets: I live at 114 Seaview Place.

place v. [T] 1 to put something somewhere, especially with care: Seth placed his trophy on the top shelf. [She placed the money in a large brown envelope.] 2 to put someone or something in a particular situation: You'll be placed with the advanced students. [This places me in a very difficult position.] 3 to decide that someone or something is important or valuable: Your father has placed great trust in you. 4 can't place sb to recognize someone, but be unable to remember where you have met him/her before: I know the name, but I can't quite place her. 5 to arrange for something to be done: The police department placed an order for six new cars. [He placed an ad/advertisement in the local paper. 6 to find a job or place to live for someone: The agency had placed her in a local firm. He was later placed with a foster family.

pla-ce-bo /pla'sibou/ n. (plural placebos) [C] BIOLOGY a harmless substance such as water, that is given to a patient instead of medicine without telling him/her it is not a medicine, often as part of a test. [Origin: 1700—1800 Latin “I shall please,” from placeve]

place-ment /'pleIsment/ n. [C,U] 1 the act of finding a place for someone to live, work, or go to college: a job placement [the college placement office (=where you help find work)] 2 the act of putting something or someone in a position: He wasn't satisfied with the furniture placement. [You'll need to take a placement test (=test that decides which level of class you can take).]

place-name /'pleIsneIm/ n. [C] the name of a particular city, mountain, etc.

pla-centa /pla'sentə/ n. [C] BIOLOGY an organ that forms inside a woman's uterus to feed a baby that has not been born yet

plac-id /'plæskid/ adj. calm and peaceful: There
was a placid expression on her face. [the placid waters of the lake —placidly adj

**plagia-rism** /ˈplæɡ.ɪəˌrɪzəm/ n [C,U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the act of using someone else’s words, ideas, or work and pretending they are your own, or the words, etc. themselves. She was accused of plagiarism in writing her thesis. | an article full of plagiarisms [ORIGIN: 1600—700 plagiarious “plagiarism” (17—19 centuries), from Latin plagiarus “thief”] — plagiarist n [C]

**plagiarize** /ˈplæɡ.ɪəˌraɪz/ v [T] ENG. LANG. ARTS to take someone else’s words, ideas, etc. and copy them, pretending that they are your own: The teacher accused me of having plagiarized.

**plague** /ˈpleɪdʒ/ n 1 [C,U] any disease that causes death and spreads quickly to a large number of people. 2 a plague of rats/locusts etc. a very large and dangerous number of rats, etc.

**plague** /ˈpleɪdʒ/ v [T] to make someone suffer over a long period of time, or to cause trouble again and again: Gloria had always been plagued by ill health.

**plaid** /ˈplæd/ n [C,U] a pattern of crossed lines and squares, used especially on cloth — plaid adj: a plaid work shirt

**plain** /ˈpleɪn/ adj 1 very clear, and easy to understand or recognize: It’s quite plain that you don’t agree. | Why don’t you tell me in plain English (=without using technical or difficult words)? 2 without anything added or without decoration (BYN): simple: plain yogurt | a plain blue suit | a sheet of plain paper (=paper with no lines on it) 3 showing clearly and honestly what you think about something: Albright was known for her plain speaking. 4 a woman or girl who is plain is simply or without decoration — see, hear, or understand: Tony was plainly nervous as he began his speech. 2 simply or without decoration: a plainly dressed young girl

**plain-clothes** /ˈplɛɪnkləʊz/ n [C,U] plainclothes police wear ordinary clothes so that they can work without being recognized

**plainly** /ˈpleɪnli/ adv 1 in a way that is easy to see, hear, or understand: Tony was plainly nervous as he began his speech. 2 simply or without decoration: a plainly dressed young girl

**plain-tiff** /ˈplɛntɪf/ n [C] LAW the person who brings a legal action against another person in a civil court (excerpt of law that deals with the affairs of private citizens rather than crime) — defendant

**plain-tive** /ˈplɛntɪv/ adj (literary) a plaintive sound is high, like someone crying, and sounds sad: the plaintive cry of the wolf

**plan** /ˈplæn/ n [C] 1 something that you have decided to do or achieve: She has no plans to retire. | Brown’s plans for the future | We made plans to go out and see him in the fall. | Do you have any plans for Friday night?

**plan** /ˈplæn/ v (planned, planning) 1 [T,L] also plan out to think about something you want to do, and how you will do it: Mary’s planning a 21st birthday party for her son. | Most problems can be avoided by careful/good planning. 2 [T] to intend to do something: How long do you plan on staying? | David plans to work part-time. 3 [T] to think about something you are going to make or build, and decide what it will look like: Planning a small garden is often difficult.

**plane** /ˈpleɪn/ n [C] 1 a vehicle that flies in the air and has wings and at least one engine (BYN): airplane | What time does your plane take off? | The plane landed at O’Hare Airport. | My son held my hand as we boarded the plane. 2 a level or standard of thought, conversation, etc.: a higher plane of intellectual curiosity 3 a tool that has a flat bottom with a sharp blade in it, used for making wooden surfaces smooth | 4 MATH a completely flat surface in geometry

**planet** /ˈplænt/ n [C] 1 physics a very large round object in space, that moves around a star, such as the Sun: Mercury is the smallest planet. | 2 the planet the Earth: weapons capable of destroying the planet | the richest goldmine on the planet [ORIGIN: 1100—1200 Old French planete, from Late Latin planeta, from Greek
plan·et ary /plan·ə·ter·i·əl/ adj. planetary /plan·ə·ter·i·əl/ [C] a building where lights on a curved ceiling show the movements of planets and stars

plan·e·tar·i·um /plan·ə·ter·i·əm/ n. [C] a building where lights on a curved ceiling show the movements of planets and stars

plan·k·ton /plæktən/ n. [U] BIOLOGY very small plants and animals that live in the ocean and are eaten by fish [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 German, Greek, from planktos "wandering," from planateis "to wander"]

plan·ner /plænər/ n. [C] someone who plans something, especially someone who plans the way cities grow and develop: city planners | He works as a financial planner.

plant1 /plænt/ n. [C] 1 BIOLOGY a living thing that has leaves and roots and grows in the ground, especially one that is smaller than a tree → HOUSEPLANT: a plant that grows well in the shade | a bean plant. 2 ECONOMICS a factory and all its equipment: a manufacturing plant

plant2 v. [T] 1 to put plants or seeds in the ground to grow: Plant tomatoes in a sunny place. | a hillside planted with pine trees. 2 (informal) to hide stolen or illegal goods in someone's clothes, bags, room, etc. in order to make him/her seem guilty of a crime: The police were accused of planting evidence against him. 3 to put something firmly somewhere: He stood, his feet planted slightly apart. 4 plant an idea/doubt/suspicion (in sb's mind) to mention something that makes someone begin to have an idea, doubt, etc.: Don't plant ideas in the boy's head! — planting n. [C,U]

Plan·ta·tion /plan·ətən/ n. [C] 1 a large farm, especially in a hot country, where a single crop such as tea, cotton, or sugar is grown: a rubber plantation. 2 HISTORY in the past, a large farm in the U.S. South that used slaves to grow cotton, tobacco, etc.

plant·er /plæntər/ n. [C] 1 a container in which plants are grown 2 someone who owns or is in charge of a plantation

plaque /plæk/ n. 1 [C] a piece of flat metal or stone with writing on it: A bronze plaque on the house read: "Walt Whitman was born here." 2 [U] BIOLOGY a harmful substance that forms on your teeth, that BACTERIA can live and grow in [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 French, Dutch plak, from plakken "to stick"]

plas·ma /plazmə/ n. [U] 1 BIOLOGY the yellowish liquid part of the blood that contains the blood cells. 2 PHYSICS a gas that exists at very high pressure but is considered a liquid because of its low density.
temperatures, for example in stars, which consists of ions and electrons.

**plate** /plæt/ n. [U] a substance used for covering walls and ceilings to give them a smooth surface.

**plaster** /ˈpleɪstər/ n. 1 to spread or stick something all over a surface so that it is thickly covered: a wall plastered with posters 2 to cover a surface with plaster

**plasterboard** /ˈpleɪstərbɔːd/ n. [U] a mixture of a white powder and water that dries quickly, used especially for making statutes or molds.

**plastic** /ˈplæstɪk/ adj. 1 made of plastic: a plastic bag | plastic cups ➔ see picture at MATERIAL 2 (disapproving) seeming artificial or not natural: a plastic smile | plastic-tasting food 3 a plastic substance such as clay can be formed into many different shapes and then keeps the shape until someone changes it

**plastic surgery** n. [U] the medical practice of changing the appearance of people’s faces or bodies, either to improve their appearance or to repair injuries.

**plate** /ˈpleɪt/ n. 1 [C] a flat, usually round dish that you eat from or serve food on: a china plate | Even Jon cleaned his plate (=ate all the food that was on his plate). 2 [C] also plateful /ˈplætʃʊl/ the amount of food on a plate ➔ DISH: a plate of scrambled eggs and toast 3 [C] a flat piece of metal, glass, bone, etc.: A brass plate on the door had the director’s name on it. 4 gold/silver etc. plate [U] ordinary metal with a thin covering of gold, silver, etc. 5 [C] (informal) a LICENSE PLATE: New Jersey plates 6 [singular] the place where the person hitting the ball stands in the sport of baseball: Reid stepped up to the plate, swung, and hit the ball. 7 [C] a thin piece of plastic with false teeth in it

**plaque** /ˈpleɪtʃ/ n. [C] 1 EARTH SCIENCES a large area of flat land that is higher than the land around it 2 a period during which the level or amount of something does not change: I had reached a plateau in my career. ➔ see picture on page A11 ➔plateau n. [I]

**plateau** /ˈpleɪtəʊ/ adj. gold-plated/silver-plated/brass-plated etc. covered with a thin layer of gold, silver, or other metal: a silver-plated spoon

**plate glass** n. [U] clear glass made in large thick sheets, used especially in store windows ➔plate-glass adj.: a plate-glass window

**platelet** /ˈpleɪtliːt/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a type of cell in your blood that helps it to clot (=become solid) when you bleed, so that you stop bleeding

**plate tectonics** n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES a scientific idea that explains how movement in the very large sheets of rock that form the surface of the Earth produces mountains and causes volcanoes and EARTHQUAKES, etc. ➔ TECTONIC PLATE

**platform** /ˈplætrəm/ n. 1 a raised structure for people to stand or work on: He climbed onto the wooden platform and began to speak. | an oil platform 2 POLITICS the main ideas and aims of a political party, especially the ones that they state just before an election: Tax cuts may be included in the party platform for the next election. 3 if the type of computer system or software that someone uses: a multimedia platform 4 a chance for someone to express his/her opinions: He used the TV interview as a platform for his views on education. 5 the place in a railroad station or SUBWAY where you get on and off a train: We were waiting on the platform.

**plating** /ˈpleɪtɪŋ/ n. [U] a thin layer of metal that covers another metal surface: silver plating

**platonic** /ˈplætənɪk/ adj. a relationship that is platonic is friendly, but not sexual

**play** /pleɪ/ n. (played, plays) 1 SPORT/GAME a) [U] to take part or compete in a game or sport: men playing poker | Kara played...
play

basketball in college. | Garcia plays for the Hornets. | The 49ers are playing the Vikings on Saturday (=they are competing against the Vikings). b) [T] to use a particular piece, card, person, etc. in a game or sport: Coach Nelson will play Williams at quarterback.

2 CHILDREN/TOYS [T] to do things that you enjoy, especially to pretend things or use toys: a little girl who likes playing with dolls | Outside, the kids were playing tag/catch/house etc. | Parents need to spend time just playing with their children.

3 MUSIC a) [T] ENG. LANG. ARTS to perform a piece of music on an instrument: The band played for 10,000 people at the Newport Festival. | Matt plays drums. b) [T] to make a radio, STEREO, etc. produce sounds, especially music: a story tape to play for the kids in the car | an entertainment center capable of playing CDs, DVDs and games

4 play a part/role to have an effect or influence on something: Police believe he may have played a role in the boy’s death.

5 THEATER/MOVIE a) [T] ENG. LANG. ARTS to act as one of the characters in a movie, television, or theater performance: Kidman plays the role/part of Virginia Woolf in the movie. | He plays a shy, nervous man. b) [I] to be performed or shown at a theater, etc.: Where’s the movie playing?

6 BEHAVE (linking verb) [T] (informal) to behave in a particular way, or pretend to have a particular quality, in order to achieve something: If he asks, just play dumb (=pretend you do not know the answer). | The accusation that scientists are playing God (=be using their knowledge to change the world in a way that has not been planned). | Doctors warned parents to play it safe (=do the safest thing) by immunizing their children. | Tracy forced herself to play it cool (=stay calm and not be too eager) with Brad.

7 play ball a) to throw, hit, kick, or catch a ball as a game or activity: Don’t play ball in the street. b) (informal) to agree to do something that someone wants you to do: They threatened to stop advertising if the magazine didn’t play ball.

8 play a trick/joke/prank on sb to do something to surprise or deceive someone, and make other people laugh

9 play tricks (on you) if your mind, memory, sight, etc. plays tricks on you, you feel confused and not sure about what is happening

10 play it by ear (informal) to decide what to do as things happen, instead of planning anything: We’ll see what the weather’s like and play it by ear.

11 play sth by ear to be able to play music after you have heard it instead of by reading the notes

12 play games (disapproving) to not be serious about what you are doing, or not say what you really think, especially in a way that tricks or deceives other people: Stop playing games and just tell me what you want.

13 play with fire to do something that could have a very bad result: If you invest in high-risk stocks, you’re playing with fire.

14 play your cards right to behave in an effective way in a situation, in order to get what you want: If you play your cards right, eventually you’ll get promoted.

15 play second fiddle to sb/sth to be involved in an activity, but not be as important as the main person or group that is involved in it [Origin: Old English pielen]

GRAMMAR

Do not use a preposition or “the” after play when you are talking about playing a game or sport: They’re playing football. Do not say “They’re playing at football” or “They’re playing the football.” Always use “the” after the verb play and before the names of musical instruments: Anna plays the piano.

play around phr. v. 1 to spend time having fun, but without having a particular purpose: I didn’t get good grades because I played around a lot. 2 (informal) to have a sexual relationship with someone who is not your husband or wife

play sth ↔ back phr. v. to let someone hear or see again something that has been recorded on a TAPE, VIDEO, etc.: Body rewound the tape and played it back.

play sth ↔ down phr. v. to make something seem less important or bad than it really is. The White House tried to play down the latest economic figures.

play on sth phr. v. to use a feeling or idea in order to get what you want, often in an unfair way: His campaign plays on people’s fear of crime.

play sth ↔ up phr. v. to make something seem better or more important than it really is: The town has played up its location to attract tourists.

play with sth phr. v. 1 to keep touching or moving something: Stop playing with the remote control! 2 also play around with sth to organize or think about something in different ways, to see what works: I’ve been playing with the design of the newsletter.

play phr. v. a) [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a story that is written to be performed by actors, especially in a theater: a play by Shakespeare | a play about two men on trial for murder | Each year, the drama department puts on/performers a play in the spring. b) [C,U] the actions of the people who are playing a game or sport: On the next play, Johnson ran fifteen yards for a touchdown. c) [U] the things that people, especially children, do for fun, such as using toys: the shouts of children at play | Children learn through play | a play area with slides and swings d) [U] the effect or influence of something: All of these factors are at play (=having an effect) in any human relationship. | Cultural differences come into play (=begun to have an effect) when trying to sell a product in a foreign country. | A complex system of muscles is brought into play (=begun to be used) for each body movement.

5 play on words a use of a word or phrase
play·ful /play·fəl/ adj. 1 playful tunes 2 playful children tumbling in the snow
play·ful·ly adv. play·ful·ness n.
play·ful·ty n.
play·ful·ty /play·fəl·ti/ n. [C] a soft substance like colored clay, used by children for making shapes
play·er /play·ər/ n. 1 someone who plays a game, sport, or musical instrument: a piano player | a basketball player 2 one of the people, companies, organizations, etc. that is involved in a situation: a major/dominant key player in the stock market 3 a CD/record/cassette etc. player a machine that is used to play CDs, etc.
play·ful·ly adv. 1 intended to be fun rather than serious, or showing that you are having fun: playful tunes | She gave him a playful poke. 2 very active and happy: playful children tumbling in the snow — play·ful·ness n. (U)
play·ground /play·grəund/ n. [C] an area where children can play, especially at a school or in a park, that often has special equipment that children can climb on, ride on, etc.
play·house /play·hous/ n. 1 a theater, often used as part of a theater’s name: the Pasadena Playhouse 2 a small structure like a house, that children can play in
play·in·g card n. [C] a CARD
play·ing field n. 1 [C] a large piece of ground with particular areas marked on it for playing football, baseball, etc. 2 a level playing field a situation in which different people, companies, countries, etc. can all compete fairly with each other because no one has special advantages: Canada limits election spending in an attempt to create a level playing field.
play·mate /play·meit/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) a friend you play with when you are a child
play·off /play·off/ n. [C usually plural] a game or series of games played by the best teams or players in a sports competition, in order to decide the final winner: The Chicago Cubs are in the playoffs.
play·pen /play·pen/ n. [C] an enclosed area like an open box with a net or wooden bars around it, in which very young children can play safely
play·room /play·rʊm/ n. [C] a room for children to play in
play·time /play·taim/ n. [U] a period of time during which a child can play: Don’t let TV take up too much playtime.
play·wright /play·raitht/ n. [C] ENG., LANG., ARTS someone who writes plays
pla·za /pləza, -pləsə/ n. [C] an outdoor public place, usually with a lot of stores and small businesses
plea /pli/ n. [C] 1 a request that is urgent and full of emotion: a plea for help | They made a plea for more resources. 2 LAW a statement by someone in a court of law saying whether she is guilty or not: The defendant entered a plea of “not guilty.”
plea·bar·gain v. [I] LAW to avoid punishment for a serious crime by agreeing to say you are guilty of a less serious one
plead /plid/ v. 1 [past tense and past participle pleaded] to ask for something you want very much, in an urgent and emotional way (with beg) | Mother pleaded with Dad to be gentler with us. | He pleaded for forgiveness.
pleas·ant /pliəznt/ adj. 1 enjoyable, nice, or good: It had been a pleasant evening. | a pleasant surprise
pleas·ant·ly adv. We were pleasantly surprised by how welcoming everyone was.
pleas·ant·ry /pliəzəntri/ n. [plural: pleasantries] [C] (formal) something that you say in order to be polite
please1 /pliz/ interjection 1 used in order to be polite when asking someone to do something: Patty, sit down, please. | Could you please hold the line? 2 used in order to be polite when asking for something: Can I have a cookie, please? | Can I
pleasing (adj.) 1 (formal) giving pleasure, enjoyment, or satisfaction: a pleasing flavor  
2 [U] an activity or experience that you enjoy very much: Chocolate is one of my chief pleasures.

pleasure (n.) 1 a feeling of happiness, satisfaction, or enjoyment  
2 [U] a large amount of something: It's a pleasure to finally meet you.

pleasingly (adv.) 1 in a way that is pleasant or enjoyable: He took pleasure in his work.

pleasingly (adv.) 2 with pleasure  
3 [U] a lot/ lots, a multitude of sb/sth, a plethora of sth, myriad —MANY

pleasure (n.) —HAPPY

pleased (adj.) 1 happy or satisfied: Your mom will be really pleased.  
2 (I'm) pleased to meet you.

pledge (v.) 1 to make a formal, usually public, promise: Canada pledged to provide medical aid.

pledge (n.) 1 the Pledge of Allegiance

pledge (v.) 2 to make someone formally promise something: Employees were pledged to secrecy.

pleasure (n.) —HAPPY

pleasureable (adj.) 1 able: pleasurable activities

pleasureful (adj.) 2 pleasant to the eye (=nice to look at).

pleasure (n.) —HAPPY

plenty (n.) 1 an official statement said by Americans in which they promise to be loyal to the United States. It is usually said by children every morning at school.

plenty (adv.) 1 more than enough in amount or number: a plentiful supply

plenty (n.) —HAPPY

pleasureable (adj.) 1 able to bend wire or cutting it: pliers

pleasureful (adj.) 2 (spelled s) a flat fold in a piece of clothing —pleat

pleasureful (adj.) 1 a serious promise or agreement to do something or give money to something: a pledge of support

pleasureful (adj.) 2 someone who promises to become a member of a college fraternity or sorority

pleasureful (v.) 1 to make a formal, usually public, promise: Canada pledged to provide medical aid.

pleasureful (n.) 1 a large amount of something: Hunters in the 1800s found a plenty of beaver.

pleasureful (adj.) 2 more than enough

pleasureful (adv.) 1 somewhat

pleasureful (n.) —HAPPY

pleasureful (v.) 1 to make someone formally promise something: Employees were pledged to secrecy.

pleasureful (adj.) 1 able to bend without breaking or cracking (SYN: flexible)

pleasureful (n.) 1 a large metal tool used for bending wire or cutting it: a pair of pliers

pleasureful (n.) —HAPPY

plenty (n.) —HAPPY

pleasureful (v.) 1 to move or do something very slowly, especially in a way that is boring or that shows you are tired: We plopped
uphill. | The movie plods along without very much ever happening. —plodding adj.

plop1 /plɒp/ v (plopped, plopping) [L.T] to sit down, fall down, or drop something somewhere in a careless way: Jaime plopped down on the bed. | I plopped a couple of ice cubes into a glass.

plop2 n. [C] the sound made by something when it falls or is dropped into liquid

plot1 /plɒt/ n [C] 1 the events that form the main story of a book, movie, or play: The movie has a very complicated plot. 2 a secret plan you make with other people to do something illegal or harmful: a plot to kill the President

plot2 v (plotted, plotting) 1 [L.T] to make a secret plan, especially one intended to harm a particular person or organization: The group had plotted to smuggle explosives into the country. | Rebels plotted against the dictator. 2 [T] also plot out to make lines and marks on a chart or map that represent facts, numbers, etc.: These graphs plot the company’s progress.

plow1 /plɔː/ n [C] 1 a large piece of equipment used on farms that cuts up the surface of the ground so that seeds can be planted 2 (informal) a snow-plow

plow2 v. 1 [L.T] to use a plow in order to cut earth, push snow off streets, etc.: newly plowed fields 2 [T] to move with a lot of effort or force: A ship plowed through the waves.

plow ahead phr.v. to continue to do something in spite of difficulties or opposition: She was silent, but I plowed ahead with my questions.

plow sth. ** back phr.v. to use money that you have earned from a business to make the business bigger and more successful: Profits are plowed back into equipment and training.

plow into sth. phr.v. to hit something hard with a car, truck, etc.: We plowed into a parked car.

plow through sth. phr.v. to read or look at all of something even though it is difficult, long, or boring: Investigators plowed through the phone records.

ploy /ˈpləʊ/ n. (plural plys) [C] a way of tricking someone in order to gain an advantage: It was just a ploy to advance his political career.

pluck1 /plʌk/ v. [T] 1 to pull something quickly in order to remove it: She put flowers plucked from the garden into a vase. | She plucks her eyebrows (=pulls out hairs from the edges of them). 2 to take someone away from a place or situation: Rescue teams plucked people from the rooftops as the water rose. 3 pluck up the courage to make yourself be brave or confident enough to do something: I finally plucked up the courage to ask for a raise. 4 to pull the feathers off a chicken or other bird before cooking it 5 to quickly pull the strings of a musical instrument

pluck2 n. [U] (old-fashioned) courage and determination to do something that is difficult: It takes a lot of pluck to do what he’s done. —plucky adj.

plug1 /plʌg/ n. [C] 1 the small object at the end of a wire, that is used for connecting a piece of electrical equipment to a socket (=supply of electricity) 2 a round flat piece of rubber, used for blocking the hole in a bathtub or sink 3 (informal) a way of advertising a book, movie, etc. by talking about it on a radio or television program

plug2 v (plugged, plugging) [T] 1 also plug up to fill a hole or block it: The drain was plugged up with paper. 2 to advertise a book, movie, etc. by talking about it on a radio or television program: Susan was on the show to plug her new novel.

plug away phr.v. to continue working hard at something: Scientists have been plugging away at the problem.

plug sth. ** in phr.v. to connect a piece of electrical equipment to a socket (=supply of electricity) 2 unplugged: Is the TV plugged in? 3 plug sth. into sth. phr.v. to connect one piece of electrical equipment to another: Can you plug the speakers into the stereo for me?

plum /plʌm/ n. [C] 1 a soft round usually purple fruit with a single large seed, or the tree on which it grows 2 a plum job/role/assignment

plum-age /ˈplʌmɪdʒ/ n. [U] (formal) the feathers covering a bird’s body

plumb /plʌm/ adv (spoken, informal) exactly or completely: He’s plumb crazy. | Sorry, I just plumb forgot.

plumb-er /ˈplʌmbər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to repair water pipes, sinks, toilets, etc. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French plommer “worker in lead,” from Latin plumbarius, from plumbus “lead,” because water pipes were originally made of lead]

plumb-ing /ˈplʌmɪŋ/ n. [U] the system of water pipes in a house or building

plume /plʌm/ n. [C] 1 a small cloud of smoke, dust, gas, etc.: Plumes of black smoke were coming from the garage. 2 a large feather

plummet /ˈplʌmɪt/ v. [I] 1 to suddenly and quickly decrease in value: House prices have plummeted. 2 to fall suddenly and very quickly from a very
plump

high place: The plane plummeted to the ground.

plump1 /plump/ adj. 1 attractively round and slightly fat; plump juicy strawberries 2 fat —used in order to be polte: He was 67, short, and a little plump.

plump2 also plump up v. [T] to make a pillow rounder and softer by shaking or hitting it

plunder /'plunərd/ v. [I,T] to steal money or property from a place while fighting in a war: The Vikings invaded and plundered the town.

plunge /'plunj/ v. [I,T] to suddenly sit down: Grover plunged into the river.

plunk /plönk/ n. [U] things that are stolen during an attack or war.

plunge1 /'plunj/ v. 1 [I,T] to move, fall, or be thrown or pushed suddenly forward or downward: The plane plunged into the Atlantic shortly after takeoff. 2 [I] to suddenly decrease in amount or value: The stock market plunged more than 1,200 points.

plunge (abruptly) into sth phr. v. to suddenly experience a bad or difficult situation, or to make someone or something do this: The company was plunged into bankruptcy.

plunge2 n. 1 take the plunge to decide to do something risky, usually after delaying or worrying about it: Deming took the plunge and started his own business. 2 [C] a sudden decrease in amount, or a sudden fall

plunge up phr. v. to continue giving someone the same thing: She was plunge uped on the TV.

plunge down phr. v. to spend a lot of money for something: He plunked down $30 for a box of chocolates.

plu·per·fect ˌpluˈpərفةkt/ n. the pluperfect ENG. LANG. ARTS THE PAST PERFECT

plu·ral /ˈplurəl/ n. the plural ENG. LANG. ARTS IN grammar, the form of a word that represents more than one person or thing. For example, “dogs” is the plural of “dog.” —plural adj.: a plural noun/verb

plu·ral·i·ty /ˌpluˈrələtι/ n. (plural pluralities) [C,U] the largest number of votes in an election, especially when this is less than the total number of votes that all the other people or parties have received

plus1 /ˈpluːz/ (Ac) prep. used when one number or amount is added to another: Three plus six equals nine (3 + 6 = 9). 2 [Ac] to calculate [origin: 1500—1600 Latin “more” (adjective and adverb)]

plus2 (Ac) conjunction and also: He’s going to college, plus he’s working 20 hours a week.

plus3 (Ac) adj., adv. 1 A plus/B plus/C plus etc. a grade used in a system of marking students’ work. For example, a C plus is higher than a C, but lower than a B minus. 2 greater than zero or a particular amount [minus: a temperature of plus 12°] She makes $50,000 a year plus. 3 plus or minus used in order to say that a number may be more or less by a certain amount: The poll’s margin of error was plus or minus 3 percentage points. 4 plus sizes sizes for women’s clothes that are larger than regular sizes

plus4 n. [C] 1 MATH a plus sign 2 something that is an advantage or a quality that you think is good: The restaurant’s location is a big/major plus.

plush /ˈpluʃ/ adj. comfortable, expensive, and of good quality: a plush resort

plus size n. [U] a type of cloth with a thick soft surface: a plush rabbit

plus sign n. [C] MATH the sign (+)

Plu-to /ˈpluːtoʊ/ n. PHYSICS an object in space that was considered to be the smallest PLANET until 2006, when scientists decided that it was a DWARF PLANET rather than a planet

plu·to·ni·um /ˌpləˈtoʊniəm/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY symbol Pu a metal that is an ELEMENT and is used for producing NUCLEAR power

ply /plai/ n. [U] a unit for measuring the thickness of thread, rope, plywood, etc. based on the number of threads or layers that it has: two/three-ply etc. toilet paper

ply1 v. (plied plies) 1 ply your trade/craft (written) to work at your business or special skill: He is now in his eighties, but still plying his trade. 2 [lit] (literary) a boat or vehicle that plies between two places travels to those two places regularly

ply2 ab with sth phr. v. to continue giving someone large amounts of something, especially food and drinks

ply-wood /ˈplɔ(l)əˌwud/ n. [U] a material made of thin sheets of wood stuck together to form a hard board

p.m. used when talking about times that are between NOON and MIDNIGHT: I get off work at 5:30 p.m. [origin: 1600—1700 Latin post meridiem “after noon”]

PMS n. [U] premenstrual syndrome the uncomfortable physical and emotional feelings that many women have before their PERIOD starts

pneu·mat·ic /ˈnjuːməˌtɪk/ adj. 1 filled with air: a pneumatic tire 2 able to work using air pressure: a pneumatic drill —pneumatically adv.
pneu-mo-nia /nuˈmənərə/ n. [U] a serious illness that affects your lungs and makes it difficult to breathe.

P.O. the written abbreviation of POST OFFICE

P.O. Box /ˈpou ˈboks/ n. [C] post office box a box in a post office that has a special number, to which you can have mail sent instead of to your home.

P.O.W. n. [C] PRISONER OF WAR: a P.O.W. camp

poach /ˈpaʊtʃ/ v. [T] to cook food such as eggs or fish in a small amount of boiling liquid. 2 [U] to illegally catch or shoot animals, birds, or fish, especially from private land

poacher /ˈpouʃər/ n. [C] someone who illegally catches or shoots animals, birds, or fish, especially on private land

pocket /ˈpəkɪt/ 1 a small bag sewn into or onto shirts, coats, pants, or skirts, that you can put keys, money, etc. in: a key in his pants pocket. 2 the amount of money you have that you can spend: Over $20 million was taken out of the pockets of American taxpayers. a corporation with deep pockets (=a lot of money). 3 a small bag or piece of material that is attached to something such as a car seat, used for holding maps, magazines, etc. 4 a small area or amount that is different from what surrounds it: pockets of poverty in the city [origin: 1400—1500 Old North French pokète, frompoke “bag”]

pocketbook /ˈpəkɪtbʊk/ n. [C] 1 a small notebook used for holding maps, magazines, etc. that the seeds grow in. 2 (old-fashioned) a WALLET OR PURSE

pocketful /ˈpəkɪtfʊl/ n. [C] the amount that will fill a pocket, or a large amount: a pocketful of small change

pocket knife /ˈpəkɪt n. [C] a small knife with a blade that you can fold into its handle

pod /ˈpɑd/ n. [C] 1 the long green part of plants such as beans and peas that the seeds grow in. 2 a group of sea animals, such as whales and dolphins, that swim together

pod-cast /ˈpɑdkaʊst/ n. [C] 1 a television or radio show in digital form, that you can download from a website and watch or listen to on equipment such as an MP3 PLAYER or podcasting n. [U]

pod-i-a-trist /ˈpɑdiətrɪst/ n. [C] a doctor who takes care of people’s feet and treats foot diseases

pod-ium /ˈpɑdiəm/ n. [C] 1 a tall narrow desk that you stand behind when giving a speech to a lot of people: Several speakers took the podium (=spoke from it) that night. 2 a small raised area for a performer, speaker, or musical conductor to stand on

po-em /ˈpoʊəm/ n. [C] a piece of writing that expresses emotions, experiences, and ideas, especially in short lines using words that rhyme (=have a particular pattern of sounds). [origin: 1400—1500 French poème, from Latin, from Greek poiein “to make, create”]

po-iet /ˈpouɪt/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS someone who writes poems

po-et-ess /ˈpoʊɪtɛs/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) ENG. LANG. ARTS a female poet

po-et-ic /ˈpoʊɪtɪk/ adj. ENG. LANG. ARTS relating to poetry, or typical of poetry: poetic language. 2 graceful and expressing deep emotions: a poetic and powerful ballet —poetically adv

po-et-ic justice n. [U] a situation in which someone who has done something bad suffers in a way that you think she deserves

po-et-ic license n. [U] the freedom to change facts, not obey grammar rules, etc. because you are writing poetry or making art

po-et-ry /ˈpouærɪ/ n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS poems, or the art of writing them —PROSE: a book of Emily Dickinson’s poetry

po-grom /ˈpoʊɡrɒm/ n. [C] a planned killing of large numbers of people, especially Jews, done for reasons of race or religion —genocide

poign-ant /ˈpəʊɪnt/ adj. making you feel sad or full of pity; a simple melody and poignant lyrics [origin: 1300—1400 French, present participle of poindre “to prick, sting,” from Latin pungere] —poignancy n. [U] —poignantly adv

poin-set-ti-a /ˈpɔɪntɛtɪə/ n. [C] a plant with groups of large bright red or white leaves that look like flowers

point /ˈpɔɪnt/ n. 1 ONE IDEA [C] a single fact, idea, or opinion in an argument or discussion: There were a lot of good points in his speech. | I made that point at a staff meeting last week. | I didn’t like his attitude, but I could see his point (undenounce his idea). | I had to admit that he had a point (his opinion is correct). 2 MAIN IDEA the point the main meaning or idea in something that is said or done: Come on, Charlie, get to the point (=say your idea directly)! | The point is (that) he had been proven wrong. | What’s your point, Rob? | I think you’re missing the point (=do not understand the most important thing). | He’s a nice guy, but that’s beside the point. The important/main/crucial point is that no one is wholly good or wholly evil. 3 PURPOSE [U] the purpose or aim of doing something: The whole point of traveling is to experience
new things. | There's no point in continuing.  
▶ Don't say "There's no point to continue."  

4 IN TIME/DEVELOPMENT [C] a specific moment, time, or stage in something's development: At this/that point, Moore decided to tell him. | She had reached the point where she knew something had to change. | It's a good starting point for any future negotiations. | the turning point in the investigation (=the time when it changed)

5 PLACE [C] a particular position or place: the point where two lines cross each other

6 QUALITY [C] a particular quality or feature that someone or something has: Teachers try to focus on a learner's strong points (=best qualities or abilities), and then work on his or her weak points.

7 GAME/SPORT [C] a unit used for showing the score in a game or sport: The Rams beat the Giants by six points.

8 IN NUMBERS [C] MATH the sign (.) used for separating a whole number from the DECIMALS that follow it: four point five percent (=4.5%).

9 MEASURE [C] a measure on a scale: Stocks were down 12 points today at 8,098.

10 the high/low point of sth the best or worst part of something, or the best or worst moment: It was the high point of their trip.

11 SHARP END [C] the sharp end of something (SYN) tip: the point of a needle.

12 up to a point partly, but not completely: He believed her story, up to a point.

13 make a point of doing sth to deliberately do something: Don makes a point of spending Saturdays with his kids.

14 SMALL SPOT [C] a very small spot: a tiny point of light.

15 LAND [C] a long thin piece of land that stretches out into the ocean

16 to the point only talking about the most important facts or ideas: Your business letters should be short and to the point.

17 the point of no return a stage in a process or activity when it becomes impossible to stop it or do something different: We've reached the point of no return, so we might as well finish the project.

point 2 → [I] to show someone something by holding your finger out toward it: John pointed toward two of the players. | "That's my car," she said, pointing at a white Ford.  
▶ see picture on page 49.  
2 [T] to aim something, or to be aimed, in a particular direction: He pointed a gun at the old man's head. | Dzens of cameras were pointed toward them. | What time is it when the hand points to the 8, and the big hand points to the 12?  
3 [T] to show someone which direction to go: There should be signs pointing the way to the beach.

point man n [C usually singular] 1 a soldier who goes ahead of a group to see if there is any danger 2 someone who is in charge of a particular subject in a company or organization: the administration's point man on health care

point of view n [C] 1 a particular way of...
poison /pouz/ n. [U] 1 a substance that can kill you or make you sick if you eat it, breathe it, etc.; rat poison 2 a person, feeling, idea, etc. that makes you behave badly or makes you feel very unhappy: Hatred is a poison for the soul. [Orig. 1200—1300 Old French “drink, poisonous drink, poison,” from Latin potio]

poisonous /poiznəs/ adj. containing poison or producing poison: a poisonous chemical | poisonous snakes — poisonously adv. harmful, toxic, detrimental, damaging, destructive ➔ HARMFUL

poison ivy n. [U] a plant with an oily substance on its leaves that makes your skin hurt and itch if you touch it

poison oak n. [U] a plant that has leaves that make your skin hurt and itch

poisonously /poiznəsli/ adv.

poison·ing /pouziŋ/ n. [U] an illness that is caused by swallowing, touching, or breathing a poisonous substance: The children were suffering from food/fell poisoning.

poke /pouk/ v. 1 [T] to quickly push your finger or some other pointed object into something or someone: Polly poked me in the ribs. | David poked at the campfire with a stick. ➔ see picture on page A8

poke along phr. v. [informal] to move or travel slowly

poke around phr. v. to look for something, especially by moving things: I began poking around in the cupboard.

Polaroid /poʊləˈroʊd/ n. [C] a camera that uses a special film to produce a photograph very quickly, or a photograph taken with this kind of camera

polar /ˈpɔlər/ adj. 1 EARTH SCIENCES relating to the North Pole or the South Pole: polar ice 2 polar opposite someone or something that is completely opposite to another person or thing in character or style: Presidents Kennedy and Johnson were polar opposites in terms of style and background.

polar bear n. [C] a large white bear that lives near the North Pole

polarize /poʊləˈraɪz/ v. [L.T] (formal) to divide into two opposing groups, or to make people do this: The trial polarized the city. ➔ polarization /ˌpouələˈraɪzən/ n. [U]

polaroid /poʊləˈroʊd/ n. [C] (trademark) a camera that uses a special film to produce a photograph very quickly, or a photograph taken with this kind of camera

polar zone n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES one of the two parts of the Earth that are near the NORTH POLE and
the SOUTH POLE, where the weather is always very cold ➔ TEMPERATE ZONE, TROPICS

**Pole** /poul/ [C] someone from Poland

**pole** n. [C] 1 a long stick or post: a telephone pole (=holding up telephone wires outside) | a fishing pole. 2 earth sciences the most northern and southern point on a planet: an expedition to the North Pole 3 be poles apart to be very different from someone or something else: The two classes were poles apart in atmosphere. 4 physics one of two points at the end of a magnet where its power is strongest. 5 physics one of the two points at which wires can be attached to a battery in order to use its electricity.

**po·lem·ic** /pou'laim/ n. [C,U] strong arguments that criticize or defend a particular idea, opinion, or person — po·lem·ical adj.

**pole vault** n. the pole vault a sport in which you jump over a high bar using a special long pole — pole vaulter n. [C]

**po·lice** /pou'lis/ n.s 1 the police an official organization whose job is to catch criminals, make sure that people obey the law, and protect people and property: Her neighbors called the police.

**po·lice state** n. [C] politics a country where the government strictly controls most of the activities of its citizens — **thesaurus**

**pol·i·cy** /pou'lis/ n. 1 (plural policies) 1 [C,U] a way of doing things that has been officially agreed and chosen by a political party, business, or organization: our foreign/economic/immigration etc. policy | the company’s policy on maternity leave | government officials who make policy | monetary policy | a leading authority on welfare policies 2 [C] a written agreement with an insurance company: a health insurance policy 3 [C] a particular principle that you believe in: It’s my policy not to gossip. [origin: (2) 1500—1600 French police “document, certificate,” from Old Italian polizia, from Greek apodeixis “proof”]

**po·li·si·on·al** /pou'liseI'nol/ adj. relating to or coming from Poland

**Polish** /po'lish/ n. 1 [U] the language used in Poland 2 the Polish plural] the people of Poland

**po·lish** /pou'lish/ v. [T] to make something smooth, bright, and shiny by rubbing it: He polished his shoes each night.

**pol·ish** /po'lish/ n. 1 a liquid, powder, or other substance that you rub into a surface to make it shiny: furniture polish | shoe polish 2 [U] a high level of skill and style in the way someone performs, writes, or behaves: Meeting new people will help you social polish. 3 [singular] the smooth shiny appearance of something, that is produced by polishing ➔ NAIL POLISH

**po·lish·ed** /po'lishd/ adj. 1 shiny because of being rubbed with polish: highly polished wood 2 done with great skill and style, or doing something with skill and style: a polished performance | a polished ballet dancer 3 polite and confident: a polished and sophisticated woman

**po·lit·ic** /po'lytic/ n. [C,U] political science — **thesaurus**

**po·lice** /pou'lis/ n. 1 a male police officer 2 a female police officer 3 (plural policewomen) 1 [C] a female police officer

**po·lic·e·man** /pou'lis'man/ n. (plural policemen) [C] a male police officer

**po·lic·e·woman** /pou'lis'wou'man/ n. (plural policewomen) [C] a female police officer

**po·li·ol·o·gy** /pou'lou'IjI/ n. [U] 1 a branch of knowledge that deals with a particular subject or problem: political science

**pol·i·te** /po'lait/ adj. behaving or speaking in a way
that is correct for the social situation you are in, or
showing good manners: polite young people | It's
not polite to talk with your mouth full. | a polite
smile. | Len sipped at his drink to be polite. | They
weren't just making polite conversation; they really
wanted to know. —politely adv. —politeness n. [U]

**THE SA URUS**

have good manners — to behave in a polite
way in social situations: Parents want to teach
their children to have good manners.

well-behaved — behaving in a polite or socially
acceptable way: My kids are generally
well-behaved.

courteous — polite and respectful: You should be
courteous to other drivers.

civil — polite but not very friendly: I know you
don't like him, but try to be civil.

po·lit·i·cal /po'litikəl/ adj. 1 relating to the gov-
ernment, politics, and the public affairs of a country:
The U.S. has two main political parties. | the
political issues that are important to senior citi-
zens. 2 relating to the way that different people or
groups have power within a system, organization,
etc.: He was promoted for political reasons. 3 [not
before noun] interested in or active in politics:
Mike’s never been political. —politically adv.:
She’s becoming more politically active.

politically correct (abbreviation P.C.) adj.:
politically correct language, behavior, and attitudes
are carefully chosen so that they do not offend or
insult anyone —political correctness n. [U]
political 'prisoner n. [C] someone who is put
in prison because s/he criticizes the government

political 'science also poli sci (informal) n. [U]
the study of politics and government

po·lit·i·ci·an /po'litisən/ n. [C] someone who
works in politics, especially an elected member of
the government

**THE SA URUS**

president — someone who is elected to be the
official leader of a country that does not have a
king or queen
congressman/congresswoman — someone
who is elected to be in Congress

senator — someone who is elected to be a
member of the Senate
governor — someone who is elected to lead the
government of a state

mayor — someone who is elected to lead the
government of a town or city ➔ GOVERNMENT

po·lit·i·ci·zation /po'litisəzən/ v. [T] to make a situa-
tion, position, or organization more political or
more involved in politics: The Olympic Games
should not be politicized. — politicization adj.

poli·tics /pə'lɪtɪks/ n. [U] ideas and activities
relating to gaining and using power in a country,
city, etc.: an important figure in American politics
a debate about local/national/international

pol·i·ti·cize /pə'litɪsəz/ v. [T] to make a situa-
tion, position, or organization more political or
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tion, position, or organization more political or
more involved in politics: The Olympic Games
should not be politicized. — politicization adj.
pollutant

**pol-lu-tant** /polˈlutənt/ n [C] a substance that makes air, water, soil, etc. dangerously dirty

**pol-lute** /polˈlut/ v [T] to make air, water, soil, etc. dangerously dirty: Toxic waste is polluting the air/ocean/environment. —**polluter** n [C]

**pol-lu-ted** /polˈlʊtɪd/ adj full of pollution: heavily/highly/badly polluted air

**THE SAURUS**

**dirty, filthy, soiled**

**pol-lu-tion** /polˈluʃən/ n [U] 1 the process of polluting a place: Toxic waste is a major cause of pollution. ➔ environment 2 substances that pollute a place: a plan to reduce pollution

**po-lo** /ˈpouloʊ/ n [U] an outdoor game played between two teams riding horses, who use long wooden hammers to hit a small ball ➔ water polo

**polo shirt** n [C] a shirt with short sleeves and a collar, usually made of cotton

**pol-y-es-ter** /poˈliːestər/ n [U] an artificial material used especially to make cloth: a polyester suit

**pol-y-eth-yl-e ne** /ˌpoʊˌliːθəlɪˈni/ n [U] a strong light plastic used for making bags, small containers, etc.

**po-ly-ga-my** /poʊˈliːgəmi/ n [U] the practice of having more than one husband or wife at the same time ➔ polygamous adj ➔ polygaminist n [C]

**pol-y-gon** /poʊˈliːgən/ n [C] a flat shape with three or more straight sides ➔ octagon ➔ pentagon ➔ decagon ➔ heptagon ➔ hexagon ➔ heptagon —a flat shape with seven sides and seven angles

**octagon** —a flat shape with eight sides and eight angles

**decagon** —a flat shape with ten sides and ten angles

**dodecagon** —a flat shape with twelve sides and twelve angles

**THE SAURUS**

**pentagon** —a flat shape with five sides and five angles

**hexagon** —a flat shape with six sides and six angles

**pol-y-graph** /ˌpɔliˈgræf/ n [C] a lie detector: The suspect later passed a polygraph test.

**pol-y-he-dron** /ˌpɔliˈhedrən/ n [C] 1 math a solid shape with many sides, each of which is a polygon

**pol-y-mer** /ˌpɔliˈmer/ n [C] chemistry a chemical compound that has a simple structure of large molecules

**pol-y-no-mial** /ˌpɔliˈnəʊmɪəl/ n [C] math in algebra, a mathematical expression consisting of two or more monomials (a single group of numbers or letters) added together or subtracted from each other. For example, 7x – 4x + 1 or 3x³ + 2x² + x – 5 are polynomials. ➔ polynomial adj: a polynomial equation

**pol-y-pod** /ˌpɔliˈpɔd/ n [C] 1 biology a small lump that grows inside someone’s body and is caused by an illness ➔ biology a sea animal that has a body like a tube, and tentacles around an opening in its body that it uses both for eating and for getting rid of waste: a coral polyp [origin: 1300—1400 French polype, from Latin polypus “octopus,” from Greek, from poly- “many” + pous “foot”]

**pol-y-sac-char-ide** /ˌpɔliˌsækˈhɑrɪd/ n [C] biology a carbohydrate consisting of simple sugar molecules that have joined together ➔ monosaccharide

**pol-y-syl-lab-ic** /ˌpɔliˈsɪləbɪk/ adj eng. lang. arts a polysyllabic word contains more than three syllables ➔ disyllabic, monosyllabic

**pol-y-technic** /ˌpɔliˈteknɪk/ n [C] a college where you can study technical or scientific subjects

**pol-y-the-ism** /ˌpɔliˈθiːəsm/ n [U] social science the belief that there is more than one god ➔ polytheistic adj: polytheistic faiths, such as hinduism

**pol-y-un-sat-ur-at-ed** /ˌpɔliˈənˌsətərəd/ adj polysaturated fats or oils come from vegetables and plants, and are considered to be better for your health than animal fats ➔ saturated fat

**pom-e-gran-ate** /ˈpɑmˌgrænət/ n [C] a round fruit with thick red skin and many juicy red seeds that you can eat

**pomp** /pɒmp/ n [U] (formal) all the impressive clothes, decorations, music, etc. that are traditional for an important public ceremony

**pom-pom** /ˈpɔmpɔm/ also pom-pon /ˈpɔmpɔn/ n [C] 1 a large round ball of loose plastic strings connected to a handle, used by cheerleaders ➔ a small wool ball used as a decoration on clothing, especially hats

**pomp-ous** /ˈpɒmpəs/ adj (disapproving) trying to
make people think you are important, especially by using a lot of formal words: pompous politicians

—pomposity /pəˈmɒspəti/ n. [U]

poncho /ˈpɒntʃoʊ/ n. (plural ponchos) [C] a type of coat that is made from a single piece of thick cloth, with a hole in the middle for your head, and sometimes a hood (=cover for your head) [Origin: 1700—1800 American Spanish, Araucanian (a group of South American languages)

pond /ˈpaʊnd/ n. [C] a small area of fresh water that is smaller than a lake [Origin: 1200—1300 Old English pund, from Latin ponēre]

ponder /ˈpʌndər/ v. [T] (formal) to spend time thinking carefully and seriously about something: Travers took a deep breath as he pondered the question. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French ponderer “to weigh,” from Latin ponderare, from pondus “weight”]

ponderous /ˈpʌndərəs/ adj. 1 moving slowly or awkwardly because of being very big and heavy: an elephant’s ponderous walk 2 boring and too serious: His films are ponderous.

pony /ˈpaʊni/ n. (plural ponies) [C] a small horse

poor /pɜər/ adj. 1 having very little money and not many possessions: She comes from a poor family. | a poor country

pool /pʊl/ n. 1 [C] also swimming pool a structure that has been specially built and filled with water so that people can swim or play in it: They have a nice pool in their backyard. 2 [U] a game in which you use a stick to hit numbered balls into holes in the sides and corners of a table: Let’s play/hit some pool. 3 pool of blood/water/oil etc. a small area of liquid on a surface: Creighton lay there in a pool of blood. 4 pool of light a small area of light shining on something 5 [C] a small area of still water in the ground: Mosquitoes breed in stagnant pools of water. 6 [C] a group of people who are available to work or to do an activity when they are needed: a pool of volunteers | a jury pool 7 [C] a group of things or an amount of money that is owned or shared by a group of people: Banks lend money from the huge pool of money that people have saved with them.

pool² v. [T] to combine your money, ideas, skills, etc. with those of other people so that you can all use them: If we pool our resources, we can start our own business.

pool hall n. [C] a building where people go to play pool

pool table n. [C] a cloth-covered table with pockets at the corners and sides, used for playing pool

poop /pʊp/ n. [singular, U] (spoken) solid waste from your bowels, or the act of passing waste: dog poop

pooped v. [past tense] to pass solid waste from your bowels

poopied /ˈpʊpipt/ also pooped 'out adj. (spoken) very tired: I’m pooped!

pooper scooper /ˈpʌpuːr skʌpər/ n. [C] (informal) a small shovel and a container, used by dog owners for removing their dogs’ solid waste from the streets

4 pool of light a small area of light shining on something

5 [C] a small area of still water in the ground: Mosquitoes breed in stagnant pools of water.

poor

THERSESARUS

needy – having very little food or money: The program provides health care to needy families.

destitute (formal) – having no money, no place to live, no food, etc.: The Depression left many farmers completely destitute.

impovery (formal) – very poor: an impoverished neighborhood in Chicago

broke – not having any money for a period of time: I’m broke and I need a job.

impoverished (formal) – having very little money, especially over a long period of time: an impoverished student

indigent (formal) – not having much money or many possessions: The funding is for indigent hospital patients.

penurious (formal) – lacking money and therefore poor: my penurious financial status

poverty-stricken (written) – extremely poor: a poverty-stricken neighborhood

underprivileged – poor and not having the advantages of most other people in society: The center helps underprivileged children.

deprived – not having the things that are
poor·ly /ˈpɔrlɪ/ adv: a poorly lit room
pop1 /ˈpɒp/ (popped popping) v. (past tense) to suddenly make a short sound like a small explosion, especially when something bursts, or to make something do this: Jody squeezed the balloon until it popped.

pop·corn /ˈpɑpknɔr/ n. a type of corn that swells and bursts open when heated, usually eaten warm with butter and salt

2 the poor people who are poor: The charity distributes food to the poor. 3 not as good as it could be or should be: The soil in this part of the country is poor. 4 [only before noun] (spoken) said in order to show pity for someone because s/he is unlucky, unhappy, etc.: Poor Stacy – her mother’s very sick. 5 not good at doing something; a poor student [origin: 1100—1200 Old French povre, from Latin pauper]

pop·lar /ˈpɒplər/ adj. a very tall thin tree that grows very fast → see picture on page 510

pop·u·lace /ˈpɒpjuˌləs/ n. [C] a very tall thin tree that grows very fast → see picture on page 510

pop·u·lar·i·ty /ˈpɑpjuˌlærəti/ n. the ways in which people’s personal problems are dealt with on television or in books, but which are not considered scientific

pop·u·lous /ˈpɒpjuˌləs/ adj. [plural poppies] [C] a brightly colored flower, usually red, with small black seeds

pop quiz n. [C] a short test that is given without any warning in order to check that students have been studying

pop·u·li·ty /ˈpɑpjuˌlɪti/ n. [C] (trademark) frozen fruit juice on a stick

pop·u·lar /ˈpɑpjuˌlər/ adj. 1 liked by a lot of people: His movies have become very popular. 2 the most popular kid in school. 3 popular woman.

pop·u·lar·i·ty /ˈpɑpjuˌlærəti/ n. the ways in which people’s personal problems are dealt with on television or in books, but which are not considered scientific

pop·u·lar·o·ny /ˈpɑpjuˌlərəni/ n. the ordinary people living in a country

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pop·u·lar·i·ty /ˈpɑpjuˌlærəti/ n. the ways in which people’s personal problems are dealt with on television or in books, but which are not considered scientific
**pop-u-lous** /pɒˈpʊləs/ adj (formal) having a large population: the most populous country in Africa

**pop-up** n [C] 1 [C] 1 a window, often containing an advertisement, that suddenly appears on a computer screen when you are looking at a website —pop-up adj [only before noun]: Google does not allow pop-up ads of any kind on its site.

**por-ce-lain** /pɔrˈsɛlən/ n [U] a hard shiny white substance that is used for making expensive plates, cups, etc., or objects made of this

**porch** /pɔrtʃ/ n [C] a structure built onto a house at its front or back entrance, with a floor and roof but no walls [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French porche, from Latin porticus, from porta “gate”]

**por-cu-pine** /pɔrˈkyəˌpən/ n [C] an animal with long sharp needle-like parts growing all over its back and sides

**pore**1 /pɔr/ n [C] one of the small holes in your skin or in a leaf, that liquid can pass through

**pore**2 v

**pore over** sth phr v to read or look at something very carefully for a long time: We spent all day poreing over wedding magazines.

**pork** /pɔrk/ n [U] 1 the meat from pigs: pork chops 2 (slang, disapproving) government money spent in a particular area in order to get political advantages [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French porc: “pig,” from Latin porcus]

**por-nog-ra-phy** /pɔrˈnɔɡrəfə/ also porn /pɔrn/ n [U] magazines, movies, etc. that show sexual acts and images in a way that is intended to make people feel sexually excited —pornographer n.

**po-rous** /pɔrˈəʊs/ adj allowing liquid, air, etc. to pass through slowly: porous soil

**por-roi-se** /pɔrˈroʊs/ n [C] a large sea animal, similar to a DOLPHIN, that breathes air

**por-rige** /pɔrˈrɪdʒ, ’pa-ɪ/ n [U] cooked OATMEAL

**port** /pɔrt/ n 1 [C,U] a place where ships can be loaded and unloaded: The ship was back in port after a week at sea. 2 [C] a town or city with a harbor: the port of Veracruz 3 [C] a place on the outside of a computer where you can connect another piece of equipment, such as a printer 4 [U] a strong sweet Portuguese wine 5 [U] the left side of a ship or aircraft when you are looking toward the front —port-a-ble /pɔrˈtæbəl/ adj light and easily carried or moved: a portable phone/computer —port-able /pɔrˈtəbl/ n [C]

**pop-u-la-tion** /ˌpɒpʃəˈleɪʃən/ n [C] 1 the number of people or animals living in a particular area, country, etc.: What’s the population of New York? There was a population explosion (a sudden large increase in population) between 1944 and 1964 in the U.S. 2 all of the people who live in a particular area or share a particular condition: Most of the population of Canada lives fairly near the U.S. border. | Florida has a large Hispanic population.

**port-fo-li-o** /pɔrˈfɔliə/ n 1 a collection of pictures or other pieces of work by an artist, photographer, etc.: You’ll need to submit a portfolio of your work along with your application. 2 ECONOMICS a collection of stock owned by a particular person or company: an investment portfolio [Origin: 1700—1800 Italian portafoglio, from portare “to carry” + foglio “leaf, sheet”]

**port-hole** /pɔrˈθəul/ n [C] a small window on the side of a ship or airplane

**port-ly** /pɔrˈlɪ/ n (plural portly/ies) adj [often with a preceding adjective]: He’s a portly man

**por-tend** /pɔrˈtɛnd/ v [T] (literary) to be a sign that something is going to happen, especially something bad: Do these strange events portend some great disaster?

**port-ent** /pɔrˈtɛnt/ n [C] (literary) a sign or warning that something is going to happen: I hope their cooperation is a portent of the future. —omen

**port-er** /pɔrˈtər/ n [C] 1 someone whose job is to carry travelers’ bags at airports, hotels, etc. 2 someone whose job is to take care of the part of a train where people sleep

**port-for-mal** or **port-for-mal-ly** adv [formal]: 1 a large flat case used especially for carrying pictures, documents, etc. 2 ING. LANG. ARTS a collection of pictures or other pieces of work by an artist, photographer, etc.

**por-tion** /pɔrˈʃən/ n (formal) 1 a small or large amount of food for one person, especially when served in a restaurant: Do you have children’s portions? 2 a amount of food for one person, especially when served in a restaurant: Do you have children’s portions? 3 a share of something such as blame or a duty: Both drivers must bear a portion of the blame.

**port-ion**2 v

**portion** sth out phr v to divide something into...
parts and give them to several people: Land was portioned out to new settlers.

**por·trait** /ˈpɔːtret/ n [C] 1 a painting, drawing, or photograph of a person: a family portrait ➔ see picture at PAINTING

2 a description of someone or something in a book, movie, etc.: The movie is a portrait of life in Harlem in the 1940s.

**por·trait·ure** /ˈpɔːtrɪtʃ/ [U] (formal) the art of painting or drawing pictures of people.

**por·tray·al** /ˈpɔːtrɪəl/ n 1 portrayal of someone or something in a particular way, according to your opinion of him/her: Each candidate portrayed himself as an enemy of big business.

2 to describe or represent something or someone: The movie portrays the life of Charlie Chaplin.

**Portuguese** /ˈpɔːtjɪs/ adj relating to or coming from Portugal

**Portuguese** /ˈpɔːtʃ/ n 1 [U] the language of Portugal, Brazil, and some other countries 2 the Portuguese [plural] the people of Portugal

**pose** /poʊz/ v 1 pose a problem/threat/challenge etc. to exist in a way that may cause a problem, danger, difficulty, etc.: Nuclear waste poses a threat to the environment. 2 [IT] to sit or stand in a particular position in order to be photographed or painted, or to make someone do this: The astronauts posed for pictures near the shuttle.

3 pose a question to ask a question that needs to be thought about carefully: Nielsen’s essay poses some tough questions.

4 pose as sb to pretend to be someone else in order to deceive people: The thief got in by posing as a repairman.

**poser** /poʊzәr/ n [C] someone who pretends to have a quality or social position she does not have, in order to seem impressive to other people

**posh** /pɑːʃ/ adj expensive and used by rich people: a posh hotel

**po·si·tion** /ˈpɔːzəʃən/ n

1 **STANDING/SITTING** [C] the way someone stands, sits, or lies, or the direction in which an object is pointing: You should be in a comfortable position when driving.  This exercise is done in a sitting/standing/kneeling position.

2 **SITUATION** [C usually singular] the situation that someone or something is in: The company is in a dangerous financial position right now. I’m not sure what I would do if I were in your position. I’m afraid I’m not in a position to help you (do not have the power or money to help you).

3 **OPINION** [C] an opinion about a particular subject: The senator has changed his position on abortion.

4 **PLACE** [CU] the place where someone or something is, in relation to other things: Help me put the furniture back in position. The army took up strategic positions around the capital.

5 **JOB** [C] a job: He decided to give up his position as coach of the football team.

**Describing types of positions**

**senior** – used about someone who has an important position in a company or organization: a senior executive

**chief** – used about someone who has the most important or one of the most important positions in a company or organization, used especially in job titles: the company’s chief financial officer

**high-ranking** – used about someone who has a high position in an organization such as the police, the army, or the government: high-ranking military officers

**top** – used about someone who is in a very high position in a large company or organization, or someone in an important profession, for example a lawyer or a doctor, who is very successful in his/her job: the top executives of some of the country’s biggest corporations one of the agency’s top lawyers

**junior** – used about someone who does not have an important position or who has less experience than someone doing the same job: the junior senator from Mississippi

**assistant** – an assistant manager, director, editor, etc. has a position just below a manager, etc.: the store’s assistant manager

**job, work, employment, post, occupation** ➔ job

6 **RANK** [C] the level or rank someone has in a society or organization: Ask someone in a position
of authority. | a study on the position of minorities in our society.
17 SPORTS | C] the area where someone plays in a sport, or the type of actions s/he is responsible for doing in a game: “What position do you play?” “Second base.”
8 RACE/COMPETITION | [C.U] the place of someone or something in a race or competition in relation to the other people or things (own place): Palti has moved into first/second/third etc. position.
position | v. [T] to put something or someone in a particular place: Police positioned themselves around the bank.

pos-i-tive | /pəˈzətɪv/ | adj. 1 [not before noun] very sure that something is right or true: “Are you sure you don’t want a drink?” “Positive.” | I’m positive that I told her to meet us here at 2 o’clock.

2 hopeful and confident, and thinking about what is good in a situation rather than what is bad (ant) negative: The president sounded very positive about the state of the economy. | I always try to have a positive attitude.
3 good or useful (ant) negative: At least something positive has come out of the situation. | Living abroad has been a positive experience for Jim.
4 expressing support, agreement, or approval (ant) negative: So far, we’ve had mostly positive reactions to the new show.
5 a medical or scientific test that is positive shows signs of what is being looked for (ant) negative: He was banned after testing positive for drugs.
6 her pregnancy test came back/up/out positive.
7 MATH a positive number or quantity is higher than zero, (+) is the positive sign. (ant) negative: If you square any number, it gives you a positive number.
8 PHYSICS having the type of electrical charge that is carried by protons, shown by a (+) sign on a battery (ant) negative: Each battery has a positive and negative terminal.
9 BIOLOGY having rhesus factor in your blood (ant) negative: His blood type is AB positive.

positive | n. [C] a quality or feature that is good or useful (ant) negative: You can find positives in any situation.

pos-i-tive-ly | /pəˈzətɪvli/ | adv. 1 (informal) used in order to emphasize what you are saying: Some patients positively enjoy being in the hospital.
2 in a way that shows you agree with something and want it to succeed: News of the changes was received positively.
3 in a way that leaves no doubt: Don’t tell anyone unless you’re positively certain you can trust them.
4 PHYSICS having the type of electrical charge that is carried by protons: A positively charged ion has lost some electrons.

possible | /ˈpɒsəb(ə)l/ | adj. 1 as long/much/soon etc. as possible as long, much, etc. as you can:
2 able to be done, or likely to happen, exist, or be true → impossible: icy conditions are possible along the coast.

pos-itive-ron | /ˈpəzɪtɪvtrɑːn/ | n. [C] PHYSICS a particle (=very small piece of matter) that has the same mass as an electron but has a positive electrical charge.

pos-se ss | /ˈpɒsɪs/ | n. [C] 1 a group of men gathered together in past times by a sheriff (=local law officer) to help catch criminals. 2 (informal) someone’s group of friends – used especially by young people.

pos-ses-se ss | /pəˈzɛsɪ/ | v. [T] to own or have something: Neither of them possessed a credit card. | Bauer was charged with possessing illegal weapons.

2 what possessed sb (to do sth)? (spoken) said when you cannot understand why someone did something stupid: What possessed you to buy such an expensive gift? | [Origin: 1300–1400] Old French possesseur, from Latin possidere] —possessor n. [C]

pos-ses-sive | /ˈpəzɪsɪv/ | adj. (disapproving) wanting someone to have feelings of love or friendship only for you: I love Dave, but he’s very possessive.
2 unwilling to let other people use something you own: As a child, she was very possessive of her toys.

possessive | n. the possessive ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, a word such as “my,” “its,” “their,” etc., used in order to show that one thing or person belongs to another thing or person, or is related to that thing or person —possessive adj.: a possessive adjective 

pos-si-bil-i-ty | /ˌpɒsəˈbɪləti/ | n. (plural possibilities) 1 [C.U] if there is a possibility that something is true or that something will happen, it might be true or it might happen: There’s always the possibility (that) we may all lose our jobs.
2 [C] an opportunity to do something, or something that can be done or tried: We want to explore all the possibilities.
3 the almost endless possibilities for sales growth
program on a Macintosh? Computer technology now makes it possible for people to work at home. This is the best/worst possible result (it can be no better or worse). Would it be possible (for sb) to do sth? (spoken) said when asking politely if you can do or have something: Would it be possible to exchange these gloves? Whenever/wherever possible every time you have an opportunity to do something: She visits her grandmother whenever possible. [Origin: 1300—1400 French, Latin possibleis, from posse “to be able”]

**possibly** 780

postal _service_ n. the postal service the public service for carrying letters, packages, etc. from one part of the country to another

**post-card** /ˈpoustraːd/ n. [C] a card, often with a picture on the front, that can be sent in the mail without an envelope: Send me a postcard while you’re away.

**post-date** /ˈpoustrət/ v. [T] to write a check with a date that is later than the actual date, so that it cannot be used until that time

**post-er** /ˈpoustrə/ n. [C] a large printed notice, picture, etc. used in order to advertise something or as a decoration: a poster of Bob Marley

**post-it** /ˈpouseatɪ/ n. [U] a small piece of paper that sticks to things, used for leaving notes for people

**post-man** /ˈpoustmæn/ n. (plural postmen /-mən/) [C] a mailman

**post-mark** /ˈpoustrəmk/ n. [C] an official mark made on a letter, package, etc. that shows the place and time it was sent: postmark v. [T]: The card is postmarked Dec. 2.

**post-mas-ter** /ˈpoustrəmɑːstər/ n. [C] the person in charge of a post office

**post-mortem** /ˈpoustrəmaʊtəm/ n. [C] an examination of a dead body to discover why the person died

**post-office** n. [C] a place where you can buy stamps, and send letters, packages, etc.

**post-office box** n. [C] a P.O. box

**post-par-tum** /ˈpoustrəpærəm/ adj. relating to the time just after a woman has a baby: postpartum depression

**post-pone** /ˈpoustrəpoun/ v. [T] to change an event to a later time or date: cancel: The game was postponed because of rain. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin postpone, from post “after” + ponere “to put”: postponement n. [C.U]

**THE SAURUS**

`advertisement, commercial, billboard ➔ ADVERTISEMENT
picture, sketch, painting, snapshot, portrait, cartoon, caricature, illustration ➔ PICTURE`

**pos-te-ri-or** /ˈpoustəriər/ n. [C] the part of the body you sit on

**post·card** /ˈpoustrəd/ n. (formal) a stamp

**post·age** /ˈpoustrədʒ/ n. [U] the money charged for sending a letter, package, etc. by mail: Please add $3.95 for postage and handling (=the charge for packing and sending something you have bought).

**postage stamp** n. [C] (formal) a stamp

**post·al** /ˈpoustrəl/ adj. relating to the official mail system that takes letters from one place to another: postal workers

**post·date** /ˈpoustrət/ v. [T] to write a check with a date that is later than the actual date, so that it cannot be used until that time

**post·er** /ˈpoustrə/ n. [C] a large printed notice, picture, etc. used in order to advertise something or as a decoration: a poster of Bob Marley

**post·er·ty** /ˈpoustrəti/ adj. happening after someone’s death: a posthumous award

**post·age** /ˈpoustrədʒ/ n. [C] the money charged for sending a letter, package, etc. by mail: Please add $3.95 for postage and handling (=the charge for packing and sending something you have bought).

**post·age stamp** n. [C] (formal) a stamp

**post·al** /ˈpoustrəl/ adj. relating to the official mail system that takes letters from one place to another: postal workers
postscript /ˈpɔːstskrɪpt/ (written abbreviation P.S.) n. [C] a message written at the end of a letter below the place where you sign your name (origin: 1500—1600 modern Latin postscriptum, from Latin postscribere “to write after”)

postulate /ˈpɔːstjuːlət/ v. [T] (formal) to suggest that something might have happened or might be true

posture /ˈpɔːstʃuːr/ n. [C,U] the position you hold your body in when you sit or stand: Poor posture can lead to back trouble.

postwar /ˈpɔːstwar/ adj. [only before noun] happening or existing after a war: postwar prosperity

potato /ˈpɔːtətəʊ/ n. (plural potatoes) [C,U] a small bunch of flowers

pot potbellied /ˈpɔːtbellɪd/ adj. likely to develop into a particular type of person or thing in the future: Brush regularly and avoid potential problems with your teeth.

potential /ˈpɔːtʃuːəl/ adj. likely to develop into a particular type of person or thing in the future: Brush regularly and avoid potential problems with your teeth. | potential customers/buyers | Today, acid rain is a potential threat to crops in the region. (origin: 1300—1400 late Latin potentialis, from Latin potentia “power”)

postscript /ˈpɔːstskrɪpt/ n. [C] a message written at the end of a letter below the place where you sign your name (origin: 1500—1600 modern Latin postscriptum, from Latin postscribere “to write after”)

pot /ˈpɔːt/ n. 1 [C] a container used for cooking, that is round, deep, and usually made of metal, or the amount this container holds ➔ jar, pan, saucepan: pots and pans | a pot of soup 2 [C] a container with a handle and a small tube for pouring, used for making coffee or tea ➔ jug: a coffee pot 3 [C] a container for a plant (informal) flowerpot: The plant needs a new pot. 4 go to pot (informal) if an organization or a place goes to pot, its condition worsens because no one takes care of it: The farm has gone to pot since my uncle died. 5 the pot (informal) all the money that people have risked in a game of cards 6 [U] (informal) marijuana (origin: old English pot)

pot5 /ˈpɔt/ v. (potted, potting) [T] to put a plant in a pot filled with soil

potable /ˈpɔtəbəl/ adj. (formal) potable water is safe to drink

potassium /ˈpɔtəskəm/ n. [U] chemistry (symbol K) a silver-white soft metal that is an element and is used in making soaps and fertilizers (origin: 1800—1900 modern Latin, English potash)

potato chip n. [C] one of many thin hard pieces of potato that have been cooked in oil, and that are sold in packages: a bag of potato chips

potbelly /ˈpɔtˌbɛli/ n. (plural potbellies) [C] a large round stomach that sticks out ➔ potbellied

potent /ˈpɔtənt/ adj. powerful and effective: a potent weapons system | potent drugs

potentiate /ˈpɔtəntɪət/ v. [T] (literary) a ruler with direct power over his people
poultry /ˈpoultri/ n. [U] birds such as chickens, that are kept on farms for supplying eggs and meat, or the meat from these birds

pour /ˈpouər/ v. [I] to suddenly jump on a person or animal after waiting to catch him, her, or it: He pounced on my back, forcing me to the ground.

pounce on sb/sth phr. v. to criticize someone’s mistakes or ideas very quickly and eagerly: Republicans quickly pounced on the president’s proposal.

pound /paʊnd/ n. [C] 1 (written abbreviation lb) a unit for measuring weight, equal to 16 OUNCES or 453.6 grams: a pound of apples | Jim weighs 175 pounds. | She’s lost/gained ten pounds this year (=her weight has gone down or up by 10 pounds). 2 the pound a place where lost dogs and cats are kept until the owner claims them | the standard unit of money in the U.K. and some other countries: It cost three pounds. | a ten-pound note

pound2 /ˈpaʊnd/ v. 1 [T] to hit something several times to make a lot of noise, damage it, make it lie flat, etc.: Thomas pounded on the desk with his fist. | The man suddenly began pounding his head against the wall. | The women pounded the grain to make flour. | pounded on: to attack a place continuously for a long time with bombs: Enemy guns pounded the city until morning. 2 [T] if your heart pounds, it beats very quickly: 4 [I] if your heart pounds, it beats very quickly: 4 [I] if your heart pounds, it beats very quickly 4 [I] if your heart pounds, it beats very quickly

pound cake /ˈpaʊnd kək/ n. [C] a heavy cake made from flour, sugar, eggs, and butter

pour /pɔːr/ v. 1 [T] to make a liquid or a substance such as salt or sand flow out of or into something: She poured coffee for everyone. | Could you pour me a glass of lemonade, please?  2 [I] (written abbreviation fl oz) to pour water or other liquid into a container or onto something: Oil leaked from the damaged tank. 3 [I] to flow quickly and in large amounts: Fuel poured out of the plane.

pout /paʊt/ v. [I,T] to push out your lower lip because you are annoyed, or in order to look sexually attractive: Stop pouting; you’re not going, and that’s final. —pout n. [C]

pov-ery /ˈpouvəri/ n. [U] the situation or experience of being poor: families living in poverty | I was shocked by the abject/extreme poverty that I saw.

poverty line also poverty level, poverty threshold n. [C] ECONOMICS the income below which someone is officially considered to be very poor and in need of help: Fifteen percent of the city’s residents live below the poverty level.

poverty-stricken adj. extremely poor: a poverty-stricken neighborhood

pow-der1 /ˈpaʊdər/ n. [C,U] a dry substance in the form of very small grains: talcum powder | baking powder (Origins: 1200—1300 Old French poudre, from Latin pulvis “dust”)

powder2 /ˈpaʊdər/ n. 1 to put powder on your skin 2 powder your nose a phrase meaning to go to the toilet, used by women in order to be polite

pow-dered /ˈpaʊdərd/ adj. produced or sold in the form of powder: powdered milk

powder room /ˈpaʊdər roʊm/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) a polite phrase meaning a women’s public toilet

pow-der-y /ˈpaʊdəri/ adj. like powder, or easily broken into powder: powdery snow

pow-er /ˈpaʊər/ n. 1 CONTROL SB/STH [U] the ability or right to control people or events: powerful, powerless: We all felt that the chairman had too much power.
power n. 1sth adj. up phr. v. to make a machine start working: Never move a computer while it is powered up.
power base n. [C] the group of people in a particular area that supports a politician or leader
pow-er-boat /ˈpaʊərˌboʊt/ n. [C] a boat with a powerful engine that is used for racing
pow-er-ful /ˈpaʊərfl/ adj. 1 able to control and influence events and other people’s actions: a meeting of the world’s most powerful leaders 2 the most powerful political party in the country
power cut (=time when there is no electricity) n.
power failure/pow·ermi·sion/ n.
powerful political party in the country
powerful engine that is used for racing
power·boat /ˈpaʊərˌboʊt/ n.
power·house /ˈpaʊərˌhoʊs/ n.
power·ful /ˈpaʊərfl/ adj.
power·less /ˈpaʊərlIs/ adj. unable to stop or control something because you do not have the power, strength, or right to do so: The small group of soldiers was powerless to stop the attack.

NATURAL ABILITY [C,U] a natural or special ability to do something: the power of sight/speech
She has the power to make an audience laugh or cry.
do everything in your power to do everything that you are able or allowed to do: I did everything in my power to save her.
a power struggle a situation in which groups or leaders try to defeat each other and get complete control.
earning/purchasing etc. power ECONOMICS the ability to earn money, buy things, etc.: the purchasing power of middle-class teenagers
be in sb's power to be in a situation in which someone has control over you
the powers that be (informal) the people who have positions of authority, and whose decisions affect your life: The hardest part will be persuading the powers that be at City Hall to agree.
to the power of 3/4/5 etc. MATH if a number is increased to the power of three, four, five, etc., it is multiplied by itself three, four, five, etc. times
solar-powered/nuclear-powered etc. working or moving by means of the Sun, etc.; a battery-powered flashlight
(1) to supply power to a vehicle or machine: Can a car be powered by solar energy? (2) [L] to do something quickly and with a lot of strength: North Carolina powered its way through the tournament.

COUNTRY [C] a country that is very strong and important: Germany is a major industrial power in Europe. a meeting of world powers (=the strongest countries in the world)

COUNTRY [C,U] the legal right or authority to do something: Congress has the power to declare war. Only the police have the power of arrest.

rural/solar/wind power n.

ENERGY [U] PHYSICS energy such as electricity, that can be used to make a machine, car, etc. work: The plane lost power and had to make an emergency landing. The storm caused a power failure/cut (=time when there is no electricity) in our area. The area uses electricity produced by nuclear/solar/wind power.

AUTHORITY [C,U] the legal right or authority to do something: Congress has the legal right to do things for someone else in his/her business or personal life, or the document that gives this right

POWER 1. 2 having a lot of power, strength, or force: a powerful engine | a powerful man | a powerful explosion 3 having a strong effect on someone's feelings or ideas: a powerful speech | a powerful argument against eating meat 4 having a strong effect on your body: a powerful drug/medicine

—powerfully adv.
pow·er·house /ˈpaʊərˌhoʊs/ n.
pow·er·ful /ˈpaʊərfl/ adj.
pow·er·less /ˈpaʊərlIs/ adj.

power·boat /ˈpaʊərˌboʊt/ n.
power·house /ˈpaʊərˌhoʊs/ n.
power·ful /ˈpaʊərfl/ adj.

PR n. 1 [U] PUBLIC RELATIONS 2 the written abbreviation of Puerto Rico

powerful political party in the country

power·boat /ˈpaʊərˌboʊt/ n.
power·house /ˈpaʊərˌhoʊs/ n.
power·ful /ˈpaʊərfl/ adj.

power·boat /ˈpaʊərˌboʊt/ n.
power·house /ˈpaʊərˌhoʊs/ n.
power·full /ˈpaʊərfl/ adj.

power·power·boat /ˈpaʊərˌboʊt/ n.
power·house /ˈpaʊərˌhoʊs/ n.
power·ful /ˈpaʊərfl/ adj.

power·power·boat /ˈpaʊərˌboʊt/ n.
power·house /ˈpaʊərˌhoʊs/ n.
power·ful /ˈpaʊərfl/ adj.
practicable

/prækˈtɪkəb(ə)l/ adj. (formal) possible in a particular situation: The only practicable course of action is to sell the company.

practical adjective 1 relating to real situations and events rather than ideas: Do you have a lot of practical experience as a mechanic? I deal with practical matters, like finding people places to stay. 2 practical plans, methods, etc. are likely to succeed or be effective: Is that a practical solution to the problem? Treganowan’s book gives practical advice for keeping your car on the road. 3 a practical person is good at dealing with problems and making decisions based on what is possible and what will really work: Be practical—at least wait for the storm to pass. 4 useful, or appropriate for a particular purpose: practical gifts, such as clothes | a practical car for a family 5 for all practical purposes used in order to describe what the real effect of a situation is: For all practical purposes, the election is over (we already know who the winner is).

practicality /prækˈtɪkælɪti/ n. 1 practicalities (plural) the real facts of a situation, rather than ideas about how it might be: The practicalities of raising children can be quite different from what the books say. 2 [U] how appropriate something is, and whether it will work: You need to think about comfort and practicality when choosing walking shoes.

practical joke n. [C] a trick that is intended to surprise someone and make other people laugh —practical joker n. [C]

practically /prækˈtɪkli/ adv. 1 (spoken) almost: Practically everyone was there. She practically jumped out of her chair. I’ve read practically all of his books. 2 in a sensible way: Vasko just doesn’t think practically.

practicism /prækˈtɪsɪz(ə)m/ n. 1 SKILL a) [U] regular activity that you do in order to improve a skill or ability: It takes a lot of practice to be a good piano player. Your English will improve with practice. b) [C,U] the period of time in which you do this: football/choir etc. practice 2 STH THAT IS USUALLY DONE [C,U] a) something that people do often and in a particular way: It’s common/standard/normal practice to do the payroll in this way. b) something that you do often because of your religion or your society’s tradition (379) custom: The practice of kissing someone as a greeting is common in other countries.

practitioner /prækˈtɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 1 a practicing doctor/lawyer/architect etc. someone who is working as a doctor, lawyer, etc. 2 a practicing doctor/lawyer/architect etc. someone who is trained to do a particular type of work that involves a lot of skill: a tax practitioner | a medical practitioner | This sort of surgery can only be undertaken by highly skilled practitioners.

pragmatism /præɡˈmætɪz(ə)m/ n. [U] a tendency to deal with problems in a pragmatic way —pragmatist n. [C]
prairie /ˈprɛri/ n [C] a large area of flat land in North America that is covered in grass

prairie dog n [C] a North American animal with a short tail, that lives in holes on a prairie

praise /ˈpreɪz/ v [T] 1 to say publicly that someone has done something well or that you admire him/her: Mr. Ronner praised Jill for the quality of her work. 2 a highly praised speech

praise worthy adj (formal) – to praise someone or something publicly or formally: The children were commended for their behavior.

preach /prɪtʃ/ v 1 [T] to give a speech, usually in a church, about a religious subject: The minister preaches to large crowds every Sunday. 2 [T] to talk about how good or important something is and to try to persuade other people to do or accept it: He’s always preaching the value/virtue/gospel etc. of hard work. 3 [i] to give advice in a way that annoys people: I wish you would stop preaching at me like this.

preacher /prɪˈtʃɪə/ n [C] someone who talks about religious subjects, usually in a church

preach-y /prɪtʃɪ/ adj (informal) trying very hard to persuade people to accept a particular opinion, in a way that annoys them: I don’t like the preachy tone in her writing.

pre-am-ble /priˈæmbəl/ n [C] (formal) a statement at the beginning of a book, speech, etc.: the preamble to the Constitution

pre-ar ranged /prɪˈreɪndʒt/ adj planned before: We can have a driver pick you up at a prearranged time.

pre-cam-bri-an /priˈkæmbriən/ n the Precambrian earth sciences the period of time in the Earth’s history from when the hard outer surface of the Earth first formed about 4,600 million years ago until about 570 million years ago when simple forms of life first appeared on the Earth —Precambrian adj: Precambrian rock ➔ CENOZOIC, MESOZOIC, PALEozoIC

prec a rious /ˈpriˌkæriəs/ adj. 1 something that could fall: We had to cross a precarious rope bridge. —precariously adv

pre-cau·tion /prɪˈkəʃən/ n [C] something that you do to prevent something bad or dangerous from happening: safety precautions | People were warned to stay inside as a precaution. | You have to take precautions when working with chemicals.

pre-cau·tion ary /prɪˈkəʃənərɪ/ adj: done as a precaution: The doctors have put him in the hospital as a precautionary measure.

pre·cede /prɪˈsid/ v [A] (v) to happen or exist before something else: The fire was preceded by a loud explosion. [Origin: 1300—1400 French précéder, from Latin praecedere “to go in front”]

pre·ce·den ce /prɪˈsɛdəns/ n take/have precedence over sth to be more important or urgent than something else: This project takes precedence over everything else. | Federal laws take precedence over local laws.

pre·ce·dent /prɪˈsɛdent/ n [C] an action or official decision that is used as an example for a similar action or decision at a later time: The trial
pre·ce·die·ing /prɛ'sidɪŋ/ ˈprɪsɪdɪŋ/ (ˈprɪsi-dɪŋ) adj [only before noun] (formal) happening or coming before something else: The events of the preceding week worried him. | The preceding chapter discussed the economic effects of slavery in the Southern states.

pre·ce·p·i·tate /prɛˈsɪpət/ n [C] (formal) a rule that helps you decide how to think or behave in a situation: basic moral precepts

descriptions are very important to you because they remind you of people or events in your life: The events of the preceding week impressed by the clarity and precision of his arguments. | precision adj: precision bombing | The factory produces precision instruments such as microscopes.

pre·ce·p·i·ta·tion /prɛˈsɪpəteɪʃən/ n [C] (scientific) a process that is happening or has happened:

pre·ce·p·i·tous /prɛˈsɪpətəs/ adj (formal) 1 very sudden: a precipitous drop/decline in property values | 2 dangerously high or steep: precipitous cliffs

pre·co·cious /preˈkɑsiəs/ adj 1 original: a precocious little girl | 2 showing skill or intelligence at an early age, or before it is usual: a precocious child shows skill or intelligence at an early age, or before it is usual: He is a precocious child in his ability to learn new things.

pre·cise /prɛˈsaɪs/ adj 1 exact or correct in every detail: The precise cause of the accident is unknown. | What is the precise location of the ship? | At that precise moment, the telephone rang. | a precise figure/number/amount | No method of measuring intelligence can be precise. 2 to be precise used when you add exact details about something: He was born in April, on the 4th to be precise. [Origin: 1500—1600 French précis, from Latin praecisus, from praecidere “to cut off”]

pre·cise·ly /prɛˈsaɪli/ adv 1 exactly or correctly: I do not remember precisely what happened. | at precisely 4 o’clock | Often, the children who need help most are precisely those who are afraid to ask for it. 2 (spoken) used in order to agree with what someone has just said: “So Clark is responsible for the mistake.” “Precisely.”

pre·ci·sion /prɛˈʃən/ n (U) the quality of being very exact: The weight of an atom can be measured with great precision. | The audience was impressed by the clarity and precision of his arguments. | —precision adj: precision bombing | The factory produces precision instruments such as microscopes.

pre·cise·ness /prɛˈsaɪnəs/ n [C] the quality of being precise:

pre·clu·de /prɛˈkluːd/ v [T] (formal) to prevent something or make it impossible to happen: Poor eyesight may preclude you from driving.

pre·co·cu·ous /prɛˈkɑsəs/ adj a precocious child shows skill or intelligence at a young age, or before it is usual: He is a precocious child in his ability to learn new things.

precious /ˈpreʃəs/ adj 1 very valuable, priceless, worth a lot of money: The weight of an atom can be measured with great precision. | The audience was impressed by the clarity and precision of his arguments. | —precision adj: precision bombing | The factory produces precision instruments such as microscopes.

precious little/few very little or very few: We had precious little time to prepare for the trip.

prec·i·pice /prɛˈsɪpɪs/ n [C] a very steep side of a mountain or cliff

prec·i·p·i·ta·tion /prɛˈsɪpəteɪʃən/ n [C] (scientific) a process that is happening or has happened:

pre·ci·p·i·tous /prɛˈsɪpətəs/ adj (formal) 1 very sudden: a precipitous drop/decline in property values | 2 dangerously high or steep: precipitous cliffs
The new computer is similar to its predecessors, but even faster. [Origin: 1300–1400 French prédécesseurs, from Late Latin, from Latin pre “before” + decedere “to go away, leave your job”].

increase their share of sales in a market and to force competitors out of the market.

My predecessor worked here for ten years.

something such as a machine or system that existed before another one: The new computer is similar to its predecessors, but even faster.

1 SOCIAL SCIENCE the belief that God or Fate has decided everything that will happen and that no one can change this.

2 SOCIAL SCIENCE the belief in some Christian churches that God decided before the beginning of the world who would go to heaven and who would not.

something that is predestined is certain to happen and cannot be changed.

decided or arranged before: The doors unlock at a predetermined time.

a difficult situation in which you do not know what is the best thing to do: It was Raoul who got us in this predicament in the first place.

grammar, a predication is lectures and seminars.

the part of a sentence that has the main verb, and that tells what the subject is doing or describes the subject. In the sentence “He ran out of the house,” “ran out of the house” is the predicate.

in grammar, a predicative adjective or phrase comes after a verb and describes the subject, such as “sad” in “She is sad.”

v [T] to say that something will happen before it happens: The newspapers are predicting a close election. | Analysts predict that college costs will continue to rise. | It’s difficult to predict exactly what the effects will be. [Origin: 1500–1600 Latin, past participle of prædicere “to say beforehand”]

something bad is about to happen: He had a premonition of impending danger.

behavior or happening in a way that you expect: You’re so predictable! | The ending of the movie was too predictable. | The disease develops in a way that follows a predictable pattern. | The results of the experiment were highly predictable.

adj behaving or happening in a way that you expect: You’re so predictable! | The ending of the movie was too predictable. | The disease develops in a way that follows a predictable pattern. | The results of the experiment were highly predictable.

adj predicts of something that is going to happen, or the act of making statements of this kind: It’s hard to make a prediction about who will win. | predictions of climate change. | Despite all our modern technology, weather prediction is still unreliable.

a tendency to like a particular kind of person or thing: a predilection for apple pie.

a tendency to behave in a particular way or suffer from a particular health problem: a predisposition to/toward skin cancer.

if there is a predominance of one type of thing or person in a group, there are more of them than any other type of person or thing: the predominance of male students in the class.

the most power or importance in a particular group or area: American predominance in world economics. | Rival supermarkets are constantly fighting to achieve predominance.

more powerful, common, or noticeable than others: Racism in American society is a predominant theme in Wright’s novels. | The predominant mode of instruction is lectures and seminars. | These two political parties were predominant in the 19th century.

mostly or mainly: a predominantly middle-class neighborhood. | Throughout this region, the economy is based predominantly on agriculture.

v [I] to have the most importance, or to be the most in number: Democrats predominate in this district. | Sometimes, passing tests predominates over the importance of learning.

(informal) a premature baby.

much more important or powerful than all others in a particular group: a preeminent political figure.
preempt /priˈempt/ v [T] to make something one is about to do unnecessary or not effective, by doing something else first: Approval of the plan would preempt the strike. —preemptive adj: a preemptive attack

preen /priˈn/ v 1 [I.T] if a bird preens, or preens itself, it cleans itself and makes its feathers smooth 2 preen yourself (disapproving) to spend a lot of time making yourself look good: He’s always preening himself in the mirror.

pre-existing /ˌprɪˈɛksɪstɪŋ/ adj [only before noun] existing already, or before something else: a pre-existing medical condition

prefabricated /ˈprɪfæbrɪkətɪd/ adj built from parts made in a factory and put together somewhere else: prefabricated homes

preface 1 /ˈprɛfrəs/ n [C,U] an introduction at the beginning of a book or speech: the preface to the novel

preface 2 v [T] (formal) to say or do something first before saying or doing something else: He prefaced his remarks with an expression of thanks to the audience.

prefer /priˈfɜːr/ v (preferred, preferring) [T] 1 to like someone or something more than someone or something else: Which color do you prefer? | Many companies prefer to hire young workers. | I would prefer not to talk about it at the moment. | She prefers walking to driving. 2 I would prefer it if (spoken) used in order to tell someone politely not to do something: I’d prefer it if you didn’t smoke in the house. [origin: 1300—1400 French préférer, from Latin praeferre “to put in front, prefer”]

preferable /ˈprɪfərəbl/ adj or better or more appropriate: Anything is preferable to war.

preferably /ˈprɪfərəbli/ adv used in order to show which person, thing, place, or idea you think would be the best choice: You should see a doctor, preferably a specialist.

preference /ˈprɛfrəns, -ˈfərs/ n 1 [C,U] if someone has a preference for something, she likes it more than another thing: We have always had a preference for small cars. | It’s a matter of personal preference. 2 give/show preference (to sb) to treat someone better than you treat other people: Doctors should give preference to patients who are seriously ill.

preferential /ˌprɛfrɛnʃəl/ adj treating one person or group better than others: Why should she get preferential treatment?

prefix /ˈprɪfiks/ n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, a group of letters that is added to the beginning of a word in order to make a new word, such as “mis-” in “misunderstand” → SUFFIX [origin: 1600—1700 Latin præfixum, from Latin præfìgere “to fasten before”]

pregnancy /ˈprɛɡnənsi/ n (plural pregnancies) [C,U] the condition of being pregnant, or the period of time when a woman is pregnant: You should not drink alcohol during your pregnancy. | a pregnancy test

pregnant /ˈprɛɡnənt/ adj 1 having a baby that has not been born yet, growing in your body: a pregnant woman | She’s three months pregnant. | Marie got pregnant soon after the wedding. | She’s pregnant with her first child. 2 a pregnant silence/pause (literary) a silence or pause that is full of meaning or emotion [origin: 1400—1500 Latin praegnans, from praegnus, from præ-, “before” + gnatus “born”]

preheat /ˈprɪhɪt/ v [T] to heat an oven to a particular temperature before cooking food in it

prejudice /ˌprɪdʒuˈɪs/ n [C] prejudice against single mothers [origin: 1200—1300 Old French, Latin praedictio, from judicium “judgment”]

Types of prejudice

1 racism – unfair treatment of people because they belong to a different race: accusations of police brutality and racism
discrimination – the practice of treating one group of people differently from another in an unfair way: She accused the company of sexual discrimination.
intolerance – the fact of not being willing to accept ways of thinking or behaving that are different from your own: religious intolerance
bigotry – behavior or beliefs that show that you have unreasonable opinions, especially about race or religion: In the 1930s, bigotry against immigrants increased.
sexism – the belief that one sex, especially the female sex, is weaker, less intelligent, or less important than the other, especially when this results in someone being treated unfairly: The armed forces have worked to reduce sexism in their policies.

homophobia – hatred and fear of homosexuals: Homophobia is common, and had been the cause of some serious crimes.
anti-Semitism – a strong feeling of hatred toward Jewish people: Is anti-Semitism on the rise in America and Europe?

People who are prejudiced

racist – someone who believes that people of his/her own race are better than others, and treats people of other races unfairly: When he expressed his opinion, he was branded a racist.
bigot – someone who has strong unreasonable
opinions, especially about race or religion: He was known to be a bigot.

prejudice2 v. [T] to influence someone so that s/he has an unfair opinion about someone or something before s/he knows all the facts: Watson’s wild appearance may prejudice the jury against him.

prejudiced adj. having an unfair feeling or prejudice for someone who is of a different race, sex, religion, etc.: Kurt is so prejudiced against gay people!

preliminary2 n. (plural preliminaries) [C usually plural] something that is done at the beginning of an activity, event, etc., often in order to prepare for it: the preliminaries of the competition

prelude /prɪˈluːd/ n. 1 be a prelude to sth to happen just before something else, often as an introduction to it: The attack may be a prelude to full-scale war. 2 [C] a short piece of music that comes before a large musical piece: Chopin’s preludes.

premarital /priˈmærɪtəl/ adj. happening or existing before marriage: premarital sex.

prema-ture /prɪˈmeɪtʃuər/ adj. happening too early or before the right time: The baby was born prematurely.

premeditated murder /prɪˈmedɪteɪtɪd mɜːrdr/ n. (informal) a murder planned and done deliberately: a premeditated murder – premeditation /prɪˈmedɪteɪʃən/ n. [U]

premenstrual /priˈmenstrʊəl/ adj. happening just before a woman’s Period (= monthly flow of blood)

premenstrual syndrome n. [U] PMS

premier2 adj. (formal) best or most important: a premier wine from California

premiere, première /priˈmɪr/ n. [C] the leader of a government

premier wine from California
ready to be used: The rooms still need to be prepared for the guests. | You need to prepare the soil before planting the seeds.

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**THE SAURUS**

*get sth ready* — to prepare something for what you are going to do: I've been getting everything ready for the party.

*set sth up* — to make a piece of equipment ready to be used: Kim's setting up the computer in the meeting room.

*make preparations* — to prepare for an important event: They spent six months making preparations for the trip.

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**Prepared**

**pre·par·ed·ness** (n. /pri'pərdn/ [U]) the state of being prepared for something: military preparedness

**pre·pon·der·ance** (n. /pri'pəndərns/ [U]) a large number or amount of one type of thing or person in a group than of any other type: There's a preponderance of women in the orchestra.

**prep·a·ra·tion** (n. /prɛpərərən/ [C]) in grammar, a word or phrase that is used before a noun, e.g., pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction, etc. In the phrase "at the bank," "at" is a preposition. —prepositional adj.: a prepositional phrase

**prepositional 'phrase** (n. /pri'pəsəfərs/ [C]) in grammar, a phrase consisting of a preposition and the noun, e.g., pronoun, or gerund following it, such as "in bed" or "about traveling"

**pre·pos·sess·ing** (adj. [formal]) looking attractive or pleasant: He was small and not prepossessing.

**pre·pos·ter·ous** (adj. [completely unreasonable or silly] absurd: That's a preposterous story! [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin prae-posterus “with the back part in front”]

**pre-py** /pre'pi/ adj. (informal) preppy styles or clothes are very neat and conservative in a way that is typical of people who go to expensive private schools

**prep school** n. [C] (informal) a private school that prepares students for college

**pre·quel** /pri'kwəl/ n. [C] a book or movie that tells the story of what happened before the story told in a previous popular book or movie

**pre-reg·is·ter** /'pri'regəzistər/ v. [I] to put your name on a list for a particular course of study, school, etc. before the official time to do so —preregistration /'prɛrəgərə'zɛstrən/ n. [U]

**pre-reg·ui·site** /'pri'rekwaizit/ n. [C] something that is necessary before something else can happen or be done: A degree in biology is a prerequisite for the job.

**pre·rog·a·tive** /'pri'regətɪv/ n. [C] a special right that someone has: If you want to leave early, that’s your prerogative.

**pres·age** /'prezəg/ n. [C] to imagine or know what will happen in the future: He was small and not prepossessing.

**pres·crip·tion** /'prɛsəkrɪʃən/ n. [C] a piece of paper on which a doctor writes what medicine a sick person should have, or the medicine itself: a prescription for painkillers

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**pre·scribe** /prɪˈskriːsb/ v. [T] 1 to say what medicine or treatment a sick person should have: Doctors commonly prescribe steroids for children with asthma. 2 to state officially what should be done in a particular situation: a punishment prescribed by the law [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin prae scribere “to write at the beginning, order”]

**pre·scrip·tive** /prɪˈskrɪpʃəv/ adj. (formal) saying how something should be done or what someone should do
presence /ˈprɛzənst/ n. 1 [U] the state of being present in a particular place or absence: The ambassador’s presence at the reception was a surprise. | Tests revealed the presence of poison in the blood. 2 in sb’s presence/in the presence of sb with someone, or in the same place as him/her: Everyone was afraid to voice an opinion in his presence. | He blushed whenever he was in the presence of women. 3 [singular] a group of people, especially the army or the police, who are in a place to watch or control what is happening: the American military presence in Vietnam | There’s a heavy police presence at the embassy. 4 have the presence of mind to do sth to have the ability to deal with a dangerous situation calmly and quickly: Bill had the presence of mind to call 911 after the fire started. 5 make your presence felt to have a strong effect on other people or situations: Hanley has made his presence felt at the company. 6 [U] the ability to appear impressive to people with your appearance or manner: As an actor, he has a powerful stage presence.

present /ˈprɛzənt/, /ˈprɛz@nt/ v. 1 to give to someone, especially at an official or public occasion: Mr. Davis presented the winning team with a gold cap. | The painting was presented to the court by Conor’s lawyer. 3 present yourself the way you present yourself is the way you talk and behave when you meet new people: She presents herself as confident and experienced. 4 to cause something such as a problem or difficulty to happen or exist: The heavy rains presented a new difficulty for the rescue workers. 5 to give a performance in a theater, etc., or broadcast it on television or radio: The Roxi is presenting a production of “Waiting for Godot” this week. 6 (formal) to introduce someone formally to someone else: May I present my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benning.

presently /ˈprɛzəntli/ adv. 1 at this time: I presently live in Berlin. 2 (old-fashioned) in a short time: The doctor will see you presently.

presently /ˈprɛzəntli/ adv. (formal) 1 at this time: I presently live in Berlin. 2 (old-fashioned) in a short time: The doctor will see you presently.
or someone from being harmed, destroyed, or changed too much: *The group is dedicated to preserving historic buildings. | We want to preserve as much open land as possible.*

**THESSAUROUS**
- protect, guard, safeguard, give/off er/provide protection, conserve → PROTECT

2 to add something to food so that it will stay in good condition for a long time: *Cucumbers preserved in vinegar are called pickles.*

**preserve**
1 1. [C] an area of land or water in which animals, fish, or trees are protected: *Yellowstone was the nation’s first wilderness preserve.*
2 [singular] an activity that only one particular group of people can do, or a place that only those people can use: *Politics is no longer the preserve of wealthy white males.*
3 preserves [plural] a sweet food such as 1AM, made from large pieces of fruit boiled with sugar: *strawberry preserve*

**pre-side** /prəˈzaɪdər/ v ([I] to be in charge of a formal meeting, ceremony, important situation, etc.: *Judge Baxter presided over the trial.*

**pre-sid-en-cy** /prɪˈzɪdənsi/ n (plural presidencies) [C] the job of being a president, or the period of time when someone is a president: *He decided to run for the presidency.*

**pre-sident** /prɪˈzɛdənt/ n
1 the official leader of a country that does not have a king or queen: *the President of Mexico | President Lincoln*

2 someone who is in charge of a business, bank, club, college, etc.: *the President of Brown University* (origin: 1300–1400 French président, from Latin, present participle of praesidire “to sit in front of, guard, preside over”)

**THESSAUROUS**
- politician, congressmen/congresswoman, senator, governor, mayor → POLITICIAN

3 presses [plural] pieces of fruit boiled with sugar:
- strawberry preserve
- Stone was the nation’s first wilderness preserve.

**press**
1 [WITH FINGER] [T] to push something with your finger in order to make a machine start, a bell ring, etc.: *What happens if I press this button? | Mrs. Mott pressed the doorbell again.*
2 [PRESS AGAINST] [T] to push something firmly against a surface: *He pressed some money into her hand. | Their faces were pressed against the window.*
3 [IRON] [T] to make clothes smooth using heat: *I need to have this suit cleaned and pressed.*
4 press charges to say officially that someone has done something illegal so that a court must decide if s/he is guilty:
5 persuade [T] to try very hard to persuade someone to do something or tell you something: *He pressed me to accept the job. | Detectives had been pressing him for details.*
6 move [I] to move in a particular direction by pushing: *The crowd pressed forward to see what was happening.*
7 heavy weight [T] to put pressure or weight on something to make it flat, crush it, etc.: *a machine for pressing grapes*

**THESSAUROUS**
- squash → to press something and damage it by making it flat: *Put the tomatoes where they won’t get squashed.*
- crush → to press something very hard so that it is broken or destroyed: *His leg was crushed in the accident.*
- mash → to press fruit or cooked vegetables until they are soft and smooth: *Mash the potatoes well.*
- grind → to press something into powder using a special machine: *Can you grind the coffee beans?*
- squeeze → to press something from both sides, usually with your fingers: *Squeeze the toothpaste tube from the bottom.*
- fresh-squeezed orange juice
- compress [formal] → to press something so that it takes up less space: *The pump compresses the air, forcing it through a tube into the tire.*
- compact [formal] → to press something together so that it becomes smaller or more solid: *The machine compacts household trash.*

press on/ ahead [phr. v] to continue doing something without stopping: *The army crossed the river and pressed on to the border.*

**press**
2 n
1 the press newspapers, magazines, etc., or the people who work for them: *the freedom of the press | Mary’s new play is getting the attention of the national/local press.*
2 good/bad press the
praise or criticism that is given to someone by newspapers, radio, or television: I don’t think Kurt deserves all the bad press that he’s getting.

press: 3 [C] a business that prints and sometimes sells books: the University Press

press conference: 5 [C] a meeting at which someone makes official statements to people who write news reports: The Governor held a press conference last night.

press corps: 6 [C] a group of people who usually write the news reports that come from a particular place: the White House press corps

pressured /presard/ adj. feeling a lot of worry because of the number of things that you have to do. Her job makes her feel pressured all the time.

pressured /presərd/ adj. feeling a lot of worry because of the number of things that you have to do. Her job makes her feel pressured all the time.

pressure group: 2 [C] a group of people or an organization that tries to influence what the public thinks about things, and what the government does about things

pressurized /preˈzərəzd/ adj. if an aircraft is pressurized, the air pressure inside it is similar to the pressure on the ground

press·ture /ˈprɛsər/ n. [U] if you have pressure, you are respected and admired because of your job or something that you have achieved: My present job has a certain amount of prestige attached to it.

press·tig·i·ous /ˈprɛstəɡəs/ adj. admired or respected as one of the best and most important: a prestigious award for writers

press·tig·ious /ˈprɛstəɡəs/ adj. admired or respected as one of the best and most important: a prestigious award for writers

pressure /ˈprɛsər/ n. [C] the amount of force that is put on something by the force of one thing or by the weight of another: The pressure of the force of the wind on the building made it crash down.

pressures of /ˈprɛsrəz/ v. [T] to force something to work or perform: The pressures of modern life cause problems.

pressures of /ˈprɛsrəz/ v. [T] to force something to work or perform: The pressures of modern life cause problems.

press·ure·ful·ly /ˈprɛsrərfləli/ adv. in a way that is forceful: He is spoken to pressure·ful·ly.

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press·ure·ful·ly /ˈprɛsrərfləli/ adv. in a way that is forceful: He is spoken to pressure·ful·ly.
pretend

(that) everything is OK. 2 to imagine that something is true or real, as a game: Let’s pretend (that) we’re on the moon!

pretend² adj a word meaning imaginary, used especially by children, or when talking to children: We sang songs around a pretend campfire.

pretext /prɛtɛks/ n 1 [singular, U] an attempt to pretend that something is true: Kevin made no pretext of being surprised. | We had to keep up the pretext that we were married. 2 under false pretenses if you do something under false pretenses, you do it by pretending that something is true when it is not: He entered the country on a Japanese passport obtained under false pretenses.

pretend·ly adv very; extremely: He pretended to be upset.

pretense /prɛtɛns/ n 1 an attempt to pretend that something is true: Made no pretense of being interested. 2 under false pretenses if you do something under false pretenses, you do it by pretending that something is true when it is not: Under false pretenses, you do it by pretending it’s not a pretty picture.

preten·tious /prɛtɛnˈʃəs/ adj trying to seem more important, rich, or intelligent than you really are: There were a bunch of pretentious people at the gallery opening.

pretext /prɛtɛks/ n 1 [C] a false reason that is given for doing something, in order to hide the real reason: He got into the building on the pretext of checking the heating.

pre·text·less /prɛtɛkˈtɛls/ adj 1 fairly, but not completely: I thought the test was pretty easy. | “How are you feeling?” “Oh, pretty good.” | That car was going pretty quickly.

pret·er·ite /prɛtɛrɪt/ n the preterite

pret·er·ite·ly /prɛtɪrɪtli/ adv the preterite

preterite /prɛtɛrət/ n 1 [singular, U] the formal present tense of a verb; the past participle of a verb used as an adjective: The disease is more prevalent among young people.

present /prɛzɛnt/ n 1 a person or thing that is present: We had two women present at the meeting. 2 the act of presenting: She presented her case to the judge.

present·ed /prɛzɛntd/ v past tense of present

present·a·tion /prɛzɛnˈteɪʃən/ n 1 a formal speech or performance: She gave a presentation on the history of the company. 2 the appearance of something: The front of the house was beautifully presented.

pre·vail·ing /prɛvɛlɪŋ/ adj prevailing

prevailing wind the direction in which the wind usually blows over a particular area at a particular time

prevail·ly /prɛvɛlɪli/ adv prevailing

prev·ail·ment /prɛvɛlmənt/ n 1 [U] the act of prevailing, something the actions that you take in order to prevent something: crime prevention | the prevention of accidents

prevent·able /prɛvɛntəbəl/ adj preventable diseases

prevent·ion /prɛvɛntəʃən/ n 1 [U] the act of preventing something, or the actions that you take in order to prevent something: crime prevention | the prevention of accidents

predict·ive /prɛdɪˈtɪv/ adj intended to prevent something you do not want to happen: preventive medicine | treatment to prevent people from becoming sick

pre·view /prɛvɪvə/ n 1 an occasion when you see a movie, play, etc. before it is shown to the public

prevent·able ·pre·ven·ta·tive /prɛvɛntəˈtɪv/ adj preventable diseases

pre·vi·ous /prɛvɪəs/ adj former: previous generations | the previous history of the company

pre·vi·ous·ly /prɛvɪəsli/ adv before now, or before a particular time: She previously worked...
2. They were determined to have a child at any price.

4. at Bank of Boston. Previously, people had believed that the sun orbited around the Earth.

**pre-war** /prɪˈwɜːr/ adj., adv. happening or existing before a war, especially World War I or World War II: the country’s prewar population

**prey** /pri/ n. 1 [U] an animal that is hunted and eaten by another animal: On TV, a tiger stalked its prey. 2 fall prey to sth to be affected by something unpleasant: More teenagers are falling prey to gang violence.

**price** v. prey on sb/sth for v. 1 if an animal or bird preys on another animal or bird, it hunts and eats it. 2 to try to influence or deceive weaker people: The police issued a warning about dishonest salesmen who prey on old people.

**price** n. 1 [C,U] the amount of money that must be paid in order to buy something: What’s the price of this book? 2 stock prices fell yesterday. We could rent a car or take the train—there’s almost no difference in price. 3 price cuts companies that are competing against each other reduce the prices of products or services they sell, because each company is trying to get the most customers.

**price-ey, pricey** /ˈprɪsɛɪ/ adj. (informal) expensive: a pricey restaurant

**price-less** /ˈprɪsəls/ adj. so valuable that you cannot calculate a financial value: priceless antiques

**price-index** n. [C] ECONOMICS a list of particular goods and services, showing how much their prices change each month. It is used as a way of measuring inflation (=the rate at which prices increase over a period of time).
or something that is very important to someone: Ken’s new car is his pride and joy. 5 swallow your pride to ignore your feelings of pride and do something that seems necessary, even though you do not want to do it: You’re just going to have to swallow your pride and apologize.

prime /pri:m/ adj. very formal in the way you behave, and easily shocked by anything rude: Janet’s much too prim and proper to laugh at a joke like that. —primly adv.

primacy /pri'm@li/ [C] the state of being the thing or person with the most importance or authority: No one ever questioned the primacy of the church.

pri-1mal /'praI'mEv@l/ [AC] adj. mainly: We do sell paintings, but this is primarily a furniture store. | Natural gas consists primarily of methane.

primary /pri'm@ri, -pri'm@r@/ [C] the main medical help that you get, unless your doctor decides that you need to see a specialist (=doctor with special skills)

primary care n. [U] the main medical help that you get, unless your doctor decides that you need to see a specialist (=doctor with special skills)

primary cell n. [C] PHYSICS a piece of equipment that makes electricity from the energy that is produced when two or more chemicals are mixed together. This process can only happen once, and when the electricity is used up, the cell is dead. (SYN) voltaic cell

primary color n. [C] one of the three colors — red, yellow, and blue — that you can mix together to make any other color

primary concern n. relating to the education of children: Our primary concern is the safety of the children.

primary education n. [C] EDUCATION the education of children who are between 5 and 11 years old; primary education [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 Latin primarius, from primus “first”]

primary election n. [C] POLICS an election in the U.S. in which people vote to decide who will be their political party’s candidate for a political position

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primary number n. [C] MATH a number that can only be divided by itself and the number one

primary source n. [C] HISTORY a written or spoken description of an event by someone who was actually there when it happened —> SECONDARY SOURCE

primary school n. [C] EDUCATION an ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

prime minister n. [C] the leader of the government in countries that have a PARLIAMENT

principal /'pris@ntl/ [C] the largest number of people are watching television

primate /'pri'm@t/ [C] BIOLOGY a member of the group of MAMMALS that includes humans and monkeys

primarily adv. to a simple way of life that existed in the past, or to an early stage in the development of humans or animals: primitive societies

primate /'pri'm@t/ [C] BIOLOGY a member of the group of MAMMALS that includes humans and monkeys

primal /'praIm@l/ [AC] adj. (only before noun) primal feelings are basic and seem to come from ancient times when humans were more like animals: primal instincts

primitive /'praIm@tiv/ adj. belonging to the earliest time in the existence of the Earth or the universe: primeval forests

prime time n. [U] the time in the evening when the largest number of people are watching television

primate /'pri'm@t/ [C] the largest number of people are watching television

prime time n. [U] the time in the evening when the largest number of people are watching television

primeval /'praIm@vl/ adj. EARTH SCIENCES belonging to the earliest time in the existence of the Earth or the universe; primeval forests

primary /pri'm@ri, -pri'm@r@/ [C] the largest number of people are watching television

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>principled</td>
<td>adj. having strong beliefs about what is morally right and wrong: a strongly/highly principled woman</td>
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<tr>
<td>principal</td>
<td>adj. most important</td>
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<tr>
<td>principle</td>
<td>adj. most important</td>
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<tr>
<td>print</td>
<td>v. to produce words, numbers, or pictures on paper, using a machine that puts ink onto the surface: The books are printed in China.</td>
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<tr>
<td>printer</td>
<td>n. someone who owns or works in a printing business</td>
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<tr>
<td>printing</td>
<td>n. writing that has been printed in books, newspapers, etc.: The print is awfully small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>printout</td>
<td>n. a page containing printed text or images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>print shop</td>
<td>n. a business that specializes in printing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**printing press**  

*n* [C] a machine that prints newspapers, books, etc.

**print-out**  

/ˈprɪntaʊt/ n [C/U] paper with printed information on it, produced by a computer printer

**pri-or**  

/ˈprɪər/ adj (formal) 1 prior to sth: the week prior to the election | The AIDS virus may not have existed prior to the 1960s. 2 [only before noun] done, planned, or existing earlier than something else | [Greek: 1700—1800 Latin “earlier, older, higher in rank,” from Latin pri “before”]

**prioritize**  

/prəˈraɪəˌteɪz/ v [T] to deal with something important first, or to list several things, problems, etc. in order of importance: Ask your boss to prioritize your projects. | The city needs to prioritize the needs of children in the budget. —prioritization /ˌprɪərəˈteɪʃən/ n. [U]

**prisoner of war**  

n. (plural prisoners of war) (abbreviation P.O.W.) a member of the military who is caught by the enemy during a war and kept as a prisoner

**pris-on**  

/[prɪəˈson/ n. 1 a large building where people are kept as a punishment for a crime, or while waiting to go to court for their trial: He spent ten months in prison. | Williams was sent to prison for rape. | a prison sentence/term (=time that must be spent in prison)

**escape from prison**: He was killed while trying to escape from prison. ➔ CRIME, CRIMINAL

**PUNISHMENT**

**pris-on-er**  

/ˈprɪzənər/ n. 1 someone who is kept in a prison as a punishment for a crime | pris-on-convict | 2 someone who is taken by force and kept somewhere, for example during a war: Six soldiers were taken prisoner. | They kept/held her for three months.

**THESAURUS**

**captive** – someone who is kept as a prisoner, especially in a war: The rebels are holding 54 captives.

**hostage** – someone who is kept as a prisoner by an enemy, so that the other side will do what the enemy demands: The group demanded that four prisoners be released in exchange for the hostages.

**prisoner of war** – the ones you feel most strongly and keep secret: Reporters invade the privacy of celebrities.

**private** – known or felt only by you, and not talked about or shown to anyone else: Dreams may reveal our secret desires.

**personal** – concerning only you: He asked a lot of personal questions.

**innermost** – your innermost feelings, desires, etc. are the ones you feel most strongly and keep private: Collins expressed her innermost feelings in her poetry.

**intimate** – relating to very private or personal matters: all my intimate secrets.

**be none of sb’s business** – if something is none of your business, it is private and you should not ask about it: It’s none of your business what I do in my free time. ➔ SECRET

3 not relating to, owned by, or paid for by the
government (9th) public: a private college 4 separate from your work or your official position, and not related to it: Should reporters be privy to the private lives of politicians? 5 quiet and without lots of people: Is there a private corner where we can talk? —privately adv: Is there someplace we can talk privately?

private¹ n 1 in private without other people listening or watching: Miss Schultz, I need to speak to you in private. 2 [C] a soldier of the lowest rank in the Army or the Marines

private enterprise n [U] economics the economic system in which private businesses can compete and the government does not control industry

private investigator also private detective, private eye (informal) n [C] someone whom you pay to do things such as look for information or missing people, or follow someone and report on what s/he does

private parts also privates /prɪˈvætɪz/ n [plural] the sex organs – used in order to avoid naming them directly

private school n [C] a school that is not supported by government money, where education must be paid for by the children’s parents → public school

private school /praɪˈvɛtskɔ trick/ also private school [U] 3 n [C] a special advantage that is given only to one person or group of people: These soldiers were given special privileges. 4 [U] good health care should not just be a privilege of the wealthy, 2 [singular] something that you are lucky to have the chance to do, and that you enjoy very much: It’s been a privilege to meet you, sir. 3 I had the privilege of working with some very interesting people. 3 [U] a situation in which people who are rich or of a high social class have many more advantages than other people: a life of wealth and privilege —privileged adj

privilege¹ /ˈprɪvɪdʒ/ adj (formal) 1 be privy to sth to share secret knowledge of something: I was not privy to the discussion.

privilege² n [plural privileges] [C] (old-fashioned) an outhouse → toilet

prize¹ /praɪz/ n [C] something that is given to someone who is successful in a competition, race, game of chance, etc.: Her roses won first second third prize at the flower show. 2 [C] something that is given to someone who has done something good: By 1922, the Pulitzer Prize for fiction prize² adj 1 good enough to win a prize or to have won a prize: prize cattle 2 prize money money that is given to the person who wins a competition, race, etc.

prize² v [T] to think that someone or something is very important or valuable: He gave her a necklace that his mother had prized.

prized /praɪzd/ adj 1 very important or valuable to someone: Education is highly prized. 2 [all her most prized possessions were lost in the fire]

prize fight /ˈpraɪzfɪt/ n [C] a boxing match in which the competitors are paid —prizefighter n [C]

pro /prəʊ/ n (plural pros) C [U] 1 (informal) a professional: a golf pro 2 something that is an advantage: We discussed the pros and cons (=the advantages and disadvantages) of starting our own business. —pro adj: pro basketball

pro-act·ive /prəˈæktɪv/ adj: taking action to influence events in advance, rather than dealing with things after they happen: We need to adopt a more proactive approach to the problem of global warming

pro-a·bil·i·ty /ˌprəʊə ˈbɪləti/ n. (plural probabilities) 1 [singular, U] how likely it is that something will happen, exist, or be true: the probability of delay (=a high probability of success) 2 in all probability very probably: There will, in all probability, be parts that you do not understand. 3 [singular] something that is likely to happen or exist: War is a real probability unless the talks succeed. 4 [CU] math how likely something is to happen, measured in a mathematical calculation: The blood test shows a 99.4 percent probability that Hill is the child’s father.

prob·a·ble /ˌprəʊbəˈbəl/ adj: likely to happen, exist, or be true: It is probable that both genes and the environment play a role in the disease. 2 the probable cause of the accident

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probe  n. [C] 1 a long thin instrument that doctors and scientists use to examine parts of the body. 2 a SPACECRAFT without people in it that is sent into space to collect information → SPACE 3 (written) a process of asking many questions in order to find the truth about something

probe-ty  /proʊbəti/ n. [U] (formal) completely moral behavior: a man known for his probity

problem  n. [C] 1 a difficult situation or person that has to be dealt with or thought about: I’ve been having a few problems with my car. | There are problems with the equipment. | The governor has done nothing to solve these problems. | Is there a drug problem in the school? | You can’t get yourself there on time, that’s your problem. | Unemployment remains a serious problem. * Don’t say “an important problem.” ↔

THE SAURUS

setback – a problem that stops you from making progress: The space program suffered a major setback when the space shuttle, Discovery, exploded.
difficulty – a problem or something that causes trouble: the country’s financial difficulties
snag (informal) – a problem, especially one that you had not expected: The project has hit a major snag.
hitch – a small problem that delays or prevents something: There have been a few last-minute hitches.
trouble – when something does not work in the way it should: The plane developed engine trouble.
hassle (spoken) – a situation that is annoying because it causes problems: I wish clothes shopping was less of a hassle. | You get the smoky barbecue flavor without the hassle of getting a fire started.
flaw, bug, fault ↔ DEFECT

2 something wrong with your health or with part of your body; a woman with serious health problems: He has a back/heart/knee etc. problem. 3 a question that must be answered, especially one relating to numbers or facts: The test will have 20 algebra problems.

SPOKEN PHRASES

4 no problem a) used in order to say that you are very willing to do something: “Can you help?” “Sure, no problem.” b) used after someone has thanked you or said you are sorry: “Thanks a lot.” “Oh, no problem.” 5 that’s your/his/their etc. problem used in order to say that someone else is responsible for dealing with a situation, not you: If you don’t get yourself there on time, that’s your problem. 6 what’s your problem? used in order to ask someone what is wrong, in a way that shows you think s/he is not being reasonable: Look, what’s your problem? It’s my decision!

[Origin: 1300—1400 French problème, from Latin problema, from Greek, “something thrown forward”]

probe-at-ic  /prəˈbæt̬ɪk/ adj. full of problems and difficult to deal with: Painkillers can be problematic when combined with other medicines. → problematically adv.

pro bo-no  /prouˈbounəʊ/ adj. LAW used to describe work that someone, especially a lawyer, does without getting paid for it: Turner has agreed to handle the case on a pro bono basis.

pro-car-y-ote  /prouˈkæriəʊt/ n. [C] another spelling of PROCARYOTE

pro-ce-dure  /prəˈsidər/ n. [C,U] a way of doing something, especially the correct or normal way → PROCEDURE: What is the procedure for dealing with a fire? | Officials must follow the correct procedure. | a common medical procedure —procedural adj.

pro-ceed  /praˈsid/ v. [I] 1 to continue to do something that has already been planned or started: We will proceed with the negotiations. | The project seemed to be proceeding smoothly. 2 proceed to do sth to do something next: He took out his wallet, and proceeded to count out enough money to pay for the meal. 3 (formal) to move in a particular direction: Please proceed to the nearest exit. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French proceder, from Latin procedere (to go forward)]

pro-ceed-ings  /prəˈsidɪŋz, proʊˈsid-/ n. [plural] 1 an event or series of actions: A crowd gathered to watch the proceedings. 2 LAW actions taken in a court of law or in a legal case: legal proceedings

pro-ceeds  /prəˈsidz/ n. [plural] the money that has been gained from doing something or selling something: The proceeds from the carnival will go to local children’s charities.

pro-cess  /prəˈprɛs, prəˈprɛs/ v. [I] 1 presses, prou-/prou- /adj. [C,U] 1 a series of actions, developments, or changes that happen naturally: the aging process | the natural process of evolution | Describe some of the key processes that occur in plant and animal cells. 2 a series of actions that someone does to achieve a particular result: the peace process | Medical research is a slow process. | The process of applying to a college is often very time-consuming. 3 be in the process of doing sth to have started doing something and not yet be finished: Gradey is in the process of collecting data for the study. 4 in the process while you are doing something or something is happening: I spilled my coffee, burning myself in the process. 5 a system or a treatment of materials that is used for producing goods: an industrial process [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French process, from Latin processus, from procedere (to go forward)]

process  /prəˈproʊs/ v. [T] 1 to deal with information in an official way: This department processes mail
order requests, 2 to make food, materials, or goods ready to be used or sold, for example by preserving or improving them in some way. In the early 1900s, companies began to process food and distribute it using the railroads. 3 IT to put information into a computer to be examined —processed adj.: processed cheese —processing n. [U]

pro·ces·sion /ˈprəˌsəʃən/ n. [C] 1 a line of people or vehicles moving slowly as part of a ceremony ➔ PARADE: a funeral procession 2 several people or things of the same kind, appearing or happening one after the other: a procession of legal experts

pro·ces·sor /ˈprəˌsəsər/ n. [C] a CPU ➔ FOOD PROCESSOR

pro·choice adj. believing that women have a right to have an abortion ➔ PRO-LIFE

pro·claim /ˈprəˌkləm, ˈprəˌkləm/ v. [T] (formal) to say officially or publicly that something is true or exists: In 1949, Israel proclaimed its independence.

pro·clam·a·tion /ˌprəkləˈmeɪʃən/ n. [C] an official public statement about something important: the Emancipation Proclamation (=the speech about freeing the slaves in the U.S. in 1863)

pro·ci·ly·ti /ˈprəˌsəvələti/ n. (plural proclivities) [C] (formal) a tendency to behave in a particular way, or like a particular thing, especially something bad: Does watching violent TV shows produce a proclivity for violence?

pro·cras·ti·nate /ˈprəˌkræstəˌneit/ v. [I] to delay doing something that you ought to do: People tend to procrastinate about paperwork. [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin, past participle of procrastinare, from cras “tomorrow”]

—procrastinator n. [C] —procrastination n. [U]

pr@’kristəˌnet/ v. [I,T] (formal) to produce children or baby animals —procreation n. [U]

pro·cre·ate /ˈprəˌkrɪrət/ v. [I,T] (formal) to obtain something, especially something that is difficult to get: Senator Craven helped to procure funding to build the new library. —procurement n. [U]

prod /prəd/ v. (prod|ed, prod|ing) [I,T] 1 POKE 2 to strongly encourage someone to do something, especially when she is lazy or not willing: Her parents are having to prod her into completing her homework.

pro·di·gious /ˈprəˌdiɡəs/ adj. (formal) very large or skillful in a surprising or impressive way: The Internet contains prodigious amounts of information. —prodigiously adv.

prod·i·gious /ˈprəˌdiɡəs/ adj. (plural prodigies) [C] a young person who has a great natural ability in a subject or skill ➔ GENIUS: Mozart was a child prodigy. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin prodigium “sign telling the future, monster”]

pro·duce /ˈprəˌdəs/ v. [T] 1 to grow something or make it naturally ➔ PRODUCT, PRODUCTION: Cotton is produced in the southern states. Trees produce carbon dioxide. 2 to make something happen or develop, or have a particular result or effect: The drag can produce side effects in some people. 3 to show something so it can be seen or considered: Officer Ryan asked the suspect to produce his driver’s license. 4 to make something, especially using an industrial process ➔ PRODUCT: the costs of producing goods and services

prod·uc·er /ˈprəˌdəsər/ n. [C] IT to a CPU ➔ FOOD PROCESSOR

prod·uc·tion /ˈprəˌdʌkʃən/ n. 1 process of making or growing things, or the amount that is produced: Steel production has decreased by 35%. 2 [C,U] a play, movie, etc. that is produced for the public, or the process of producing it: a new Broadway production of “My Fair Lady”

prod·uc·tive /ˈprəˌdəktiv/ adj. producing or achieving a lot ➔ UNPRODUCTIVE: productive

prod·igiously /ˈprəˌdiɡəsli/ adv.
productivity

land | Some workers become more/less productive under this system. —productively adv.

produc-tiv-i-ty /prədəkˈtivətē, prə-/ n [U] the rate at which goods are produced, and the amount produced; ways of increasing/raising/improving productivity

prof /prof/ n 1 [C] (spoken) a professor 2 Prof, the written abbreviation of professor

pro-fane /proˈfein, prə-/ adj showing a lack of respect for God or for holy things, by using rude words or religious words wrongly; → obscene; profane language

pro-fan-i-ty /proˈfænətē, prə-/ n (plural profanities) [C] a swear word, or a religious word used wrongly, that shows a lack of respect for God or for holy things → obscenity

pro-fess /prəˈfes, prə-/ v [T] (formal) 1 to say that you do something or are something, often when it is not really true. 2 to express a personal feeling or belief openly. Soon, Frank was professing his love and asking her to marry him. → professed adj.

pro-fes-sion /prəˈfeshən, prə-/ n 1 [C] a job that needs special education and training; professions such as nursing or teaching: He’s a lawyer by profession (=as his job).

profes-sio-nal /prəˈfeshənal/ n 1 [C] someone who works in a job that needs special education and training: a health care professional 2 someone who earns money by doing a job, sport, or activity that other people do just for enjoyment: amateur; professional; 3 relating to a job that needs special education and training: You should speak to a lawyer for professional advice. 4 showing that someone has been well trained and is good at his/her work: This report looks very professional. → professionally adv.: The service uses volunteers rather than professionally trained staff.

profes-sion-al /prəˈfeshənal/ adj 1 doing a job, sport, or activity for money (A): professional athletes 2 professional sports are played by people who are paid (A): professional hockey; 3 relating to a job that needs special education and training: You should speak to a lawyer for professional advice. 4 showing that someone has been well trained and is good at his/her work: This report looks very professional. → professionally adv.: The service uses volunteers rather than professionally trained staff.

profes-sion-al-ism /prəˈfeshənalizəm/ n [C] the skill and high standards of behavior expected of a professional person; Gossiping about your co-workers shows a lack of professionalism.

profes-sor /prəˈfesər/ n [C] a teacher at a university or college, especially one who has a high rank; Thank you, Professor Drexler; a history professor; a professor of economics

prof-er /ˈprɛfər/ v [T] (formal) to offer something to someone

prof-er-i-ty /ˈprɛfərətii/ n [U] the ability to do something with a high level of skill: a student’s proficiency in math 2 The classes were geared to our level of proficiency.

prof-i-ta-bil-i-ty /prəˌfɪtəˈbɪləti/ n (plural proficiencies) [C] when it is not really true

prof-i-ta-ble /prəˈfɪtəbəl/ adj producing a profit or a useful result: The company has had a profitable year. → profitably adv.

pr@f@ssor
supplies began to run low, some merchants were criticized for profiteering.

profit
profit margin n. [C] ECONOMICS the difference between the cost of producing something and the price you sell it at to make a profit

profit motive n. [U] ECONOMICS the desire to make money, which is the reason why a person or business wants to take part in a business activity

profit sharing n. [U] ECONOMICS a system in which workers are allowed to share some of their company’s profits

program 
 programmers 
 program	v. (programmed, programming) [T] 1 to set a machine to operate in a particular way: I programmed the VCR to record that movie you wanted. 2 be programmed if a person or animal is programmed socially or biologically to do something, he, she, or it does it without thinking: Our bodies seem programmed to want the types and amounts of foods we need. 3 it to give a set of instructions to a computer to make it do a particular job: The computer is programmed to play chess.

pro-gram-mer /proˌgramər/ n. [C] if someone whose job is to write programs for computers

pro-gram-ming /proˈɡramɪŋ/ n. [U] 1 television or radio programs, or the planning of these broadcasts: children’s programming 2 if the activity of writing programs for computers, or something written by a programmer

pro-gress /ˈprəɡrəs/ n. [plural, U] (formal) 1 to develop, improve, or become more complete over a period of time: Work on the new building progressed quickly. 2 if an activity, event, time, etc. progresses, it continues and time passes: As the talks progressed, a deal became certain. 3 movement toward a place: The ship made slow progress through the rough sea. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin, past participle of progressi “to go forward”]

pro-gress1 /ˈprəɡrəs/ v. [I] 1 to develop, improve, or become more complete over a period of time: Work on the new building progressed quickly. 2 if an activity, event, time, etc. progresses, it continues and time passes: As the talks progressed, a deal became certain. 3 movement toward a place: The ship made slow progress through the rough sea. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin, past participle of progressi “to go forward”]

pro-gress2 /ˈprəɡrəs/ v. [T] 1 to say that an action is illegal or not allowed, especially officially: Smoking is strictly prohibited. 2 stores are prohibited from selling alcohol to people under 21. 3 Many countries prohibit the use of cell phones while driving.

prohibitively adv.

prohibi-tion /prəˈhɪbjən/ n. [singular, U] a set of rules or laws preventing people from doing or buying something: The cost of the trip was prohibitive (=too high). —prohibitively adv.

prohibitive /prəˈhɪbjətɪv/ adj. preventing people from doing or buying something: The cost of the trip was prohibitive (=too high). —prohibitively adv.
project

**project** /ˈprəˌdʒekt, -dʒekt/ (Ako) n. 1 [C] a carefully planned piece of work: the new highway project | Her research project involves studying people with cancer. The project aims to provide an analysis of children’s emotions. 2 the projects [plural] (informal) HOUSING PROJECTS [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Latin *projectum*, from the past participle of *proiciere* “to throw forward”]

**pro·ject** /ˌprəˈdʒekt/ v. 1 [T] to calculate or plan what will happen in the future, using the information you have now: The new freeway is projected to cost $230 million. | A national tour is projected for 2010. | The company projected an annual growth rate of 3%. 2 [T] to make other people have a particular idea about you: Jim always projects an image of self-confidence. 3 [I,T] to speak or sing loudly enough to be heard by everyone in a big room or theater 4 [T] to make the picture of a movie, photograph, etc. appear in a larger form on a screen or flat surface 5 [I,T] to stick out beyond an edge or surface: The roof projects over the driveway. 6 [T] (formal) to make something move up or forward with great force

**pro·jec·tile** /ˌprəˈdʒéktil/ n. [C] an object that is thrown or fired from a weapon

**pro·jec·tion** /ˌprəˈdʒekʃən/ (Ako) n. 1 [C] a statement about something you think will happen, based on the information you have now: this year’s sales projections | The graph shows a projection of housing needs over the next 10 years. 2 [C] something that sticks out beyond an edge or surface 3 [C,U] the act of making a movie, photograph, etc. appear on a screen, or the image itself: film projection

**pro·jec·tion·ist** /ˌprəˈdʒekʃənist/ n. [C] someone whose job is to operate a projector

**pro·jec·tor** /ˌprəˈdʒektor/ n. [C] a piece of equipment that uses light to make a movie, photograph, etc. appear on a screen

**pro·kar·y·ote** /ˌprəˌkær|iˈoʊt/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a type of living thing whose cells do not have a NUCLEUS (=central part). Most prokaryotes, for example BACTERIA, have only one cell.

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**pro·kary·otic** /ˌprəˌkær|iˈtɪk/ adj.: prokaryotic cell structure

**pro·le·tar·i·at** /ˌprəˌlətəˈrɪət/ n. [C] PEOPLE the people in a society who are poor, own no property, etc. —proletarian adj.

**pro·le·tar·i·at·ic** /ˌprəˌlətəˈrɪətɪk/ adj.

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**prom·ise** /ˈprəmɪs/ n. [C] to say that something is going to happen: promissory note | I promised Barbara (that) I’d meet her after work. | I promise (that) I’ll never do that again. | Both candidates promised to get tougher on crime. | I’ve already promised them a ride to the dance.

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**prom·i·nent** /ˈprəmɪnənt/ adj. 1 famous or important: a prominent biotech company 2 large and striking: prominent cheekbones 3 a prominent place/position somewhere that is easily seen: Condoleezza Rice rose to prominence (=became famous) during George W. Bush’s administration.

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**prom·i·nent·ly** /ˌprəmɪnəntli/ adv.

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**prom·ise** /ˈprəmɪs/ v. 1 [T] to tell someone that you will definitely do something, or that something will definitely happen: Police have promised a full investigation. | I promised Barbara (that) I’d meet her after work. | I promise (that) I’ll never do that again. | Both candidates promised to get tougher on crime. | I’ve already promised them a ride to the dance.

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**prom·is·cu·ous** /ˈprəmɪskuəs/ adj. (formal) having sex with a lot of people —promiscuity /ˌprəmɪsˈkuəti/ n. [U]

**prom·ise** /ˈprəmɪs/ v. 1 [T] to tell someone very sincerely that you will do something: He gave us his word and I believe him.
promise /prəˈmɔːr/ n. [C] 1 a move to a better, more responsible position at work; She received a promotion to lieutenant. 2 an activity intended to advertise a product or event, or the thing that is being advertised: a sales promotion

promotional /prəˈməʊʃənl/ adj. promotional products and activities are made or organized in order to advertise something

prompt /prɑmpət/ v. 1 [T] to make someone do something, or to help him/her remember to do it: The changes prompted several people to resign from the committee in protest.

promise in public

promise /prəˈmɔːr/ v. 1 [T] to make a serious promise, often to yourself: She vowed that she would never drink alcohol again.

promise /prəˈmɔːr/ adv. 1 to make a promise anything (spoken) used in order to tell someone that you will try to do what s/he wants, but you may not be able to do it [Origin: 1300—1400 Medieval Latin promtare, from Latin promptus, from the past participle of promovere “to bring out”]

promise /prəˈmɔːr/ n. 1 [C] a statement that you will definitely do something: She made a promise to take care of her neighbor’s dog. 2 [not do what I said I would do]: Has the president kept his promise to increase funding for education? 3 [a promise of help] 2 [U] signs that someone or someone will be good or successful: He shows a lot of promise as a writer.

promise /prəˈmɔːr/ ing /prəˈmɔːrɪŋ/ adj. showing that someone or something is likely to be successful in the future: a promising young singer —promisingly adv.

promise /prəˈmɔːr/ on the one hand (informal) a PROMOTION

prom- on- to- ry /prəˈmɔnˌtər/ n. (plural promontories) [C] EARTH SCIENCES a high piece of land that goes out into the ocean

promote /prəˈməʊt/ /AC v. [T] 1 to help something develop and be successful: The bureau’s job is to promote tourism to the area. 2 [AC] a balanced diet promotes good health. 3 to give someone a better, more responsible position at work (esp. demote: Ted was promoted to senior sales manager. 4 to advertise a product or event: The author went on a national tour to promote the book.

promote /prəˈməʊt/ er /prəˈməʊtər/ /AC n. [C] someone whose job is to arrange large public events such as concerts or sports games

promotional /prəˈməʊʃənl/ adj. promotional products and activities are made or organized in order to advertise something
pro-announce-ment /pra‘nounsment/ n. [C] (formal) an official public statement

pron-to /ˈprontəʊ/ adv. (spoken) quickly or immediately – used especially when you are annoyed: Get in the house, pronto!

pro-nun-ci-a-tion /ˌprənənˈsaɪən/ n. 1 [C,U] the way in which a language or a particular word is pronounced: the correct pronunciation of English words. 2 [singular, U] a particular person’s way of pronouncing a word or words

prop /prɒp/ v. (propelled, propelling) [T] 1 to make someone achieve something, or to make something happen or develop: Pearl Harbor was the attack that propelled America into World War II. 2 to move, drive, or push something forward: Paddle wheel ships were propelled by steam.

prop-er /ˈprəpər/ adj. 1 correct, or right for a particular situation: You need the proper tools for the job.

prop-er-ty /ˈprəpərti/ n. [U] 1 facts, information, documents, etc. that prove something to be true: There is no proof that the suspect was home when he said he was. 2 Drivers should carry proof of insurance. 3 [U] a measurement of how much alcohol is in a drink. For example, 40 proof is 20% alcohol. 4 [C] a test in mathematics of whether a calculation is correct, or a list of reasons that shows a theorem (=statement) in geometry to be true

prop-read /ˈprəprɪd/ v. (past tense and past participle propread /-rɪd/) [T] to read something in order to correct any mistakes in it – propreader n. [C]

prop /prɒp/ n. 1 [U] 1 something to hold in a position: Steel poles prop up the crumbling walls. 2 an object placed under or against something to hold it in a position. 3 an object such as a book, weapon, etc. used by actors in a play or movie

prop-a-gan-da /prəˈpægənda/ n. [U] information that is false or which emphasizes just one part of a situation, used by a government or other group to make people agree with them: Soviet propaganda about the evils of capitalism – propagandist n. [C] – propagate v. [T]

prop-a-gate /ˈpræpəˌget/ v. (formal) 1 [T] to share ideas, information, or beliefs with many people. 2 [T] biology to grow or produce new plants, or to make a plant do this – propagation n. [U]

pro-pane /ˈprəpən/ n. [U] a colorless gas used for cooking and heating

pro-pel /ˈprəpəl/ v. (propelled, propelling) [T] 1 to make someone achieve something, or to make something happen or develop: Pearl Harbor...
prophecy /prəˈfəski/ n (plural prophecies) [C] a statement that tells what will happen in the future, often made by someone with religious or magical power

prophesy /prəˈfa-səl/ v (prophesied prophecies) [I,T] to use religious or magical knowledge to say what will happen in the future

proportion /prəˈpərSHən/ n (plural proportions) 1 the relationship between the amounts, numbers, or sizes of different things, as 32 is to 24; 2 the relationship between the size or shape of the different parts of a thing: The situation is more serious than it really is; 3 the proportion of something: There is a debate over the propriety of spanking children.

proportionate /prəˈpərSHət/ adj correctly saying what will happen in the future: His words turned out to be prophetic.

proponent /prəˈpoʊnənt/ n [C] someone who supports something or persuades people to do something: The Founding Fathers supported the proposition that all people are created equal under the law.

proposal /prəˈpəulpəl/ n [C] 1 a statement that tells what will happen in the future, and teaches people what will happen in the future and teaches people what will happen in the future and teaches people what will happen in the future and teaches people what will happen in the future and teaches people what will happen in the future and teaches people what will happen in the future.

prophecy 2 v [T] to officially suggest that something be done: Smith proposes that the rules be changed.

propose /prəˈpəulpəl/ v 1 [T] to officially suggest that something be done: Smith proposes that the rules be changed. 2 [I] to ask someone to marry you: Has he proposed yet? 3 [T] (formal) to intend to do something: What does the candidate propose to do about unemployment?

proposition /prəˈpəulpəl/ n [C] 1 a statement in which you express a judgment or opinion: The Founding Fathers supported the proposition that all people are created equal under the law. 2 an offer, plan, or idea, especially in business or politics: Jack went to Robards with a proposition.

proprietary /prəˈprəpiərē/ adj (formal) information or products that are proprietary can only be known about or sold by a particular company.

proprietary /prəˈprəpiərē/ adj (formal) an owner of a business.

proprietor /prəˈprəpiərər/ n [C] (formal) an owner of a business.

proprietor /prəˈprəpiərər/ n [C] (formal) an owner of a business.

propriety /prəˈprəpiərētē/ n (plural proprieties) 1 the correct relationship between the size or shape of each of the different parts of something: Her head seems large in proportion to her thin figure. 2 get/blow things out of proportion to react to a situation as if it is worse or more serious than it really is: 6 sense of proportion the ability to judge what is most important in a situation 7 [U] MATH a mathematical statement showing that the relationship is the same between two pairs of numbers, as in the statement "6 is to 2 as 32 is to 24".

proportionate /prəˈpərSHət/ adj also proportionate /prəˈpərSHət/ staying in a particular relationship with another thing in size, amount, or importance: The number of Representatives each state has is proportional to its population. Inner cities have more than a proportionate share of social problems.

proposal /prəˈpəulpəl/ n 1 [C] a plan or idea that is officially suggested for someone to consider, or the act of suggesting this: a proposal to raise bus fares.

proscribe /prəˈskri/ v to officially forbid, not allow/permit/let, ban, prohibit, bar: The Founding Fathers supported the proposition that all people are created equal under the law.

propose /prəˈpəulpəl/ v 1 [T] to officially suggest that something be done: Smith proposes that the rules be changed. 2 [I] to ask someone to marry you: Has he proposed yet? 3 [T] (formal) to intend to do something: What does the candidate propose to do about unemployment?

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prose /priːs/ n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS written language in its usual form, not as poetry
pros-e-cute /prəʊsˈkjuːt/ v. [I,T] to say officially that you think someone is guilty of a crime and must be judged by a court of law: He was prosecuted for theft.

pros-e-cution /prəʊsˈkjʊʃən/ n. 1 the prosecution LAW the lawyers who try to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime → DEFENSE: His ex-partner will appear as a witness for the prosecution. → COURT 2 [C,U] LAW the process or act of prosecuting someone

pros-e-cu-tor /prəʊsˈkjʊtər/ n. [C] LAW a lawyer who is trying to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime → DISTRICT ATTORNEY

pros-ec-tive /prəsˈɛktɪv/ adj. 1 likely to do a particular thing: a prospective buyer for the house 2 likely to happen: the prospective annual costs

pros-e-cus-trate /ˌprɔsəˈkəstreɪt/ v. [T] lying flat on the ground with your face down, in order to show praise or respect

pro-tag-o-nist /prəʊtəˈɡəʊnɪst/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the main character in a play, movie, or story

pro-tean /ˈprəʊtʃən, prəʊˈtʃæn/ adj. (literary) having the ability to change your appearance or behavior again and again: an actor’s protean talents

pro-tec-tive /prəˈtɛktɪv/ adj. something that protects someone or something: environmental protections | the protection of civil rights | a hat offers/provides/gives protection against the sun

pro-tec-tion /prəˈtekʃən/ n. [C,U] something that protects someone or something, or the act of protecting something: environmental protection | the protection of civil rights | a hat offers/provides/gives protection against the sun

pro-tec-tion-ism /prəˈtekʃənɪzəm/ n. [U] ECONOMICS the practice in which a government tries to protect an industry in its own country by putting a tax on foreign goods entering the country —protectionist adj., n. [C]

pro-tec-tive /prəˈtekтив/ adj. 1 used or intended for protection: a crab’s protective shell 2 wanting to protect someone from danger or harm: She’s fiercely protective of her children.

pro-tec-tor-ate /prəˈtektrət/ n. [C] POLITICS a country with its own government, that is protected and controlled by a more powerful country
protest /ˈprəʊtɛst/ n. 1 [C] a strong complaint that shows you disagree with something that you think is wrong or unfair: Alvarez led a protest against the board’s decision. | He cleaned his room without protest. 2 do sth under protest to do something in a way that shows you do not want to do it because you think it is wrong or unfair

protestor /ˈprəʊtɛstər/ n. [C] someone who takes part in a public event to show his/her opposition to something: anti-war protesters

protein /proʊˈtein/ n. 1 [sing., U] the system of rules for the correct way to behave on official occasions: Even touching the Queen is a breach of protocol (=it is not allowed). 2 [C] an official statement of the rules that a group of countries have agreed to follow in dealing with a particular problem: the Montreal Protocol on greenhouse gases [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French protocole, from Late Greek protokollon “first page of a document”]

protocol /ˈprəʊtəkəl/ n. 1 [C] PHYSICS a part in the nucleus of an atom, that has a positive electrical charge [Origin: 1800—1900 Greek “first thing,” from protos “first”] —see picture at ATOM

pro-to-type /ˈprəʊtaɪp/ n. [C] a model of a new car, machine, etc., used in order to test the design before it is produced in large numbers

pro-tract-ed /ˈprəʊtræktɪd, ˈpraʊ- adj. continuing for a long time, usually longer than necessary: a protracted strike

pro-trac-tor /ˈprəʊtræktər, ˈpraʊ- n. [C] a flat tool shaped like a half circle, used for measuring and drawing angles

proud /prəʊd/ adj. 1 feeling pleased because you think that something you have achieved or are connected with is very good: PRIDE: My husband and I are very proud of her. | We’re proud to announce the birth of our son. | I’m proud (that) the team’s done so well. 2 (disapproving) thinking that you are better, more important, more skillful, etc. than other people

proudly adv. —PRIDE

prove /pruːv/ v. (past tense proved, past participle proved or proven) [T] 1 to show that something is definitely true: PROOF: They have enough evidence to prove that she is guilty. | I know he’s innocent, and I’m going to prove it to you. 2 to show over time that someone or something has a particular quality: Any delay will prove costly. | The weather proved to be beautiful. 3 prove yourself also prove sth to sb to show that you are able to do something well: At seventeen years old, she had yet to prove herself on the pro golf...
proven


proven adj. shown to be real or true: a proven method of learning

prov·er·b n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a short statement that most people know, that contains advice about life. For example, “A penny saved is a penny earned” is a proverb.

pro·vi·sion n. [C,U] 1 the thing that provides something: The charity provides shelter for the homeless. 2 a person or company that provides a service: a health-care provider. 2 someone who supports a family

pro·vi·sion·al adj. provision(al) adj. 1 of or relating to a provision: a provisional government. 2 used in order to say that something will only happen if another thing happens first: Talks will take place in July, provided that enough progress has been made.

pro·vi·sion·al·ly adv. provisionally adv.

pro·vi·si·on·al·ly adv. provisionally adv.

pro·vi·sion·ed also provision·ed v. [T] 1 to give or supply something to someone: The charity provides shelter for the homeless. 2 to make plans in order to deal with something that might happen in the future: The hotel is examining ways to provide for the disabled.

pro·vi·sion·e·ry n. [U] 1 a store or shop for food and household supplies: a supermarket.

pro·vi·sion·ize v. provisionized v. to turn something into a form or style that is used by making it more formal or more detailed: to provisionize a contract.

pro·vi·sion·ize·ment n. provisional adj. 1 pertaining to or being something intended to exist for only a short time: a provisional government. 2 used to mean “not formally” or “in a provisional way”: a provisional file.

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pro·vi·so·nally adv. provisionally adv.

pro·vi·so·nally adv. provisionally adv.

pro·vi·sion·on·al adj. provision(al) adj. 1 of or relating to a provision: a condition in an agreement or law: the provisions of the treaty. 2 [C] a condition in an agreement or law: the provisions of the treaty. 3 provisions [plural] adj. provisions of [plurals] (formal) something that you say must happen before another thing is allowed to happen: Tom’s grandson inherited his money with the proviso that he go to college.

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pro·vi·voc·i·tive adj. provocative adj. 1 intending to make someone angry or cause a lot of discussion: provocative comments. 2 intending to make someone sexually excited: a provocative dress.

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attitude that makes you avoid unnecessary risks: The situation demanded prudence.

prudent /ˈprudənt/ adj. sensible and careful, especially by avoiding risks that are not necessary: It would not be prudent to invest all of your money in the same place.

prune /prun/ also prune back v. [T] to cut some of the branches of a tree or bush to make it grow better

prune n. [C] a dried plum (type of fruit)

pru·rent /pruˈrənt/ adj. (formal) showing too much interest in sex

pry /pri/ v. (pried, pries) 1 [T] to force something open, or to force it away from something else: They finally pried the window open. 2 [I] to try to find out details about someone’s private life in an impolite way: I don’t want to pry, but I need to ask you one or two questions.

P.S. n. [C] postscript a note that you add to the end of a letter, that gives more information

psalm /ˈsælpəm/ n. [C] a song or poem praising God

pseu·do·nym /ˈsaɪdəˌnɒm/ n. [C] a name used by someone, especially a writer, instead of his/her real name [origin: 1800—1900 French pseudonyme, from Greek pseudonymos, from pseudē “false” + onoma “name”]

psych /ˈsækh/ n. psychology, the science of psychology:

psych ab ‡ out phr. v. (informal) to do or say things that will make your opponent feel nervous or confused: He would psyche out opponents by screaming and jumping up and down before each game.

psych ‡ yourself up phr. v. (informal) to build up your confidence before doing something difficult by telling yourself or someone else that you can do it. Soldiers have to psyche themselves up for combat.

psychic /ˈsæktɪk/ adj. relating to strange events involving the power of the human mind: a mysterious psychic phenomenon | She clairvoyantly has psychic powers. 2 someone who is psychic has the ability to know what other people are thinking or what will happen in the future. 3 affecting the mind rather than the body: psychic pain/scar/wound | people who are in psychic pain

psychic n. [C] someone who has psychic powers such as the ability to know what will happen in the future

psychiatrist /ˈsɛkɪətrɪst, səˈtɛrɪst/ n. [C] a doctor who studies and treats mental illness ➔ psychiatrist

psychiatry /ˈsɛkɪətrɪ-/, -trē- er-ē/ n. [U] the study of the mind and how it works: a professor of psychology 2 [U] the science of psychology:

psychoanalysis /ˈsaɪkəˈænəlɪz/, -ənəlɪˈsɪs/ n. [C] a method of treating mental illness by talking to someone who is likely to behave in a violent or crazy way

psychological /ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ adj. relating to what people’s minds work and the way this affects their behavior: The patient has a history of psychological problems. 2 relating to the science of psychology: a psychological test ➔ psychologically adv.: psychologically disturbed patients

psychology /ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒi/ n. [U] the study of the mind and how it works: a professor of psychology

psychopath /ˈsɛkɪपˌθæt/ n. [C] someone who has a mental illness that makes him/her behave in a violent or criminal way ➔ psychopathic /ˌsaɪkəˈpæθɪk/ adj.

psychotic /ˈsɛkɪtɪk/ adj. relating to mental illness, or resulting from it: psychotic behavior ➔ psychotic n. [C] ➔ crazy
PTA

n. [C] Parent-Teacher Association an organization of teachers and parents that works to improve a particular school

PTA 812

pub·li·ca·tion /publiˈkeɪʃən/ n. [U] the act of making something known to the public: The authorities tried to stop the publication of the test results.

pub·li·cist /ˈpʌblɪkɪst/ n. [U] someone whose job is to make sure that famous people or new products, movies, books, etc. get a lot of publicity

pub·li·cism /ˈpʌblɪkaɪzəm/ n. 1 [C] someone who is well known because s/he is on television or in the newspapers a lot

pub·li·cize /ˈpʌblɪsaɪz/ v. [T] to tell people about a new movie, book, event, etc.: a well-publicized movie

pub·li·cous /ˈpʌblɪkəs/ adj. 1 relating to the ordinary people in a country or city: We acted out of concern for public welfare. | The judge ruled that allowing the broadcast of the trial would be in the public interest. | The mayor seems to have public opinion on his side. 2 available for anyone to use and private: a public restroom | public transportation 3 relating to the government and the services that it provides and private: It has been eight years since she was elected to public office (= a job in the government). | Republicans want to cut public spending (= money the government spends on roads, hospitals, etc.). 4 known about by most people: Last night the name of the killer was made public. 5 intended for anyone to know, see, or hear and private: public display of affection/emotion/anger etc. (= showing your emotions so that everyone can see) 6 go public to tell everyone about something that was secret: They finally went public with news of their engagement. [Origin: 1400—1500 French publique, from Latin publicus] 7 to tell people

pub·lic·ly /ˈpʌblɪkli/ adv. 1 in a way that is intended for anyone to know, see, or hear: None of the players were willing to comment publicly. | Lozansky was jailed for publicly criticizing the government. 2 by the government, as part of its services: The hospitals are publicly operated in cities, suburbs, and rural areas. 3 Economics a company that is publicly owned has sold stock in it to the public. 4 among the ordinary people in a country or city: publicly elected bodies

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pub·lish /pəˈblɪʃ/ (Ac) v. 1 [I,T] to arrange for a book, magazine, etc. to be written, printed, and sold: Huckleberry Finn was first published in 1884. | We publish mainly educational materials. 2 [T] if a newspaper, magazine, etc. publishes something such as a letter, it prints it for people to read: The article was published in the Los Angeles Times. 3 [T] to make official information available for everyone to use: New guidelines for social studies education were published this year. [Origin: 1300—1400 French publier, from Latin publicare “to make public, publish”] —publishing n. [U]: I work in publishing.

pub·li·she·r /pəˈblɪʃər/ n. [C] a person or company that arranges the writing, printing, and sale of books, newspapers, etc.

puck /pʊk/ n. [C] a hard flat circular piece of rubber that you hit with a stick in the game of hockey

puck·er /ˈpuːkər/ or puck·er up v. 1 [I,T] (informal) if your mouth puckers, or if you pucker it, your lips are pulled together tightly, for example because you are going to kiss someone 2 [I] if cloth puckers, it gets folds in it so that it is no longer flat —puckered adj.

pu·d·ding /ˈpudɪŋ/ n. [C,U] a thick sweet creamy food made with milk, eggs, sugar, and flour, that is eaten cold: chocolate pudding [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French boudin, from Latin botellus “sausage”]

pu·d·de·ly /ˈpʌdli/ n. [C] a small pool of rain on a road, path, etc.: Children were splashing in the puddles.

pu·d·gy /ˈpʌdʒi/ adj. fatter than usual: short pudgy fingers —pudginess n. [U]

Pueb·lo /ˈpwɛbləʊ/ n. a group of Native American tribes from the southwest U.S., who built homes made of adobe —Pueblo adj.

pueblo n. [C] 1 a small town or group of Native American homes in the southwest U.S., usually with more than one level, made of stone or adobe (=building material made from earth and straw) 2 a small town in the southwest U.S.

pu·er·ile /ˌpyʊərəˈliːl/ -ishly adj. (formal) silly and stupid (of children; puerile humor)

puff /pʊf/ v. 1 [I,T] to breathe in and out while smoking a cigarette, pipe, etc.: William sat there puffing on his pipe. 2 [I] to breathe quickly and with difficulty after running, carrying something heavy, etc.: Max was puffing heavily after climbing the stairs. 3 [I,T] to blow steam or smoke out of something: The boiler was puffing thick black smoke.

puff sth ↔ out prep. v. to make something bigger by filling it with air: The frog had its throat puffed out.

pull1 /pʊl/ v. 1 MOVE TOWARD YOU [I,T] to use your hands to move something toward you OR push: Mom, Sara’s pulling my hair! When I count to three, start pulling. | Wilson quickly pulled the door open/shut. | Help me pull the trunk into the corner.

—tug — to pull something suddenly, especially several times with small movements: The little boy was tugging at her sleeve.

drag — to pull something somewhere, usually along the ground: I dragged the chair upstairs.
pull

haul – to pull something heavy, often using a rope: Fishermen hauled in their nets.

tow – to pull another vehicle or boat: Some pickup trucks were towing trailers.

heave – to pull or lift something very heavy, especially with one movement: We managed to heave the piano into position. → PUSH

2 REMOVE [T] to remove something from its place, especially by using force: She has to have her wisdom teeth pulled. | The baby’s pulled everything out of the cupboards.

3 MAKE STH FOLLOW YOU [I,T] to use a rope, chain, your hands, etc. to make something move behind you in the direction you are moving: Grant pulled away from the curb.

4 PULL [T] to use force to move your body somewhere: The car was pulling a camper behind it.

MUSCLE [T] to injure a muscle by stretching it too much during physical activity: Martinez pulled a groin muscle and had to leave the game.

5 PULL sb’s leg (informal) to tell someone something that is not true, as a joke: I think he was just pulling your leg.

6 PULL strings to secretly use your influence with important people in order to get something or to help someone: Barry pulled some strings and got us tickets for the football game.

7 MOVE YOUR BODY a) [I,T] to move your body or part of your body away from someone or something: She pulled away from him in horror. b) [T] to use force to move your body somewhere: The kids pulled themselves up onto the platform.

8 CLOTHING [I,T] to put on or take off clothing, usually quickly: He pulled off his gloves and placed them on the dresser.

9 PULL your weight to do your share of the work: If you don’t start pulling your weight around here, you’ll be fired!

10 PULL a stunt/trick/joke/prank (informal) to do something that annoys or harms other people: Don’t you ever pull a stunt like that again!

11 TRICK [T] (spoken) to deceive or trick someone: What are you trying to pull? Are you trying to pull a fast one on me?

12 PULL the strings to control something, especially when you are not the person who is supposed to be controlling it: Who is really pulling the strings in the White House?

13 SWITCH [T] to move a control such as a switch or trigger toward you to make a piece of equipment work: She raised the gun and pulled the trigger.

14 GUN/KNIFE [T] to take out a gun or knife ready to use it: Suddenly the man pulled a gun and began shooting.

15 PULL the rug out from under sb to suddenly take away something that someone was depending on to achieve what s/he wanted

PULL sth ↔ apart phr. v. to separate something into two or more pieces or groups: Loosen the roots and gently pull the plants apart. | the ethnic problems that pulled Yugoslavia apart

PULL AWAY phr. v. 1 to move ahead of a competitor by going faster or being more successful: Chicago pulled away in the third quarter to win 107–76. 2 to start to drive away from the place where your car was stopped: Grant pulled away from the curb.

PULL sth ↔ down phr. v. to start to drive away from the place where your car was stopped: Grant pulled away from the curb.

PULL for sb phr. v. (informal) to encourage a person or team to succeed: Which team are you pulling for?

PULL IN phr. v. 1 pull (sth ↔) in to move a car into a particular space and stop it: Kevin pulled in behind me and parked. 2 pull sth ↔ in (informal) if you pull in a lot of money, you earn it

PULL OFF phr. v. 1 pull sth ↔ off (informal) to succeed in doing something difficult: Crue expects to win the fight, but no one else thinks he can pull it off. 2 pull off sth to leave a road in order to stop or to turn into another road

PULL OUT phr. v. 1 to drive a car onto a road from where you have stopped 2 to get out of a bad situation or dangerous place: Investors pulled out, selling all their shares. 3 pull sb/sth ↔ out to get someone out of a bad situation or dangerous place: We plan to pull our troops out of the area.

PULL (sb/sth ↔) OVER phr. v. to drive to the side of a road and stop your car, or to make someone do this: We didn’t realize we were speeding until the highway patrol pulled us over.

PULL THROUGH phr. v. 1 pull sth through (sth) to stay alive after a serious injury or illness, or to help someone do this: We all prayed that he would pull through. 2 pull through sth to continue to live or exist after being in a difficult or upsetting situation: The city managed to pull through its financial crisis.

PULL TOGETHER phr. v. 1 to work hard with other people to achieve something: After the hurricane, neighbors pulled together to help each other. 2 pull yourself together (informal) to force yourself to stop being nervous, afraid, or disorganized: A year after the accident, she’s finally starting to pull herself together.

PULL UP phr. v. 1 to stop the vehicle you are driving: A red Buick pulled up at the stop lights. 2 pull up a chair/stool etc. to get a chair and sit down near someone who is already sitting

PULL n. 1 [C] an act of using force to move something toward you or in the same direction as you are going: Give the rope a good pull. 2 [C usually singular] a strong force such as GRAVITY, that makes things move in a particular direction: the
pull of the ocean’s tide

pulp

pul·mo·nar·y /pul'mo,nar'é/ adj. BIOLOGY relating to or affecting the lungs: pulmonary disease | the pulmonary vein/artery (≈tubes that carry blood from the heart to the lungs)

pulp /pulp/ n. 1 the soft inside part of a fruit or vegetable: Cut the melon in half and scoop out the pulp. 2 a very soft substance that is almost liquid: Mash the bananas to a pulp. 3. Timber is grown for wood pulp, which is used for making paper. 3. beat sb to a pulp (informal) to hit someone until when she is seriously injured

pulp fiction

pull-up n. informal (1) 1400—1500 Middle Low German pumpe or Middle Dutch pomp

pump v. 1 [T] to make liquid or gas move in a particular direction, using a pump: That’s the machine that pumps water into the fields. 2 [I] to move liquid very quickly in and out or up and down: His heart was pumping fast. 3 pump sb (about sth) (informal) to ask someone a lot of questions in order to find out information. 4 pump iron (informal) to do exercise by lifting heavy weights

pump sb into sth phr. v. pump money into sth (informal) to spend a lot of money on something such as a project: He had to pump $10,000 of his own money into the company.

pump up phr. v. 1 to remove liquid from something using a pump: We had to pump the basement out after the pipes burst. 2 to produce or supply something in large amounts: I pump out a new novel every year.

pulp fiction

punch

punch v. 1 to hit someone or something hard with your fist (=closed hand): Bill was suspended from school for punching another student. 2 to make a hole in something using a metal tool or other sharp object: The conductor came along and punched our tickets.

punch n. informal 1 a heavy dark brown bread

pumpkin /pum'pkin/ n. [C/U] a very large orange fruit that grows on the ground, or the inside of this eaten as food: pumpkin pie (=tubes that carry blood from the heart to the lungs)

punch

punch v. informal (1) 1400—1500 Middle Low German pumpe or Middle Dutch pomp

pump

pump n. 1 a machine that forces liquid or gas into or out of something: a water/fuel/gas etc. pump | an air/a bicycle pump | see picture at bicycle. 2 a woman’s plain shoe that does not fasten: a pair of black pumps. 3 also gas pump a machine at a gas station, used to put gasoline into a car [origin: (1) 1400—1500 Middle Low German pumpe or Middle Dutch pomp]
punch

punch out phr. v. to record the time that you leave
work by putting a card into a special machine

punch5 n. 1 [C] a quick strong hit made with
your fist (closed hand): a punch in the stom-
ach 2 [U] a drink made from fruit juice, sugar,
water, and sometimes alcohol: fruit punch 3 [C]
a metal tool for cutting holes or for pushing some-
thing into a small hole 4 [U] a strong effective
quality that makes people interested: We need
something to give the ad campaign some punch.

punchbag n. 1 [C] a heavy leather bag that
hangs from a rope, that is punched for exer-
cise 2 use sb as a punching bag (informal) to
hit someone hard, or to criticize someone a lot,
even though s/he has done nothing wrong

punchline, punch-line n. [C] the last few words of a joke or story that make it funny
or surprising

punctilious /ˈpʌŋktɪliəs/ adj. (formal) very
careful to behave correctly and keep exactly to
rules: her punctilious attention to instructions
—punctiliously adv. —punctiliousness n. [U]

punctual /ˈpʌŋktʃuəl/ adj. arriving, happening,
etc. at exactly the time that has been arranged: My
boss demands that we be punctual for work.

punctuality /ˈpʌŋktʃuəlɪtɪ/ n. [U]

punctuate /ˈpʌŋktʃjuːt/ v. [T] 1 ENGLISH
ARTS to divide written work into sentences, phrases,
etc. using commas, periods, etc. 2 be punctu-
ated by/with sth to be interrupted many times by
something: The president’s speech was punctuated
by occasional cheers.

punctuation /ˈpʌŋktʃuəʃən/ n. [U] ENGLISH
ARTS the way that punctuation marks are used
in a piece of writing

punctuation mark n. [C] ENGLISH ARTS a sign,
such as a comma or question mark, that is used
in dividing a piece of writing into sentences,
phrases, etc.

puncture1 /ˈpʌŋktʃər/ n. [C] a small hole made
when something is punctured

puncture2 v. [I,T] to make a small hole in some-
ting, so that air or liquid can get out: One bullet
punctured his lung.

punt /pənt/ v. [T] to make a long kick that you
make after dropping the ball from your hands
—punt v. [I,T]

punisher /ˈpʌnɪʃər/ n. [C] a person who uses
corporal punishment to discipline children.

punish /ˈpʌnɪʃ/ v. [T] to make someone suffer
because s/he has done something wrong or broken
the law: We will catch the people responsible for
this crime, and we will punish them. 1 Don’t punish
him for one small mistake. 2 Any student caught
destroying school property will be severely pun-
ished. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French punir,
from Latin punire, from poena, from Greek
poine “payment, punishment”]

punish able /ˈpʌnɪʃəbl/ adj. deserving legal
punishment: Murder is punishable by life impris-
onment.

punish-able /ˈpʌnɪʃəbl/ adj. difficult, tiring, or
extreme: a punishing walk

punish-ment /ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/ n. 1 [C] something
that is done to punish someone: Mason wants
tougher punishments for youths involved with
gangs. 2 A year in prison seems like a harsh/severe
punishment for a minor offense. 3 Don’t say “strict
strong punishments.”

sentence — a punishment given by a judge in a
court: a prison sentence 1 He faces a death
sentence (execution as punishment for a crime).

penalty — a punishment given to someone who
has broken a law, rule, or agreement: Drug
dealers face severe penalties. 1 The prosecution
will seek the death penalty (=death as punishment
for a crime) for the murderer.

fine — an amount of money that you must pay
as a punishment for breaking a rule or law: I got a
fine for speeding.

community service — unpaid work helping
other people that someone does as punishment
for a crime: He was ordered to do 60 hours of
community service.

corporal punishment — the act of punishing
someone by hitting him/her: Corporal punishment
is illegal in schools.

capital punishment — the practice of killing
someone as punishment for a crime

2 [U] the act of punishing someone, or the process
of being punished: The terrorists will not escape
punishment. 2 As punishment, Marshall had to
stay after school.

punitive /ˈpʌnɪtɪv/ adj. intended as punish-
ment. The company will seek punitive damages
(money that a court orders someone to pay as a
punishment) related to the fraud conviction.

punk /ˈpʌŋk/ n. 1 [U] also punk rock a type of
loud music popular in the late 1970s and
1980s 2 [C] (informal) a boy or young man who
likes to start fights, do things that are illegal, etc. 3 [C] also punk rocker someone who likes
punk music and wears things that are typical of it,
such as torn clothes, metal chains, and colored hair

punk rock /ˈpʌŋk rɒk/ n. [C] in football, a long kick that you
make after dropping the ball from your hands
—punt v. [I,T]

pu·ny /ˈpyuni/ adj. small, thin, and weak: a puny
little kid
pup /ˈpʌp/ n. [C] 1 a puppy 2 a young seal or otter

pup·pa /ˈpypə/ n. (plural pupas or pupae /-pi/ [C] BIOLOGY a young insect that is at the stage of its development in which it does not eat and is protected inside a special cover, before it becomes an adult —pupal adj.

pup·pi·l·i /ˈpypəˌpilə/ n. [C] (formal) a child or young person in school → STUDENT 2 BIOLOGY the small black round area in the middle of your eye → see picture at eye [ORIGIN: (1) 1300–1400 French pupille, from Latin pupillae "young boy who is looked after"]

pup·pet·ry /ˈpypəˌtrɪ/ n. 1 forms with puppets → puppet show 2 the activity of making puppets

pup·py /ˈpʌpi/ n. (plural puppies) [C] a young dog

puppy love n. [U] a young boy’s or girl’s romantic love for someone, that people do not think of as serious

pur-chase1 /ˈpɜːtʃəs/ (Ac v. [T] formal to buy something: The couple recently purchased a $4 million mansion in Beverly Hills. | Tickets may be purchased from the box office. | There is a growing demand to purchase goods on credit. | Eighty percent of men’s clothing is purchased by women. [ORIGIN: 1200–1300 Old French purchacier “to try to get,” from chacier “to run after and try to catch”] —purchaser n [C]

purchase2 n. (formal) 1 [C/U] the act of buying something: Please have your credit card ready when making your purchase. | The law requires a five-day waiting period for the purchase of handguns. | A personal computer is often a family’s third-biggest purchase after the house and the car. 2 [C] something that has been bought: The store will deliver your purchases.

pure /ˈpyʊər/ adj. 1 not mixed with anything else (any) impure: rings made of pure gold | pure wool blankets → NATURAL 2 [only before noun] complete: a smile of pure joy | It was pure chance that we were there at the same time. 3 clean, without anything harmful or unhealthy (any) impure: pure drinking water | In the mountains, the air is pure. 4 pure and simple used to emphasize that there is only one thing involved or worth considering: This was murder, pure and simple. 5 (literary) without any sexual experience or evil thoughts

pu·rée /ˈpyʊrə/ n. [CU] food that is boiled or crushed until it is almost a liquid: tomato purée —purée v. [T]

pu·rify /ˈpyʊrəˌfaɪ/ adv. completely and only: He did it for purely selfish reasons. | We met purely by chance.

pur·ga·to·ry /ˈpɜːrɡəˌtɔrɪ/ n. [U] 1 Purgatory a place where, according to Roman Catholic beliefs, the souls of dead people must suffer for the bad things they have done, until they are good enough to enter heaven 2 a place, situation, or time when you suffer a lot

pur·ge /ˈpɜːdʒ/ v. [T] 1 to force people to leave a place or organization because the people in power do not like them: The army was purged of anyone the government considered dangerous. 2 (formal) to get rid of something bad that is in your body 3 (literary) to remove bad feelings: We must purge ourselves of hatred. —purge n. [C]

pur·if·i·ca·tion /pərɪˈfɪkəʃən/ n. [C/U] to remove the dirty or unwanted parts from something: The water should be purified before drinking. —purification v. [T]

pur·if·ist /ˈpɜːrɪˌfɪst/ n. [C] someone who has very strict ideas about what is right or correct in a particular subject

pur·it·an /ˈpɜːrɪtən, -ɹən/ n. [C] 1 someone with strict moral views who thinks that pleasures such as sex or drinking alcohol are wrong 2 Puritan HISTORY a member of a Protestant religious group in the 16th and 17th centuries, who wanted to make religion simpler

pur·it·i·cal·ly /ˌpɜːrɪˈtiːkəli/ adj. (disapproving) having strict attitudes about religion and moral behavior: a puritanical and deeply religious woman

pur·ri·ty /ˈpɜːrɪti/ n. [U] the quality or state of being pure: the purity of the water | religious purity

pur·ple /ˈpɜːpəl/ n. [U] a dark color made from red mixed with blue [ORIGIN: 900–1000 Latin pur·pura, from Greek porphyra type of shellfish
Purple Heart
from which purple coloring was obtained

—purple adj.

Purple ‘Heart’ n. [C] a medal given to U.S. soldiers who have been wounded in battle

pur-port /paʊrˈpɔːrt/ v. [T] (formal) to claim to be or do something, even if this is not true: He purports to be the son of the wealthy Italian banker. | The painting is purported to be the work of Monet.

—purportedly adv.

pur-pose /ˈpɜrˌpəs/ n. 1 [C] the thing that an event, process, or activity is supposed to achieve: The purpose of this exercise is to increase your strength. | For the purposes of the report, low income was defined as $30,000 a year for a family of four. | He came here with the purpose of carrying out the attack. 2 on purpose deliberately: Firefighters believe the fire was started on purpose. 3 [U] determination to succeed in what you want to do: She came back from vacation with a new sense of purpose.

pur-pose-ful /paʊrˈpəsfl/ adj. having a clear aim or purpose (*see determined): She kept walking, with long, purposeful strides.

pur-pose-ly /paʊrˈpəsli/ adv. deliberately: They purposely left him out of the discussion.

THESAURUS
 deliberately on purpose, intentionally → DELIBERATELY

purr /pɜːr/ v. [I] if a cat purrs, it makes a soft low sound in its throat to show that it is pleased —purr n. [C]

purse1 /pɜːs/ n. [C] a bag used by women to carry money and personal things: I think my glasses are still in my purse. —see picture at BAG 2 control/hold the purse strings to control the money in a family, company, etc. —[Origin: 1200—1300 Late Latin bursa “bag (for money)”]

purse2 v. purse your lips to bring your lips together tightly in a circle, especially to show disapproval

pur-ser /ˈpɜːsər/ n. [C] an officer who is responsible for the money on a ship and is in charge of the passengers’ rooms, comfort, etc.

pur-sue /pɜːs/ v. [T] 1 to continue doing an activity or trying to achieve something over a long time: He left home to pursue a career in acting. | Students should pursue their own interests, as well as do their school work. | The program allows adult learners to pursue their studies in their own time. 2 to chase or follow someone or something in order to catch him, her, or it: A police car pursued the suspect along Nordheff Blvd.

THESAURUS
 follow, chase, run after → FOLLOW

3 pursue the matter/question/argument to continue trying to ask about, find out about, or persuade someone about a particular subject: The company plans to pursue the matter in court. —[Origin: 1300—1400 Anglo-French pursuir, from Old French poursuir, from Latin prossequi “to follow and try to catch”]

pur-suit /paʊrˈsɔːt/ n. 1 [U] the act of chasing or following someone: With the officers in (hot) pursuit (=following close behind), Parker pulled off the freeway and ran into the woods. 2 [U] (formal) the act of trying to achieve something in a determined way: the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness | People are having to move to other areas in pursuit of work. 3 [C usually plural] (formal) an activity that you spend a lot of time doing: Nancy enjoys outdoor pursuits.

pur-vey-or /paʊrˈveɪər/ n. [C] (formal) a business that supplies information, goods, or services: purveyors of fine cheeses

pur-sue /pɜːs/ v. 1 MOVE [I, T] to move a person or thing away from you by pressing him, her, or it with your hands (and) pull: A couple of guys were pushing an old Volkswagen down the street. | Lisa pushed Amy into the pool. | She tried to push him away. | Can you push harder? It’s not moving. —[see picture on page A9] 2 MAKE STH START/STOP [I, T] to press a button, switch, etc. to make a machine start or stop working: Push the green button to start the engine. 3 TRY TO GET PAST SB [I, T] to move somewhere by pushing people away from you: Heather pushed past us without speaking. | People were trying to push their way to the front. 4 PERSUADE [I, T] to try to persuade someone to accept or do something: The agency is pushing to increase U.S. exports. | Concerned citizens are pushing for stricter gun controls. | My parents pushed me into going to college. 5 WORK HARD [I, T] to make someone work very hard: Royce has been pushing himself too much lately. | Coach Koepple pushes his players pretty hard. 6 INCREASE/DECREASE [I, T] to increase or
decrease an amount, number, or value: New medical technology has pushed the cost of health care up.

7 DRUGS [T] (informal) to sell illegal drugs

8 push your luck/push it (informal) to do something or ask for something again, when this is likely to annoy someone or be risky: I want to ask my boss for another day off, but I don’t want to push my luck. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French pulsare “to hit, push,” from Latin pulsare, from pellere “to drive, hit”]

push ahead phr. v.
to continue with a plan or activity in a determined way: The airport is pushing ahead with its program to expand.

push sb ↔ around phr. v.
(informal) to tell someone what to do in a rude or threatening way: Don’t let your boss push you around.

push on phr. v.
to continue traveling somewhere or doing an activity: The others stopped for a rest, but I pushed on to the top of the mountain. | Even with disagreement growing, they decided to push on with the negotiations.

push sth ↔ through phr. v.
to get a plan, law, etc. officially accepted, especially quickly: The governor pushed through a measure to increase the state sales tax.

push+ n. [C usually singular] 1 the act of pushing someone or something: Just give the door a push if it’s stuck. 2 an attempt to get or achieve something: Eastern Europe then started a push to modernize its economies. | a push for longer prison terms 3 if/when push comes to shove when or if a situation becomes extremely difficult: If push comes to shove, I can always rent out the house.

push-er /ˈpʊsər/ n. [C] (informal) someone who sells illegal drugs

push-o-ver /ˈpʊʃəvər/ n. (informal) to be a push-over to be easy to persuade, influence, or defeat

push-up n. [C] an exercise in which you lie on the floor facing the ground, and push yourself up with your arms: I can only do about twenty push-ups.

push-y /ˈpʊʃi/ adj. (disapproving) so determined to succeed and get what you want that you behave in a rude way: pushy salespeople

puss-y-cat /ˈpʊsə,keɪt/ n. [C] 1 a word meaning cat, used by children, or when speaking to children. 2 (informal) someone who is kind and gentle: Jake’s a real pussycat once you get to know him.

puss-y-foot /ˈpʊsɪˌfʊt/ v. [I] (informal) to be too careful and afraid to do something: Stop pussying around and decide!
9 put faith/confidence/trust etc. in sb/sth to trust or believe in someone or something: These people put little trust in doctors. [Old English putian] ➔ put your mind to sth  put sth •• across one’s mind 

put sth •• across pbr. v. 
1 to explain your ideas, beliefs, etc. in a way that people can understand: I had a hard time putting my message across to the students.

put sth •• aside pbr. v. 
1 to ignore a problem or disagreement because you want to achieve something: Try to put your feelings aside and look at the facts.

put sth •• away pbr. v. 
1 to put something in the place where it is usually kept: Could you put the dishes away before you go to bed?

put sth •• back pbr. v. 
1 to put things or people in the place or situation they were before: Put the milk back in the fridge.

put down pbr. v. 
1 put sth •• down to put something you are holding onto a surface: She put her case down on the floor. ➔ see picture on page A9

2 put sb •• down (informal) to criticize someone and make him/her feel silly or stupid: Her father is always putting her down.

3 put sth •• down (informal) to write something on a piece of paper: I put down that I’d be available to work on Saturdays.

4 put sth/sth •• down to use force to stop people who are fighting against a government: Soldiers were sent to put down the rebellion.

put sth •• forward pbr. v. 
1 to suggest a plan, idea, etc.: The treaty was put forward by the Dutch.

2 put sth •• in pbr. v. 
1 to put a piece of equipment somewhere and connect it so that it is ready to be used: We had to have a new furnace put in.

2 to spend time or effort doing something: Doug is putting in a lot of hours at work (he is working a lot).

3 to ask for something in an official way: Sawyer put in his expenses claim last week. | Jones put in a request for a transfer to our Dallas office.

put sth into sth pbr. v. 
1 to make money available to be used for a particular purpose: The company plans to put more money into computer technology.

2 put energy/effort/enthusiasm etc. into sth to use energy, etc. when you are doing something: Koskoff put a lot of time and effort into this project.

3 put sth into action/effect/practice to start using something such as a plan: The college hopes to put the changes into effect by August 1.

put off pbr. v. 
1 put sth •• off to delay something, or to delay doing something: Many Americans put off filling out their tax forms as long as possible. | We’ve decided to put off our trip to Europe until next year.

2 put sth •• on pbr. v. 
1 to put a piece of clothing on your body ➔ take off: Put your coat on — it’s cold.

2 put sth •• on sth to do something that affects or influences something else: The government put a freeze on the construction of new nuclear power plants (they stopped it).

3 put on weight/5 pounds etc. to become fatter and heavier

4 to make a piece of equipment begin working: It’s cold in here. Why don’t you put on the heat?

5 to begin to play a record, tape, video, etc.: Let’s put on some music.

6 to use makeup, etc. on your skin: I hardly ever put on lipstick.

7 to arrange an event, concert, play, etc., or to perform in one: The orchestra is putting on a concert for charity.

8 to start cooking something: Let me just put the potatoes on.

put out pbr. v. 
1 put sth •• out to make a fire, cigarette, etc. stop burning: It took nearly three hours to put out the fire.

2 put sth •• out to produce something, such as a book, record, movie, etc.: They’ve put out three books now on vegetarian cooking.

3 put sth •• out to place things where people can find and use them: I’m just going to put out cold cuts, bread, and stuff for lunch.

4 put sth •• out to put something outside the house: Has anybody put the trash out yet?

5 put sth •• out to broadcast or produce something for people to read or listen to: The company has put out a statement saying that they will replace all the defective products.

6 put sb •• out to make more work or cause problems for someone: Will it put you out if I bring another guest?

7 put your hand/foot/arm out to move your hand, etc. away from your body: Jack put out his foot and tripped her.

put through pbr. v. 
1 put sb through sth to make someone do something that is very bad or difficult: My father’s drinking problem put my mother through hell.

2 put sb through school/college/university to pay for someone to go to school, etc.: He worked part-time to put himself through school.

3 put sb through to connect someone to someone else on the telephone

put sth to sb pbr. v. 
1 to suggest something such as a plan to a person or group: The proposal was put to the committee on January 9.
put th ··· together phr. v.
1 to build or fix something by joining its different parts together: The store will put the bicycle together for you.
2 to prepare or produce something by collecting pieces of information, ideas, etc.: Franklin has put together a program to help families in need.
3 put together combined: He earns more than the rest of us put together.

put up phr. v.
1 put up ··· to build something such as a wall or building, or to raise something so that it is upright: The developers plan to put up a 15-story office building.
2 put up ··· to attach a picture, etc., to a wall or decorate things, so people can see them: Stores are already putting up Christmas decorations.
3 put sth up for sale/discussion/review etc. to make something available to be sold, discussed, etc.: We put our house up for sale.
4 put ··· up (informal) to let someone stay in your house: I can put Jared up for the night.
5 put up money/$500/$3 million etc. to give money to be used for a particular purpose: Further put up $42,000 in prize money for the contest.

put up resistance/a fight/a struggle to argue against or oppose something in a determined way, or to fight against someone who is attacking you: Opponents of the bill are putting up a good fight in the Assembly.

put up sb/sth at all phr. v. to accept a bad situation or person without complaining: I'm not going to put up with being treated like that.

put-down n. [C] (informal) something you say that is intended to make someone feel stupid and unimportant

putrefy /'putrəfi/ v. (putrefied, putrefies) [L.T] (formal) to decay and smell very bad

putrid /'putrid/ adj. decaying and smelling very bad

putt /'pʊt/ v. [L.T] to hit a golf ball gently a short distance along the ground toward the hole —putt n. [C]

putter /'pʊtər/ v. [I] to spend time doing things that are not very important, in a relaxed way: He's been puttering around the yard all morning.

putty /'pʊti/ n. [U] a soft substance that becomes hard when it dries, used especially for fixing glass into window frames

put up on adj. be/feel put upon to think that other people are treating you unfairly by expecting you to do too much

puzzle /'pʌzl/ n. [C] 1 a game or toy that has a lot of pieces that you have to fit together: a 500-piece jigsaw puzzle 2 a game in which you have to think hard to answer a difficult question or solve a problem: a book of crossword puzzles 3 something that is difficult to understand or explain: The way the stock market works has always been a puzzle to me.

puzzled /'pʌzld/ adj. confused and unable to understand something: a puzzled look

puzzling /'pʌzlɪŋ/ adj. difficult to understand: a puzzling question | I find his work puzzling.

pygmy /'pɪgmɪ/ n. (plural pygmies) [C] 1 also Pygmy someone who belongs to a race of very small people from parts of Asia and Africa 2 a very small type of animal: a pygmy rabbit

pyramid /'pɪrəmɪd/ n. [C] 1 a large stone building with a flat base and sides shaped like triangles that form a point at the top see picture at SHAPE 2 something that has this shape

pyre /'pɜːri/ n. [C] a high pile of wood on which a dead body is placed to be burned in a funeral ceremony: a funeral pyre

Pyrex /'pɑːrɛks/ n. [U] (trademark) a special type of strong glass that does not break at high temperatures and is used for making cooking dishes

Pythagorean Theorem /piθəɡrəˈrɪən/ n. MATH a rule for calculating the length of one side of a RIGHT TRIANGLE (=one with one angle of 90°), that states that the SQUARE of the
Q, q /ˈkuː/ the 17th letter of the English alphabet
Q., q., the written abbreviation of QUESTION
q PHYSICS a sign for heat
Q-tip /ˈkuː.tɪp/ n. [C] (trademark) a small thin stick with soft cotton at each end, used for cleaning parts of your body that are small, such as your ears
quack /ˈkwæk/ v. [I] to make the sound that ducks make
quack2 n. [C] 1 (informal) someone who pretends to be a doctor 2 the sound a duck makes
quad /ˈkwæd/ n. [informal] 1 a square open area with buildings all around it, especially in a school or college 2 quadruplets [plural] QUADRUPLE
quad-ran-gle /ˈkwɔːdrənɡəl/ n. [C] 1 a flat shape that has four straight sides 2 a quad
quad-rant /ˈkwɔːdrənt/ n. [C] 1 MATH a quarter of a circle 2 a quarter of an area, especially of land: the town's southwest quadrant 3 a tool for measuring angles 4 MATH one of four equal parts into which a PLANE is divided by two straight lines that cross each other at an angle of 90 degrees [Origin: 1300–1400 Latin quadrans “fourth part”]
quad-rat-ic e-qua-tion /ˈkwɔːdrətɪk ɪˈkwɛɪʒən/ n. [C] MATH an EQUATION which includes numbers or quantities multiplied by themselves, for example $a^2 + bx + c = y$
quad-ric-esps /ˈkwɔːdrəsɪps/ n. [plural] BIOLOGY the large muscle at the front of your THIGH
quad-ri-lat-er-al /ˈkwɔːdlətərəl/ n. [C] MATH a flat shape with four straight sides —quadrilateral adj.
quad-ri-ple-gic /ˈkwɔːdrɪplɪdʒɪk/ n. [C] someone who is permanently unable to move any part of his/her body below his/her neck —quadriliping adj.
quad-ru-ped /ˈkwɔːdrʊpɛd/ n. [C] BIOLOGY an animal that has four feet
quad-ru-ple /ˈkwɔːdrʊpəl/ v. [I,T] to increase and become four times as big or as high, or to make something do this: The city’s population has quadrupled since the 1990s.
quadrupelement2 adj., quantifier four times as big, as many, or as much: quadruple the normal dose
quadruplet /ˈkwɔːdrʊplɛt/ n. [C] one of four babies born at the same time to the same mother
quag-mire /ˈkwæɡmaɪr/ , /ˈkwæɡ-ˈl/ n. [C] 1 a difficult or complicated situation: Vietnam became a political and military quagmire. 2 an area of soft wet muddy ground
quail /ˈkwɛl/ n. [C,U] a small fat bird with a short tail that is hunted and shot for food and sport, or the meat from this bird
quaint /ˈkwɛnt/ adj. unusual and attractive, especially in an old-fashioned way: a quaint little restaurant
quake /ˈkwæk/ v. [I] 1 to shake, usually because you are afraid: He quaked in terror. 2 if the earth, a building, etc. quakes, it shakes violently
quake2 n. [C] (informal) an EARTHQUAKE
Quak-er /ˈkwækər/ n. [C] a member of the Society of Friends, a Christian religious group that opposes violence, has no religious leaders or ceremonies, and holds its religious meetings in silence —Quaker adj.
qual-i-fi-ca-tion /ˌkwɔːləˈfɪkeɪʃən/ n. 1 [C usually plural] a skill, personal quality, or type of experience that makes you right for a particular job or position: What are the key qualifications for the presidency? 2 [C,U] the official standard that must be achieved in order to do a job, enter a sports competition, etc., or the achievement of this standard: The injury puts her qualification for the Olympic swimming team into doubt. 3 educational qualifications [C,U] something that you add to a statement to limit its effect or meaning: You have the right to refuse without qualification.
qual-i-fied /ˌkwɔːləˈfaɪd/ adj. 1 having the right knowledge, experience, skills, etc. for a particular job: a qualified teacher 2 [usually before noun] qualified approval, agreement, etc. is limited in some way because you do not completely agree: Is it worth the money? The answer is a qualified yes.
qual-i-fi-er /ˌkwɔːləˈfɪər/ n. [C] 1 someone who has reached the necessary standard for entering a competition 2 qualified, qualifies a word or phrase that limits or adds to the meaning of another word or phrase. In the phrase “her new red bike,” “new” and “red” are qualifiers.
qual-i-fy /ˌkwɔːləˈfaɪ/ v. (qualified, qualifies) 1 [I] to pass an examination, or reach the standard of knowledge or skill that you need in order to do something: I qualified as a pilot. 2 [I,T] to have the right to have or do something, or to give someone this right: They qualify for food stamps. 3 [I] to have all the necessary qualities to be considered a particular thing: The organization qualifies as a charity. 4 [I] to add something to what has already been said, in order to limit its
effect or meaning: Let me qualify that statement.

**quality** /ˈkwɒlɪtɪ/ n. (plural qualities) 1 [C,U] the degree to which something is good or bad: today’s air quality | The quality of education they received was on the whole fairly good. | high- low-quality recording equipment | These new drugs may improve the quality of life for cancer sufferers. 2 [C usually plural] something that someone has as part of his/her character, especially good things → characteristic: She has many of the qualities he lacks. | leadership qualities | the qualities of honesty and independence

**quanta** /ˈkwɑːntə/ n. (plural quanta) 1 [C,U] the smallest unit that can be used to measure something such as light or energy. For example, a quantum of light is a photon.

**quantum leap** n. [C] a very large and important improvement

**quantum mechanics** also **quantum physics** n. [U] the scientific study of the way that atoms and the parts of an atom behave and how they affect each other

**quantum theory** n. [singular] physics the scientific idea that energy, especially light, travels in very small separate pieces, not in a continuous form, used to explain how atoms and the parts of an atom behave

**quatrain** /ˈkwərən,ˈkwɔrən/ n. [C,U] a time when a person or animal is kept apart from others in case he, she, or it has a disease: The dogs were kept in quarantine for three months. [Origin: 1600—1700 Italian quarantina “period of forty days,” from Old French quarante “forty”]

**quarantined** /ˈkwɔrəntəd/ v. [T] (quarterly) to be in quarantine

**quarantined** /ˈkwɔrəntəd/ v. [I] (quarantined) to quarantined for

**quarantine** /kwɔrəntin, kwɔrənti/ v. [T] 1 an angry argument: He’d had a quarrel with his wife. | a quarrel over money 2 (formal) a reason to dislike someone or disagree with an idea, decision, etc.: We have no quarrel with the court’s decision. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French querelle “complaint,” from Latin querela, from querer “to complain”]

**quarrelled** /kwɔrəl/ v. [I] (quarrelled) to quarrelled for

**quarrel** /kwɔrl, kwɔrəl/ v. [T] (quarrelled) to quarrel over

**quarrelled** /kwɔrəl/ v. [I] (quarrelled) to quarrelled over

**quarrelled** /kwɔrl/ v. [I] (quarrelled) to quarrelled over

**quarrelsome** /kwɔrəlsəm, kwɔrl-/ adj. too ready to argue about things

**quarry** /ˈkwɔrri, kwɔrri/ n. (plural quarries) 1 [C] a place where large amounts of stone, sand, etc. are dug out of the ground 2 an animal or person that you are hunting or chasing [Origin: (1) 1300—1400 Old French quarriere “square stone,” from Latin quadrum “square”]

**quartic** /kwɔrət, kwɔrət/ n. [C] a unit for measuring liquid, equal to 2 pints or 0.9463 liters: a quart of milk

**quartet** /kwɔrət/ n. [C] 1 one of four equal parts into which something can be divided → half, third, third: Cut the sandwiches into quarters. | A quartet of Canada’s population is French-speaking. | three-quarters of (575%) the country’s voters | a period of fifteen minutes: Can you be ready in a quarter (of an hour)? | It’s a quarter to/after five (=15 minutes before or after 5 o’clock). | The unloading took three-quarters of an hour (≈45
quarters [ plural quarter] the house or rooms where you live, especially if you are a servant or in the army: Upstairs were spacious living quarters.

quarterback /ˈkwɔrtaβæk/ n. [C] the player in football who directs the offense and throws the ball.

quarter-final /ˈkwɔrtafl/ n. [C] one of the set of four games near the end of a competition, whose winners play in the two semifinals.

quarterly /ˈkwɔrtaII/ adj. adv. produced or happening four times a year, a quarterly report.

quarter note /ˈkwɔrtaII/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a musical note that continues for a quarter of the length of a whole note → half note.

quartet /ˈkwɔrtet/ n. [C] 1 ENG. LANG. ARTS four singers or musicians who perform together: a woodwind/string/brass quartet 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS a piece of music written for four performers 3 a group of four things or people.

quartile /ˈkwɔrtail/ n. [C] 1 MATH one of four equal parts that a set of numbers representing facts or measurements can be divided into 2 MATH one of the three values dividing a set of numbers representing facts or measurements into four equal parts.

quartz /ˈkwɔr茨/ n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES a hard mineral substance that is used in making electronic watches and clocks.

quasar /ˈkwɔzɑr/ n. [C] PHYSICS a very bright, very distant object similar to a star.

quash /kwɑʃ/ v. [T] (formal) 1 to officially state that a judgment or decision is no longer legal or correct: The judge quashed the decision of a lower court. 2 to say or do something to stop something from continuing: an attempt to quash rumors.

quaver /kwɔv/ v. [I,T] if your voice quavers, it is trembling as you speak, especially because you are nervous.

quay /kei, ki/ n. [C] a place where boats can be tied up or loaded.

queue /kwεIz/ n. [C] 1 also Queen the female ruler of a country who is from a royal family, or the wife of a king: Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain 2 a long series of people or things waiting to be served or dealt with.

queue-expression /kwεIzɪprɛзиʃən/ n. [C] a sentence or phrase used in order to ask for information (any) answer: Can I ask you a question? Does anyone have any questions? Questions about health habits: I'm not sure I can answer that question.

queen-size /kwεIznIz/ adj. larger than the standard size: a queen-size bed.

queue/ˈkwεIznIz/ adj. (old-fashioned) strange: a queer expression.

quell /kwεIl/ v. [T] 1 to make a violent situation end: The military were sent in to quell the rioting. 2 to stop feelings of doubt, worry, and anxiety from getting stronger: I struggled to quell my sense of panic.

queue /kwεIl/ v. quench your thirst if a drink quenches your thirst, it makes you stop feeling thirsty.

querulous /kwεrələs/ adj. (formal) complaining all the time in an annoying way: a querulous tone of self-pity in her voice → querulously adv. → querulousness n. [U]

query /ˈkwεrI/ n. (plural queries) [C] (formal) a question: Staff members will be available to answer your queries. → query v. [T]

queen /kwεln/ n. [C] (literary) a long search for something: quest v. [I]

question /kwεst/ n. [C] 1 a sentence or phrase used in order to ask for information: Questions about health habits: I’m not sure I can answer that question.

question /kwεst/ n. [C] 1 a subject or problem that needs to be discussed or dealt with: the issue of what should be done with nuclear waste has not been satisfactorily answered. Their actions raise the question of whether they should be treated as war criminals. 3 a feeling of doubt about something: The accuracy of the data has been called into question (people have doubts about it). There is no question that teachers prefer smaller classes. 4 without question a) definitely: The most beautiful fish here is, without question, the angelfish. b) without complaining or...
questioning  /kwɪsˈtʃənɪŋ/ n. the process of asking questions: A witness is currently undergoing questioning.

questioning  /kwɪstʃənɪŋ/ adj. a questioning look or expression shows that you need more information or that you doubt something

question  /kwɪstʃən/ v. [T] 1 to ask someone questions, especially about a crime: Police are questioning three men about the murder. 2 to have or express doubts about whether something is true, good, or necessary: Are you questioning my honesty? Fans are questioning whether the team can win.

questionable  /kwɪstʃənəbl/ adj. 1 not likely to be good, honest, or morally correct: questionable business activities 2 not certain, or possibly not correct: It is questionable whether the tests are worthwhile.

questionable  /kwɪstʃənəbl/ adj. used in writing at the end of a question to show that you need more information or that something is out of the question, it is definitely not possible or not allowed: Ticket prices are so high that going to the game is out of the question.

quick  /kwɪk/ adj. 1 quick actions or events continue for, or are done, in a short time: I'll just take a quick shower first. a quick response 2 moving or doing something fast: I promise I'll be quick. | People are quick to complain but slow to help. 3 able to learn and understand things in a short time: Carolyn's a quick learner. [Origin: Old English cwic “alive”]

quick  /kwɪk/ adv. (spoken, nonstandard) quickly: Come quick! Larry's on TV! It was all over pretty quick.

quick  /kwɪk/ n. [U] (written) to become quicker, or to make something do this: Elaine quickened her pace (=walked faster).

quick  /kwɪk/ adj. (informal) happening or done quickly: a quickie divorce (=one that is done cheaply and quickly) — quickie n [C]

quick  /kwɪk/ adj. 1 fast, or done in a short amount of time: Don't eat too quickly. | Firefighters quickly put out the blaze.

quicksand  /kwɪksænd/ n. [C,U] wet sand that is dangerous because it pulls you down into it if you walk on it.

quick-witted  /kwɪkˈwɪtɪd/ adj. able to understand things quickly and say things that are funny and smart

quid pro quo  /kwɪd prəʊ ˈkwʊoʊ/ n. [C] (formal) something that you give or do in exchange for something else, especially when this arrangement is not official

quiet  /kwɪt/ adj. 1 not making much noise: Be quiet! I'm on the phone. | a quiet car | The classroom suddenly became quiet.

quiet  /kwɪt/ adj. used to describe a quiet voice or sound:

- low — a low voice or sound is quiet and deep: A low humming noise was coming from the refrigerator.
- soft — quiet in a way that is pleasant: He spoke with a soft southern accent.
- muffled — a muffled sound is very difficult to hear: the muffled sound of voices in the next room
- hushed — if people speak in hushed tones, they speak with quiet voices, especially so that other
quiet

people cannot hear them. They huddled together in a corner, speaking in hushed tones.

inaudible – too quiet to be heard: We were so far away from the stage that the actors were inaudible. ➔ LOUD

2 not busy, or not full of people or activity: a quiet neighborhood Finaly, the house was quiet. Business has been really quiet recently.

Words to describe a quiet place calm – quiet and without activity or trouble: The streets remained calm again after last week’s riots.

tranquil/peaceful – quiet in a way that is pleasant and relaxing: a tranquil spot for a picnic

sleepy – quiet with very little happening: a sleepy little town

still – quiet and calm, without any movement: The forest was completely still ➔ CALM

3 not speaking, or not likely to say much: a quiet, hard-working boy. Why are you so quiet tonight?

➔ keep (sth) quiet at KEEP

quietly ➔ adv. 1 without making much or any noise: Ron shut the door quietly.

“I’m sorry,” he said quietly. 2 in a way that does not attract attention: The council has been quietly preparing for the changes.

qui-eti-ly /kwɒˈtiːli/ adv. 1 without making much or any notice. I'm sorry, he said quietly. 2 in a way that does not attract attention. The council has been quietly preparing for the changes.

quilt /kwɪlt/ n. 1 a thick cover for a bed, made by sewing two layers of cloth together with a filling of cloth or feathers: a patchwork quilt [Ori-gin: 1200—1300 Old French cuilte, from Latin culcitā “mattress”]

quilt-ed /kwɪltɪd/ adj. quilted cloth consists of layers held together by lines of stitches that cross each other

quilt-es-sen-tial /kwɪlˈtɛnsʃəl/ adj. being a perfect example of a particular type of person or thing: New York is the quintessential big city. ➔ quintessential adv. ➔ quintessence /kwɪntˈɛnsəs/ n. [U]

quinet /kwɪnˈtɛt/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS five singers or musicians who perform together

quintu-plet /kwɪnˈtjuːpl/ n. [C] one of five babies who are born at the same time to the same mother

quip /kwɪp/ v. (quipped, quipping) [I] to make an amusing remark ➔ quip n. [C] ➔ Joke

quirk /kwɜrk/ n. [C] 1 a strange habit or feature that someone or something has: a quirk in the law. 2 something strange that happens by chance:

Years later, by a strange quirk of fate, she met him again on a plane.

quirky /kwɜrki/ adj. slightly strange or unusual: a quirky comedy

quit /kwɪt/ v. (quit quitting) [I] (informal) to leave a job, school, etc., usually without finishing it, especially because you are annoyed or unhappy: He quit school when he was 16. Betty quit her job to stay home with the children.

➔ give up – to stop doing something, or stop trying to do something: She gave up her job to care for her aging parents.

retire – to officially leave your job or position: Three board members have resigned.

withdraw – to stop going to school or stop an activity before you have finished it: Tucker dropped out of high school when he was 16.

quits /kwɪts/ adj. (informal) call it quits to stop doing something: Baid will call it quits after two terms as mayor.

quitter /kwɪtər/ n. [C] (informal, disapproving) someone who stops doing a job, activity, or duty because it becomes difficult

quirv-ed /kwɪrv/ v. [I] to shake slightly because you are angry, upset, or anxious: Diana’s voice quivered with emotion.

➔ shake ➔ SHAKES

shake, tremble, shiver,
Race

Race /rās/ n. [C] a competition for power, a prize, or a political position: the presidential race. 4 [C] a situation in which one group tries to obtain or achieve something before another group does: the race to put a man on the moon. 5 a race against time a situation in which something difficult must be done before a particular time. 6 the races an event at which horses are raced against each other.

Race /rās/ n. [plural] the relationship between two groups of people who are from different races but who live in the same city, country, or area.

Racism /rāˈsizəm/ n. [U] 1 unfair treatment of people, or violence against them, because they belong to a different race from yours: the struggle against racism and poverty. 2 the belief that some races of people are better than others.

The survey was given to people of different races and ages. The people who live in the same city, country, or area are called the city home. The Navajo tribe is the second largest in the U.S. The native peoples of the world’s top athletes.

Racetrack /ˈræs-træk/ n. [C] a track around which runners, cars, horses, etc. race.

Racial /ˈrēʒəl/ adj. 1 relating to the relationships between different groups of people: a fight against racial discrimination. 2 relating to people’s race: racial groups. Racially adv.: a racially motivated attack.

Racing /ˈræsɪŋ/ n. horse/car/bicycle etc. racing: the sport of racing horses, cars, etc.

Rush /rūsh/ v. 1 [I,T] to try to do something very quickly, especially because there is little time or you want to be the first: Doctors raced to solve this medical mystery. 4 [I] if your heart or mind races, it is working harder and faster than usual: Her mind was racing would David be there? 5 [I,T] if an engine races, or you race it, its parts are moving too fast.

Rush adj. 1 run, sprint, dash, tear: Run! rush adv.: rush in.

Race relations n. the relationship between two groups of people who are from different races but who live in the same city, country, or area.

Rack /rāk/ n. [C] a frame or shelf for holding things, usually with bars or hooks: a coat rack. 1 rack your brain(s) to think very hard or for a long time: 2 to make someone feel great physical or mental pain: Afterwards, he was racked with guilt and shame.

Rack adj. 1 rack-and-pinion: to make the value, amount, or level of something increase: They racked up a nine-game winning streak.

Racket /ˈrækt/ n. 1 [singular] informal: a loud noise: Laura was making a terrible racket in the kitchen. 2 [C] a thing used for hitting the ball in games such as tennis, consisting of a light stick with a circle filled with tight strings at the top: The insurance racket. [Origin: (2) 1500—1600 French raquette, from Italian racchetta, from Arabic rahab “front of the hand”]

Racketeer /ˈræktər/ n. [C] also racketeer: informal: a dishonest way of obtaining money sometimes used about an ordinary business: to show that you think it is somehow unfair: the insurance racket.

Racy /ˈrās/ adj. exciting in a sexual way.

Radar /ˈrādr/ n. [U] a piece of equipment that uses radio waves to find the position of things and watch their movement, or the process of doing this: The missile didn’t show up on radar.

Radial tire /ˈrādēəl/ also radial: a car tire with wires inside the rubber to make it stronger and safer.

Radiance /ˈrādians/ n. [U] 1 soft shining light: the moon’s radiance. 2 great happiness or love that shows in the way someone looks: the radiance of youth.

Radiant /ˈrādēənt/ adj. 1 full of happiness and love, in a way that shows in your face: a radiant smile. 2 Physics sending out light or heat: radiantly adv.: radiantly.

Randall /ˈrändəl/ v. 1 [I,T] if someone radiates a feeling or quality, or if it radiates from him/her, s/he shows it in a way that is easy to see.
Janine radiates confidence. 2 [i.T] if something radiates light or heat, or if light or heat radiates, it is sent out in all directions: The fireplace radiated a comforting warmth. 3 [i.T] to spread out from a central point: The pain radiated down his leg.

**Radiation** /ˌrədiˈeɪʃən/ n [U] 1 energy in the form of heat or light sent out as waves that you cannot see ➔ RADIOACTIVE: cancer treated with radiation 2 a form of energy that comes from natural processes, which in large amounts is harmful to living things ➔ RADIOACTIVE: radiation exposure

**Radiator** /ˈrædiətər/ n [C] 1 the part of a car or airplane that stops the engine from getting too hot 2 a piece of equipment used for heating a room, consisting of a hollow metal container fastened to a wall, through which hot water passes

**Radi-cal** /ˈrædiˌkəl/ adj 1 thorough and complete, so that something is very different: radical changes in family life ➔ These proposals may sound radical, but we need to do far more to decrease pollution. 2 relating to a political or social idea that is very different from what exists now, or supporting these ideas: Radical demonstrators clashed with riot police. [Origin: 1300—1400 Late Latin radix "root"] —radically adv; a radically different idea

**Radical** /ˈrædiˌkəl/ n [C] someone who wants thorough and complete social and political change ➔ radicalism n [U]

**Radical equation** n [C] MATH an equation containing one or more radical expressions

**Radical expression** n [C] MATH a set of numbers or letters that have a radical sign (√) before them in an equation

**Radical sign** n [C] MATH a mathematical sign (√) that appears before a number or letter, showing that you must find its square root. If there is a small number before the sign, for example $\sqrt[3]{2}$, you must find that particular root, in this case the CUBE root.

**Radical** /ˈrædiˌkəld/ n [C] MATH the number or letter that appears after a radical sign, for example 3 in $\sqrt{3}$

**Radio** /ˈrædiəʊ/ n the plural of radius

**Radio** /ˈrædiəʊ/ n [plural radios] 1 [C,U] a piece of electronic equipment that you use to listen to music or programs that are broadcast, or the programs themselves: the latest hits on the radio ➔ Kelly was listening to the radio. 2 [U] the activity of making and broadcasting programs that can be heard on a radio: He’d like a job in radio. ➔ a San Diego radio station 3 [C,U] a piece of electronic equipment that can send and receive spoken messages, or the sending or receiving of these messages: We’ve lost radio contact.

**Radio** /ˈrædiəʊ/ v (radioed, radios, radioing) [i.T] to send a message using a radio: The ship radioed for help.

**Radioactive** /ˌrædiəˈækтив/ adj 1 PHYSICS containing or producing radiation: Plutonium is highly radioactive. ➔ radioactive waste 2 PHYSICS relating to or caused by radiation: radioactive decay

**Radiation** /ˌrædiˈeɪʃən/ n [U] PHYSICS the sending out of radiation, when the nucleus (central part) of an atom has broken apart

**Radiography** /ˌrædiˈəgræfi/ n [U] SCIENCE the process of taking X-RAY photographs of the inside of someone’s body for medical purposes

**Radioactive isotope** /ˌrædiəˈæktyʊəˌsəʊtəʊp/ n [C] PHYSICS an isotope (=one of the different possible forms of a RADIOACTIVE atom)

**Radio-oligist** /ˌrædiəˌələˈdʒɪst/ n [C] a hospital doctor who is trained in the use of RADIATION to find out what is causing an illness and to treat people

**Radiotherapy** /ˌrædiəˈθɛrəpɪ/ n [U] the study of the use of RADIATION and X-RAYS in medical treatment

**Radio** /ˈrædiəʊ/ n [C] MATH a piece of equipment that receives RADIO WAVES coming from space, which scientists use to find the exact position of stars and other objects in space

**Radiotherapy** /ˌrædiəˈθɛrəpɪ/ n [U] the treatment of illnesses using RADIATION

**Radio** /ˈrædiəʊ/ n [C] a small red or white root that has a slightly hot taste and is eaten raw as a vegetable

**Radioisotope** /ˌrædiəˌəsɪˈtəʊp/ n [C] CHEMISTRY (symbol Ra) a RADIOACTIVE white metal that is an ELEMENT, used in the treatment of diseases such as CANCER

**Radioactivity** /ˌrædiəˈækτɪvɪtɪ/ n [U] PHYSICS the characteristic of a RADIOACTIVE substance ➔ Radioactivity is a measure of the amount of radioactive material: the presence of radioactive substances in the environment ➔ the radiation levels in the area

**Radio** /ˈrædiəʊ/ n [C] a way of competition or game in which people buy tickets with numbers on them in order to try to win prizes

**Raffle** /ˈræfl/ n [C] a type of competition or game in which people buy tickets with numbers on them in order to try to win prizes

**Raffle** /ˈræfl/ n [C] a small flat rubber boat filled with air: He helped her onto the life raft ➔ (used when a boat sinks). 2 a flat floating structure, usually made of pieces of wood tied together, used as a boat 3 a raft of sth a large number of things or a large amount of something: A whole raft of popular players will attend.

**Rafter** /ˈræfrtə/ n [C] one of the large sloping pieces of wood that form the structure of a roof
raffiti

rafting /əˈraftɪŋ/ n. [U] the sport of traveling down a fast-flowing river in a rubber raft

rag /ræg/ n. [C] 1 a small piece of old cloth: a dirty rag 2 in rags wearing old torn clothes 3 from rags to riches becoming very rich after starting your life very poor

rag /ræg/ v. (ragged. ragging)

rag on sb phr. v. (spoken, informal) 1 to make jokes and laugh at someone in order to embarrass him/her (syn. tease 2) to criticize someone in an angry way: The coach was ragging on me for missing my free throws.

ragged /ˈrægd/ adj. looking messy and wearing dirty torn clothes: a ragged army

ragged breathing to think about it: The coach was ragging on me for missing my free throws.

raggedy /ˈrægdʒi/ n. [C,U] a strong feeling of anger that you cannot control: She was shaking with rage. [origin: 1200—1300 Old French, Latin rabies “anger, wildness,” from rabere “to be wild with anger”]

rage /rædʒ/ v. [I] 1 to continue happening with great force or violence; The rioting raged for four days. a raging blizzard 2 to feel extremely angry about something, and to show this in the way you behave or speak: Tom raged at himself for having been so stupid.

ragged /ˈrægd/ also ragged-ly /ˈrægdli/ adj. torn and in bad condition: a ragged shirt 2 not straight or neat, but with rough uneven edges: a ragged beard 3 wearing clothes that are old, torn, and dirty: ragged children 4 not regular or smooth, or not done together: ragged breathing

rag-tag /ˈrægtag/ adj. looking messy and wearing dirty torn clothes: a ragtag army

rag-time /ˈrægtaim/ n. [U] a type of Jazz music with a quick strong beat, popular in the U.S. in the early 1900s

raid /reɪd/ n. [C] 1 a short attack on a place by soldiers, airplanes, or ships, intended to cause damage but not to take control: an air raid 2 a sudden visit by the police to search for something illegal: an FBI raid on the apartment

raid /reɪd/ v. [T] 1 if the police raid a place, they enter it suddenly to search for something illegal: Police raided his home and seized his computer. 2 (informal) to take or use something that does not belong to you: Governors have raided education budgets to pay for more prisons. 3 the kids raided the refrigerator after school (=ate a lot of food from it). 4 (informal) to go into a place and steal things —raider n. [C]

rail /reɪl/ n. 1 [C] a bar that is fastened along or around something, especially to keep you from falling, hang something on, etc.: Tourists stood at the rail taking pictures of the falls. 2 [U] a railroad system: The city is promoting light rail (=a railroad that only carries passengers) as an alternative to cars. 3 [C] one of the two long metal tracks attached to the ground, that trains move along

railroad /ˈreɪlroʊd/ n. 1 [U] a method of traveling or moving things around using trains, and things relating to this: Livestock is shipped by railroad, a railroad station 2 [C] the tracks and ground that a train travels on 3 [C] a company that owns trains and tracks; the Southern Pacific railroad 4 the railroad the system of trains, and all the companies, work, equipment, etc. relating to it: My grandfather worked on for the railroad all his life.

railroad v. [T] to force or persuade someone to do something without giving him/her enough time to think about it: The workers were railroaded into signing the agreement.

rain /reɪn/ n. 1 [U] water that falls in small drops from clouds in the sky: I hate going out in the rain. | He walked through the pouring/driving/heavy rain (=a lot of rain). | A light rain (=a small amount of rain) fell on the crowd. see picture at WATER CYCLE

railings [plural] a short fence consisting of upright bars or lengths of wood or metal supported by upright posts, which keeps people from falling over an edge, supports them going up stairs, etc.: the porch railing

railroaded /ˈreɪlroʊd/ v. [I] (formal) to complain angrily about something that you think is unfair: Business leaders have been railing against the proposed tax increases.

rainy /ˈreɪni/ adj. also rainings [plural] a short fence consisting of upright bars or lengths of wood or metal supported by upright posts, which keeps people from falling over an edge, supports them going up stairs, etc.: the porch railing

rail /reɪl/ v. [I] to make as sudden attack on a place by soldiers, airplanes, or ships, intended to cause damage but not to take control: an air raid

rainy /ˈreɪni/ n. [C] one of the two long metal tracks attached to the ground, that trains move along

rail /reɪl/ n. [C] a bar that is fastened along or around something, especially to keep you from falling, hang something on, etc.: Tourists stood at the rail taking pictures of the falls. 2 [U] a railroad system: The city is promoting light rail (=a railroad that only carries passengers) as an alternative to cars. 3 [C] one of the two long metal tracks attached to the ground, that trains move along

rainy /ˈreɪni/ v. [I] if it rains, drops of water fall from clouds in the sky: Is it still raining? | It suddenly started raining hard (=raining a lot).
rainbow n. [C, U] a large curve of different colors that can appear in the sky when there is both Sun and rain.

rain check n. [C] take a rain check (spoken) used in order to say that you would like to accept an invitation or offer later, but you cannot right now: I'm sorry, but I'm busy on Saturday – can I take a rain check? 2 a piece of paper that allows you to buy something at a special price, given to people when the thing they want to buy is not available. 3 a ticket for an outdoor event, game, etc. that you can use again if the event has to stop because of rain.

raincoat n. [C] a coat that you wear to protect yourself from the rain.

raindrop n. [C] a single drop of rain.

rainfall n. [C, U] the amount of rain that falls on an area in a particular time: six inches of annual rainfall.

rainforest n. [C] an area of thick forest with tall trees that are very close together, growing in a place where it rains a lot.

rainstorm n. [C] a storm with a lot of rain and strong winds.

rainwater n. [C, U] water that has fallen as rain.

rainy adj. 1 having a lot of rain: a rainy weekend. 2 rainy day a difficult time when you will need money that you do not need now: We have a little extra money saved for a rainy day.

raise1 v. [T] 1 move or lift something to a higher position or to an upright position: Raise your hand if you know the answer. 2 increase to increase an amount, number, or level: She hopes the story will raise awareness of mental illness (increase people’s understanding of it). In my family, no one ever raised their voices (spoke loudly and angrily).

raise2 n. [C] an increase in the money you earn: a raise of $100 a month.

rake1 n. [C] a tool used for removing dead leaves from areas of grass or making soil level.

rake2 v. [T] also rake up to move a rake across a surface in order to remove dead leaves from an area of grass or make the soil level.
to move something such as a gun or a light across an area: Soldiers raked the building with gunfire.

3 rake your fingers/nails to pull your fingers or nails through something or across a surface: She raked his face with her nails.

4 rake sb over the coals to speak angrily to someone who has done something wrong

rake sth ↔ in phr. v. (informal) to earn a lot of money without trying very hard: One lawyer raked in $3.5 million on a case.

rally 1 pl. rally n. (plural rallies) [C] 1 a large public meeting to support a political idea, sports event, etc.: a campaign rally 2 an occasion when something becomes stronger or better again, after a period of weakness or defeat: The Miami Heat rallied to beat the Chicago Bulls.

rally around sb/sth phr. v. if a group of people rally around, they all try to help you in a difficult situation: Her friends all rallied around when her father died.

RAM 1ram/ n. [U] random access memory if the part of a computer that keeps information for a short time so that it can be used immediately

 ram 1ram/ v. (rammed ramming) 1 [I,T] to run or drive into something, or to push something using a lot of force: A truck rammed into a line of cars. We had to turn hard to starboard to avoid ramming the ship. 2 ram sth down sb's throat to try to make someone accept an idea or opinion by repeating it again and again

ram sth ↔ through phr. v. to try to make someone accept something, without giving him/her time to consider it carefully: Democrats were trying to ram the bill through Congress.

ram 2 n. [C] a fully grown male sheep

Ram-a-dan 1ram-o-dan/ n. the ninth month of the Muslim year, during which no food may be eaten during the hours of the day when it is light

ramble 1ram-bol/ v. [I] 1 to talk in a way that is not clearly organized, and move from one subject to another in a confusing way: His speeches tend to ramble. 2 to go on a walk for pleasure

ramble on phr. v. to talk or write for a long time in a way that other people think is boring: Sara rambled on about her trip.

ramble 2 n. [C] a long walk for pleasure

rambling 1ram-blin/ adj. 1 speech or writing that is rambling is very long and does not seem to have any clear organization or purpose: a long rambling letter 2 a building that is rambling has an irregular shape and covers a large area: a rambling old house

ram-bunc-tious 1ram-bunk-tis/ adj. noisy, full of energy, and behaving in a way that cannot be controlled: a ramabunctious kid

ram-i-fi-ca-tion 1ram-fi-ka-shan/ n. [C usually plural] (formal) a result of something you do, that affects things in a way that you may not have expected: What are the ramifications of oil prices rising so quickly?

ramp 1 ramp/ n. [C] 1 a road for driving onto or off a large main road 2 a slope that has been built to connect two places that are at different levels: ramps for wheelchair users

ram-page 1ram-pe*d/ v. to behave wildly or violently, especially in groups: Rioters rampaged through the city, destroying property.

ramp-ant 1ram-pant/ adj. spread across or affecting a large area, and difficult to control: rampant inflation — rampantly adv

ram-rod 1ram-rod/ n. ramrod stiff/straight sitting or standing with your back straight and your body stiff

ram-shack-le 1ram-shak-ol/ adj. badly built and needing to be repaired: a ramshackle farm house

ran 1ran/ v. the past tense of run

ranch 1ranch/ n. [C] a very large farm where cattle, horses, or sheep are raised [origin: 1800–1900 Mexican Spanish rancho, from Spanish, ‘camp, small building, small farm’]

ranch-er 1ranch-or/ n. [C] someone who owns or works on a ranch: a cattle rancher — ranch ↔ v. [I] — ranching n. [U]

ranch house n. [C] a type of house built on one level, with a roof that does not slope much

rancho 1rancho/ n. [C] a ranch in the southwest U.S.

ran-cid 1ran-seid/ adj. food such as milk, butter, or meat that is rancid smells or tastes unpleasant because it is no longer fresh: rancid butter

ran-cor 1ran-cor/ n. [U] (formal) a feeling of hatred, especially when you cannot forgive someone 

rancorous 1ran-cor-as/ adj.

R & B n. [U] rhythm and blues a type of popular music that is a mixture of blues and jazz

R & D n. [U] research and development the part of a business concerned with studying new ideas and planning new products

random 1ran-dom/ adj. 1 happening or chosen without any definite plan, aim, or pattern: a random sample of 635 patients 2 at random in a completely unplanned way: The winning numbers will be chosen at random. — randomly adv: The lottery numbers are randomly chosen. 

random access memory n. [U] if RAM
range /rændʒ/ n. 1 a range 2 range of mountains or hills; the Cascade Range see picture on page A11 3 a range of similar products made by a particular company or available in a particular store; a new range of mountain bikes 4 the distance at which a weapon can hit something; short-range ballistic missiles 5 the limits within which amounts, levels, ages, etc. can be different from each other: games for the 8–12 age range 6 a range of cards to choose from 7 a range of similar products or items; an array of products or items 8 range of vision 9 the distance at which a weapon can hit something; short-range ballistic missiles 10 range of motion 11 the limits to the position or level that someone has or should have on a list, based on quality or importance: people with a range of skills 12 range of values, levels, ages, etc. can be different from each other: games for the 8–12 age range 13 the limits within which amounts, levels, ages, etc. can be different from each other: games for the 8–12 age range 14 range of vision 15 the limits within which amounts, levels, ages, etc. can be different from each other: games for the 8–12 age range 16 range of values, levels, ages, etc. can be different from each other: games for the 8–12 age range

random /ˈrændəm/ adj. 1 not fixed and can be any of several amounts) whose value cannot be known certainly, but can be described using a mathematical calculation 2 random selection 3 random number generator

rest and relaxation /ˈrest ənd ˌrælashənəl/ n. [U] a vacation given to people in the army, navy, etc. after a long time of hard work or during a war

R & R /ˈreIndZæ/ n. [U] rest and relaxation

Ranger /ˈreIndZæ/ n. 1 a person whose job is to watch and take care of a forest or area of public land and the people and animals that use it: a park ranger 2 a person who is employed to look after people or animals in a particular area: a park ranger

rank /ræŋk/ 1 [I] to have a particular position in a list of people or things that are put in order of quality or importance: The team is ranked fourth in the city. 2 [T] to decide the position someone or something should have on a list, based on quality or importance: The wines are ranked by quality and price. 3 adj. having a very strong and unpleasant smell or taste: rank meat

rank-and-file /′ræŋk ənd ˈfɪl/ n. the ordinary members of an organization rather than the leaders

ranking /ˈreIndGɪŋ/ 1 [I] to have a particular position in a list of people or things that are put in order of quality or importance: The team is ranked fourth in the city. 2 [T] to decide the position someone or something should have on a list, based on quality or importance: The wines are ranked by quality and price. 3 adj. a ranking person has a high position in an organization, or is one of the best at an activity: the ranking officer

rannkle /ˈræŋkəl/ v. [I] to talk or complain in an loud excited confused way: She ranted about the misleading claims of diet books. —rant /rænt/ v. 1 to talk or complain in a loud excited confused way: She ranted about the misleading claims of diet books. 2 to speak in a place very thoroughly: She ransacked her closet for something to wear. 3 to go through a place stealing things and causing damage: The victim's house had been ransacked. 2 to search a place very thoroughly: She ransacked her closet for something to wear.

ransom /ˈreIndsɔm/ n. 1 [U] an amount of money paid to free someone who is held as a prisoner: a ransom note 2 the kidnappers demanded $200,000 in ransom. —ransom /rænsəm/ v. 1 to talk or complain in an loud excited confused way: She ranted about the misleading claims of diet books. 2 to search a place very thoroughly: She ransacked her closet for something to wear.

rapping /ˈræpiŋ/ n. 1 [U] also ‘rap music’ a type of popular music in which the words are not sung, but spoken in time to music with a steady beat 2 [C] a quick light hit or knock: a rap on the door 3 [singular] blame or punishment for a mistake or crime: a murder rap 4 He got himself a good lawyer to beat the rap (≈avoid punishment). 5 I’d rather drive while he reads the map, so I don’t have to take the rap (≈be blamed) for getting lost. 4 get a bad/burn rap (informal) to be unfairly criticized, or to be treated badly: Diet food has gotten a bad rap for the way it tastes.

rape /ræp/ n. 1 [I,T] to hit or knock something quickly and lightly: Henry rapped on the door.

rap /ˌræp/ v. 1 [tapped, rapping] to hit or knock something quickly and lightly: Henry rapped on the door. 2 v. to scan or quickly read or repeat the words of: He rapped out the words.
rape

**THE SAURUS**

hit, beat, strike, knock, bang, tap → hit

2 [T] to criticize or blame someone: The movie was rapped by critics for its violence. 3 [I] to say the words of a rap song

rape² /ræp/ v. [T] to force someone to have sex, especially by using violence

rape³ n. 1 [C,U] the crime of forcing someone to have sex, especially by using violence; a rape victim 2 [singular] unnecessary destruction, especially of the environment: the rape of our rain forests

rapt /ræpt/ adj done very quickly, or happening in a short time (syn fast, quick); rapid population growth [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin rapidus “seizing, sweeping away” from rapere “to seize”] —rapidly adv: Technology is rapidly changing. —rapidity /ræpəˈdɪstri/ n. [U]

rapt-ids /ræpɪdz/ n. [plural] part of a river where the water looks white because it is moving very fast over rocks

rapid /ˈræpɪd/ n. [singular] a system of trains, buses, etc. for moving people around a city

ramp /ræmp/ n. [C] someone who has forced someone else to have sex, especially by using violence

rap-er /ræpər/ n. [C] someone who speaks the words of a rap song

rapp-er /ræˈpər/ n. [singular] U friendly agreement and understanding between people: She’s a very good teacher, who has a rapport with her students.

rap-pro-ché-men-t /ræpˈpriːˌmen t/ n. [singular, U] (formal) the establishment of good relations between two countries or groups of people, after a time of unfriendly relations: the U.S. rapprochement with China in the 1970s

rapt /ræpt/ adj so interested in something that you do not notice anything else: The children listened with rapt attention.

rapt-ure /ræptʃər/ n.[U] great excitement, pleasure, and happiness: He looked with rapturous rapture at her face. —rapturous adj.

rare /rɛər/ adj 1 not seen or found very often, or not happening very often (and) common: a rare form of cancer | It is rare for her to miss school.

**USAGE**

Use rare when something is valuable and there is not much of it: a rare coin worth a lot of money. Use scarce when there is not enough of something available at a particular time: During the war, food was scarce.

2 meat that is rare has only been cooked for a short time and is still red [Origin: (1) 1400—1500 Latin rarus]

**THE SAURUS**

hit, beat, strike, knock, bang, tap → hit

rare-fac-tion /rɛrˈfækʃən/ n. [U] PHYSICS a process in which the pressure of a gas decreases (ant) compression

rare-ly /rɛrˈli/ adv. not often (and) frequently: She’s rarely home.

rare-ly /rɛrˈli/ adv. not very often: I go to the movies, but not very often.

rare-ly /rɛrˈli/ adv. hardly ever — almost never: The kids hardly ever call (telephone) me.

rare-ly /rɛrˈli/ adv. — frequently: We seldom see her nowadays.

infrequently — not happening often: She visited her parents only infrequently. ➔ NEVER, OFTEN, SOMETIMES

rare-ing /ˈrɛrɪŋ/ adj. raring to go (informal) very eager to start an activity: We got up early, raring to go.

rare-ly /rɛrˈli/ adv. be a rarity to not happen or exist very often: In 1973, women lawyers were a rarity.

rascal /ˈræskəl/ n. [C] (humorous) a child who behaves badly but whom you still like

rash /ræʃ/ adj done too quickly without thinking carefully first, or behaving in this way: rash promises | a rash young man

**THE SAURUS**

impulsive, hotheaded, impetuous, hasty, spontaneous, precipitate → IMPULSIVE

rash /ræʃ/ n. 1 [C] a lot of red spots on someone’s skin, caused by an illness or a reaction to food, plants, medicine, etc. 2 a rash of sth (informal) a large number of unpleasant events, changes, etc. within a short time: There’s been a rash of injuries on the team.

rasp-ber-ry /ræzˈberi/ n. (plural raspberries) [C] a soft sweet red Berry ➔ see picture on page 414

rasy-p /ræsəˈpɪl/ adj. making a rough unpleasant sound: his raspy voice ➔ raspy v. [I] ➔ raspy n. [singular]

rat² /ræt/ n. [C] 1 an animal that looks like a large mouse with a long tail 2 (informal) someone who has been disloyal to you or has deceived you: That rat Bruce just did it for the money. [Origin: Old English rīt] ➔ RAT RACE

rat² /ræt/ n. [C] the number of times something happens over a period of time: a country with a low birth/unemployment/crime etc. rate | an area with a low/high rate of crime 2 a charge or payment set according to a standard scale: The Federal Reserve lowered interest rates today. | the hourly rate of pay
3 the speed at which something happens over a period of time: *Children learn at different rates.*  
*Car thefts have increased at an alarming rate.*  
4 at any rate (spoken) used when you are giving one definite fact in a situation that is not sure or not satisfactory: *He’s what, 17? At any rate, he’s old enough to go on his own.*  
5 at this rate (spoken) used in order to say what will happen if things continue to happen in the same way: *At this rate, we’ll never afford a vacation.*  
6 first-rate/second-rate/third-rate of good, very bad quality: a third-rate movie

rate² v. 1 [T] to have a particular opinion about the value or worth of someone or something: 98% rated him a weak leader. 2 X-rated/rated R etc. used in order to show that a movie has been officially approved for people of a particular age to see 3 [T] (informal) to deserve something: You all rate a big thank-you for your work.

rather² adv. 1 rather than a phrase meaning instead of, used when you are comparing two things or situations: We usually travel by train, rather than by plane. 2 would rather used when you would prefer to do or have one thing more than another: I hate sitting doing nothing; I’d rather be busy. 3 Dave would rather have a dog than a cat, but I like cats. 4 “Why don’t you come here?” “I’d rather not.” 3 [formal] used in order to give more correct or specific information about what you have said: Lucy, or Susie rather, asked me to come tonight. 4 fairly, or to some degree: The photograph is rather blurred.

rating² v. [T] to control the supply of something by allowing people to have only a limited amount of it: Gas may have to be rationed in the future.

rationalize v. [I] to make a justification or explanation that makes a thought, action, or feeling appear reasonable: The driver rationalized by saying that his dog needed exercise.

ratification /ˌrætɪˈfi-kəntʃən/ n. [U] 1 POLICIES the act of giving official approval to an agreement: Ratification of the treaty led to a reduction in nuclear weapons. 2 POLICIES the act of approving an amendment to the U.S. constitution.

rate /ˈreɪt/ n. 1 [C] a level on a scale that shows how popular, good, important, etc. someone or something is: The governor’s approval rating is high. 2 [singular] a letter that shows what age someone should be before s/he can see a particular movie, television show, etc.: The movie received an R rating. 3 the ratings [plural] a list that shows which movies, television programs, etc. are the most popular: *The show finished 20th in the ratings.*

ratify /ˈreɪtɪ-ˌfai/ v. [T] to make something legally or officially approved for people of a particular age to see: After that shows what age someone or something is: the act of approving something: *the act of approving for people of a particular age to see.*

ratified /ˌrætɪd/ past participle of ratify.


cost, expense, price, charge, fee, fare → COST¹
rational number

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reaction  [ri'ækʃ(ə)n]  n. 1 [singular, U] a change in someone’s attitudes, behavior, etc. that happens because she disapproves of the way things were done in the past: The attitudes of my generation are a reaction against the selfish values of the 1980s.

reactionary  [ri'ækʃ(ə)nar-]  adj. (disapproving) strongly opposed to social or political change: Reactionaries protested against giving civil rights to all citizens.

reaches millions of homes.

within reach (of sth)  a) within a distance that you can easily travel: We live within easy reach of the city. b) also in reach able to be achieved or gotten with the skills, power, money, etc. that you have: An agreement is within reach.

beyond reach/out of reach  also in reach to be big enough, long enough, etc. to get to a particular level or point: a) [C] a measuring instrument reads a particular number, etc. in a particular way: Oxygen is a highly reactive gas.

react to the news? | The audience reacted by shouting and booing. 2 to become ill when a chemical or drug goes into your body, or when you eat a particular food: Health workers sometimes react to the latex in gloves. 3 chemistry if a chemical substance reacts, it changes when mixed with another substance: The calcium reacts with sulfur in the atmosphere. 4 if a machine or a piece of equipment reacts, it performs a particular action because of what is happening in or around it: The thermometer is very accurate, reacting to very small temperature differences.

react against sth  phr. v. to show that you do not like or agree with something by deliberately doing the opposite: He reacted against his religious upbringing. | Feminists reacted against the limitations of women's traditional roles.

react against sth  phr. v. to show that you do not like or agree with something by deliberately doing the opposite: He reacted against his religious upbringing. | Feminists reacted against the limitations of women's traditional roles.

read  [ri:d]  v. [tense and past participle read] 1 [T] to look at written words, numbers, or signs and understand what they mean: Children start learning to read in kindergarten. | She sat reading a magazine. | I can’t read music.

The movie could be read as

dangerous happens: an athlete with quick reactions 4 [singular] a change in someone’s attitudes, behavior, etc. that happens because she disapproves of the way things were done in the past: The attitudes of my generation are a reaction against the selfish values of the 1980s. 5 [C,U] chemistry a change that happens when two or more chemical substances are mixed together: A chemical reaction takes place in the soil.

THE SAURUS

reach  [ri:ʃ]  n. 1 [singular, U] the distance that you can stretch out your arm to touch something: My arm floated away, but my hand reached. 2 [C] to use your arm to stretch out and touch something: I reached out to the TV program.

reach for  to swing quickly in a particular way: a) a) [C] if a machine or a piece of equipment reacts, it performs a particular action because of what is happening in or around it: The thermometer is very accurate, reacting to very small temperature differences.

reach out/in/out of reach  a) to reach somewhere quickly: He reached out to the TV program. b) also in reach able to be achieved or gotten with the skills, power, money, etc. that you have: An agreement is within reach.

beyond reach/out of reach  also in reach to be big enough, long enough, etc. to get to a particular level or point: a) [C] a measuring instrument reads a particular number, etc. in a particular way: Oxygen is a highly reactive gas.

react to the news? | The audience reacted by shouting and booing. 2 to become ill when a chemical or drug goes into your body, or when you eat a particular food: Health workers sometimes react to the latex in gloves. 3 chemistry if a chemical substance reacts, it changes when mixed with another substance: The calcium reacts with sulfur in the atmosphere. 4 if a machine or a piece of equipment reacts, it performs a particular action because of what is happening in or around it: The thermometer is very accurate, reacting to very small temperature differences.

react against sth  phr. v. to show that you do not like or agree with something by deliberately doing the opposite: He reacted against his religious upbringing. | Feminists reacted against the limitations of women's traditional roles.

read  [ri:d]  v. [tense and past participle read] 1 [T] to look at written words, numbers, or signs and understand what they mean: Children start learning to read in kindergarten. | She sat reading a magazine. | I can’t read music.

The movie could be read as

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a protest against the Catholic Church. 8 well-read having read a lot of books [origin: Old English readan]

read into sth phr. v. to think that a situation, action, etc. means more than it really does: People shouldn’t read too much into the court’s decision.

read out phr. v. to read and say words that are written down, so that people can hear: He read out the name of the winner.

read up on sth phr. v. to read a lot about something so that you know a lot about it: Patients should try to read up on their illness.

ready-made adj. already prepared and ready to be used immediately: ready-made curtains

real adj. 1 not imaginary but actually existing: The new system has real advantages. 2 a very real danger possibility risk of an explosion. 3 [only before noun] true and not pretended: What’s the real reason you were late? 4 not false or artificial (colloq): fake: real leather | I don’t want a plastic Christmas tree – I want the real thing (=a real Christmas tree).

real estate prices fell again last year.

real life the world that people actually live in, as opposed to an imaginary one: Things don’t happen like that in the real world.

SPOKEN PHRASES

6 said when something is the way you think it should be: Now that’s real coffee! 7 real live used in order to emphasize how rare or unusual something is: Wow! A real live movie star! 8 are you for real? used when you are very surprised or shocked by something that someone has done or said: 9 for real seriously, not just pretending: He quit smoking? For real? 10 get real! used in order to tell someone that s/he is being silly or unreasonable: Get real! He’ll never make the team. 11 keep it real (slang) something young people say when they mean to behave in an honest way and not pretend to be different from how they really are.

[origin: 1400—1500 Old French, Medieval Latin reale “of things (in law),” from Latin res “thing”]

real² adv. (spoken, nonstandard) very: I’m real sorry!

real estate n. [U] 1 property such as houses or land: Real estate prices fell again last year. 2 the business of selling houses or land

real estate agent n. [C] someone whose job is to sell houses or land

real-ism n. [U] 1 the ability to deal with situations in a practical or sensible way: 2 the quality of seeming real: The program’s bleak realism made it seem very authentic. 3 also Realism a style of art and literature in which everything is shown or described as it really is in life

real-ist n. [C] someone who thinks in a realistic way

readable

read·a·ble /‘ridəbəl/ adj. 1 interesting, enjoyable, or easy to read: a very readable book 2 clear and able to be read ➔ MACHINE-READABLE

read·er /‘ridər/ n. [C] 1 someone who reads a lot, or reads in a particular way: an avid voracious reader (=someone who likes to read a lot) | a book for young readers | a fast/ slow reader 2 someone who reads a particular book, newspaper, etc.: a newspaper with 30,000 readers

read·er·ship /‘ridəرشɪp/ n. [C,U] the people who read a particular newspaper, magazine, etc.

read·i·ly /‘rɛdɪli/ adv. 1 quickly and easily: The information is readily available on the Internet. 2 quickly, willingly, and without complaining: Chip readily agreed to help.

read·i·ness /‘rɛdɪnəs/ n. 1 [singular/ U] willingness to do something: I admire his readiness to help people. 2 [U] the state of being prepared and ready for something that might happen: The army was standing by in readiness for an attack.

read·ing /‘rɛdɪŋ/ n. 1 [U] the activity of looking at and understanding written words: Paula loves reading. 2 [U] the books, articles, etc. that you read: I have a lot of reading to do for class. 3 [light reading] easy to read and not very serious. 4 [close reading] the act of reading something: a close reading of the book 5 [C] a number or amount shown on a measuring instrument: The man came to take a reading from the electric meter. 6 [C] an occasion when something is read to people: a poetry reading

read·adj ust /‘rɛdəʤəst/ ➔ v. 1 [I] to change the way you do things because of a new job, situation, or way of life: After living in the dorms, I needed time to readjust to life at home. | After leaving the army, soldiers often struggle to readjust. 2 [T] to make a small change to something, or move something to a new position: We lifted him up and readjusted the back of the chair. | The figures had to be slightly readjusted. ➔ readjustment n. [C,U]

read·only /‘ridə‘ɒli/ adj. [not before noun] 1 someone who is ready is prepared or able to do something: Aren’t you ready yet? | We’re just about ready to eat. | Go get ready for bed. | I don’t think he’s ready for marriage yet. 2 something that is ready has been prepared and can be used, eaten, etc. immediately: Is supper ready? | The computer is now set up and ready to use. 3 is everything ready for the party? | I’ve got to get a room ready for our guests. | Have your passport ready when you go through immigration. 3 willing or likely to do something: She’s always ready to help. [origin: 1100—1200 Old English ræde “prepared”]

read·y /‘rɛdɪ/ adj. 1 already prepared and ready to be used immediately: ready-made curtains

read-out /‘rɛdəut/ n. [C] a record of information produced by a computer, that is shown on a screen or in print

read-y /‘rɛdɪ/ adj. [not before noun] 1 someone
real·is·tic /ri'lis tik/ adj. 1 practical and sensible, or dealing with situations in this way: *You have to be realistic about your chances of winning.* (realize that you may not win.) realistic goals (as sensible ones, that can be achieved) 2 showing things as they are in real life: *His paintings are so realistic they look like photographs.*

real·is·tic·ally /ri'lis tik ə l/ adv. 1 in a realistic way: We can’t realistically hope for any improvement so soon. 2 in a way that is very similar to real life: a realistically drawn picture

re·al·i·za·tion /ri'la I z a ʃ n/ n. [plural realities] 1 [C,U] what is true or what actually happens, not what is imagined or not real: Crime is one of the realities of living in the city. *She refuses to face reality.* 2 the reality is that we can’t depend on him. 3 in reality used in order to say that something is different from what seems to be true: reality/make sth areality reality/make sth areality make sth a reality to begin to exist or happen, or to make something do this: Frank’s dream of opening a restaurant became a reality last May. 4 reality check (informal) an occasion when you consider the facts of a situation, as opposed to what you would like or what you have imagined

re·al·i·ze /ri'la I z/ v. 1 [T] to know or understand the importance of something that you did not know before: *Do you realize (that) you’ve an hour late?* 2 [I,T] (said) to realize something: *It was only later that I realized my mistake.*

2 realize a hope/goal/dream etc. to achieve something you have been hoping to achieve 3 sb’s (worst) fears were realized used in order to say that the thing that you were afraid of has actually happened: Morris’s worst fears were realized when the police came to his door.

real·ly /'ri l e/ adv. 1 very or very much: Tom’s a really nice guy. His letter really irritated me. I’m really, really sorry. 2 used when you are talking about what actually happened or is true, rather than what people might wrongly think: Kevin’s not really his brother. What do you really think?

SPOKEN PHRASES

3 used in order to emphasize something you are saying: I really don’t mind. No, really. I’m fine.

Don’t worry. 4 really? used when you are surprised about or interested in what someone has said: “Meg’s getting married.” “Really? When?” 5 not really used in order to say “no,” especially when something is not completely true: “Are you hungry yet?” “Not really.” 6 (yeah) really used in order to agree with someone: “Greg can be such a jerk sometimes.” “Yeah, really.”

real·num·ber n. [C,U] MATH any number that is not the square root of a negative number

real·time n. [MATH] any number that is not the square root of a negative number

Real·tor /ri'rlr ə/ n. [C] (trademark) a REAL ESTATE agent who belongs to the National Association of Realtors

real·ty /ri'rl t i/ n. [C] REAL ESTATE

ream /ri'm/ n. 1 reams of sth (informal) a lot of something: He took reams of notes. 2 [C] 500 sheets of paper

rea·p /rip/ v. 1 [T] to get something good because of the hard work that you have done: Paula is starting to reap the benefits of all her hard work. 2 [I,T] to cut and gather a crop of grain

rear /ri'ru/ n. [C] 1 the rear the back part of an object, vehicle, building, etc.: There are more seats at the rear of the theater. 2 also rear end (informal) the part of your body that you sit on 3 bring up the rear to be at the back of a line or group of people that is moving forward: The kids came around the corner, with Donny bringing up the rear.

rear·up v. 1 [T] to care for a person, animal, or plant until he, she, or it is fully grown (by) raise: She reared seven children by herself. 2 [I,T] also rear up if an animal rears, it rises up on its back legs: The horse reared and threw me off.

rear·ad /'ri r e d/ adv. [only before noun] relating to the back of something: the rear wheels of the car | the rear entrance of the hospital

rear·end n. [C] (spoken) the part of your body that you sit on

rear·end v. [T] (informal) to hit the back of someone’s car with another car: Someone reared-end us on the freeway.

re·ar·range /ri'rz re n ə dʒ/ v. [T] to change the position or order of things: We rearranged the furniture in the living room. —re·ar·range·ment n. [C,U]

rear·view mir·ror /ri'ru və 'mirə/ n. [C] the mirror in a car that you use to see what is behind you.
A number of reasons why people develop heart disease. One of the reasons (that) she came to Boston is her family.

- explanation - a reason that you give for why something happened or why you did something; is there any explanation for his behavior?
- excuse - a reason that you give for why you did something bad: I hope she has a good excuse for being late again.
- motive - a reason that makes someone do something, especially something bad: The police have found no motive for the attack.
- rationale (formal) - the reasons and principles on which a decision, plan, etc. is based: What is the Pope's rationale for not allowing women to be priests?
- grounds - a good reason for doing, believing, or saying something; Abusive behavior is grounds for divorce.

2 [C,U] a fact that makes it right or fair to do something: There is no reason to panic. | You had every reason to be suspicious. | He won't be reasonable - you can't expect her to do all the work on her own! | He seemed like a reasonable guy. | FAIR

reason [ˈreɪzn] n. 1 [C] the cause or fact that explains why something happens or exists: Did he give any reason for quitting? | There are many reasons why people develop heart disease. One of the reasons (that) she came to Boston is her family.

- related to the process of thinking carefully about something in order to make a judgment: What's the reasoning behind this proposal? ➔ INDIRECT REASONING
- reasoning behind an answer: "I'm sure we can find an answer," Steve said reasonably.

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rebounds, it moves quickly back after hitting something solid: *The ball rebounded off the hoop.* 2 to increase again after decreasing (by recover): *Oil prices rebounded this week.*

**re-bound** /raɪˈbaʊnd/ *n.* on the rebound if someone is on the rebound, s/he has recently stopped being in a romantic relationship, and is likely to start another romantic relationship soon

**re-buff** /raɪˈbaft/ *v.* [T] (formal) to be unkind to someone who is trying to be friendly or helpful — *rebuff* *n.* [C]

**re-build** /raɪˈbɪld/ *v.* (past tense and past participle rebuilt /ˈbɪlt/ [T] 1 to build something again, after it has been damaged or destroyed: *The freeway system was quickly rebuilt after the earthquake.*

**re-but** /raɪˈbɪt/ *v.* (rebutted, rebutting) [T] (formal) to give reasons to show that a statement or a legal charge that has been made against you is false — *rebuttal* /raɪˈbɪtl/ *n.* [C]

**re-cal-ci-trant** /raɪˈkælsɪtrænt/ *adj.* (formal) refusing to obey or be controlled, even after being punished — *recalcitrance* *n.* [U]

**re-call** /raɪˈkɔl/ *v.* [T] 1 to remember something: *I don’t recall meeting him.* 2 formal to recall meeting (that) we had problems finding the place. 2 if a company recalls a product, it asks people to return the product because something is wrong with it

**re-call** /raɪˈkɔl/ *v.* [I] 1 [U] the ability to remember something you have learned or experienced: *She has total recall (=ability to remember everything) of what she has read.* 2 [C] a situation in which a company recalls a product

**re-can-til** /raɪˈkæntɪl/ *v.* [I,T] (formal) to say publicly that you no longer have a particular religious or political belief

**re-cap** /raɪˈkep/ *n.* [C usually singular] (informal) the act of repeating the main points of something that has just been said: And now for a recap of tonight’s news. — *recap* /raɪˈkep/ *v.* [I,T]

**re-cap-it-u-late** /raɪˈkapəˌleɪt/ *v.* [I,T] (formal) to repeat the main points of something that has just been said = *recap* — *recapitulation* /raɪˈkæpɪtəˌleɪʃən/ [C,U]

**re-cap-ture** /raɪˈkæptʃər/ *v.* [T] 1 to make someone experience or feel something again: *The movie recaptures the innocence of childhood.* 2 to catch a prisoner or animal that has escaped

**re·cede** /riˈsid/ *v.* [I] 1 if something is receding, it gets further and further away until it disappears: *The sound of her footsteps receded into the distance.* 2 if your hair recedes, you gradually lose the hair at the front of your head: *He has a receding hairline.*

**receipt** *n.* 1 a piece of paper that shows that you have received money or goods: *Keep your receipts for tax purposes.* 2 *credit card receipts* *n.* (formal) the act of receiving something: *The contract becomes valid upon receipt of (=when we receive) your letter.*

**repair** *n.* 1 a piece of paper that shows that you have received money or goods: *Keep your receipts for tax purposes.* 2 *credit card receipts* *n.* (formal) the act of receiving something: *The contract becomes valid upon receipt of (=when we receive) your letter.*

To make something strong and successful again: *We try to help drug addicts rehabilitate.*

A rebuttal is a charge that has been made against you is false — *rebuttal* /raɪˈbɪtl/ *n.* [C]

Receivier – used to say that something happened officially: *He received an award from the college.*

Recived – used to say that something happened officially: *Her first novel was well received (=people said it was good).*

Recent – used to say that something happened recently: *I haven’t been to the movies lately.*

Recently – used to say that something happened recently, or that something was made, done, etc.
reception
recession
receptive
recipe
receptionist
receptacle

eyes are excessive.
out of recession.
to other people’s suggestions.
an unusual: going when there is less business activity, trade, etc. than people when they arrive at an office whose job is to answer the telephone and help where visitors who are arriving in a hotel or large organization go first.

receptionist /ri'sepʃənɪst/ n. [C] someone whose job is to answer the telephone and help people when they arrive at an office.

recession /ri'seʃən/ n. 1 [C] a large formal party to celebrate something or to welcome someone: a wedding reception | a reception for the visiting professors 2 [C] usually singular a way of reacting to a person or idea that shows what you think of him, her, or it: He got a warm reception (=a friendly greeting) from the crowd. 3 [U] the quality of the sound of your radio or the picture of your television: My TV gets good/poor reception.

a reception desk/area the desk or area where visitors who are arriving in a hotel or large building, etc., when it has never been used or has reclaimed lost luggage 2 to make land able to be used for farming, building, etc., when it has never been used or has not been used for a while: Large areas of land will be reclaimed for a new airport. —reclamation /rɪk'leɪʃən/ n. [U]

recline /rɪ'klaɪn/ v. 1 to lie or sit back in a relaxed way:

The front seats of the car recline.

2 [I] to lie or sit back in a relaxed way:
People reclined on the grass in the sunshine.

recharge /rɪ'tʃɑrdʒ/ v. [T] to put a new supply of electricity into a battery —rechargeable adj.

reception /rɪ'seʃən/ n. 1 [C] a set of instructions that tells you how to cook something: recipes from a vegetarian cookbook | a recipe for chocolate cake.

2 be a recipe for sth (informal) to be likely to cause a particular result: Inviting Paul and his ex-wife to the party was a recipe for disaster.

reception /rɪ'sepʃən/ n. [C] someone who receives something: Bauer has been the recipient of many honors.

a reciprocal agreement, relationship, etc., is one where two groups of people do or give the same things to each other [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin reciprocus “returning the same way,” from re- “back” + pro- “forward”]

to do or give something because something similar has been done or given to you:

a public performance of a piece of music or poetry, usually by one person: a piano recital.

to say something such as a poem, story, etc. that you know by memory —recitation /rɪ'seʃənət/ n. [C,U]

reckless /rɪk'leɪs/ adj. not caring about danger or the bad results of your behavior, or showing this quality: reckless driving —recklessly adv.

reckon /rɪk'n/ v. [T] 1 to guess a number, amount, etc. without calculating it exactly: The software company reckons it will sell 2.5 million units this year. 2 [spoken] to think or suppose: I reckon they’ll be late.

reckon with sb/sth phr. v. to consider a possible problem when you think about the future: The new team is a force to be reckoned with (=something to consider seriously).

reckoning /rɪk'nɪŋ/ n. [U] calculation that is not exact: By my reckoning, we should be there by now.

claim /rɪk'leɪm/ v. [T] 1 to ask for something to be given back to you: reclaimg lost luggage.

2 to make land able to be used for farming, building, etc., when it has never been used or has not been used for a while: Large areas of land will be reclaimed for a new airport. —reclamation /rɪk'leɪʃən/ n. [U]

clinch /rɪk'n/ v. 1 [T] to push the back of a seat or chair so that it slopes backward, so that you can lean back in it: The front seats of the car recline. 2 [I] to lie or sit back in a relaxed way: People reclined on the grass in the sunshine.

fuse /fjuːz/ n. 1 someone who chooses to live alone, and avoids seeing or talking to other people: Hudson became a recluse after her husband’s death. [Origins: 1100—1200 Old French reclus “shut up,” from Late Latin redicludere “to shut up” —reclusive /rɪk'luːsɪv/ adj.: the reclusive novelist Thomas Pynchon

rejection /rɪk'neʃən/ n. [C] (singular; U) public admiration and thanks for someone’s work
or achievements: She was given an award in recognition of 25 years of service. 2 [singular] U the act of realizing and accepting that something is important or true: There is a growing recognition of the importance of early childhood education. 3 [U] the act of recognizing someone or something: He looked past me with no sign of recognition. | The city had changed beyond recognition (so much that I could not recognize it).

rec-og-nize /rɛkJənˌzaɪ/ v [T] 1 to realize when you see someone that you know him/her because you have seen him/her before: He’d lost so much weight I hardly recognized him! | Social workers have been trained to recognize the signs of child abuse. 2 to accept officially that an organization, government, etc. is legal: The UN has refused to recognize the new government. 3 to accept and admit that something is true or real: It’s important to recognize that stress can affect your health. 4 to thank someone officially for something: The UN has refused to recognize the new government. |

recommendation /rɪˈkɒmendəʃən/ n. 1 a suggestion that someone or something is appropriate or useful for a particular situation: We took the tour on a friend’s recommendation. 2 also letter of recommendation a letter which states that someone would be a good person to do a job, study at a college, etc.: Can you write a recommendation for me?

recon-noiter /rɪˈkɒnəʊɪtər/ v [I] 1 to move back suddenly from something that you do not like or are afraid of: Emily recoiled at the sight of the snake.

re-construct /rɪˈkɒnstrʌkt/ v [T] 1 to advise someone to do something: Dentists recommend that you change your toothbrush every few months. | We strongly recommend buying a bicycle helmet.

recon-struct /rɪˈkɒnstrʌkt/ v [T] 1 to produce a complete description of something that happened by collecting pieces of information: Police have reconstructed the events leading up to the crime. 2 to build something again after it has been destroyed or damaged.

recon-struct-ive /rɪˈkɒnstrʌktɪv/ adj. [only before noun] a reconstructive operation is one done to make a part of someone’s body the right shape,
record for example after a bad injury: reconstructive surgery

re·cord1 /rɛˈkɔrd/ n. 1 [C/U] information about something or someone, which is either written on paper or stored on a computer: keep a record of how much you spend on this trip. 2 [medical records] This summer has been the dryest on record (=that has been written in records).

re·cord2 /rɛˈkɔrd/ v. 1 [T] to write information down so that it can be looked at in the future: All the events were recorded. 2 [T] to store music, sound, television programs, etc. on tape or disks, so that people can listen to them or watch them again: The group has just recorded a new album. 3 [T] to measure the size, speed, temperature, etc. of something so that it can be seen

record-breaking adj. better, higher, faster, etc. than anything done before: record-breaking temperatures

re·cord·er /rɛˈkɔrdər/ n. 1 [C] a tape recorder 2 a small wooden musical instrument shaped like a tube, that you play by blowing into it

re·cord·ing /rɛˈkɔrdɪŋ/ n. [C] a piece of music, speech, etc. that has been recorded: a recording of Vivaldi’s “Gloria”

record label n. [C] a company that records and produces a singer’s, group of musicians’, etc. music

record player n. [C] a piece of equipment for playing records

re·count1 /rɪˈkaʊnt/ v. [T] (formal) to tell a story or describe a series of events

re·count2 /rɪˈkaʊnt/ n. [C] a process of counting votes again

re·cou·pe /rɪˈkʌp/ v. [T] to get back money you have lost or spent

re·course /rɪˈkɔrs/ n. [U] (formal) something you can do to help yourself in a difficult situation, or the act of doing this: The police had no recourse but to shoot (shooting was their only choice).

re·cov·er /rɪˈkʌvər/ v. 1 [I] to get better after an illness, injury, shock, etc.: My uncle is recovering from a heart attack. 2 [I] to return to a normal condition after a period of trouble or difficulty: The economy will take years to recover. 3 [T] to get back something that was taken from you, lost, or almost destroyed: The stolen paintings have been recovered. 4 [T] to get back your ability to control your feelings or your body: He never recovered the use of his arm. [Origin: 1300—1300 Old French recover, from Latin recuperare, from capere “to take”]

re·cov·er·y /rɪˈkʌvərɪ/ n. 1 [singular/U] the process of getting better after an illness, injury, etc.: His recovery from the knee injury has been slow. 2 [singular/U] the process of returning to a normal condition after a period of trouble or difficulty: economic recovery 3 [U] the act of getting back something that is lost, stolen, or owed: the recovery of the stolen jewels

re·cre·ate /rɪˈkɹeɪt/ v. [T] to make something exist again or be experienced again: The zoo tries to recreate the animals’ natural habitats.

re·crui·t /rɪˈkrjuːt/ n. 1 [U] an activity that you do for pleasure or fun: outdoor recreation 2 [formal] a situation in which people blame each other, or the things they say when they are blaming each other

re·crui·tation /rɪˈkrjuːtəɪʃən/ n. [C/U] the process of recruiting new people to work in a company, join an organization, do a job, etc.: The coaches are visiting high schools in order to recruit new players. 3 [formal] a new growth, new soldiers, from Old French recoit “to grow up again”

re·crui·ta·ment /rɪˈkrjuːtarmənt/ n. [U] —recruit n. [U] —recruiter n. [C]

recruit n. [C] someone who has recently joined a company or an organization: You could tell he was a new recruit.

re·tan·gle /rɛkˌtɑŋgl/ n. [C] a shape with four straight sides, two of which are usually longer
that you give someone who is visiting you

Red Cross n an international organization that helps people who are suffering as a result of war, floods, disease, etc.

Red den n /red/ n [T] to become red, or to make something do this

Red-dec-o-rate /rɪdɪkʃərɪt/ v [T] to change the way a room looks by painting, changing the furniture, etc.

Red-deem /rɪdɪm/ v [T] (formal) 1 redeem yourself to do something to improve other people’s opinion of you, after you have behaved badly or failed 2 to exchange a piece of paper representing an amount of money for the money that it is worth: You can redeem the coupon at any store. 3 redeeming quality/value etc a good quality, etc. that keeps someone or something from being completely bad or wrong: Maybe she has redeeming qualities, but I can’t see them. 4 to make something less bad: Nothing could redeem this awful movie. — redeemable adj

Red-demp-tion /rɪˈdɛmptʃən/ n. [U] 1 past/ beyond redemption too bad to be saved or improved 2 the state of being freed from the power of evil, believed by Christians to be made possible by Jesus Christ

Red-eye n [U] (informal) an airplane with passengers on it that flies at night and arrives early in the morning: I took the red-eye from Chicago to Seattle.

Red flag n [C] something that shows or warns you that something might be wrong, illegal, etc.

Red-handed adj catch sb red-handed (informal) to catch someone at the moment when s/he is doing something wrong: She was caught red-handed taking money from the register.

Red-head /ˈrɛdɪd/ n. [C] someone who has red hair

Red ’herring n. [C] a fact or idea that is not important but is introduced in order to take your attention away from something that is important, especially in a story

Red-hot adj extremely hot: red-hot metal

Red-di-rec-t /ˌridɪˈrekst/ -di-rec-t/ -di-rec-t- /ˈredɪˈrekst/ v [T] to send something in a different direction, or use something for a different purpose: She needs to redirect her energy into something more useful.

Red-dis-tri-bu-tion /ˌrɛdɪsˈtrɪbjʊʃən/ n. [U] the act of sharing something between people in a way that is different from the past: the redistribution of wealth/income/land etc. — redistribute /ˌrɛdɪsˈtrɪbjʊt/ v [T]: One of the purposes of taxes is to redistribute some wealth to the poor.

Red-light district n. [C] the area of a city where there are many prostitutes
red meat  n. [U] dark-colored meat such as beef
red neck  n. [C] (informal, disapproving) someone who lives in a country area, is not educated, and has strong unreasonable opinions
redo  v. (past tense redid /-d/; past participle redone) to do something again: You'll have to redo this essay.
redouble  v. to greatly increase your efforts as you try to do something
redoubtable  adj. (literary) someone who is redoubtable is a person you respect or fear: formidable: No one would argue with this redoubtable professor.
redress  v. (formal) to correct something that is wrong, not equal, or unfair.
redshift  n. [U] physics a change in the light given off by an object such as a star in space, in which the light appears more red as the object is moving away from the person looking at it → blue shift
red tape  n. official rules that seem unnecessary and that delay action: The new policies are intended to cut red tape.
reduce  v. (T) to make something become less in amount, size, price, etc.: Reduce the heat and simmer the rice for another 10 minutes.
reel  n. [C] 1 a line of sharp rocks or a raised area of sand near the surface of the ocean
reek  v. [I] to have a strong bad smell: His breath reeked of garlic.
reel  v. [C] 1 a round object onto which things such as film or string for fishing can be wound
reel off  v. (informal) to repeat a lot of information quickly and easily: Andy can reel off the names of all the state capitals.
re-elect  v. [T] to elect someone again
re-enact  v. [T] to perform the actions of a story, crime, etc. that happened in the past: In church, the smaller children re-enacted the Christmas story.
re-entry  n. (plural reentries) [C,U] an act of entering a place or situation again: The
spacecraft made a safe reentry into the Earth’s atmosphere.

ref /rɪf/ n [C] (spoken) a referee

re·fer /rɪˈfɜːr/ v [transitive, intransitive] to refer to sb/sth to mention or speak about someone or something: Rachel didn’t mention names, but everyone knew who she was referring to. [He likes to be referred to as “Doctor Mills.”] 2 refer to sb/sth to look at a book, map, piece of paper, etc. for information: Refer to page 14 for instructions. 3 refer to sb/sth if a statement, number, report, etc. refers to someone or something, it is about that person or thing: The blue line on the graph refers to sales. 4 refer sb/sth to sb/sth to send someone or something to another place or person for information, advice, or a decision: My doctor referred me to a specialist.

re·fe·ree /rɪˈfɪri/ n. [C] someone who makes sure that the rules are followed during a game in sports such as football, basketball, or BOXING

Referee and umpire mean the same but are used for different sports.

Use referee when you are talking about football, soccer, ice hockey, basketball, boxing, wrestling, or volleyball.

Use umpire when you are talking about baseball or tennis.

re·fe·re·es /rɪˈfɜːrɪz/ v [plural] to be the referee for a game

re·fe·rence /rɪˈfɜːrəns/ n. 1 [C] something you say or write that mentions another person or thing: Her writing is full of references to Chicago. 2 [C] the act of looking at something for information, or the book, magazine, etc. you get the information from: I’ll keep a copy of the document for future reference. 3 the reference section of a book, article, etc. comes from: a list of references at the end of the article

re·fe·rence book n. [C] a book such as a dictionary that you look at to find information → BOOK

re·fe·rence ,lib·ra·ry also re·fe·re·nec·ies n. [C] a public library, or a room in a library, that contains reference books that you can use but not take away

re·fe·ren·du·m /rɪˈfɜːrəndəm/ n. (plural referendums) [C,U] politics an occasion when you vote in order to make a decision about a particular subject, rather than voting for a person: In Quebec, the party is campaigning for a referendum on independence.

re·fe·ral /rɪˈfɜːrəl, -ˈfɜːr-/ n. [C] an act of sending someone or something to another place for help, information, etc.: The doctor will give you a referral to a specialist.

ref·ill /rɪˈfɪl/ v. [T] to fill something again: A waiter refilled our glasses. —refill /rɪˈfɪl/ n. [C]: Would you like a refill?

re·fi·nan·ce /rɪˈfɪnəns, rɪˈfənəns/ v. [T] to replace a loan that you have with another loan: We plan to refinance our mortgage.

re·fine /rɪˈfɪn/ (rɪˈfɪn/ or rɪˈfɪn/) v. [T] 1 to make a substance more pure using an industrial process: The sugar is refined and then shipped abroad. 2 to improve a method, plan, system, etc. by making small changes to it: Refine your analysis as you get more data.

re·fin·ed /rɪˈfɪnd/ adj. 1 made more pure using an industrial process: refined flour 2 improved and made more effective: a more refined technique 3 polite and well-educated

re·fin·ment /rɪˈfɪnmənt/ (rɪˈfɪnmənt/) n. 1 [U] the process of improving something or making a substance more pure: the refinement of sugar | the refinement of their economic theories 2 [C] a change to an existing product, plan, system, etc. that improves it: We’ve added a number of refinements to the design. 3 [U] the quality of being polite and well-educated

re·fin·ish /rɪˈfɪnɪʃ/ v. [T] to give the surface of something, especially wood, a new appearance by painting or polishing it: The hardwood floors were sanded and refinished.

re·flect /rɪˈflekt/ v. 1 be reflected in sb/sth if an object, person, view, etc. is reflected in a mirror or in the water, you can see the person or thing in it: We could see the mountains reflected in the lake. 2 [T] if a surface reflects light, heat, or sound, it sends back the light, etc. that hits it: Wear something white – it reflects the heat. 3 [T] to show or be a sign of a particular situation, idea, or feeling: The fact that people are living longer is reflected in the latest census statistics. 4 [I] to think carefully: Please take some time to reflect on our offer. [Origins: 1300–1400 Latin reflectere “to bend back,” from reflect “to bend to”]

reflect on sb/sth v. to influence people’s opinion of something or even danger, especially in a bad way: Some children’s behavior reflects badly on their parents.

re·flec·tion /rɪˈfleksən/ n. 1 [C] an image that is reflected in a mirror, glass, or water: We looked at our reflections in the pool. 2 [C,U] careful thought, or an idea or opinion based on this: The book includes the writer’s reflections on America in the 1920s, when he was a boy. 3 [singular] thinking about a particular subject, rather than voting for a person: I realized she was right. 4 [singular] something that shows, or is a sign of, a particular situation, fact, or feeling: The rise in crime is a reflection of a violent society. 5 [singular] the light or heat that is reflected from something
re-flec-tive /ˈrefliktiv/ adj. 1 a reflective surface reflects light: reflective tape 2 thinking quietly, or showing that you are doing this: He was in a reflective mood.

re-flex·tor /ˈreflektər/ n. [C] a small piece of plastic that reflects light → see picture at bicycle

re-flex /ˈrefleks/ n. [C usually plural] a sudden physical reaction that you have without thinking about it: Basketball players tend to have good reflexes (=the ability to react quickly).

re-flex·ive /ˈreflektív/ adj. Eng. Lang. Arts, reflexive in grammar, a reflexive verb or pronoun refers back to the person or thing that does the action. In the sentence "I enjoyed myself," "myself" is reflexive.

re-form /ˈrefɔrəm/ n. [C/U] a change made to an organization or system in order to improve it: the reform of the legal system → economic/political/educational reform

re-form·er /ˈrefɔrərmər/ n. [C] someone who works hard to make a lot of changes in order to improve a government or society

re-form·school /ˈrefɔrmskuːl/ n. [C] a special school where young people who have broken the law are sent

re-fract /ˈrefrækt/ v. [I,T] physics to change the direction of light or sound, for example when light goes from the air into a liquid or through a transparent substance: Light is refracted when it hits the surface of the water.

re-frac-tion /ˈrefrækʃən/ n. [U] physics a change in the direction of light or sound, for example when it goes from the air into a liquid or through a transparent substance

re-frain /ˈrefreɪn/ v. [I] (formal) to stop yourself from doing something: Please refrain from smoking. [origin: 1300–1400 Old French refréner, from froun "bridle" (a leather band used by a rider to control a horse)]

re-frain·er /ˈreɪfriːnər/ n. [C] Eng. Lang. Arts part of a song that is repeated, especially at the end of each verse

re-fresh /ˈrefrɛʃ/ v. 1 [T] to make someone feel less tired or hot: A shower will refresh you. 2 refresh sb’s memory to say something that makes someone remember something: Please refresh my memory — what was your last job? —refreshed adj.

re-fresh·er /ˈrefrɛʃər/ n. [C] a training class that teaches you about new developments in a subject or skill you have already studied or learned

re-fresh·ing /ˈrefrɛʃɪŋ/ adj. 1 making you feel less tired or less hot: a refreshing drink. 2 pleasantly different from what is familiar and boring: The movie is a refreshing change from the usual Hollywood blockbusters. —refreshingly adv.

re-fresh·ment /ˈrefrɛʃmənt/ n. [C] usually plural) food and drinks that are provided at a meeting, party, sports event, etc.: Refreshments will be served after the concert. 2 [U] food and drinks in general

re-fried beans /ˌrɛfrɪdˈbɛinz/ n. [plural] a Mexican dish in which beans that have already been cooked are crushed and fried with spices

re-frig·er·ate /ˌrɛfrɪɡərət/ v. to keep cold by electricity: a fridge

re-frig·er·a·tion /ˌrɛfrɪɡərəˈʃən/ n. [U] As hower will refresh you.

re-frig·er·a·tor /ˌrɛfrɪɡərəˈtɔr/ n. [C] a large piece of kitchen equipment used for keeping food and drinks cold, shaped like a metal cupboard and kept cold by electricity.

re-fuel /ˌrɛfiːəl/ v. [I,T] to fill a vehicle or airplane with fuel again before it continues on a trip

re-fuge /ˈreɪfjuːɡ/ n. [C/U] a place that provides protection or shelter from bad weather or danger: About 50 families have taken refuge (sought protection) in a Red Cross shelter. We sought refuge (=looked for protection) from the 110-degree heat.

re-fug·ue /ˌreɪfjuːɡ/ n. [C] someone who has been forced to leave his/her country, especially during a war: Refugees were streaming across the border. refugee camps

re-fund /ˌrɛfʌnd/ n. [C] an amount of money that is given back to you if you are not satisfied with the goods or services you have paid for: If you're not completely satisfied, we'll give you a refund. —refund /ˌrɛfʌnd/ v [T]

re-furb·ish /ˌrɛfɜːbɪʃ/ v. [T] to repair and improve a building: The hotel was recently refurbished. —refurbishment /ˌrɛfɜːbɪʃmənt/ n. [C/U]

re-fus·al /ˌrɛfjuːzəl/ n. [C,U] an act of saying or
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regionalism /ˈrɛɡənlɪzəm/ n. [U] POLITICS loyalty to a particular part of a country and the desire for it to be more politically independent

registrar /ˈreɡɪstrər/ n. 1 [C] a book containing an official list or record of something: He signed the register at the hotel. 2 [C] the place where the warm or cool air of a heating system comes into a room, with a metal cover you can open or close

register /ˈreɡɪstr/ v. 1 [T] to record a name, details about something, etc. on an official list: The car is registered in my sister’s name. 2 [I, T] to officially arrange to attend a particular school, university, or course (876) enroll: How many students have registered for Beginning Japanese? 3 [T] (formal) to express a feeling or opinion about something: Her face registered surprise and shock. 4 [I, T] if an instrument registers an amount, or if an amount registers on it, the instrument shows or records that amount: The thermometer registered 74°F.

registered ‘mail n. [U] a service in which the post office records the time when your mail is sent and delivered

germinated nurse (abbreviation RN) n. [C] someone who has been trained and is officially allowed to work as a nurse

regular /ˈrɛɡəl/ adj. 1 [C,U] someone who is in charge of official records, especially in a college

regularization /ˈrɛɡələrɪzəʃən/ n. [C] the process of officially arranging to attend a particular school, university, or class (876) enrollment 2 [U] the act of recording names and details on an official list: laws requiring the registration of handguns 3 [C] an official piece of paper containing details about a vehicle and the name of its owner: May I see your license and registration, Ma’am?

regularity /ˈrɛɡələrəti/ n. (plural regularities) [C] a place where official records are kept

regress /rɪˈɡrɛs/ v. [I] to go back to an earlier, less developed state (629) progress —regression /rɪˈɡreʃən/ n. [U]

regret /rɪˈɡreɪt/ v. (regretted, regretting) [T]. 1 to feel sorry about something you have done and wish you had not done it: We’ve always regretted selling that car. 2 He regrets that he never went to college. 3 You’ll regret it if you leave your job now. 2 (formal) [not in progressive] to be sorry and sad about a situation: I regret that I will be unable to attend.

regretful adj.

regrettable adj. something that is regrettable is something that you wish had not happened: a regrettable mistake

regroup /rɪˈɡruːp/ v. [I,T] to form a group again in order to be more effective, or to make people do this: The party needs time to regroup politically.

regularly adv. 1 REPEATED happening every hour, every week, every month, etc., usually with the same amount of time in between: His heartbeat is strong and regular. 2 We hear from him on a regular basis. 3 Planes were taking off at regular intervals.

region /ˈrɛɡɪn/ n. [C] a part of a country or a country: the region of the United States

regularly adv. 1 [USUAL] fixed or frequent: annual or regular, etc.: She sends a letter regularly.

regularly adv. 2 (OFTEN) happening or doing something very often: He’s one of our regular customers. 3 Regular exercise will help you lose weight.

regularly adv. 3 USUAL normal or usual: She’s not our regular babysitter.

ordinary, without any special features or qualities: He’s just a regular guy.

regularly adv. 5 NORMAL SIZE of standard size: fries and a regular Coke.

regularly adv. 6 EVENLY SHAPED evenly shaped, with parts or sides of equal size: regular features (=an evenly shaped face)

regularity /ˈrɛɡələrəti/ n. (plural regularities) [C] a place where official records are kept

regular verb or noun: the verb “walk” is regular, but “be” is not.

regularly adv. 7 GRAMMAR ENG. LANG. ARTS a regular verb or noun changes its forms in the same way as most verbs or nouns. The verb “walk” is regular, but “be” is not.

regularly adv. 8 LEGAL: A customer who goes to the same store, restaurant, etc, very often: The bartender knows all the regulars by name.

regularly adv. 9 [U] gas that contains LEAD

regularly adv. 10 often, a lot, frequently, repeatedly

regularly adv. 11 [OFTEN] to control an activity or process, usually by having rules: The use of these drugs is strictly regulated.
to make a machine or your body work at a particular speed, temperature, etc.: People sweat to regulate their body heat.

reg·u·la·tion /ˈreɡələˈteɪʃən/ n. 1 [C] an official rule or order: safety regulations | There seem to be so many rules and regulations.

2 [C,U] Economics government control over the sale of particular goods or services in a country, or official limits on particular goods coming into or going out of a country: The total amount of bank credit is restricted by federal government regulations | the regulation of trade

re·im·burse /rɪˈimˌbɜːs/ v. (T) (formal) to pay money back to someone: The company will reimburse you for your travel expenses.

—reimbursement /rɪˈimbərəmənt/ n. U

re·in·force /rɪˈɪnfrɔrs/ v. (T) to make something stronger, such as a part of a building, a piece of clothing, etc.: The concrete wall is reinforced with steel rods.

re·in·deer /rɪˈɛnˌdər/ n. [plural reindeer, plural] a long narrow band of leather that is fastened around a horse’s head in order to control it | 2 give sb (a) free rein to give someone complete freedom to say or do things the way she wants to | 3 keep a tight rein on sb/sth to control someone or something strictly: The government is trying to keep a tight rein on public spending. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French renne, from Latin renne, from tenere “to hold”]

re·in·force·ment /rɪˈɪnfrɔrsˌmənt/ n. [plural] the act of doing something to make an opinion, statement, feeling, etc. stronger: Parents should give their children positive reinforcement when their behavior is good (praise them so that they will behave well again). 2 reinforcements [plural] more soldiers or police who are sent to help make a group stronger: The police called for reinforcements. 3 [U] the act of making something stronger: The bridge needs some structural reinforcement.

re·in·stal·le·ment /rɪˈɛnˌstələmənt/ n. [plural] the act of doing something to make an opinion, statement, feeling, etc. stronger: Parents should give their children positive reinforcement when their behavior is good (praise them so that they will behave well again). 2 reinforcements [plural] more soldiers or police who are sent to help make a group stronger: The police called for reinforcements. 3 [U] the act of making something stronger: The bridge needs some structural reinforcement.

re·in·state /rɪˈɛnˌstæt/ v. [T] 1 to put someone back into a job that she had before: Two employees who were wrongfully fired will be reinstated. 2 if a law, system, or practice is reinstated, it begins to be used after not being used —reinstatement n. [C,U]

EMPIRE during a particular period of its history reign1 /reɪn/ n. 1 [C] the period of time during which someone rules a country: the reign of Queen Anne 2 [singular] a period of time during which someone is in control of an organization, business, etc.: his four-year reign as team coach 3 reign of terror a period during which a government, army, etc. uses violence to control people [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French regne, from Latin regnum, from rex “king”]

re·gur·gi·tate /rɪˈgɜrɡətət/ v. (I,T) to become when they are reincarnated

reg·u·la·tor /ˈreɡələtər/ n. [plural] an official or something that makes sure that an activity, etc. is being done properly: A regulatory commission for controlling the temperature, speed, etc. that you have heard or read without understanding them clearly yourself

2 [C] a type of deer with long horns that lives in very cold places

re·gul·a·to·ry /ˈreɡəˌlaːtərɪ/ n. [plural] the purpose of controlling an activity or process, especially by rules: the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

reg·u·la·tion /ˈreɡəˌleɪʃən/ n. 1 [C] the regulation of trade

re·hears·al /ˈrɛhərsəl/ n. 1 [C] a period of time or a particular occasion when all the people in a play, concert, etc. practice it before giving a public performance: a rehearsal for “Romeo and Juliet”

re·hearse /rɪˈhɛərs/ v. [I,T] to practice something such as a play or concert before giving a public performance: They rehearsed the scene in her dressing room. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French rehercer, from herce “farm tool for breaking up soil”]

THERESAUS
practice, work on sth ➔
rejection

re·ject /riˈdʒekt/ (Ac) v [T] (formal) to think about or perform something again in a slightly different way, especially to understand it in a new way: The book reinterprets the Dracula legend.

—reinterpretation /riˌiŋˈter-ˌpiər-tən-ˈSHən/ n [C,U]

re·in·vent /riˌin-vənt/ v [T] 1 reinvent yourself to completely change your appearance and image: To stay popular, pop stars must often reinvent themselves. 2 to make changes to an existing idea, method, system, etc. in order to improve it or make it more modern: The changes are an attempt to reinvent the American educational system. 3 reinvent the wheel (informal) to waste time trying to find a way of doing something, when someone else has already discovered the best way to do it.

re·in·ter·pret /riˌin-tərˈprät/ v. [T] (literary) to feel or show that you are very happy —rejoicing n [U]

re·join /riˈdʒən/ v [T] to return to a group or person: She rejoined her friends in the lobby.

re·join·der /riˈdʒən-dr/ n (formal) a reply, especially one that is rude

re·ju·ve·nate /riˈdʒəvəˌnet/ v [T] 1 to make someone feel or look young and strong again: After a workout, I feel rejuvenated. 2 to make a system or place better again: the rejuvenated downtown area —rejuvenation /riˌdʒəvəˌnéshən/ n [singular, U]

re·kin·dle /riˈkindl/ v [T] to make someone have a particular feeling, thought, etc. again: Was this a chance to rekindle an old romance?

re-lapse /riˈlaps/ n [C,U] a situation in which someone feels sick again after seeming to improve: He’s had a relapse. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin, past participle of relaps “to slide back”] —relapse v [I]

re·late /riˈleIt/ v [T] 1 to tell someone about something related to a particular subject: How does this job relate to your career goals? 2 [I] to be concerned with or directly connected to a particular subject: Does this job relate to your career goals?

re·lapse /riˈleIS@n/ n [C,U] a situation in which someone stops trying to find a way of doing something, when someone else has already discovered the best way to do it.

re-lay /riˈleIt/ v [T] to show or prove an association between two or more things: I don’t understand how the two ideas relate.

re·late to sb/sth phr v to understand how someone feels: I find it hard to relate to kids.

re·la·ted /riˈleIt-təd/ adj connected by similar ideas or dealing with similar subjects: Police believe the murders are related. | Lung cancer and other diseases are related to smoking. | Politics and economics are closely related.

re·ject /riˈdʒekkt/ (Ac) n [C] 1 a product that is thrown away because it is damaged or imperfect 2 (spoken) someone who is not accepted or liked by other people

re·ject·ion /riˈdʒekʃən/ (Ac) n [C,U] 1 [C,U] the act of not accepting something: The council’s rejection of the proposal was unexpected. | She received many rejections before the novel was published. 2 [U] a situation in which someone stops giving you love or attention: fear of rejection 3 [U] a situation in which your body rejects an organ

re·joice /riˈdʒəs/ v [I] (literary) to feel or show that you are very happy —rejoicing n [U]

re·join /riˈdʒən/ v [T] to return to a group or person: She rejoined her friends in the lobby.

re·join·der /riˈdʒən-dr/ n (formal) a reply, especially one that is rude

re·ju·ve·nate /riˈdʒəvəˌnet/ v [T] 1 to make someone feel or look young and strong again: After a workout, I feel rejuvenated. 2 to make a system or place better again: the rejuvenated downtown area —rejuvenation /riˌdʒəvəˌnéshən/ n [singular, U]

re·kin·dle /riˈkindl/ v [T] to make someone have a particular feeling, thought, etc. again: Was this a chance to rekindle an old romance?
in relation to the population. 2 relations [plural] official connections and attitudes between countries, organizations, groups, etc.: Are the relations between the staff and students good? | Israel’s relations with its Arab neighbors | The U.S. has maintained diplomatic relations with Laos. 3 [C,U] a connection between two things: Is there any relation between the medication he was taking and his death? | This case bears no relation to (is not connected with or similar to) the Goldman trial. 4 [C] a member of your family

**relative** /ri'le'tiiv/ n. 1 [C] a member of your family: a close relative (=mother, brother, cousin, etc.) | distant relatives (=second or third cousins, etc., that you rarely see)

**relative (adj.)** 1 having a particular quality when compared with something else: The 1950s were a time of relative peace/calm/prosperity for the country. 2 relative to sth relating to or compared with a particular subject: Demand for corn is low relative to the supply.

**relative ‘clause’** n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a part of a sentence that has a verb in it and is joined to the rest of the sentence by a RELATIVE PRONOUN. In the sentence “The dress that I bought is too small,” “that I bought” is the relative clause.

**relative ‘pronoun’** n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a PRONOUN such as “who,” “which,” or “that,” which connects a relative clause to the rest of the sentence. In the sentence “The dress that I bought is too small,” “that” is the relative pronoun.

**relative ‘theory’** /ri'le'tiivri/ n. [U] PHYSICS the relationship between time, space, and movement: Einstein’s theory of relativity

**relax /re'leks/ v. 1 [I,T] to become more calm and less worried, especially by resting or doing something enjoyable, or to make someone do this: What do you do to relax? | Taking long, deep, regular breaths can help to relax you. 2 [I,T] if a part of your body relaxes, or if you relax it, it becomes less stiff and tight: Try to relax your neck. | Let your muscles relax. 3 [T] to make rules, controls, etc. less strict: Are there plans to relax the law? | [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Latin relaxare “to loosen,” from laxus “loose”]

**relaxation** /ri'leksa'shun/ n. 1 [C,U] the state of being relaxed in your mind and body, or the process of becoming this way: I like to cook for relaxation. 2 [U] the process of making rules, controls, etc. less strict: the relaxation of travel restrictions

**relaxed /re'leksad/ adj. 1 calm and not worried or angry: He looked much more relaxed when I saw him last week.

**relaxing** /re'leksing/ adj, making you feel calm: relaxing music

**relay** /ri'leI/ v. (replied, relayed) 1 to send a message or information from one person, thing, or place to another person, thing, or place: Could you relay the message to Mary for me? 2 [n. assembly] a race in which each member of a team runs or swims part of the distance

**release** /re'leIs/ 1 to allow someone to be free after you have kept him/her somewhere: Three hostages were released this morning. | With this type of operation, patients are usually released from the hospital the same day. 2 to stop holding something: He released her arm when she screamed. 3 to let news or information be known publicly: Details of the crime have not been released. 4 to make a movie, record, etc. available for people to buy or see: The movie will be released in time for Christmas. | [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French releesier, from Latin relare “to loosen”]

**release (n.)** 1 [singular] the act of allowing someone to be free after s/he has been kept somewhere: After his release from prison, he worked as a carpenter. 2 [C] a new movie, record, etc. that is available for people to see or buy: the singer’s latest release 3 [U] a feeling that you are free from worry or pain: a sense of emotional release | [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Latin relaxare “to loosen”]

**relativity** /ri'leksat/ n. 1 [C] the state in which two or more things are related to each other: The study looked at the relationship between pay and performance at work.

**relate** /ri'leit/ v. 1 [I,T] a situation or attitude that is relaxed is informal and not strict: There’s a relaxed atmosphere in class.

**relation** /ri'leifn/ n. 1 a relationship or comparison between two or more things: a relationship between time, space, and movement: Einstein’s theory of relativity 2 [C] the state in which two or more things are related: a sexual relationship | He’s much happier now that he’s in a relationship. 3 [C,U] the way in which two or more things are related to each other: The study looked at the relationship between pay and performance at work.

**relationship** /ri'leifn/ n. 1 a connection between two things: Is there any relation between the medication he was taking and his death? | This case bears no relation to (is not connected with or similar to) the Goldman trial. 4 [C] a member of your family

**relatives** /ri'leifz/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a member of your family: a close relative (=mother, brother, cousin, etc.) | distant relatives (=second or third cousins, etc., that you rarely see)

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**relatives** /ri'leifz/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a member of your family: a close relative (=mother, brother, cousin, etc.) | distant relatives (=second or third cousins, etc., that you rarely see)
that you refused to let him/her do before. At last, her father relented and she moved into her own apartment. [Orig: 108–1400 Latin lent, meaning “to bend.”]

re-lent-less ɪrˈlɛntlɪs adj 1 if something bad is relentless, it continues without stopping or getting less severe: There’s the relentless pressure on top athletes. 2 someone who is relentless continues to do something in a determined way: We will be relentless in our pursuit of criminals. —relentlessly adv.

re-lia-ble ɪrˈliəbəl adj 1 a reliable person or thing can be trusted or depended on: You should buy a reputable, reliable car. 2 our babysitter is very reliable. —reliability n.

re-lie-f /rɪˈlaɪf/ n. 1 [C] a relief from something bad did not happen or is finished. —relieved adj. 2 to feel relieved: It was relieved to be out of the hospital. | We were relieved that Brian was home safe.

re-lie-fe ɪrˈliːf/ v. 1 to relieve someone by giving them something they need: The school gave the children food, clothing, and books. 2 to take something unwanted away: The farmer put a medicine to relieve pain. 3 [U] the reduction of pain: a medicine for pain relief. 4 [C] the condition of being relieved of something: He was in great relief when the woman left.

re-lie-veɪt /rɪˈleɪvɪt/ v. ɪˈliːvɪt/ 1 to relieve something from heaviness or by doing something difficult. —reliever n. 2 to replace someone else at a job or duty: The guards are relieved at six o’clock.

re-lig-i-ous /rɪˈlɪdʒəs/ adj 1 regularly and thoroughly or completely: He exercises regularly. 2 a religious belief: We don’t share the same religious beliefs. 3 believing strongly in religion and obeying its rules: a very religious woman.

re-lig-i-ously /rɪˈlɪdʒəsli/ adv 1 to do something with a religious belief: He was practicing his religion. 2 in a way that is related to religion: a religiously diverse country (one with many different religions).

re-lin-quent /rɪˈlɪŋkwənt/ v. ɪˈlɪŋkwənt/ 1 [T] (formal) to give up your position, power, rights, etc. 2 [T] to enjoy something or like it: Jamie didn’t relish the idea of getting up early.

re-lish /rɪˈlish/ n. 1 [C] a sauce made of pickled vegetables and spices. 2 a great enjoyment of something: Barry ate with great relish.

re-live /rɪˈlɪv/ v. ɪˈlɪv/ 1 to experience something again that happened in past times, or to remember it clearly: I’m focusing on the future, not reliving the past. 2 to pretend to have been somewhere: I’d relive the year I went to Paris.

re-load /rɪˈloʊd/ v. ɪˈloʊd/ 1 to put something into a container again, especially a gun. 2 to replace someone else at a job or duty: The guards are relieved at six o’clock.
re·mains re·ly re·main·ing re·main re·mar·ry remark re·mark·a·bly re·make re·mand re·main·der re·mark·a·ble

re·main·der (of sb) the remainder of something else has gone or been dealt with: the remainder of the semester
re·main·ing re·main·ing adj still left when other similar things or people have gone or been dealt with: The remaining puppies were given away.
re·mains re·mains n plural 1 the parts of something that are left after the rest has been destroyed: We visited the remains of the temple. 2 (formal) a person’s body after s/he has died
re·make re·make v [C] a movie or song that has the same story as one that was made before: a remake of "The Wizard of Oz" — re·make re·make v

re·mand re·mand v [T] 1 LAW if a court remands someone, it sends him/her to prison to wait for a trial: The prosecutor asked the judge to remand Nelson into federal custody. 2 (infml) to send a case to be dealt with in another court
re·mark re·mark v [T] to say something, especially your opinion about something: One woman remarked that he was handsome. (Several people remarked out/upon the poor service.
re·mark·a·ble re·mark·a·ble adj very unusual or remarkable in a way that deserves attention or praise: Josephine was a truly remarkable woman.
re·mark·a·ly re·mark·a·ly adv in a way that is surprisingly: Charlotte and her cousin look remarkably similar.
re·mar·ry re·marry v (remarried, remarries) [T,U] to marry again: After her husband’s death, Carol never remarried. — re·marriage n [C,U]

re·mas·ter re·mas·ter v [T] to improve the quality of a movie or musical recording, using a computer
re·me·di·al re·me·di·al adj 1 remedial class/education etc, a special class, etc. for students who are having difficulty learning something 2 (formal) intended to provide a cure or improvement in something
rem·e·dy rem·e·dy n plural remedies) [C] 1 a successful way of dealing with a problem: a remedy for unemployment
re·mem·ber re·mem·ber v [I,T] to have a picture or idea in your mind of people, events, etc. from the past: Do you remember that guy Anthony from school? I don’t remember meeting her before. | I remember (that) he had a broken leg that summer. Mr. Daniels has lived there for as long as I can remember. 2 [I,T] to bring information or facts that you know back into your mind: She suddenly remembered (that) she had to go to the dentist. | I can’t remember her phone number. 3 [I,T] to not forget to do something: Remember to get some milk at the store today! 4 [T] to think about someone who has died, with special respect and honor: On Memorial Day, we remember those who have died in wars. 5 be remem·bered for/as sth to be famous for something important that you did [Origins: 1300—1400 Old French rememberer, from Latin memor “remembering”]

re·mem·brance re·mem·brance n 1 the act of remembering and giving honor to someone who has died: She planted a tree in remembrance of her husband.
re·mind re·mind v [T] to make someone remember something s/he must do or something s/he needs to know: Remind me to take a bottle of wine to the party.
re·mem·brance re·mem·brance n [U] the act of remembering and giving honor to someone who has died: She planted a tree in remembrance of her husband.
re·mind re·mind v [T] to make someone remember something that she must do: Remind me to tell you the story sometime. | Let me call Frank to remind him that we’re picking him up at 8:00. — see USAGE box at REMEMBER
rem·e·dy re·dy sb of sb/th n: v to seem similar to
someone or something else: Carl reminds me of his father.

re·mind·er /ˈremənda(ə)r/ n. [C] something that makes you notice or remember something else: a painful reminder of the war

rem·i·nis·cence /ˈremənəsnəns/ v. [I] to talk or think about pleasant events in your past: We sat reminiscing about our college days. —reminiscence n. [C,U]

rem·i·nis·cent /ˈremənəsnənt/ adj. reminiscent of sth reminding you of something: His voice is reminiscent of Frank Sinatra’s.

re·mit·tance /ˈremətəns/ n. (formal) the act of sending money by mail, or the amount of money that is sent

voiced that you use to control a television, video, etc. from a distance ➔ TELEVISION

remov·able /ˈreməvəbl/ adj. able to be removed: a child’s bed with removable railings

re·move /ˈrɪmvoʊ/ v. [T] 1 to take something away from, out of, or off the place where it is: He removed his glasses and rubbed his eyes. | Remove the pan from the oven to cool.

Informal ways of saying “remove”

take off—to remove clothing: She began to take off her clothes.

tear off—to remove part of a piece of paper or cloth by tearing it: Tear off the coupon below.

break off—to remove a part of something by breaking it: Ted broke off a piece of chocolate. cut off—to remove a part of something by cutting it: Tree surgeons cut off the dead branches.
cut out—to remove a part of something by cutting around it: The kids were cutting pictures out of magazines.
scoop off—to remove something using a knife or sharp tool: We began by scraping off the wallpaper.

wipe off/up—to remove dirt, liquid, etc. with a cloth: He wiped the sweat off his forehead. Julie wiped up the spilled milk.
rub off—to remove dirt, marks, etc. with a cloth or brush: He rubbed off some of the rust.

More formal ways of saying “remove”

erase—to remove writing from paper, recorded sounds from tape, or information from a computer’s memory: Write in pencil so you can erase your mistakes.

efface (formal) — to remove something so that it cannot be seen or noticed: The country has tried to efface the incident, and it is not mentioned in textbooks.

expunge (formal) — to deliberately remove something such as a name or piece of information from a piece of writing: The arrest and charge were later expunged from his record.

removal of aew interest or development in something that has not been popular: the renaissance in women’s sports
rename /riˈnem/ (for work someone has done)
renamed [RENOUNCE]
renormalize /riˈnɔːməlaɪz/ (formal) a rental car rental properties
rental adj available to be rented, or being rented; a rental car rental properties
renounce /riˈnaʊns/ v [T] to say publicly that you no longer believe in or support something: We absolutely renounce all forms of terrorism.
renown /riˈnaʊn/ n [U] the quality of being famous and admired because of some special skill or achievement: an artist of great renown
renowned /riˈnaʊnd/ adj known and admired by a lot of people as famous; a renowned architect | She was renowned for her beauty.
renovation /riˌnəʊˈveɪʃən/ n [C] a change, alter, reform, restructure ∴ CHANGE
renovate /ˈrɛnovət/ v [T] to repair something such as a building so that it is in good condition again [Origin: 1400–1500 Latin, past participle of renovare, from novare “to make new”]
renown /riˈnaʊn/ adj famous, well-known, legendary, celebrated, noted, distinguished, eminent ∴ FAMOUS
rent /rɛnt/ v [I] to pay money regularly to live in a place that belongs to someone else: They’re renting an apartment near the beach. | I rented for years before buying a place.
rental /rɛntəl/ n [C] an arrangement to meet someone at a particular time and place, or the place where you meet: a midnight rendezvous with her lover —rendezvous v [I] an arrangement to meet
rendezvous /rəˈdɛzhvəz/ n [C] an arrangement to meet someone at a particular time and place, or the place where you meet: a midnight rendezvous with her lover —rendezvous v [I]
render /rɛnər/ v. [T] to give someone something: It is the jury’s responsibility to render a fair verdict. | payment for services rendered (for work someone has done)
renovation /riˌnəʊˈveɪʃən/ n [C] the particular way a painting, story, etc. is expressed
render /rɛnər/ v. [T] to give someone something: It is the jury’s responsibility to render a fair verdict. | payment for services rendered (for work someone has done)
render /rɛnər/ v. [T] to give someone something: It is the jury’s responsibility to render a fair verdict. | payment for services rendered (for work someone has done)
renovate /ˈrɛnovət/ v [T] to repair something such as a building so that it is in good condition again [Origin: 1400–1500 Latin, past participle of renovare, from novare “to make new”]
rep /rep/ n. [C] (informal) someone who represents an organization or a company and its products

representative: a sales rep

repair /ri'peə/ v. [T] to fix something that is broken or damaged: They’re doing repairs on the bridge. The roof is badly in need of repair. | It’s damaged beyond repair (so damaged that it cannot be repaired). 2 in good/bad repair (formal) in good or bad condition

reparation /ri'pærəʃən/ n. [C.U] payment made to someone for damage, injury, etc.

repatriate /ri'patəreit/ v. [T] to officially end a law: In 1933, Prohibition was finally repealed. —repatriation /ri'patəreitən/ n. [U]

repay /ri'peɪ/ v. [T] to do or say something again:

repent /ri'pent/ adj. done or happening again and again. He has repeatedly denied the rumor.

repel /ri'pel/ v. (repelled, repelling) [T] to use force to make someone who is attacking you go away: Tear gas was used to repel the rioters. 2 [T] if something repels you, you dislike it a lot and want to avoid it

repellent /ri'pelənt/ n. [C.U] a substance that keeps insects away from you: mosquito repellent

repentant /ri'pentənt/ adj. sorowful for something that you have done, especially something that breaks a religious law: unrepentant

repentantly adv. His apology was sincerely repentant.

repeatedly adv. He has repeatedly denied the rumor.

repetition /ri'pætʃən/ n. (plural repititions /ri'pætʃəniz/) saying or doing the same thing many times.

repeat /ri'pi:t/ v. (past tense and past participle repaid) 1 to say or do something again:

repeat /ri'pi:t/ v. [T] to officially end a law: In 1933, Prohibition was finally repealed. —repeat n. [U]

repetitive exercises /ri'petətɪv ɪkˈserɪsɪz/ recurrent, continuous, often excessive physical exercises

repetitious speech /ri'petətʃəs spriːtʃ/ adj. saying or doing the same thing many times, so that people become bored.

repertoire /ri'pərətrɪ/ n. [C.U] a particular type of thing: a TV repairman

repertory /ri'pərətɔːri/ n. [C.U] all the plays, pieces of music, etc. that a performer or group can perform

repast /repəst/ n. [C usually singular] any of this or that

result, consequences, aftereffects —result* /riˈzuːlt/
rephrase  /ˈrēfrizh/ v. [T] to express something in different words so that its meaning is clearer or more acceptable: Let me rephrase the question.

replay  /ˈriˌplei/ v. [I] 1 to start doing something, or being used instead of another person or thing: Typewriters have been replaced by computers. 2 to remove someone from his/her job or something from its place, and put a different person or thing there: They have replaced thousands of full-time workers with part-timers. 3 to buy something that is newer or better, in order to use it instead of something that is old or broken: The tires need to be replaced. 4 to put something back in its correct place: Please replace the books when you are finished.

replacing  /ˈrēpləsing/ n. [C] someone or something that replaces another person or thing: We're waiting for Mr. Dunley's replacement.

reply  /ˈrēpli/ v. [I] 1 to answer someone's question, or to express an opinion or idea: Deagal replied: “Of course,” she replied. 2 to make something again, so that you get the same result or make an exact copy: Scientists are trying to replicate Hudson’s experiment.

replication  /ˈreplɪˌkeɪʃən/ n. 1 the process by which a cell or DNA (substance in a cell, that contains genetic information) makes an exact copy of itself: During replication, each strand of DNA generates a new strand. 2 a piece of writing in which someone carefully examines a particular subject: a book report or an environmental impact report. 3 the noise of an explosion or shot

replication /ˈrepliˌkeɪʃən/ n. [U] biology the process by which a cell or DNA (substance in a cell, that contains genetic information) makes an exact copy of itself: During replication, each strand of DNA generates a new strand.

replay /ˈrepli/ v. (replied, replies) [I,T] to answer someone by saying or writing something: “Of course,” she replied. | He never replied to our letters. | Draper replied that he had not known what would happen.

replenish  /ˈrēplenˌiʃ/ v. [I] to put new supplies into something, or to fill something again: [Origin: 1600–1700 Old French replanfr, from Latin replayus, “full”] —replenishment n. [U]

replete  /ˈrēpli̇t/ adj. full of something: a new car replete with leather seats

replica /ˈreplıka/ n. [C] a very good copy of a piece of art, a building, etc. [Origin: 1800–1900 Italian “something repeated,” from Latin repleare, “to fill”]

replicate /ˈrepləˌkeit/ v. [T] to do or make something again, so that you get the same result or make an exact copy: Scientists are trying to replicate Hudson’s experiment.

report  /ˈrēpərt/ v. [I,T] to tell someone about something, especially in newspapers and on television: The Daily Gazette reported the story. A journalist reporting on the election wrote the story. [T] to tell someone in authority that a crime or accident has happened: Three boys were reported missing. | Only 4% of burglaries are reported to police. 4 [T] to tell someone, especially your manager, about what has been happening or what you are doing, as part of your job: Each naval station reports to an admiral. 5 [I] to state officially to someone in authority that you have arrived in a place: Visitors should report to reception. | One of the soldiers had not reported for duty. 6 [T] to complain officially about someone to people in authority: A customer reported her to her supervisor.

report back  phr. v. to bring someone information that s/he asked you to find: The committee reported back to Congress.

report card  n. [C] a written statement by teachers about a child’s work at school

reportedly  /ˌrēpəˈtərdli/ adv. according to what someone says, but when it is not known for certain: Two soldiers reportedly were injured.

reporters  /ˈrēpərəz/ n. (plural reporters) [C] someone whose job is to write or tell about events in a newspaper or on radio or television: A newspaper reporter.

reporter  /ˈrēpərər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to write or tell about events in a newspaper or on radio or television: A newspaper reporter.

report pose  /ˈrēptoʊz/ n. [U] (formal) a place where things are kept safely: a repository for nuclear waste

reporter  /ˈrēpərər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to write or tell about events in a newspaper or on radio or television: A newspaper reporter.

repossession  /ˈrēpəˈzeshən/ n. [U] (plural repossessiones) [C] (formal) A place where things are kept safely: a repository for nuclear waste

represent  /ˌrēpərən/ v. [I] to do things or speak officially for someone else, or to express
his/her views or opinions: She represents the 5th congressional district of Texas. They want a school board that represents their educational values. 2 [linking verb] to form or be something: The talks represent a significant step toward peace. 3 [T] to be a sign or mark for something else: [equiv] stand for: The green triangles on the map represent campgrounds. 4 [T] if art represents something, it shows or means a thing or idea: Paintings representing heaven and hell were common in medieval art. 5 [T] to describe someone or something in a particular way, especially in a way that is not true: The author was criticized for the way he represents women.

re·pres·sion /ˌrɪprɛzənʃən/ n 1 [U] the state of having someone to speak, vote, or make decisions for you: There is no representation on the council for the Hispanic community. 2 [U] the state of being present in a place, or of taking part in something: The representation of minorities among the faculty should be increased. 3 [C] something, for example a painting or a sign, that shows or describes something else: The model is a representation of a water molecule.

re·pre·sen·ta·tive /ˌrɪprɪˈsentətɪv/ adj 1 like other members of the same group: [equiv] typical: The sample is representative of the total population. 2 relating to a system of government in which people elect other people to represent them: representative democracy

rep·ress /rɪˈpres/ v [T] 1 to stop yourself from expressing a feeling, remembering something, or doing something you want to do: Boys learn to repress their need to cry. 2 to control people by using force

re·press·ed /rɪˈpresəd/ adj (disapproving) having feelings or desires that you do not express

re·pres·sion /rɪˈpresənʃən/ n [U] the use of force to control people: Stalin’s repression of religious groups. 2 the action of stopping yourself from feeling an emotion, or the state of having done this

re·pres·sive /rɪˈpresəv/ adj controlling people in a cruel and severe way: a repressive society

re·pri·v ecl /rɪˈprɪv/ n [C] 1 a delay before something bad happens or continues: a reprieve from the pain 2 an official order that prevents a prisoner from being killed as a punishment → PARDON

—re·prive v [T]

rep·ri·mand /rɪˈprɪmænd/ v [T] to tell someone officially that she has done something wrong: He was reprimanded for failing to do his duty.

—re·prize /rɪˈprɪz/ n [C,U] a violent action that punishes your enemy for something bad that she has done

re·pro·duc·tion /ˌrɪprəˈdʌkʃən/ n 1 [U] biology the act or process of producing babies, young animals, or plants: We studied the reproduction and diet of the elephants in the forest. 2 [C,U] the act of copying something such as a book or painting, or the copy itself: a reproduction of Homer’s painting

re·pro·duc·tive /ˌrɪprəˈdʌktɪv/ adj biology relating to the process of producing babies, young animals, or plants: the reproductive system of mammals

representation /ˌrɪprɛzenˈteɪʃən/ n 2 [U] biology conditions that prevent one reproductive population from breeding with another, for example a physical difference between creatures or when a river, ocean, or mountain, etc. separates them

re·pro·duce /rɪˈprɪdʌs/ v [T] (formal) to criticize someone for doing something bad

rep·tile /rɪˈptəl/ n [C] biology a type of animal, such as a snake or lizard, that lays eggs, and whose body temperature changes according to the temperature around it [origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Late Latin reptilis “creeping,” from Latin reperire “to creep”] → reptilian /rɪˈpɛtɪliən/ adj

re·pub·lic /ˌrɪˈpʌblɪk/ n [C] politics a country governed by elected representatives and led by a president → MONARCHY [origin: 1500—1600 French république, from Latin respublica, from res “thing” + publica “public”]

re·pub·li·can /ˌrɪˈpʌblɪkən/ adj 1 republican politics relating to or supporting the Republican Party of the U.S. → DEMOCRATIC: a Republican...
candidate for the Senate 2 politics relating to or supporting a system of government that is not led by a king or queen and is elected by the people: a republican government —republican adj. 1 republican n. [C] 1 republican politics a member or supporter of the Republican Party of the U.S. → democrat 2 politics someone who believes in government by elected representatives only, with no king or queen

Republican Party n. the Republican Party politics one of the two main political parties of the U.S. → Democratic Party

re-pu-di-ate /rɪˈpjuːdiˌeɪt/ v. [T] (formal) to refuse to accept or continue with something, especially because you disagree strongly with it (example: The senator repudiated the allegation =statement saying that someone has done something wrong or illegal). —repudiation /rɪˈpjuːdiˈeɪʃən/ n. [U] repug-nance /rɪˈpʌɡnəns/ n. [U] (formal) a feeling of strong dislike repugnant /rɪˈpʌɡnənt/ adj. very unpleasant and offensive: Slavery is morally repugnant

re-pulse /rɪˈpʌls/ v. [T] 1 if something or someone repulses you, you think that he, she, or it is so unpleasant that it makes you feel sick: The terrorist attacks repulsed the nation. 2 to defeat a military attack

re-pul-sion /rɪˈpʌlʃən/ n. 1 [singular, U] a sick feeling that you get from seeing or thinking about something extremely unpleasant 2 [U] physics the electric or magnetic force by which one object pushes another one away from it

re-pul-sive /rɪˈpʌlsɪv/ adj. extremely unpleasant, so that you almost feel sick: a repulsive crime

re-pu-ta-ble /rɪˈpjuːtəbəl/ adj. respected for being honest and doing good work: a reputable construction company

re-pu-ta-tion /rɪˈpjuːtəʃən/ n. [C] the opinion that people have of someone or something because of what has happened in the past: Denver has a reputation as a livable city. 2 a reputation for honesty

re-pu-te /rɪˈpjuːt/ n. [U] (formal) reputation: a pianist of great repute

re-pu-ted /rɪˈpjuːtəd/ adj. (formal) according to what most people think or say: He is reputed to be a millionaire. —reputedly adv.

re-quest /rɪˈkwest/ n. [C] the act of asking for something politely or formally: a request for more funding —request v. [T] The Citizenship and Immigration Service rejected his request to remain in the U.S. 2 the governor of New Orleans made an official request for aid. | a formal/polite/written request | Drinks are available on request (=if you ask for them). 2 (of Vulgar Latin, from requere to “try to find, need”)

request2 v. [T] to ask for something politely or formally: She requested that everyone attend a meeting at 2 p.m. | Harris requested permission/information/aid.

re-pub-lican /rɪˈpʌblɪkən/ adj. 1 republican government 2 (formal) supporting a system of government that is not led by a king or queen and is elected by the people: republicanism n. [U] U.S. only, with no king or queen politics one of the two main political parties of the U.S. → democrat 2 politics someone who believes in government by elected representatives only, with no king or queen

Re-public-an Party n. the Republican Party politics one of the two main political parties of the U.S. → Democratic Party

request2 v. [T] to ask for something politely or formally: She requested that everyone attend a meeting at 2 p.m. | Harris requested permission/information/aid.

re-quire /rɪˈkwaɪər/ v. [T] 1 to need something: The program requires 16 megabytes of memory. 2 (formal) to demand officially that someone do something because of a law or rule: Doctors are required to report certain serious diseases. 3 The law requires that the milk be pasteurized. [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French requierre, from Vulgar Latin requaerere “to try to find, need”]

re-quire-ment /rɪˈkwaɪərment/ n. [C] 1 something that someone needs or asks for: The refugees’ main requirements are food and shelter. 2 something that must be done because of a rule or law: English 4 is a requirement for English majors (=they must take this class). 3 the legal requirements regarding marriage

req-ui-site /rɪˈkwaɪəsət/ adj. (formal) needed for a particular purpose

req-ui-sition /rɪˈkwaɪəʃən/ n. [C,U] (formal) an official demand to have something, usually made by the army —requisition v. [T]

re-route /rɪˈroʊt/ n. [C] a television program or a movie that is being shown again: reruns of “Friends” — rerun /rɪˈrʊn/ v. [T] to make vehicles, aircraft, etc. go a different way from the way they usually go: Traffic has been rerouted across the bridge.

re-run /rɪˈrʊn/ n. [C] a television program or a movie that is being shown again: reruns of “Friends” — rerun /rɪˈrʊn/ v. [T]

re-sale /rɪˈseiəl/ n. [U] the state of being sold again: the resale value of the house

re-sched-u-le /rɪˈskɛdʃəl/ v. [T] to arrange for something to happen at a different time from the time that was originally planned: The meeting will be rescheduled for March 19.

re-scind /rɪˈsɪnd/ v. [T] to officially end a law, agreement, or decision
rescue /resˈkyoo/ v. [T] to save someone or something from harm or danger: Survivors of the crash were rescued by helicopter. | He rescued two people from the fire. —rescue n [C]

rescue² n. [C,U] an act of saving someone or something from harm or danger: a rescue mission/operation | A nearby boat came to the rescue (=saved or helped someone).

re·search /riˈzərf/ n. [U] a serious study of a subject, that is intended to discover new facts about it: scientific research on/into heart disease | Holmes is doing research (=finding information) for a book on the Middle Ages. [Origin: 1500—1600 Old French recherech, from recercher “to find out about something thoroughly”]

re·sem·ble /riˈzɛmbəl/ v. [T] to look like, or be similar to, someone or something: She resembles her mother in many ways. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French resemblar, from sembler “to be like, seem,” from Latin similare “to copy”]

re·sent /riˈzent/ v. [T] to feel angry and upset about something that you think is unfair: The law was bitterly/deeply resented by voters. [Origin: 1500—1600 French ressentir “to feel strongly about,” from sentir “to feel,” from Latin sentire] re·sent·ful /riˈzentfəl adj. feeling angry and upset about something that you think is unfair: a resentful look

res·erva·tion /resərˈveiʃən/ n. 1 [C,U] an arrangement that you make so that a place in a hotel, on an airplane, etc. is kept for you to use: a plane reservation | Have you made reservations at the restaurant yet? 2 [C,U] a feeling of doubt because you do not agree completely with a plan, idea, etc.: They have serious reservations about the proposal. 3 [C] an area of land in the U.S. that is kept separate, especially an area for Native Americans to live on

re·serve /riˈzərv/ v. [T] 1 to arrange for a place in a hotel, on an airplane, etc. to be kept for you to use: I’d like to reserve a table for 8:00. 2 to keep something separate so that it can be used for a particular purpose: a parking space reserved for the disabled [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French reservar, from Latin reservere “to keep back”]

re·serve² n. 1 [C usually plural] an amount of something that is kept to be used if it is needed: oil reserves | A month’s supply of food is kept in reserve for emergencies. 2 [U] the quality of not liking to express your emotions or talk about your problems ➔ SHYNESS: John’s natural reserve 3 [C] EARTH SCIENCES an area of land where wild animals, plants, etc. are protected: a wetlands reserve 4 [U] also reserves [plural] a military force that a country has in addition to its usual army

re·ser·voir /riˈzərvər/ n. 1 EARTH SCIENCES a special lake where water is stored to be used by people in a city 2 a large amount of...
something that has not been used yet: a reservoir of oil beneath the desert

**re-shuf-\[file** /riˈʃufəl/ n [T] to REorganize something

**re-side** /riˈzaid/ v [I] (formal) to live in a particular place [Origin: 1400—1500 French résider, from Latin residerē “to sit back, remain, stay,” from sedere “to sit”]

**res-i-dence** /ˈrezədəns/ n [C] 1 [U] the place where you live: a private residence

| THE SA URUS |
|  abode  ➔ HOME |

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2 [U] the state of living in a place: What is your usual place of residence?  3 in residence living or working in a place: the job of artist/poet etc. in residence at UCLA

**res-i-den-cy** /ˈrezədənsi/ n [U] 1 a period of time during which a doctor receives special training in a particular type of medicine 2 the state of living in a place, or legal permission to live in a country: After five years of residency, you may apply for citizenship.

**res-i-dent** /ˈrezədent/ n [C] 1 someone who lives in a particular place: a park for local residents 2 a doctor working at a hospital where s/he is being trained

**resi-den-tial** /ˈrezədenʃəl/ adj 1 working regularly for a particular organization, and sometimes living in the place where you work: She had a job as the resident nurse at the resort. 2 living in a place: noncitizens who are lawfully resident in this country

**resi-den-ty** /ˈrezədenˈtē/ n [C,U] a residential area consists of private houses, with no offices or businesses: a typical house in a residential neighborhood 2 relating to homes, or people who live in homes, rather than to businesses: electricity prices for residential customers

**re-sid-u-al** /riˈzidəyal/ adj. (formal) remaining after a process, event, etc. is finished: the residual effects of radiation exposure

**re-sid-ual** /ˈrezədɪəl/ n [C,U] a substance that remains after something else has disappeared or been removed: an oily residue

**re-sign** /riˈzanz/ v. 1 [I,T] to officially leave your job or position: Burton resigned from the company yesterday.

| THE SA URUS |
|  quit, give up, retire  ➔ QUIT |

2 resign yourself to (doing) sth to accept something that is unpleasant but cannot be changed: I resigned myself to paying the fees. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French resigner, from Latin resignāre “to unseal, cancel, give back”]

**res-i-gna-tion** /ˌrezəˈɡneʃən/ n [C,U] the act of resigning, or a written statement to say you are doing this: Morris handed in/submitted his resignation (= gave his resignation to the manager), 2 [U] the feeling of accepting an unpleasant situation that you cannot change: I could hear the resignation in his voice.

**re-signed** /riˈzanzd/ adj accepting an unpleasant situation that you cannot change, or showing that you feel this: patients who seem resigned to the pain | a resigned voice/look

**re-sil-\[i\]ent** /rI’ziIn/ adj 1 able to become strong, happy, or successful again after a difficult situation or event: a resilient economy 2 strong and not easily damaged by being pulled, pressed, etc.: resilient materials —resilience n. [U]

**res-in** /ˈrezən/ n. 1 [U] a thick sticky liquid that comes from some trees 2 [C,U] a chemical substance used for making plastics

**re-sist** /rI’zist/ v. 1 [T] to stop yourself from having something that you like or doing something that you want to do: I couldn’t resist the temptation to peek. 2 [U] to not accept changes, or to try to prevent changes from happening: People generally resist change. 3 [LT] to use force to stop something from happening: The suspect resisted arrest. 4 [T] to not be changed or harmed by something: Vitamin C is supposed to help you resist colds. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin resistere, from sistere “to stop”]

**re-sist-ance** /rI’ziInd/ n. 1 [singular, U] a refusal to accept new ideas or changes: people’s resistance to change | The plan met with resistance from the U.S. ambassador. 2 [singular, U] fighting against someone or something: a resistance fighter

**resi-stant** /rI’ziInt/ adj. 1 not easily harmed or damaged by something: flame-resistant pajamas 2 unwilling to accept something: companies that are resistant to change

**re-sis-tor** /rI’ziIntər/ n. [C] PHYSICS a piece of wire or other material used for increasing electrical resistance

**res-o-lu-tion** /ˌrezəˈluːʃən/ n. 1 [C] POLITICS a formal or official decision agreed on by a group, especially after a vote: A Congressional resolution allowed the U.S. to enter the war. 2 [singular, U] the final solution to a problem or difficulty: This method means that children can find a resolution to their differences without adult help. 3 [C] a promise that you make to yourself to do something: Have you made any New Year’s resolutions? 4 [U]
the quality of having strong beliefs and determination: his resolution to continue 5 [C|U] the power of a telescope, camera, TELESCOPE, etc. to give a clear picture of things: a high-resolution telescope 6 [C] POLITICS a formal decision or statement from the U.S. SENATE or the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, that does not have the force of law and does not need to be signed by the American president 7 [singular] ENG. LANG. ARTS the point near the end of a story, book, play, etc. when the CONFLICT between important characters or forces that have opposed each other during the story is fully dealt with

res-olve′ /ɪ(r)ˈzɔlv/ AC v. 1 [T] to find an answer to a problem or a way of dealing with it: The training helps children resolve conflicts without fighting. 2 [I] to resolve their differences (stop arguing and become friendly again) with the help of a counselor. 2 [I] to make a definite decision to do something: I resolved to lose weight.

resolve′ n. [U] (formal) strong determination to succeed in doing something: His words only strengthened her resolve to persevere.

res-o-nant′ /rɪˈzənənt/ adj. having a deep clear loud sound that continues for a long time: a resonant voice —resonance n. [U]

res-o-nate′ /rɪˈzeɪnət/ v. [I] 1 to make a deep clear loud sound that continues for a long time. 2 if an event or idea resonates with people, it seems important to them or means a lot to them

re-sort′ /rɪˈzɜːrt/ n. 1 [C] a place where many people can go for a vacation, with hotels, swimming pools, etc.: a beach resort 2 last resort what you will do if everything else fails: As a last resort, doctors will try an experimental drug.

re-sound′ /rɪˈzɔʊnd/ v. 1 to be full of sound: The room resounded with laughter. 2 if a sound resounds, it continues loudly and clearly for a long time

re-sound-ing′ /rɪˈzɔʊndɪŋ/ adj. 1 a resounding noise is loud and clear: a resounding crash

re-source′ /rɪˈsɜːrs, rɪˈsɜːr/ AC n. 1 [C usually plural] something such as land, minerals, or natural energy that exists in a country and can be used in order to increase its wealth: natural resources such as timber and oil 2 [C] something that can be used in order to make a job or activity easier, especially by providing information: an electronic resource for lesson plans 3 resources plural all the money, property, skills, etc. that you have available to use: the organization’s financial resources 4 [C] 1600—1700 French ressourdre “to rise again, relieve,” from Latin resurgere —resourcefulness n.

re-source-ful′ /rɪˈsɜːrsfʊl/ AC adj. good at finding ways to deal with problems effectively: a resourceful leader —resourcefulness n.

re-spect′ /rɪˈspekt/ n. 1 [U] the attitude of believing that something or someone is important, and so being careful not to be rude or not to harm him, her, or it (and) disrespect: In Japan, people show more respect to the elderly. 1 These kids have no respect for other people’s property. 2 Out of respect for the flag, you should stand. 2 [U] admiration for someone because of his/her knowledge, skill, personal qualities, etc.: I have a lot of respect for this team. 3 Earhart had earned the respect of the other pilots. 3 in one respect/in some respects/in every respect used in order to say that something is true in one way, in some ways, or in every way: In some respects, very little has changed. 4 respects plural (formal) polite greetings: Give my respects to your parents. 5 pay your (last/ final) respects to go to a funeral to show that you liked and respected someone 6 with (all due) respect (formal) used before disagreeing with someone when you want to be polite: With all due respect, I don’t think that will work. 7 with respect to sb (formal) relating to a particular thing, or relating to something that has just been mentioned —SYN regarding: The article examines what the Bible says with respect to marriage.

re-spect-ful′ /rɪˈspektfʊl/ AC adj. to admire someone because of his/her knowledge, skill, personal qualities, etc.: The students like and respect him.

re-source-ful′ /rɪˈsɜːrsfʊl/ AC adj. good at finding ways to deal with problems effectively: a resourceful leader —resourcefulness n.

re-tip′ /rɪˈspekt/ v. 1 [T] to admire someone because of his/her knowledge, skill, personal qualities, etc.: The students like and respect him.

res-o-nant′ /rɪˈzənənt/ adj. having a deep clear loud sound that continues for a long time: a resonant voice —resonance n. [U]

re-spect-ful′ /rɪˈsɜːrsfʊl/ AC adj. good at finding ways to deal with problems effectively: a resourceful leader —resourcefulness n.

re-source-ful′ /rɪˈsɜːrsfʊl/ AC adj. good at finding ways to deal with problems effectively: a resourceful leader —resourcefulness n.

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re-source-ful′ /rɪˈsɜːrsfʊl/ AC adj. good at finding ways to deal with problems effectively: a resourceful leader —resourcefulness n.
The students take responsibility for planning their projects. The federal government has responsibility for enforcing immigration laws. Something that you have a duty to do, be in charge of, or take care of: a single parent trying to balance work and family responsibilities. No one has accepted/taken responsibility for the bombing. The people responsible for the murder. Can parents be held responsible when their children commit a crime? In charge of or taking care of something: The Forest Service is responsible for fighting fires in national forests. Mills is responsible for a budget of over $5 million. Sensible and able to be trusted: a responsible young man. Responsible job/post a job in which the ability to make good judgments and decisions is needed. Be responsible to someone that person is in charge of your work and you must explain your actions to him/her. People because of your work, skills, etc.: widely respected musician. Admired by many people because of your work, skills, etc.: highly respected. Feeling or showing respect; respectful. The dollar and yen rose 2% and 3% respectively. The process of breathing. A piece of equipment that covers the nose and mouth and helps someone to breathe. A short time when something bad stops happening: a brief respite.

rest1 /rest/ n. 1. the part of a group, thing, etc. that is left after everything else has been used, dealt with, etc.: I’ll read you the rest tomorrow night. Each child does a dance while the rest watch. He will have to take the medication for the rest of his life. A period of time when you can relax or sleep: You’d better get some rest. Put/set sb’s mind at rest to make someone feel less anxious or worried. Stop moving: The ball came to rest near the hole. Lay/put sth to rest to stop people from believing, talking, or worrying about something: He has put rest speculation that he would run for president. The rest of their projects. 

rest2 /rest/ v. 1. [I] to stop doing something and relax or sleep: I usually rest for a while after lunch. Rest your feet/legs/eyes etc. to stop using a part of your body for a period of time because it is feeling sore or tired: The snow is so bright you have to close your eyes to rest them. To support an object or part of your body by putting it on or against something: The baby rested his head on my shoulder. To stop moving: The ball came to rest near the hole. To put something to put something to rest: He put the debate to rest.

rest3 /rest/ n. 1. [U] to stop doing something and relax or sleep: I usually rest for a while after lunch. Rest your feet/legs/eyes etc. to stop using a part of your body for a period of time because it is feeling sore or tired: The snow is so bright you have to close your eyes to rest them. To support an object or part of your body by putting it on or against something: The baby rested his head on my shoulder. To stop moving: The ball came to rest near the hole. To put something to rest: He put the debate to rest.

rest4 /rest/ n. 1. [U] to stop doing something and relax or sleep: I usually rest for a while after lunch. Rest your feet/legs/eyes etc. to stop using a part of your body for a period of time because it is feeling sore or tired: The snow is so bright you have to close your eyes to rest them. To support an object or part of your body by putting it on or against something: The baby rested his head on my shoulder. To stop moving: The ball came to rest near the hole. To put something to rest: He put the debate to rest.
rest assured (that) (formal) used in order to tell someone not to worry because what you say is true: You can rest assured that we’ll do all we can. 5 sb will not rest until... (literary) if someone will not rest until something happens, s/he will not be satisfied until it happens. 6 [I] if a dead person rests somewhere, s/he is buried there.

rest on/upon ati phr. v. (formal) to depend on or be based on something: Their chance of going to the playoffs rests on this game.

rest assured (that) phr. v. [T] to make something exist again or return to its former state: You can rest assured that we’ll do all we can.

restate /rɪˈstɛɪt/ v. [C,U] to say something again in a different way, so that it is clearer or more strongly expressed: Jackson restated his intention to retire.

restraining (noun) adj. behavior that is restrained is calm and controlled

restrain /rɪˈstrɛɪn/ v. [T] 1 to prevent someone from doing something, often by using physical force: They attacked a policeman who tried to restrain them from driving drunk. 2 to control or limit something: Raising prices should restrain consumer spending.

restore /rɪˈstɜːr/ v. [T] 1 to make something exist again or return to its former state: The army was called in to restore order. 2 to repair something so that it is in its original condition: They’re restoring a Victorian house.

restful /ˈrɛstfəl/ adj. peaceful and quiet: a restful weekend

rest home n. [C] a NURSING HOME

restorative /rɪˈstərətɪv/ adj. stopping people from doing something, or limiting what they can do: restrictive trade policies

restrictive clause also restrictive relative clause n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a part of a sentence that says exactly which person or thing is meant. For example, in “the man who came to dinner,” the phrase “who came to dinner” is a restrictive clause because it tells someone exactly which man you mean.

restroom /rɪˈstrʊm/ n. [C] a room with a toilet, in a public place such as a restaurant or theater: Employees must wash their hands after using the restroom.
re·struc·ture /rɛˈstrʌktʃər/ v [T] to change the way in which something such as a business or system is organized: companies that are cutting jobs and restructuring — restructuring n. [U]

re·sur·face /rˌərsərˈfɑːs/ v [I] to appear again: The issue resurfaced again during the last election. 2 [I] to come back up to the surface of the water — resurfacer n.

re·sur·rect /rəˈsərık/ v [I, T] to come back to life after death: The fire resulted in the death of two children. — resurrection n. [C, U]

re·ta·il /rəˈteɪəl/ n [U] the sale of goods in stores to people for their own use — wholesaler n. [C] The Republican retained control of Congress. 2 to keep facts in your memory: She retains most of what she reads. — retention n. [U] The retention of good employees is vital for a healthy corporation.

re·ta·il·er /rəˈteɪələr/ n [C] ECONOMICS someone who sells goods to the public, using as a store — wholesaler n. [C] The Republican retained control of Congress.

re·tail·ler /rəˈteɪlər/ n [C] ECONOMICS someone who sells goods to the public, using as a store — wholesaler n. [C] The Republican retained control of Congress.

re·take /rəˈteɪk/ v (past tense retook/ˈtʊk/ past participle retaken/ˈteɪkən/) [T] 1 to get control of something again: Rebels have retaken the city. 2 to take a test or class again because you failed it before — retake n. [C, U] The Republican retained control of Congress.

re·ta·i·ate /rəˈteɪət/ v [I] to do something bad to someone because s/he has done something bad.
people can live, where various services are provided such as food, social activities, and medical care. A group of helpers or caregivers, usually retired people, have stopped working, usually because they are old: a _retirement home_.

The victims’ families have shot the retiring president/manager etc. A president, etc. who is soon going to retire.

To reply quickly, in an angry or humorous way: “None of your business!” he retorted.

To express anger or humor: a _retrivial_.

The act of deciding to do what you have planned, because it seems too difficult or not popular: _The president seems to be retiring from his pledge to cut taxes._

A mountain retreat.

A type of dog that can be trained to find and bring back birds that its owner has shot.
re·tro·spec·tive /retro’spektiv/ adj. a law or decision that is retrospective is effective from a particular date in the past: a retrospective pay increase —retroactively adv.

re·tro·spect /retro’spekt/ n. in retrospect thinking back to a time in the past, and knowing more now than you did then: In retrospect, I should have left him much earlier.

re·tro·spec·tive /retro’spektiv/ adj. relating to or thinking about the past: a retrospective look at Capra’s movies

ret-ro·vi·rus /retro’vaorəs/ n. [C] biology a virus (=very small living thing that causes an infectious illness) that holds its genetic information in the chemical substance RNA rather than in DNA: No one has yet produced a vaccine for the retrovirus that causes AIDS.

re·turn /rə’turn/ v.
1 go back [I] to go or come back to a place where you were before: Kevin has just returned from Texas. Are you planning to return to Spain? She didn’t return until after 8 o’clock. Don’t say “return back.”

2 previous state [I] to be in a previous state or condition again: Her heartbeat returned to normal. Will the Democrats return to power in the next election?

3 give back [T] to give something back, or put something back in its place: I have to return these books to the library. It didn’t fit, so I returned it (=I took it back to the store).

4 happen again [I] to happen or exist again: Take two of these pills if the pain returns.

5 start again [I] to go back to an activity, discussion, etc. that was stopped or interrupted: He smiled and returned to his book. Hannah returned to work part-time.

6 do sth similar [T] to react to something someone has done by doing something similar: Why didn’t you return my call? Lisa returned his smile.

7 return a verdict if a jury returns a verdict, they say whether someone is guilty or not

8 money [T] if an investment returns a particular amount of money, that is how much profit it produces

return², n.
1 going back [singular, U] the act of going or coming back to a place where you were before: Jefferson’s return from France. I want you to have dinner ready on/upon my return (=when I come back).

2 giving sth back [U] the act of giving, putting, or sending something back: the safe return of the prisoners of war

3 changing back [singular] a change back to a previous state or situation: We must prevent a return to Communist rule.

4 sth happening again [singular, U] the fact of something happening to or exist again: the return of spring

5 sth starting again [singular, U] the act of starting an activity, discussion, etc. again after stopping for a time: her return to full-time work

6 profit [U] also returns [plural] economics the amount of profit you receive from money you have invested (=used to buy things such as stock, goods, or property, etc.). Most people get fairly low returns from their personal investments. These investments bring a high rate of return (=level of profit).

7 computer [U] the key that you press on a computer at the end of an instruction or to move to a new line (go) enter

8 in return (for sth) in exchange for, or as payment for something: One student does childcare in return for room and board.

9 statement [C] a statement or set of figures given as a reply to an official demand: a tax return

re·u·ni·fy /ri’yuñəfəl/ v. (reunified, reunifies) [T] to join the parts of something together again, especially a country that was divided —reunification /ri’yuñəfəkʃən/ [U]: the reunification of Germany

re·un·ion /ri’yuñən/ n. 1 [C] a meeting of people who have not met for a long time: a high school reunion | a family reunion 2 [U] the state of being brought together again after a period of being separated: a day of reunion with friends

re·u·nite /ri’yuñənt/ v. [I, T] to come together again, or to be brought together again after a period of being separated: The children were reunited with their families.

Rev., the written abbreviation of REVEREND
rev¹ [rev] n. [C, usually plural] (informal) one revolution of an engine
rev² also rev up [v. (revved, revving)] [I, T] if you rev an engine, or if it revs, it works faster

revamp /ri’væmp/ [v. [T] (informal) to change something in order to improve it: a promise to revamp the welfare system

re·veal /ri’v’il/ [T] to show something that was previously hidden: The magician pulled off the covering to reveal a black box. 2 to make something known that was previously secret: The company has not revealed the name of the prospective buyer. The report revealed that many children were not reading at grade level. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French rivelere “to uncover”]

re·vealing /ri’v’ilinɡ/ [adj] 1 showing something about someone’s character, thoughts, or feelings: a revealing comment 2 revealing clothes show parts of your body that are usually kept covered

re·vel /ri’vel/ v. revel in sth phrase to enjoy something very much: Bobby reveled in my undivided attention.

re·və·la·tion /ri’vələʃən/ n. [C, U] a surprising and previously secret fact that suddenly
becomes known, or the act of making this fact known: strange revelations about her past [revelations that two senior officers had lied in court] reverse 1 /rɪˈvɜːs/ n. [C] someone who is enjoying singing, dancing, etc., in a noisy way rev·er·ald /ˈrevələd/ n. [U] wild noisy dancing, eating, drinking, etc., usually to celebrate something re·venge1 /rɪˈvɑːnɡ/ n. [U] something you do in order to punish someone who has harmed or offended you: The voters took revenge on election day. He vowed that someday he would get revenge. revenge2 v. [T] to punish someone who has harmed or offended you ➔ Avenge rev·e·nue /rɪˈvənuː/ [AC] n. [U] 1 money that is earned by a company: The company earns $30 billion in annual revenue. 2 money that the government receives from tax [origin: 1400–1500 French, past participle of revenir “to return”] re·ver·ber·ate /rɪˈvɜːbərɪt/ v. [I] 1 if a loud sound reverberates, it is heard many times as it is sent back from different surfaces: Their voices reverberated around the empty church. 2 to have a strong effect that continues for a long time: News of the verdict reverberated through the city. [origin: 1400–1500 Latin, past participle of reverberare “to hit back, repel,” from verberare “to hit”] ➔ reverberation /rɪˈvɜːbərəˈʃən/ n. [C,U] re·ver·e·sion /rɪˈvɜːʃən/ n. (s) formal to greatly respect and admire someone ➔ Admire re·ver·e·sion·al /rɪˈvɜːʃənəl/ adj. 1 respecting and admiring the use in the title of a minister in a Christian church: Reverend Larson re·ver·e·sion·ist /rɪˈvɜːʃənɪst/ n. [C,U] a state of imagining or thinking about pleasant things ➔ Daydream re·ver·sal /rɪˈvɜːsəl/ [AC] n. [C,U] the act of changing an arrangement, process, or action in order to do the opposite: a reversal of the court’s decision. ➔ Reversal 1 /rɪˈvɜːrl/ v. 1 [T] to change something, such as a decision, judgment, or process, so that it is the opposite of what it was before: The court reversed the original ruling. 2 [I,T] to move backward, especially in a vehicle ➔ Back up 3 [T] to turn something over, so that it shows the back of it or so that it faces the opposite way: The image in the mirror is reversed. reverse2 n. 1 the reverse the opposite: Some people get sleepy after one drink, for others it’s the reverse. 2 in reverse done in the opposite way or with the opposite effect: We went from the east coast to the west coast last year, and did the trip in reverse this year. 3 [U] the control in a vehicle that makes it go backward: I started the car and put it in reverse. reverse3 adj. opposite to what is usual or to what has just been stated: She answered their questions in reverse order. re·verse·discrimi·na·tion /rɪˈvɜːrsɪdˌkraɪnəˈʃən/ n. [U] the practice of giving a particular number of jobs, places at university, etc. to people who are often treated unfairly because of their race, sex, etc. ➔ Affirmative Action re·ver·sal·i·ble /rɪˈvɜːsələbəl/ adj. 1 if something that has changed is reversible, the thing that was changed can be changed back to the way it was before: Are the effects of the decision reversible? 2 a piece of clothing that is reversible can be worn with the part that is normally on the inside showing on the outside: a reversible coat re·ver·sible re·ac·tion /rɪˈvɜːsəbəl reˈækʃən/ n. [C] Chemistry a chemical reaction in which the substance that the reaction has produced is able to react again to return to its original state re·ver·sible·re·ac·tion·al /rɪˈvɜːsəbəl reˈækʃənəl/ adj. re·ver·sis·ion·ist /rɪˈvɜːʃənɪst/ n. [C] someone who writes articles that give his/her opinion about new books, plays, movies, etc. ➔ Review re·view·er /rɪˈvjuːər/ n. [C] a column reviewing computer software. ➔ Review 1 /rɪˈvjuː/ v. 1 [T] to examine, consider, and judge a situation or process carefully: The policy is being reviewed by federal wildlife officials. 2 [I,T] to write an article describing and judging a new book, play, movie, etc.: He writes a column reviewing computer software. ➔ Review 2 /rɪˈvjuːəl/ v. [T] (formal) to express hatred of someone or something re·vise·lve·sion·al /rɪˈvɜːsələl/ adj. 1 to change your opinions, plans, etc. because of new information or ideas: Plans for the building are being revised. 2 Eng. Lang. Arts to improve a piece of writing: 
revolve /rɪˈvɒlv/ v. [T] to spin around a central point, or to make something do this: The wheels began to revolve slowly. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin revolvere “to roll back, cause to return,” from volvere “to roll”]

revolting adj.: a revolving door

revolve around sb/sth to have something as a main subject or purpose:

revolt /rɪˈvɔlt/ n. [C] a refusal to obey a government, law, etc., often using violence against it {spin} rebel → REVOLUTION: Rebels in the south revolted against the government. 2 [T] to make you feel sick and shocked → REVOLUTION: The idea revolted me. [Origin: 1500—1600 Old French révoluter, from Latin revolvere “to live again”]

revolt against an unfair tax The people rose in revolt. a slave revolt in 1791

revolt around sb/sth to completely change the way people think or do things: His work revolutionized the treatment of this disease.

revolutionaries n. (plural revolutionaries) [C] someone who joins in or supports a political or social revolution

revolutionary adj.: completely new and different: a revolutionary new treatment for cancer 2 POLITICS relating to a political or social revolution: a revolutionary army

revolutionize /rɪˈvɔlvaɪz/ v. [T] to completely change a ruler or political system by using force or violence: the American Revolution

revive /rɪˈvaɪv/ v. [T] to make something become strong, active, or popular again: something becomes active, strong, or popular again: a revival of “Oklahoma!”

revival /rɪˈvaɪvəl/ n. 1 [C] a process in which something becomes active, strong, or popular again: a revival of interest in traditional crafts 2 [C] a new performance of a play that has not been performed for a long time: a revival of “Oklahoma!” 3 [C] also revival meeting a public religious meeting that is intended to make people interested in Christianity

revive /rɪˈvaɪv/ v. 1 [I,T] to become conscious, healthy, or strong, or to make someone or something do this: measures to revive a sagging economy 2 [T] to bring something back into use or existence: The workshop will help revive the ancient craft of storytelling. [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French revivre, from Latin revivere “to live again”]

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Jest’s life has revolved around basketball. 2 revolve around 3th to move in circles around something: The moon revolves around the earth.

Rewar·d·ing n. [C] a type of small gun that you hold in one hand

Rew·rite n. [C] a show in a theater that includes singing, dancing, and telling jokes

Rew·wind n. [U] a strong feeling of shock and strong dislike

Rew·word n. [CU] something that you get because you have done something good or helpful or have worked hard ➔ AWARD, PRIZE: The police are offering a reward for information.

Rew·ward v. [T] to give something to someone because s/he has done something good or helpful or has worked for it: They rewarded him with a free ticket.

Rew·ward·ing adj making you feel happy and satisfied: a rewarding job

Rew·wind v. (past tense and past participle rewound) [T] to make a TAPE go back to the beginning

Rew·work v. [T] to change or improve a plan, piece of music, story, etc.: He spent some time reworking the last paragraph.

Rew·rite v. (past tense rewrote, past participle rewritten) [T] to write something again using different words, in order to make it clearer or more effective ➔ rewrite /'rɪ'raɪt/ n. [C]

Rhap·so·dize /'ræpsə'daɪz/ v. [I] to talk about something in an eager, excited, and approving way: Helen rhapsodized about the wild strawberries she had found.

Rhap·so·dy /'ræpsədi/ n. (plural rhapsodies) [C] ENGL. LANG. ARTS a piece of music that is written to express emotion, and does not have a regular form

Rhe·sus fac·tor /'raɪsəs 'fæktə/ n. [singular] BIOLOGY a substance that some people have in their red blood cells

Rhet·o·ric /'rɛtərɪk/ n. [U] 1 speech or writing that sounds impressive, but is not actually sincere or very useful: slick speeches and political rhetoric. 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS the art of speaking or writing in order to persuade people or to produce an impressive effect: The poem is deliberately direct, with far fewer rhetorical devices (=particular examples of rhetorical language) than in his early work. 3 the president’s rhetorical skills [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French rhétoric, from Latin, from Greek rhetorike, from rhetor “public speaker,” from etrein “to say, speak”] ➔ rhetorically adv

Rhe·to·ri·cal ques·tion n. [C] a question that you ask as a way of making a statement, without expecting an answer

Re·ma·tism /rəˈmeɪtɪz/ n. [U] a disease that makes your joints or muscles painful and stiff

Re·nected /ˈrɛnɪktid/ n. [CU] a jewel made from glass or rock, that is intended to look like a DIAMOND

Re·no·er·os /ˈrɛnəˌnuːəs/ also rhino /ˈraɪnoʊ/ n. [C] a large heavy animal with thick rough skin and one or two horns on its nose [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Latin, Greek, from rhis “nose” + keras “horn”]

Re·do·den·ron /ˌroʊəˈdɛnərən/ n. [C] a large bush with groups of red, purple, pink, or white flowers [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 Modern Latin, Greek, from rhodon “rose” + dendron “tree”]

Rom·bo·id /ˈrɒmbəʊd/ n. [C] MATH a PARALLELLOGRAM in which the opposite sides are equal and the adjacent sides are not equal

Rom·bus /ˈrɒmbəs/ n. [C] MATH a flat shape with four equal straight sides, especially a shape that is not a square ➔ see picture at POLYGON

Rhub·arb /ˈrʌbər/ n. [U] a plant with long thick red stems that are cooked and eaten as a fruit [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French reubarbe, from Medieval Latin rubarbarum, from rho “rhubarb” (from Greek) + barbarus “foreign”]

Rhy·me /ˈraɪm/ v. 1 [I] ENGL. LANG. ARTS if two words or lines of poetry rhyme, they end with the same sound: “House” rhymes with “mouse.” 2 [T] ENGL. LANG. ARTS to put two or more words together to make them rhyme: You can’t rhyme “box” with “bucks.”

Rhy·me n. 1 [U] ENGL. LANG. ARTS the use of words that rhyme in poetry, especially at the ends of lines: Parts of Shakespeare’s plays are written in rhyme. 2 [C] ENGL. LANG. ARTS a short poem or song, especially for children, using words that rhyme ➔ NURSERY RHYME 3 [C] a word that ends with the same sound as another word: I can’t find a rhyme for “donkey.” 4 rhyme or reason used in negative statements to say there does not seem to be a sensible reason for something: There seemed to be no rhyme or reason to the court’s decision. 5 the facts were presented one after the other, without rhyme or reason.

Rhythm /ˈraɪθəm/ n. [CU] ENGL. LANG. ARTS a regular repeated pattern of sounds in music, speech, etc.: the rhythm of the music [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 Latin rhythmus, from Greek, from rhein “to flow”]

Rhythm and blues n. [U] R & B

Rhyth·mic /ˈrʌθrɪmɪk/ adj having rhythm: a rhythmic swinging motion

Rhode Island /ˌroʊdɪ səˈɪslənd/ the written abbreviation of RHODE ISLAND

Rib /rɪb/ n. [C] 1 one of the 12 pairs of curved bones that surround your lungs, or one of the similar bones in an animal ➔ see picture on page A3 2 a piece of meat that includes an animal’s rib: barbecued ribs
ribbed $\text{v}$ (ri\-b@d) adj having a pattern of raised lines: a ribbed sweater

rib 

rib 

ribbon $\text{n}$ [C,U] a long narrow piece of cloth, used for tying things or as a decoration: Her breadcrumbs were tied with bright red ribbons.

rib cage $\text{n}$ [C] BIOLOGY the structure of ribs around your lungs and heart

ribosome $\text{n}$ [C] BIOLOGY a small part of every living cell, consisting of PROTEIN and the chemical substance ribosomal RNA. Ribosomes change AMINO ACIDS into PROTEIN.

rice $\text{n}$ [U] a white or brown grain grown in wet fields that is eaten after it has been boiled

paddy $\text{n}$ [C] a PADDY

rich $\text{adj}$ 1 having a lot of money or valuable possessions 2 one of the richest women in America 3 a rich and powerful nation 4 a bright young lawyer who wants to get rich

ride $\text{v}$ (ri\-d@) 1 to travel on a horse, or on a bicycle, and make it move along: He rode his bike to school. 2 to travel in a car, train, or other vehicle: We rode

rich $\text{adj}$ 1 in a beautiful or expensive way: a richly colored window 2 large amounts: Their efforts were richly rewarded. 3 richly deserve to completely deserve something: They got the punishment they so richly deserved.
ride

ride

1. When you are not driving: I'll go riding on a horse.
2. To arrange something so that it will do something in a particular way: She rigged a mosquito net over the bed.
3. In informal: a large truck

ridiculous adj. 1. Silly or unreasonable: That's ridiculous! I never met him.
2. Morally correct, or done according to the law: He did it right.
3. Proper: I am right to report him to the police.

right

1. Correct or true: You were right — it's really busy tonight.
2. On the right, which is the side of the body that has the hand most people write with:
3. In the right place at the right time: to be in a place or position where something useful becomes available or is being offered.

right

1. Morally correct, or done according to the law: Was I right to report him to the police?
6. Said in order to agree with what someone says, to answer “yes” to a question, or when you remember something or are reminded of it: “You’re Steve?” “That’s right.”
7. Said in order to

ridicule

1. Laughter, or remarks intended to make someone or something seem stupid: The other children made her an object of ridicule.
2. To laugh at a person, idea, etc., or to make unkind remarks about him, her, or it: At the time, his ideas were ridiculed.
3. Silly or unreasonable: That's ridiculous! I never even met him.

riffler

1. A long gun that you hold up to your shoulder to shoot: “to cut grooves on the inside of something, especially a gun barrel” (17–21 centuries), from Old French rifer “to cut into a surface, steal”.

riff

1. A series of notes in popular music
2. A long area of high land, especially at the top of a mountain:
3. A ridge overlooking the valley:
4. A large structure used for digging to find oil:

rifle

1. A crack or narrow opening in a large piece of rock, group of clouds, etc.
2. A valley with very steep sides, formed by the cracking and moving of the Earth’s surface.

ridge

1. A large area of high land, especially at the top of a mountain:
2. A long area of high land, especially at the top of a mountain:
3. A ridge overlooking the valley:

ridiculous

1. Silly or unreasonable: That's ridiculous! I never even met him.
2. Morally correct, or done according to the law: He did it right.
3. Proper: I am right to report him to the police.

ride

1. To go riding: Let’s go riding.
2. With stuff full of something bad: The office is rife with rumors.
3. A series of notes in popular music

rifle

1. A long gun that you hold up to your shoulder to shoot: “to cut grooves on the inside of something, especially a gun barrel” (17–21 centuries), from Old French rifer “to cut into a surface, steal”.

rift

1. A serious disagreement: a growing rift between the two countries
2. A crack or narrow opening in a large piece of rock, group of clouds, etc.

rivet

1. To arrange or influence the result of an election, competition, etc., or the price that will be charged for something: The opposition charged that the election had been rigged.
2. To dishonestly arrange or influence the result of an election, competition, etc., or the price that will be charged for something: The opposition charged that the election had been rigged.

ripen

1. To ripen a rip in a car, rain, or other vehicle:
2. To ripen a rip in a car, rain, or other vehicle:

right

1. Correct or true: You were right — it’s really busy tonight.
2. On the right, which is the side of the body that has the hand most people write with:
3. In the right place at the right time: to be in a place or position where something useful becomes available or is being offered.

right

1. Morally correct, or done according to the law: Was I right to report him to the police?
6. Said in order to agree with what someone says, to answer “yes” to a question, or when you remember something or are reminded of it: “You’re Steve?” “That’s right.”
7. Said in order to
check if what you have said is correct: There’s a meeting at two, right? 8 yeah, right said when you do not believe what has just been said: He says, “I’ll call you,” and I’m like, “yeah, right.” 9 used in order to check that someone understands and agrees with what you have said: If people are comfortable, they’re more likely to talk, right?

[righ(t)ous adj 1 righteous indignation/anger etc. strong feelings of anger when you think a situation is not morally right or fair 2 (literary) morally good and fair; a righteous man —righteousness n. —righteously adv.]

[righ(t) field n. [singular] the area in baseball in the right side of the outfield

[righ(t)ful '/raItfel adj according to what is legally and morally correct: Racism denied them their rightful place in society. —rightfully adv.]

[righ(t)hand adj. 1 on your right side: Make a right-hand turn. 2 sb’s right-hand man the person who supports and helps someone the most, especially in his/her job

[righ(t)handed adj. 1 someone who is right-handed uses his/her right hand for most things 2 done with the right hand: right-handed pitching —right-handed adv.

[righ(t)ly '/raItli adv. correctly, or for a good reason: The book has rightly been called “an American Classic.”] The organization decided, rightly or wrongly, that the problem was limited.

[righ(t) of ‘way n. (plural rights of way) 1 [U] the right to drive into or across a road before other vehicles: You have the right of way at this intersection. 2 [C,U] the right to go across private land, or a place where you can do this

[righ(t) `triangle also right-angled `triangle n. [C] MATH a triangle in which the angle opposite the longest side measures 90° — see picture at TRIANGLE

[righ(t)`wing adj. POLITICS a right-wing person or group supports the ideas and beliefs of CAPITALISM (left-wing: a left-wing newspaper —right-winger n. [singular]

[righ(t)id '/raId adj. 1 rigid methods, systems, etc. are very strict and difficult to change (any flexible; parents who set rigid rules]

[righ(t)idly adv. —rigidity '/raIdI©di©li n. [U]

[righ(t)ma-role '/raItm®ro©li n. [singular, U] a set of actions that seems silly: the rigmarole of filling out all these forms [Origin: 1700—1800 rigman roll “document containing a long list, used in a game called “ragman”” (15—18 centuries)]

[righ(t)or '/raItor n. 1 [U] the action of taking great care and being thorough in making sure that something is correct: students who lack intellectual rigor 2 the rigors of sth the problems and
rigor mortis

difficulties of a situation: the rigors of a Canadian winter

ríg-or-ous/ˈrɪgərəs/adj 1 careful and thorough: rigorous safety checks

THESAURUS
strict, tough, firm, stringent

➔ strikT

2 very strict or severe: rigorous education standards—rigorously adv.

ril/raɪl also riel up v. [T] (informal) to make someone very angry

rim/raɪm n [C] 1 the outside edge of something, especially something circular such as a glass: the rim of the Grand Canyon

THESAURUS
edge, border, boundary, perimeter, margin, hem, curb ➔ EDGE

2 rimmed with a particular type of rim: gold-rimmed glasses

rind/raɪnd/ n [C,U] the thick outer skin of some foods, such as cheese or fruit

ring1/raɪŋ n [C] 1 a piece of jewelry that you wear on your finger: a wedding ring | a diamond ring ➔ see picture of JEWELRY 2 a circular line or mark: a dirty ring around the tub 3 an object in the shape of a circle: a key ring 4 a group of people or things arranged in a circle: a ring of young birch trees 5 a group of people who illegally control a business or criminal activity: a drug ring 6 the sound made by a bell, or the act of making this sound: a ring at the door ➔ see picture on page A7 7 a small square area where people box or wrestle, or the large circular area surrounded by seats at a CIRCUS [origin: (1) Old English ring]

ring2 v (past tense rang /raŋ/, past participle rung /raŋ/) 1 [I,T] to make a bell make a sound, especially to call someone’s attention to you: Benjy rang the doorbell. 2 [I] if a bell rings, it makes a noise: The telephone’s ringing. 3 [I] if your ears ring, they are filled with a continuous sound that only you can hear → 4 ring a bell (informal) if something rings a bell, you think you have heard it before: Frank Gordon— the name rings a bell, but I can’t be sure. 5 not ring true if something does not ring true, you do not believe it: None of these explanations rang true.

ring out phr.v. if a voice, bell, etc. rings out, it makes a loud and clear sound: Shots rang out from the schoolyard.

ring up phr.v to press buttons on a CASH REGISTER to record how much money needs to be put inside it: She rang up our purchases.

ring3 v (past tense and past participle ringed) [T] to surround something: a house ringed by trees

ring-lea-dEr /ˈrɪŋˌlɪdz/ n. [C] someone who leads a group that is doing something illegal or wrong

ringlet /ˈrɪŋlɪt/ n. [C] a long curl of hair that hangs down

ring-side /ˈrɪŋsaɪd/ n. [singular] the area nearest to the performance in a CIRCUS or BOXING match: a ringside seat

ring-worm /ˈrɪŋwɜːm/ n. [U] a common disease that gives you red rough circles on your skin

rind /ˈraɪnd/ n. [C] a building with a specially prepared area with a smooth surface where you can SKATE: an ice rink

ringleader /ˈrɪŋliˌdər/ n. [C] someone very angry

ring bell v. to press buttons on a CASH REGISTER to record how much money needs to be put inside it: She rang up our purchases.

ringworm n. a common disease that gives you red rough circles on your skin

riptide n. a rippling current of water

riptide off phr.v to separate something by pulling it apart: His family was ripped apart by the murder.

rip /rɪp/ v. [T] to tear something, or be torn, quickly and violently: Dave ripped his jacket on the fence. | Don’t pull on it; it'll rip. | I ripped a sheet of paper from my notebook. | Impatiently, Sue ripped the letter open.

rip off phr.v. to charge someone too much money for something: The cab driver tried to rip me off! 2 rip sb ↔ off to steal something: Someone ripped off the liquor store.

rip through phr.v. to move through a place quickly and violently: typhoons that rip through the islands
rip·off n. [C] a long tear or cut
ripe /rip/ adj. 1 ripe food or crops are ready to eat: ripe peaches. 2 be ripe for sth to be in the right condition for something: The company is weak and ripe for a takeover. 3 the time is ripe (for sth) used in order to say it is the right time for something to happen: She’ll grab for power when the time is ripe. 4 ripe old age if you live to a ripe old age, you are very old when you die [Origin: Old English] —ripeness n. [U]
rip-en /ˈrɪpən/ v. [I,T] to become ripe, or to make something do this
rip-off, rip-off /ˌripəfl/ n. [C] (spoken) 1 something that is unreasonably expensive, and makes you feel cheated: Most diet products are a complete ripoff. 2 a piece of music or art or a movie that copies something else without admitting it
rip·ple /ˈrɪp(ə)l/ v. 1 [I,T] to move in small waves, or to make something do this: a soft breeze rippled the wheat. 2 [I] to make a noise like water that is flowing gently: water rippling over rocks. 3 [I] to pass from one person to the next like a wave: Laughter rippled through/around the crowd.

ripple /ˈrɪpəl/ n. [C] 1 a small low wave on the surface of a liquid: ripples on the pond. 2 a feeling or sound that spreads through a person or group because of something that happens: A ripple of laughter ran through the audience. 3 ripple effect a situation in which one action causes another, which then causes a third, etc.
rise /raɪs/ v (past tense rose /raʊz/; past participle risen /ˈrɪzn/) [I]
1 INCREASE to increase in number, amount, quality, or value [ANT: fall]: Ocean temperatures are rising. 2 [singular] the achievement of importance, success, or power [ANT: fall]: a book about his rise to fame/power/prominence. 3 give rise to sth to be the reason something happens or begins to exist: The book’s popularity gave rise to a number of imitations. 4 [C] a movement upward: the rise and fall of her chest as she breathed. 5 [C] an upward slope; a slight rise in the road. 6 get a rise out of sb (informal) to make someone annoyed or embar- rassed by making a joke about him/her
ris·er /ˈraɪzər/ n. 1 early/late riser someone who usually wakes up very early or very late 2 risers [plural] a set of steps for a group of people to stand on
risk /rɪsk/ n. 1 [C] the chance that something bad may happen: the risk of injury to workers. There was a risk (that) the herd would stampede. There is no risk to public health. 2 Healthy eating reduces the risk of cancer.

Rise is not followed by an object: The balloon rose high into the air.
risqué /risˈkeɪ/ adj. slightly shocking because it is about sex or something else: a risqué joke, remark, etc. that is informal and amusing, with a slight suggestion of indecency.

rival /ˈrɪvəl/ n. [C] a person, group, or organization that you compete with: a business rival [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin rivalis “someone who uses the same stream as another, rival in love,” from rivus “stream”].

rivalry /ˈrɪvəlri/ n. (plural rivalries) [C,U] competition over a long period of time: sibling rivalry | the rivalry between the two teams.
main street – a road in the middle of a town where many stores, offices, etc. are.

avenue – a road in a town, often with trees on each side.

lane – a narrow road in the country, or one of the two or three parallel areas on a road which are divided by painted lines to keep traffic apart.

the main drag (informal) – the main road through a town.

highway – a very wide road for traveling fast over long distances.

freeway/expressway – a very wide road in a city or between cities, on which cars can travel very fast without stopping.

toll road – a road that you pay to use.

turnpike – a large road for fast traffic that you pay to use.

road trip a) traveling for a long distance, especially in a car: We've been on the road since 7:00 a.m. b) if a sports team, group of actors, etc. are on the road, they are traveling to different places playing games or giving performances: Oregon had two losses on the road.

road to success/recovery etc. an occasion when a sports team travels far from its home or other places to play:

on the road outside a city:

a road that is used by vehicles:

a place where the police are blocking the road to stop traffic: Police put up roadblocks to catch drunk drivers.

road-block /ˈrɔdbloʊk/ n. [C] 1 something that stops the progress of a plan: Lack of education is a roadblock to success. 2 a place where the police are blocking the road to stop traffic: Police put up roadblocks to catch drunk drivers.

road-house /ˈrɔdhaus/ n. [C] a restaurant or bar on a road outside a city.

road-kill /ˈrɔdki/ n. [U (informal)] animals that are killed by cars on a road or highway.

road-run-ner /ˈrɔdrʌnər/ n. [C] a small bird that runs very fast and lives in the southwest U.S.

road-side /ˈrɔdsəd/ n. [singular] the edge of a road: a roadside restaurant.

road trip n. [C] 1 a long trip in a car, taken for pleasure. 2 an occasion when a sports team travels to other places to play: a four-game road trip.

road-way /ˈrɔdweɪ/ n. [singular] the part of the road that is used by vehicles.

roam /roʊm/ v. [I,T] to walk or travel for a long time with no clear purpose: Buffalo roamed the prairie. I spent the summer roaming around through Europe.

roar /rɔər/ v. [I] to make a deep, very loud noise: lions roaring | jets roared overhead. 2 [I] if a vehicle roars somewhere, it moves very quickly and in a noisy way: Two motorcycles roared down the street. 3 [I,T] to say something or laugh with a loud voice: “What are you doing?” he roared. The audience roared with laughter.

roar n. [C] a deep loud continuous sound: a roar of laughter | the roar of the engine.

roaring /ˈrɔərɪŋ/ adj. roaring fire a fire that burns with a lot of flames and heat.

roast /rəʊst/ v. [T] to cook meat or vegetables in an oven or over a fire.

roast n. [C] 1 a large piece of roasted meat. 2 an outdoor party at which food is cooked on an open fire: a hot dog roast. 3 an occasion at which people celebrate someone by telling funny stories and giving speeches about him/her.

roast adj. having been roasted: roast beef.

rob /rəʊb/ v. (robbed, robbing) [T] to steal money or things from a person, bank, etc.: The boys robbed a convenience store.

robbery /rəˈbɜri/ n. (plural robberies) [C] the crime of stealing money or things from a person or place: Most home robberies are drug-related. | the armed robbery (=robbery using a gun) of a bank.

robe /rəʊb/ n. [C] a long loose piece of clothing: pajamas and a robe | a judge's black robe.

rob-in /ˈroʊbɪn/ n. [C] a common wild bird with a red chest and brown back: Robin redbreast “robin,” from Robin, form of the male name Robert.

robot /ˈrəʊbot/ n. [C] a machine that can move and do some of the work of a person, and is controlled by a computer: industrial robots | robotic.

robotic /ˈrəʊbotɪk/ adj.

robotics /ˈrəʊbɒtɪks/ n. [U] SCIENCE the study of how robots are made and used.

rock /rɑk/ n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES a type of stone that forms part of the Earth’s surface: a tunnel cut through solid rock. 2 [C] a large piece of stone: A ship hit the rocks in the storm. He sat on a rock by the river, fishing. 3 [U] also rock music a type of popular modern music with a strong loud beat, played on guitars and drums: a rock band | a rock and roll star.
concert 4 be between a rock and a hard place to have a choice between two things, both of which are unpleasant 5 on the rocks a) alcoholic drinks that are served on the rocks have ice in them b) a relationship or marriage that is on the rocks is failing [Origin: (2) 1900—2000 Old English 'roccian]

rock v. 1 [T] to move gently, leaning from one side to the other, or to make something do this: She rocked the cradle until the baby slept. | Hilda rocked back and forth, crying. | The boat rocked gently. 2 [T] to make the people in a place feel very shocked or surprised: a city rocked by violence 3 rock the boat (informal) to cause problems for other members of a group by criticizing something or trying to change the way something is done 4 sb/sth rocks (spoken) said in order to show that you strongly approve of someone or something

rock and roll n. [U] another spelling of ROCK’N’ROLL

rock bottom n. hit/reach rock bottom (informal) to become as bad as something can possibly be: By June, their marriage had hit rock bottom.

rock-bottom adj. rock-bottom prices are as low as they can possibly be

rock cycle n. the rock cycle EARTH SCIENCES the series of events in which rocks are formed, changed, destroyed, and formed again as the result of different natural processes

rockerc 1 [C] a ROCKING CHAIR 2 be off your rocker (spoken) to be crazy

rocket n. 1 a vehicle used for traveling or carrying things into space, which is shaped like a big tube 2 a weapon shaped like a big tube ➔ MISSILE: They began firing rockets at the ship. 3 a type of FIREWORK [Origin: 1600—1700 Italian roccetta “small stick used in spinning thread,” from rocca “stick used in spinning”]

rocket v. 1 [I] to move somewhere very fast: Her serve rocketed over the net. 2 to achieve a successful position very quickly: The song rocketed to number one in the charts. 3 also rocket up if a price or amount rockets, it increases quickly and suddenly: The company’s shares rocketed up 46%.

rocking chair n. [C] a chair that has two curved pieces of wood fixed under it, so that it ROCKS ➔ see picture at SEAT

rocking horse n. [C] a toy horse for children that ROCKS when you sit on it

rock’n’roll n. [U] a type of music with a strong loud beat, played on GUITARS and drums, that first became popular in the 1950s

rocky adj. 1 covered with rocks, or made of rock: the rocky coast of Maine 2 (informal) a relationship or situation that is rocky is difficult and may not continue or be successful: The team has gotten off to a rocky start this season.

ro-den n. [C] BIOLOGY one of a group of small animals with long sharp front teeth, such as rats or rabbits [Origin: 1800—1900 Latin, present participle of rodere “to chew with the front teeth”]

rodeo n. (plural rodeos) [C] a competition in which COWBOYS ride wild horses and catch cattle with ropes [Origin: 1800—1900 Spanish rodar “to surround”]

roe n. [C] fish eggs eaten as a food

rogue adj. [only before noun] a rogue person or organization does not follow the usual rules or methods, and often causes trouble: The government is concerned about rogue states that may have nuclear weapons.

rogue n. [C] (old-fashioned) a man who often behaves in a slightly bad or dishonest way, but whom people still like

roguish adj. typical of a rogue, or behaving like a rogue: the actor’s roguish image

role n. 1 the position, job, or purpose that someone or something has in a particular situation or activity: The company has played a major role in medical research over the years. | He has traditional views about the role of women in society. | Parents should take an active role in their child’s education. 2 Eng. 1800—1850 the character played by an actor: Who will play the role of Dorothy? | Kate has a leading/starring role in the movie. [Origin: 1600—1700 French rôle “roll, role,” from Old French role “rolled up document”]

role model n. [C] someone whose behavior or
attitude people try to copy because they admire him/her: She’s a good/bad/positive role model for teenagers.

role-play n. [C,U] an exercise in which you behave in the way that someone else would behave in a particular situation: ideas for classroom role-plays —role-play v. [I,T]

roll 1 [roul] v.
1 ROUND OBJECT [I,T] to move by turning over and over, or from side to side, or to make something do this: The ball rolled down the street. | One of the eggs rolled off the counter. | Roll the chicken breasts in flour ➔ ROLL
2 PERSON/ANIMAL [I,T] also roll over to turn your body over when you are lying down, or to turn someone else’s body over: We tried to roll him onto his side. | Beth’s dog has been rolling in the mud.
3 SHAPE OF TUBE/BALL [I,T] to make something into the shape of a tube or ball: Roll the dough into small balls.
4 STH WITH WHEELS [I,T] to move on wheels, or to make something that has wheels move: The sun was starting to roll backwards. | The waitress rolled the dessert cart over to our table.
5 MAKE STH FLAT [I,T] also roll out to make something flat by moving something round and heavy over it: Roll the pie crust thin. ➔ see picture on page 45
6 DROP OF LIQUID [I] to move over a surface smoothly without stopping: A tear rolled down her cheek.
7 roll your eyes to move your eyes around and up to show that you think someone or something is stupid
8 WAVES/CLOUDS [I] to move continuously in a particular direction: We watched the waves rolling onto the beach. | We could see the fog starting to roll in.
9 GAME [I,T] if you roll DICE, you throw them as part of a game
10 SOUND [I] if a drum or THUNDER rolls, it makes a long deep sound
11 MACHINE/CAMERA [I] if a machine such as a movie camera or a PRINTING PRESS rolls, it operates: Quiet! The cameras are rolling!
12 (all) rolled into one including several things in one thing: The class was a history, art, and language course all rolled into one.

SPoken Phrases
13 be ready to roll used in order to say that you are ready to do something or go somewhere: After months of planning, we were finally ready to roll.
14 let’s roll used in order to suggest to a group of people that you all begin doing something or go somewhere

15 be rolling in money/dough/cash/it to have or earn a lot of money

roll around phr. v. (informal) if a regular time or event rolls around, it arrives or happens again: By the time Friday night rolled around, we were too tired to go out.
roll back phr. v. to reduce the price of something: a promise to roll back taxes
roll down phr. v.
roll a window down to open a car window
roll in phr. v. (informal) 1 to arrive in large numbers or quantities: Investors will expect profits to start rolling in soon. 2 to arrive later than expected: They finally rolled in at 4:00.
roll up phr. v.
1 roll sth up to curl something so that it is in the shape of a ball or a tube: Painters arrived and rolled up the carpet.
2 roll your sleeves up to start doing a job even though it is difficult or you do not want to do it
3 roll a window up to close a car window

roll 2 n. [C] 1 a piece of paper, film, money, etc. that has been curled into the shape of a tube: I need to buy a roll of film. | rolls of toilet paper 2 a small round LOAF of bread for one person: The soup comes with a roll.
3 an official list of the names of people at a meeting, in a class, etc. ➔ ROLL CALL, HONOR ROLL 4 be on a roll (informal) to be having a lot of success with what you are trying to do: I don’t want to stop playing – I’m on a roll! 5 a thick layer of skin or fat, usually just below your waist: the rolls of fat on his stomach 6 a long deep sound: There was a roll of thunder and then the rain started coming down. 7 an action of throwing DICE as part of a game

roll call n. [C,U] the act of reading out an official list of names to check who is present at a meeting or in a class

roll-er /rəʊlər/ n. [C] 1 a tube-shaped piece of wood, metal, etc. that can be rolled over and over: paint rollers 2 a CURLER

Roller-er blade /rəʊlərˌblæd/ n. [C] (trademark) a special boot with a single row of wheels fixed under it that you wear for skating ➔ ROLLER SKATE —rollerblading n. [U]

roller.coaster n. [C] 1 a track with sudden steep slopes and curves, that people ride on in special cars at FAIRS and AMUSEMENT PARKS 2 a situation that is impossible to control because it keeps changing very quickly: I feel like I’m on an emotional roller coaster.

roller skate n. [C] a special boot with four wheels fixed under it that you wear for skating ➔ rollerskate v. [I] —rollerskating n. [U]

roll-lick-ing /rəʊlɪŋk/ adj. [only before noun] noisy and cheerful: a rolling good time
rolling

rolling /ˈrəʊlɪŋ/ adj. rolling hills have many long gentle slopes

rolling pin n. [C] a long tube-shaped piece of wood used for making pastry flat and thin before you cook it

ro·ly-po·ly /ˌroʊli ˈpouli/ adj. a roly-poly person is short and fat

ROM /ˈrɒm/ n. [U] a read-only memory the part of a computer where permanent instructions and information are stored

Ro·man Cath·olic /ˌroʊmən ˈkæθəlɪk/ adj. relating to the part of the Christian religion whose leader is the Pope: the Roman Catholic Church

Ro·man•ti•cism /ˌroʊmənˈtɪsəm/ n. [U] 1 a romantic relationship between two people who love each other: a summer romance 2 [C] Eng. (arts) a story, book, or movie about two people who fall in love with each other 3 [U] the feeling of excitement and adventure that is related to a particular place, activity, etc.: the romance of traveling to distant places [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French romans "French, something written in French," from Latin romanticus "Roman"]

Ro·man·num•eral /ˌroʊmən ˈnjuːmərəl/ n. [C] a number in a system that uses combinations of the letters I, V, X, L, C, D or | to represent numbers: XXVII is the Roman numeral for 27.

ro·man·tic•ic /ˌroʊmənˈtæstɪk/ adj. 1 showing strong feelings of love: "Paul gave me roses for our anniversary." "How romantic." 2 involving feelings of love: I’m not ready for a romantic relationship 3 a romantic story or movie is about love: a new romantic comedy 4 (disapproving) romantic ideas are not practical because they are based on how you would like things to be rather than how they really are (disapproving) realistic: the romantic notion that Christmas shopping is a magical event —romantically adv. They were never romantically involved.

Ro·man·tic•ic /ˌroʊmənˈtæstɪk/ adj. 1 someone who shows strong feelings of love and likes doing things that are related to love, such as buying flowers, presents, etc. 2 someone who is not practical and bases his/her actions too much on an imagined idea of the world

ro·man•ti•cism /ˌroʊmənˈtæstɪzəm/ n. [U] Eng. (arts) a way of writing or painting that was popular in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, in which feelings and wild natural beauty were considered more important than anything else

ro·man·ti•cize /ˌroʊməntɪˈsایz/ v. [T] to talk or think about things in a way that makes them seem more attractive than they really are: a romanticized idea of country life

romp /ˈrɒmp/ v. [I] 1 to play in a noisy way by running, jumping, etc.: They could hear the children romping around upstairs. 2 to win a race, competition, election, etc. very easily —romp n. [C]: the Yankees ’12–1 romp over the Red Sox

roof /roʊf, ruːf/ n. [C] 1 the part of a building or vehicle that covers the top of it: They finally found the cat up on the roof. 2 The roof is leaking. 3 We can probably strap the bikes to the roof of the car. 2 the top of a passage under the ground: The roof of the tunnel suddenly collapsed. 3 the roof of your mouth the top part of the inside of your mouth 4 a roof over your head a place to live: I may not have a job, but at least I’ve got a roof over my head. 5 under one roof/under the same roof in the same building or house: If we’re going to live under the same roof, we need to get along.

Roof /ruːf/ n. [U] 1 to put a roof on a building: a house roofed with tiles

roof-ing /ˈruːfɪŋ/ n. [U] material for making or covering roofs

roof-top /ˈruːftɒp/ n. [C] the top surface of a building: People were standing on rooftops to watch the parade.

room-ie /ˈrʊmi,ˈrʊmɪ/ n. [C] someone who has just started doing a job or playing a professional sport, and has little experience: a rookie policeman

room /rʊm, ruːm/ n. [C] 1 a part of the inside of a building that has its own walls, floor, and ceiling: The room is quite big. 2 the living room/dining room | a hotel/motel room | Amanda, can you clean up your room (=your bedroom), please? 2 [U] enough space for a particular purpose: There isn’t any more room in the closet. 3 Save room for dessert! 4 The kids don’t have much room to play in the yard. 3 [U] the possibility that something may exist or will happen: I always try to make room for exercise. 4 (singular) all the people in a room: The whole room started singing "Happy Birthday." [Origin: Old English rum]

room 2 v. room with sb to share the room that you live in with someone, for example at college

room and 'board n. [U] a room to sleep in, and meals: Room and board at school costs $600 a month.

room-mate /ˈrʊm-mət/ n. [C] someone with whom you share a room, apartment, or house: college roommates

room-service n. [U] a service provided by a hotel, by which food, drinks, etc. can be brought to a guest’s room: We decided to order room service.

room-y /ˈrʊmi,ˈrʊmɪ/ adj. with plenty of space inside: a roomy car

roost /rʊst/ n. [C] a place where birds rest and sleep —roost v. [I]

roost-er /ˈrʊstər/ n. [C] a male chicken

root /rʊt, ruːt/ n. [C] 1 PLANT the part of a plant or tree that grows under
the ground: Cover the roots with plenty of soil. 

**2 PROBLEM** the basic or main part of a problem or idea: The love of money is the root of all evil. | The root causes of crime. | A good mechanic will get to the root of the problem.

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3 roots [plural] the origin or main part of something such as a CUSTOM, law, activity, etc. from which other things have developed. Jazz has its roots in African music.

4 sb’s roots someone’s connection with a place because s/he was born there or his/her family lived there. She’s proud of her Polish roots.

5 put down roots to start to feel that a place is your home.

6 TOOTH/HAIR BIOLOGY the part of a tooth, hair, etc. that is fixed to the rest of the body.

7 take root a) if an idea takes root, people begin to accept or believe it: helping democracy take root b) if a plant takes root, it grows into the ground.

8 LANGUAGE also root word ENGL. LANG. ARTS a word that is used as a base to make other longer words by adding a PREFIX or a SUFFIX to it. For example, “undrinkable” includes the root “drink.”

9 MATHEMATICS the root of a number is a smaller number that, when it is multiplied by itself a particular number of times, equals the number that you have: 2 is the fourth root of 16 (=2 × 2 × 2 × 2 = 16). [ORIGIN: 1100—1200 Old Norse rot] ➔ SQUARE ROOT, CUBE ROOT, GRASS ROOTS

**root**

1 be rooted in sth to have developed from something and be strongly influenced by it. The country’s problems are rooted in a series of economic blunders.

2 [I] to search for something by moving things around: I rooted through my purse for a pen and paper.

3 [U] to grow roots, or to fix a plant firmly by its roots: The bulbs will root in spring.

root sb phr v (informal) to support and encourage someone to succeed in a competition, test, or difficult situation: We’re all rooting for you, Bill.

root sth • • • out phr v to find out where a particular problem exists and get rid of it: efforts to root out corruption in the police force.

‘root’ beer n [C/U] a sweet non-alcoholic drink made from the roots of some plants.

‘root’ hair n [C] BIOLOGY one of very many small hairs that stick out from the surface of a plant’s root.

root-less ‘turtles’ adj having nowhere that you feel is really your home.

**rope** [rouип] 1 [C/U] very strong thick string, made by twisting together many threads: They tied a piece of rope around my waist and pulled me up. 2 the ropes [plural] the things someone needs to know in order to do a job: I spent the first month learning the ropes. | New employees are assigned a buddy to show them the ropes. 3 be at/near the end of your rope to have no more strength or ability to deal with a difficult situation.

**rope**

1 v [T] to tie things together using rope: Harvey roped his horse to a nearby tree. | The climbers were roped together for safety.

2 sb • • in/into sth phr v (informal) to persuade someone to help you in a job or activity: My wife and I have been roped into going to this fund-raising dinner.

3 sb • • off phr v to surround an area with ropes in order to separate it from another area: Police roped off the area of the robbery.

**rose**

1 [rouз/ -z] n [C] a common sweet-smelling flower that grows on a bush that has THORNS (=sharp points on a stem): a dozen sweet roses [ORIGIN: Old English, Latin rosa]

2 v the past tense of rise.

**Rosh Ha-sha-nah** [roz hа’ja-na] n [U] Jewish New Year, in late September or early October.

**roster** [royстə] n [C] 1 a list of the names of people on a sports team, in an organization, etc.: the company’s roster of top executives. | Williams took Carney’s place on the Miami Dolphin roster. 2 a list of people’s names showing the jobs they must do and when they must do them [ORIGIN: 1700—1800 Dutch rooster “frame for cooking things on list,” from rooster “to roost”]

**rot**

1 frut v (rotted, rotting) [I/T] to decay by a gradual natural process, or to make something do this: (to) decompose: Sugar rots your teeth, old buildings that were left to rot.

2 n [U] the natural process of decaying, or the part of something that has decayed: a tree full of rot.

**rotate**

1 v [T] to turn around a fixed point, or to make something do this: The Earth rotates every 24 hours. | Rotate the handle to the right.

**rotte**

1 adj turning in a circle around a fixed point, like a wheel.

2 [I/T] if a job rotates, or if people rotate jobs, they each do the job for a fixed period of time: We try to rotate the boring jobs.

**roots**

1 [C/U] a sweet-smelling flower that grows on a bush that has THORNS (=sharp points on a stem).
ROTTC

[Origin: 1600—1700 Latin, past participle of *rote* from *rotare* “wheel”] —rotation

/rot/ər/ adj/ n. [C.U.]: crop rotation

**ROTC** /rot'si, ar ə tə ti 'si/ n. Reserve Officers Training Corps an organization that trains students to be U.S. army officers

**rote** /ro't/ n. learn sth by rote to learn something by repeating it until you remember it, without really understanding it

**ro-tis-ser-ié** /ro'tissarē/ n. [C] a piece of equipment for cooking meat by turning it around and around on a metal rod

**ro-tor** /ro'tor/ n. [C] the part of a machine that turns around on a fixed point

**rot·ten** /ro'tən/ adj 1 badly decayed: rotten apples 2 (informal) very bad: I’m a rotten cook. She felt rotten about having to fire him. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old Norse *rotan*]

**ro-tun·da** /ro'tənda/ n. [C] a round building or hall, especially one with a dome

**rou·ge** /roo/'j/ n. [U] pink or red powder or cream that women put on their cheeks.

**rou·gh** /ro'f/ adj 1 having an uneven surface

**rou·g·h·en** /ro'fən/ adj 1 badly decayed: rotten apples 2 (informal) very bad: I’m a rotten cook. She felt rotten about having to fire him. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old Norse *rotan*]

**rou·g·h·i·ly** /ro'fli/ adv 1 not exactly

**rough·ly** /ro'fli/ adv 1 not exactly

**rough·shod** /rof'sad/ adv ride roughshod over sb/sth to behave in a way that ignores other people’s feelings or opinions

**rou·lette** /ro'let/ n. [U] a game in which people try to win money by guessing which hole a small ball on a spinning wheel will fall into.

**rou·nd** /round/ adj 1 shaped like a circle or a ball: a round table | a tree with round berries | the baby’s round cheeks

**rou·nd·ed** /round'd/ adj 1 to change an exact figure to a figure that is not exact: Let’s make it a round number—$50. [In round numbers (=to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, etc.), we supply 50% of the trucks in the area. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French *rount*, from Latin *rotundus*] —roundness n. [U]

**rou·nd·s** /roundz/ n. [C] 1 CONNECTED EVENTS a number of events that are related: the latest round of peace talks

**rou·ts** /routs/ n. [plor] the usual visits or checks that someone makes as part of his/her job, especially a doctor: The thief was discovered by a security guard who was making his rounds.

**rou·tine** /rout/n. [C] 1 to go around something such as a bend or the corner of a building: The Porsche rounded the bend at 120 mph. 2 to make something round: The edges of the counter have been rounded to make them safer.

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cake served with vanilla ice cream rounded out the meal.

round up phr. v. 1 round sb ↔ up to find and gather together a group of people or things: Police rounded up 20 people for questioning. 2 round sb ↔ up to increase an exact figure to the next highest whole number

round² adj. around → all year round at year

round-a-bout /'raudəbaʊt/ adj. [only before noun] not done in the shortest most direct way: a roundabout route to avoid heavy traffic.

round 'character also rounded character n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a character (=person) in a book, movie, etc. with many features or qualities, who is interesting and often has an effect on the way the story develops → FLAT CHARACTER

round-the-clock adv. all the time, both day and night: round-the-clock hospital care.

round-trip adj. a round-trip ticket is for taking a trip from one place to another and back again (NOT one-way → round trip n [C]

round-up /'raudʌp/ n [C] 1 an occasion when a lot of people or animals are brought together, often by force: a roundup of criminal suspects 2 a short description of the main parts of the news, on the radio or on television.

rouse /raʊz/ v [T] 1 to make someone want to do something: The speech roused King’s supporters to action. 2 (formal) to wake up, or wake someone up

rousing /'raʊzɪŋ/ adj. making people feel excited and eager to do something: a rousing speech

roul /raʊl/ v [T] to defeat someone completely → rout n [C]

route¹ /rout, raʊt/ n [C] 1 the way from one place to another: What is the shortest route from Memphis to Atlanta? 2 the most direct route home → We had to take a longer route because of the snow. 3 a particular road or direction that something follows to get from one place to another: the parade route 4 a way of doing something or achieving a particular result: This school has chosen a different route to establishing discipline. [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French, Vulgar Latin rupta (via) “broken way,” from Latin ruptere “broken”]

route² v [T] to send something or someone by a particular route → EN ROUTE: All the military supplies were routed through Turkey.

router /'rəʊtər/ n [C] IT a piece of electronic equipment that sends messages between different computers or between different networks very quickly

routine¹ /rəʊˈtiːn/ n [C] 1 the usual or normal way in which you do things: Harry doesn’t like any change in his daily routine. 2 a series of movements performed one after the other: an exercise routine

routine² adj. 1 regular and usual: a routine medical test 2 ordinary and boring: a routine job → routinely adv.

rousing /'raʊzɪŋ/ adj. travelling or moving from one place to another: a rousing report
ound-up /rəʊp/ n [C] 1 a line of things or people next to each other: a row of houses 2 children standing in a row 3 a line of seats in a theater, large room, etc.: I sat in the front row. 3 three/four etc. in a row happening three times, four times, etc. in exactly the same way or with the same result: We’ve lost four games in a row.

round² v [I,T] to make a boat move by using oars: Slowly, she rowed across the lake.

row·boat /'rəʊboʊt/ n [C] a small boat that you move by using oars → see picture at TRANSPORTATION

row·dy /'rəʊdi/ adj. behaving in a noisy way that is not controlled: a group of rowdy children → rowdyness n [U]

row·house /'rəʊhaʊs/ n [C] a house that is part of a line of houses that are joined to each other → HOUSE

row·ing /'rəʊɪŋ/ n [U] the sport or activity of making a boat move through water using oars → see picture on page A4

roy·al /'rəʊəl/ adj. relating to or belonging to a king or queen: the royal family → Old French royaal, from Latin regalius

roy·al·ty /'rəʊəlti/ n [plural royalties] 1 [C usually plural] ECONOMICS payments made to the writer of a book or piece of music 2 [U] members of a royal family

rpm revolutions per minute a measurement of the speed at which an engine turns

RNA BIOLOGY the abbreviation of RIBOSOMAL RNA

RSI n [U] repetitive strain injury pain in your hands or arms caused by doing the same movement many times, especially typing (TYPE)

RSVP an abbreviation that is written on invitations in order to ask someone to reply [Origin: 1800—1900 French répondre, s’il vous plaît “please reply”]

rub¹ /rʌb/ v (rubbed, rubbing) [I,T] 1 to move your hand, a cloth, etc. over a surface while pressing against it: Laura took off her glasses and rubbed her eyes. The stain will come out if you rub harder. 2 Can you rub some lotion on my back, please?

rub² /rʌb/ n [U] touch, feel, stroke, scratch, pat, pet, caress → TOUCH

rub·bing /'rʌbɪŋ/ n [U] 1 a piece of electronic equipment that sends messages between different computers or between different networks very quickly

rub·row·dy /'rʌbrɒdi/ adv. very noisy → rowdy

rub·row·dy·ness /'rʌbrɒdiŋ/ n [U] being very noisy → rowdy

rub·son·ry /'rʌbəʊnəri/ n [U] CURIOSITY the act of rubbing something against something else, to bring out or to cause a reaction: The cat was rubbing against my legs. They were rubbing their hands together trying to stay warm. 3 rub it in (informal) to remind someone of something embarrassing that
rub

you know s/he wants to forget: Okay, I was wrong — there's no need to keep rubbing it in! 4 rub sb the wrong way (informal) if someone rubs you the wrong way, she annoys you, usually without intending to 5 rub shoulders with sb also rub elbows with sb (informal) to meet and spend time with important or famous people rub off on sb (informal) if a feeling, quality, or habit rubs off on someone, s/he starts to have it because someone else has it: Her positive attitude seemed to rub off on everyone.

rub1 n [C] an act of rubbing something or someone: Could you give me a back rub?

rubber /rubər/ n 1 [U] a substance used for making tires, boots, etc. that is made from chemicals or the liquid that comes out of tropical trees: rubber gloves ➔ see picture at MATERIAL 2 [C] (informal) a CONDOM

rubber band n [C] a thin circular piece of rubber used to hold things together.

rubber-neck /rubərnɛk/ n 1 [C] (informal) to look around at something such as an accident while you are driving or walking past

rubber-stamp v [T] (disapproving) to give official approval to something without really thinking about it

rubbery /rubərɪ/ adj looking or feeling like rubber

rubbish /rʌbɪʃ/ n [U] GARBAGE

rubble /rʌbl/ n [U] broken stones or bricks from a building, wall, etc. that has been destroyed: a pile of rubble

rub-down /rʌbdaʊnt/ n give sb a rubdown to give someone a MASSAGE in order to make him/her relax, especially after exercise

rubella /rʌbələ/ n [U] (formal) GERMAN MEASLES

rubidium /rʌbidjuːm/ n [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol Rb) a soft silver-white metal that is an ELEMENT

rubric /rʌbrɪk/ n [C] 1 (formal) a title for a group of things that all have the same particular qualities 2 ENG., LANG., ARTS the title written at the top of a piece of writing 3 (formal) a set of rules that are used to judge something

ruby /rʌbɪ/ n (plural rubies) [C,U] a dark red jewel, or the color of this jewel [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French rubis, rubi, from Latin rubēus "reddish"] ➔ ruby adj

ruckus /rʌkəs/ n [singular] (informal) a noisy argument or confused situation: What's all the ruckus about?

rudimentary /rʊdərɪmətɔri/ adj: rudimentary knowledge of geometry

rudiment /rʊdɪmənt/ n [plural] (formal) the most basic parts of a subject: I learned the rudiments of the language before visiting Mexico.

rue /ru/ v [T] (literary) to wish that you had not done something: She'll rue the day that she met him.

rufus /rʌfeɪəs/ adj showing that you wish something had not happened but you accept it: a rueful smile — ruefully adv

ruffle /ˈrʌfl/ v [T] 1 to make a smooth surface uneven or messy: He reached over and ruffled my hair. 2 to offend, annoy, or upset someone: I don't want to ruffle his feathers (upset him).

ruff

rudimentary /rʊdərɪmətɔri/ adj: rudimentary knowledge of geometry

rugby /rʌɡbɪ/ n [U] an outdoor game played by two teams with an Oval ball that you kick or carry [Origin: 1800—1900 Rugby School in England, where the game is said to have been invented]

rugged /ˈrʌɡd/ adj 1 land that is rugged is rough and uneven, with a lot of rocks: a rugged terrain full of wildlife 2 a man who is rugged is attractive and has strong features that may not be perfect: his rugged good looks
ru·in·ous  ru·nous
v. [T] 1 to spoil or destroy something completely: The new road will ruin the countryside. | One stupid comment had ruined everything. 2 [U] Economics to make someone lose all his/her money: A long strike would ruin the company. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French ruin, from Latin ruina]

ruin  ruin
n. 1 [U] Economics a situation in which someone loses his/her social position or money, especially because of a business failure: small businesses facing financial ruin 2 [C] also ruins [plural] the part of a building that is left after the rest has been destroyed: the ruins of the temple 3 be/ lie in ruins to be badly damaged or destroyed: The country’s economy is in ruins. 4 fall into ruin if something falls into ruin, it becomes damaged or destroyed because no one is taking care of it: The 18th-century mansion has fallen into ruin.

ru-in·ous  ru·inous
adj. causing great destruction or loss of money: a ruinous decision

rule  rul
n. 1 [C] an official instruction that says how something is to be done or what is allowed, especially in a game, organization, or job: Erin knows the rules of the game. | strict rules about what you can wear | If you follow the rules, you won’t get into trouble. | Well, that’s what happens if you break the rules (=disobey them). | It’s against the rules to pick up the ball (=it is not allowed). | Can’t we bend the rules (=allow something that is usually not allowed) just this once?

THESAURUS
law – a rule that people in a particular country, city, or state must obey: The law requires motorcyclists to wear helmets.
regulation – an official rule or order: environmental regulations on air pollution
restriction – a rule or set of laws that limits what you can do or what is allowed to happen: new restrictions on immigration
guidelines – rules or instructions about the best way to do something: the Department of Health’s guidelines for a healthy diet
statute (formal) – a law or rule: a federal statute prohibiting sex discrimination
code – a set of rules, laws, or principles that tells people how to behave: the school’s dress code
precept (formal) – a general rule or idea that helps you decide how to think or behave in a situation: our basic moral precepts

rule  rul
v. 1 [T] to have the official power to control a country and its people: The king ruled for 30 years. | Alexander the Great ruled over a huge empire. 2 [T] to make an official decision about something such as a legal problem: The judge ruled that the mother should have custody of the children. | The Supreme Court has not ruled on the case yet. 3 [T] if a feeling or desire rules someone, it controls his/her life, so that she does not have time for other things: Don’t let your job rule your life. 4 sb/sth rules (spoken) used in order to say that the team, school, place, etc. mentioned is better than any other: Jefferson High rules!

ruled  rul\d\d\d  adj. ruled paper has parallel lines printed across it

ru·ling  rul\\n
n. 1 [C] someone such as a king who has official power over a country and its people

ru·men  r\m\n
n. (plural rumens or rumina /r\-m\n\n\n\n/ [C] Biology a separate enclosed part in the stomach of an animal such as a cow, that stores and partly changes food the animal has just eaten, before passing it into the other part of the stomach
rump /ræmp/ n. [C] BIOLOGY the part of an animal's back that is just above its legs
rumpled /rʌmpled/ adj. rumpled hair, clothes, etc. are messy
run1 /rʌn/ v. (past tense ran, past participle running)
1. MOVE [I] to move very quickly, moving your legs faster than when you walk: If we run, we can still catch the bus. | I ran down the stairs as fast as I could. | Billy ran over to the playground. | Stephen came running into the house. ➔ see picture on page 42

2. BE IN CHARGE OF STH [T] to control, organize, or operate a business, organization, etc.: Ann runs a restaurant in Atlanta. | The hotel is well run/badly run.

3. IN A RACE [I,T] to run in a race: I'm running in a marathon at the end of this month.

4. GO SOMEWHERE QUICKLY [I] (spoken) to go somewhere quickly, either walking or in a car: I need to run out to my car — I left my books in it. | I need to run to the store for some milk.

5. MACHINES [I,T] if a machine runs, or if you run it, it is operating: The radio runs on/off batteries (=uses batteries to work). | I forgot to run the dishwasher. | Nate left the engine running. | We should have the telescope up and running (=work-ing) by the weekend.

6. COMPUTER [T] to start or use a computer program: You can run this software on any PC.

7. BE RUNNING LATE to be doing things late: Sorry you had to wait — I've been running late all day.

8. ELECTION [I] POLITICS to try to be elected: It looks like he is going to run for president. | Johnstone is running against Pershing.

9. NEWS/STORIES/ADVERTISEMENTS [I,T] to print or broadcast a story, etc.: What does it cost to run an ad in the local paper? | They ran the item on the 6 o'clock news.

10. RUN a check/test/experiment etc. to arrange for someone or something to be checked or tested: The doctors say they need to run a few tests first.

11. MONEY/NUMBERS [I,T] to be at a particular level, length, amount, price, etc.: Unemployment is running at 5%. | The cost of repairs could run to $50.

12. WATER/LIQUIDS [I] to flow: Tears ran down her face. | Who left the water running (=still flowing from a pipe)? | My nose is running (=liquid is coming out).

13. HAPPEN [I] to happen in a particular way or for a particular time: The play ran for (=was performed for) two years. | The teacher kept things running smoothly.

14. STH LONG [I,T] if something long such as a road or wire runs in a particular direction, that is its position, or that is where you put it: Developers want to run a road right through his farm. | Run the cables under the carpet.

15. BUSES/TRAINS [I] to take people from one place to another: The bus doesn't run on Sunday. | The trains should run on time (=arrive and leave at the correct time).

16. BE RUNNING SHORT OF STH also BE RUNNING LOW ON STH to have very little of something left: I'm running low on money.

17. TOUCH [T] to touch something by moving your hand along its surface: She ran her fingers through her hair.

18. STH RUNS IN THE FAMILY if something such as a quality, disease, or skill runs in the family, many people in that family have it

19. RUN DRUGS/GUNS to bring drugs or guns illegally into a country in order to sell them

20. COLOR [I] if color or makeup runs, it spreads from one area of cloth or skin to another when it gets wet.

21. HOLE IN CLOTHES [I] if a hole in pashmina runs, it gets longer in a straight line

22. BE RUNNING A TEMPERATURE/FEVER to have a body temperature that is higher than normal because you are sick

23. FEELING [I] if thoughts or feelings run through you, you feel them in a very strong way: I felt a sharp pain run down my leg. [Origin: Old English rinnan]
run across sb/sth phr. v.
to meet or find someone or something by chance: I ran across some old love letters the other day.
run after sb/sth phr. v.
to chase someone or something: She started to leave, but Smith ran after her.
run around phr. v.
to be very busy doing many small jobs: She’s been running around all day getting things ready for the wedding.
run away phr. v.
1 to leave a place in order to escape from someone or something: Kathy ran away from home at the age of 16.
2 to try to avoid an unpleasant situation: You can’t run away from your problems.
run sth by sb phr. v.
to tell someone about something so that s/he can give you his/her opinion: Can you run that by me again (=repeat what you said because I did not understand)?
run down phr. v.
1 run sb/sth down to hit a person or animal with a car while you are driving, and kill or injure him, her, or it: A drunk driver ran down a 14-year-old girl.
2 run sb/sth ↔ down to gradually lose power, or to make something do this: Don’t leave it switched on – you’ll run down the batteries.
3 run sb/sth ↔ down (informal) to criticize someone or something: Her boyfriend’s always running her down.
run into phr. v.
1 run into sb (informal) to meet someone by chance: I ran into him in town.
2 run into sb/sth to hit someone or something with a car: He lost control and ran into another car.
3 run into trouble/problems/debt etc. to begin to have trouble, problems, etc.: She ran into trouble when she couldn’t pay the hospital bills.
run off phr. v.
1 to leave your husband or wife and live with or marry someone else: Her husband had run off, leaving her and the children.
2 run sth ↔ off to quickly print copies of something: I’ll need to run off 100 copies of this.
run off with sb phr. v.
1 run off with sb to go away with someone because you are having a sexual relationship with him/her and other people do not approve: Her husband ran off with an old girlfriend.
2 run off with sth to steal something and leave on foot: A thief ran off with her cell phone.
run out phr. v.
1 to use all of something, so that there is none left: We’ve run out of sugar. I’m running out of ideas.
2 if something is running out, there will soon be none left: They need to make a deal, but time is running out.
3 to come to the end of a period of time when something is allowed to be done or used: My membership runs out in September.
run sb/sth ↔ over phr. v.
to hit someone or something with a car or other vehicle, and drive over him, her, or it: My dog was run over by a car.
run through sth phr. v.
1 to read, check, or practice something quickly: I’d like to run through the agenda with you before the meeting.
2 if a quality or feature runs through something, it exists in all parts of it: a theme which runs through the book.
run up sth phr. v.
to spend or borrow so much money that you have a lot to pay back: We ran up a huge phone bill.
run up against sth phr. v.
to suddenly have to deal with a problem when you are trying to do something: The school board has run up against opposition to its proposals.
run2 n.
1 ON FOOT [C] a period of time spent running, the act of running, or a distance that you run: He usually goes for a run before breakfast. It was still running, but we decided to make a run for the car: a 5-mile run.
2 in the short/long run in the near future, or later in the future: I think in the long run you’ll be happier without him.
3 BASEBALL [C] a point in a baseball game: The Cubs scored three runs in the sixth inning.
4 be on the run a) to be trying to escape from someone, especially the police: He’s been on the run from the police for years. b) to be very busy doing a lot of different things and going to different places: It’s hard to eat well when you’re on the run all day.
5 PLAY/MOVIE ETC. [C] a period of time during which a play, movie, or television show is shown or performed regularly: The play starts an eight-week run on Friday.
6 a run of good/bad luck several lucky or unlucky things happening quickly one right after another: Losing my job was the start of a run of bad luck that year.
7 a run on sth a situation in which a lot of people take their money out of a bank or buy a lot of one particular thing at the same time: There’s always a run on chocolates and flowers on Mother’s Day.
8 ELECTION [C usually singular] an attempt to be elected: Turner is making his first run for public office.
9 HOLE IN CLOTHES [C] a long hole in a pair of pantyhose.
10 make a run for it to suddenly start running in order to escape
11 have the run of sth to be allowed to go anywhere or do anything in a place: We had the run of the house for the weekend.
12 REGULAR TRIP [C usually singular] a regular trip made by a person or a vehicle that carries a lot of people: the daily ferry run.
13 give sb a run for his/her money to make an opponent or competitor work very hard to beat you:
The White Sox gave the A’s a run for their money, but lost in the ninth inning.

**run-around** /ˈrʌnˌrɔ:nd/ n. give sb the run-around (informal) to deliberately avoid giving someone the information or help s/he has asked for; I keep calling to find out about my insurance, but they just keep giving me the runaround.

**run-away** /ˈrʌnˌweɪ/ n. [C] someone, especially a child, who has left home or the place where s/he is supposed to be

**runaway** adj. [only before noun] 1 a runaway vehicle is out of control 2 happening quickly and suddenly: The movie was a runaway success.

**run-down** adj. 1 in very bad condition: 2 a run-down motel 2 [not before noun] someone who is run-down is very tired and not very healthy: He’s been feeling run-down lately.

**run** v. the past participle of **king**

**run** /ˈrʌn/ n. [singular] a quick report or explanation of a situation, event, etc.: Can you give me a rundown on what happened while I was gone?

**run on** /ˈrʊn ən/ v. to deliberately avoid giving someone information or help they have asked for.

**run on** /ˈrʊn ən/ adj. not special or interesting SYN: ordinary: a run-of-the-mill job

**run off** /ˈrʊn əf/ n. [C] POLITICS an election or competition that is arranged when there is no clear winner of the first one. 2 [U] EARTH SCIENCES rain or other liquid that flows off the land into rivers and lakes ➔ see picture at WATER CYCLE

**run of the mill** adj. not special or interesting SYN: ordinary: a run-of-the-mill job

**run on sentence** n. [C] a sentence that has two main CLAUSES without connecting words or correct PUNCTUATION

**run through** n. [C] a short practice before a test:

**run up** n. the run-up to sth the period of time just before an important event: Most stores are hiring more staff in the run-up to Christmas.

**run way** /ˈrʌnweɪ/ n. [C] a very long surface like a wide road, that aircraft leave from and come down on

**rupture** v. to break or burst, or to make something do this: An oil pipeline ruptured early this morning.

**rural** /ˈrjurəl/ adj. relating to country areas rather than the city SYN: urban: a peaceful rural setting [Origin: 1400–1500 Old French, Latin rurālis, from rur “open land”]

**rush** /rʌʃ/ n. [C] (formal) something you do in order to make something happen quickly: David rushed into the room. [There’s no need to rush – we have plenty of time.]

**rush** /rʌʃ/ v. [I,T] to move somewhere or do something very quickly: Everyone was rushing to catch the last bus.

**run** v. to go somewhere as fast as you can: Carter raced downstairs.

**rush** /rʌʃ/ v. to run somewhere very fast, especially only a short distance: I dashed into my bedroom and grabbed my notebook.

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not much time: People hurried into stores to escape the rain.
charge — to move quickly forward: The boys charged up the trail, laughing and yelling.
speed — to move very fast, used about cars, trains, etc., or the people traveling in them: The train sped toward San Francisco.
hasten (formal) — to move or do something quickly or without delay: Mr. Samuels hastened toward him → run

2 [T] to take or send something somewhere very quickly: We had to rush Helen to the hospital. 3 [I,T] to do or decide something too quickly, without taking the time to think carefully, or to make someone do this: Don’t rush me – let me think. My mother’s worried that I’m rushing into getting married.
rush around phr. v. to try to do a lot of things quickly in a short period of time
rush sth • through phr. v. to get something such as a new law approved more quickly than usual

rush 2 n. 1 [singular] a sudden fast movement of things or people: There was a rush for the door. 2 [singular, U] a situation in which you need to hurry, especially because a lot of people want to do or get something: We have plenty of time — there’s no rush. | I can’t stop — I’m in a rush. | There’s a big rush to get tickets. 3 the rush the time when a place or group of people are very busy: the Christmas rush 4 [singular] a sudden strong feeling: Mark felt a rush of anger.

‘rush hour’ n. [C,U] the time of day when there are a lot of vehicles on the road because people are going to and from work: rush hour traffic

Russian 1 /ˈrʌʃnə/ adj. 1 relating to or coming from Russia. 2 relating to the Russian language

Russian 2 n. [U] the language used in Russia

rust 1 /rʌst/ n. [U] the reddish-brown substance that forms on iron, steel, etc., when it gets wet
rust 2 v. [I,T] to become covered with rust, or to make something do this: a lock that has rusted shut

rustic /ˈrʌstɪk/ adj. simple and old-fashioned in a way that is attractive and typical of the countryside: a rustic mountain cabin

rustle /ˈrʌstl/ v. [I,T] if leaves, papers, etc. rustle, or if you rustle them, they make a soft noise as they rub against each other

rustle sth • up phr. v. to find or make something quickly, especially food for a meal

rustle 2 n. [singular] the noise made when something rustles: the rustle of dry leaves → see picture on page A7

rust-proof /ˈrʌstprəuf/ adj. metal that is rustproof will not rust

rusty /ˈrʌsti/ adj. 1 covered with rust: rusty nails 2 if a skill that you have is rusty, you are not as good at something as you used to be because you have not practiced it for a long time: My tennis is a little rusty.

rut /rʌtʃ/ n. 1 in a rut (informal) living or working in a situation that does not change, and so is boring: I was stuck in a rut and decided to look for a new job. 2 [C] a deep narrow track left in the ground by a wheel

ru-ta-ba-ga /ˈruːtaˌbeɪɡə/ n. [C] a large round yellow vegetable that grows under the ground → rotabag

ruthless /ˈruːθlɪs/ adj. not caring if you have to harm other people to get what you want: a ruthless dictator ruthless determination — ruthlessly adv. — ruthlessness n. [U]

RV n. [C] recreational vehicle a large vehicle with cooking equipment, beds, etc., that a family uses for traveling or camping

rye /rɑː/ n. [U] a type of grain that is used for making bread and whiskey (=alcohol)
making coats, or the small animal this fur comes from.

**sab-o-tage** /səˈbəˌtāj/ v. [T] 1 to secretly damage or destroy something so that an enemy cannot use it; Soldiers sabotaged road and rail lines. 2 to deliberately spoil someone’s plans because you do not want him/her to succeed; Outside forces are trying to sabotage the Middle East peace process. [Origin: 1800—1900 French saboter “to walk along noisily, do work badly, sabotage,” from sabot “wooden shoe”]

—saboteur /səˈbəˌtər/ n. [C]

**sabotage** n. [U] deliberate damage done to equipment, vehicles, etc., in order to prevent an enemy or opponent from using them: an act of sabotage at the factory.

**sac** /sæk/ n. [C] Biology a part shaped like a small bag inside a plant or animal, that contains air or liquid.

**sac-cane** /sækˈkæn/ n. [U] a chemical substance that tastes very sweet and is used instead of sugar. [Origin: 1800—1900 Latin saccharum “sugar,” from Greek sakcharon, from Sanskrit sarkara “small stones, sugars”]

**sac-cane-ry** /sækˈkænri/ n. adj. very romantic or involving a lot of emotion, in a way that seems silly and not sincere; a saccharine view of motherhood

**sack** /sæk/ n. [C] 1 a large bag made of strong cloth, plastic, or paper in which you carry or keep things: a sack of potatoes. 2 also sackful the amount that a sack can contain. [Origin: Old English sacu, from Latin saccus, from Greek sakkoς “bag, sackcloth”]

—hit the sack /hɪt ˈsæk/ v. hit the sack /hɪt ˈsæk/ to knock down the sack

**sack** v. [T] 1 to steal and destroy things in a city that has been defeated by an army; The Vandals sacked Rome in 455 A.D. 2 to knock down the quarterback in football.

**sack out** /sæk ˈaʊt/ v. informally to go to sleep: Karl was sacked out on the sofa.

**sac-ra-ment** /səˈkraˌmənt/ n. [C] an important Christian ceremony such as marriage or communion.

**sac-red** /səˈkrɪd/ adj. 1 relating to a god or religion, and believed to be holy; The temple is one of the most sacred places for Hindus. | sacred textbook/writing 2 extremely important or greatly respected; Human life is sacred. [Origin: 1300—1400 Past participle of sacre “to make holy” (13—17 centuries), from Old French sacer]

**sacred cow** n. [C] (disapproving) a belief, object, etc. that is so important to someone that she will not let anyone criticize or change it.

**sac-rifice** /səˈkrɪf/ v. [səˈkrɪf] /səˈkrɪf/ səˈkrɪf/ n. [C, U] 1 something that you decide not to have or not to do in order to get something that is more important: Her parents made a lot of sacrifices to put her through college. 2 the act of offering something to a god, or an object or animal that is killed in order to be offered to a god —sacrificial /səˈkrɪfəli/ adj.

**sacrifice** v. [T] 1 to willingly stop having or doing something in order to get something that is more important: Ellis sacrificed a high-paying legal career to work in the inner city. | Anger was willing to sacrifice his life for his country. 2 to offer something to a god as part of a ceremony, often by killing it.

**sac-ref-les** /səˈkrɪfli/ adj. something that is sacrilegious is considered to be so important that no one is allowed to criticize or change it: Marriage no longer seems to be sacrosanct. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin sacrosanctus, probably from sacro sanctus “made holy by religious ceremonies”]

**sac-ro-sanct** /səˈkrʊsæŋkt/ adj. something that is sacrosanct is considered to be so important that no one is allowed to criticize or change it: Marriage no longer seems to be sacrosanct. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin sacrosanctus, probably from sacro sanctus “made holy by religious ceremonies”]

**sad** /sæd/ adj. (comparative sadder, superlative saddest) 1 unhappy, especially because something unpleasant has happened: (207) happy: Ted looked tired and sad. | We were sad to see him go. | a sad face

**sadness** n. [singular, U] 1 a sad event, story, etc. makes you feel unhappy: sad news. | It was a sad day for us all. | a story with a sad ending. | It’s sad that James couldn’t come. | 3 very bad or unacceptable: The house was in a sad state of neglect. | It’s sad that these patients don’t get the help they need. [Origin: Old English sad “having had enough”]

**sad-den** /sædˈdən/ v. [T] (formal) to make someone feel sad or disappointed: We were deeply saddened by her death.
saddle /ˈsædl/ n. [C] 1 a seat made of leather that is put on a horse’s back so that you can ride it 2 a seat on a bicycle or a motorcycle

saddle v. [T] also saddle up to put a saddle on a horse
saddle sb with sth give someone a job, problem, etc. that is difficult or boring: small businesses saddled with debts

saddlebag /ˈsædəlˌbæɡ/ n. [C] a bag that you carry things in, that is attached to a saddle on a horse or a bicycle

safeguard v. [T] also safeguard sb from sth protect someone or something from possible dangers or problems: safeguard against the exploitation of children

sadly /ˈsædli/ adv. 1 in a way that shows you are sad: Jimmy nodded sadly. 2 in a way that you wish were not true: Unfortunately: Sadly, most small businesses fail in the first year.

safari /ˈsæfəri/ n. 1 a trip through the country areas of Africa in order to watch wild animals: tourists on safari in Zaire [Origin: 1800-1900 Arabic sahara "of a trip"]

safety /ˈseɪfəti/ n. 1 the state of being safe from danger or harm: Some students are concerned about safety on campus. 2 how safe someone or something is: Police have expressed fears for the girl’s safety. [People have questioned the safety of the fireworks show.]

safety belt n. [C] a seat belt

safety net n. [C] 1 social security a system or arrangement that helps people if they get into a difficult situation or have serious problems: a safety net for the country’s poorest people. 2 a large net that is placed below someone who is performing high above the ground, to catch him/her if she falls. 3 economics actions taken by a government to help or protect companies or financial institutions that have serious financial problems.

safety pin n. [C] 1 a curved metal pin for fastening things together. The point of the pin fits into a cover so that it cannot hurt you.

safety valve n. [C] 1 something you do that allows you to express strong feelings such as anger without doing any harm: Exercise is a good safety valve for stress. 2 a part of a machine that allows gas, steam, etc. to be let out when the pressure is too high.

sagebrush /ˈsægbruːʃ/ n. [C] small bush with a strong smell, that grows on dry land in western North America.
said (v. past tense and past participle of SAV) 1 [U] used when giving more information about someone or something that has just been mentioned: The said robbery happened about 5:00.

sail (v. 1 [I] to travel across an area of water in a boat or ship: Melville sailed to Hawaii. 2 [U] to direct or control the movement of a boat or ship: We sailed the boat along the coast. 3 [I]) to start a trip by boat or ship: We sailed at high tide. The Dawn Princess will sail from San Juan.

sail through sth phr v. to succeed in doing something very easily

sailboat (n. [C]) a small boat with one or more sails

sailing (n. [U]) the sport of traveling through water in a sailboat → see picture on page A4

sailor (n. 1) an American whose job is to sell things: Sally got a job as a saleslady in Nordstrom’s sum-

sales clerk (n. [C]) someone who sells things in a store

sales manager (n. [plural salesmen]) [C] a man whose job is to sell things: a used car salesman

salesperson (n. [plural salespersons]) [C] someone whose job is to sell things

sales rep (n. [C]) someone who travels around selling his/her company’s products

sales slip (n. [C]) a small piece of paper that you are given in a store when you buy something → receipt

sales tax (n. [C]) ECONOMICS a tax that you pay in addition to the cost of something you are buying

saleswoman (n. [plural saleswomen]) [C] a woman whose job is selling things

salient (adj. [formal]) most noticeable or important: the salient points of the plan → salience (n. [U])
salt·wa·ter /sal·wätər/ n. [C] CHEMISTRY containing or consisting of salt: a saline solution (=liquid with salt in it) [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin salinus, from sal “salt”] — saline n. [U]
sal·i·va·tion /sal·ə va·ˈtən/ n. [C] (formal) a word or phrase used to greet someone at the beginning of a letter or speech, such as “Dear Mr. Roberts”
sal·u·tate /saləˈtaɪt/ v. [IT] to move your right hand to your head in order to show respect to an officer in the Army, Navy, etc.: He turned around and saluted the captain. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin salutare, from salus “health, safety, greeting”]
sal·u·tare /səˈlaʊtər/ m. [L] CHEMISTRY the amount of salt which something contains
sal·va·ge /ˈsælvədʒ/ v. [T] to save something from a situation in which other things have already been damaged, destroyed, or lost: He’s trying to salvage his political reputation.
sal·va·ge /ˈsælvədʒ/ n. [U] the act of salvaging something, or the things that are salvaged
sal·va·tion /ˈsælvəˈteɪʃən/ n. [C,U] 1 the state of being saved from evil by God, according to the Christian religion 2 something that prevents danger, loss, or failure: Education seemed their best chance of salvation.
Sal·va·tion ’Army n. the Salvation Army a Christian organization that tries to help poor people
sal·ve /ˈsælv/ v. [T] to save or make something less painful —salve n. [T]
sal·vo /ˈsælvə/ n. (plural salvos) [C] (formal) 1 one of a series of actions or statements, especially in a situation in which people are arguing: the opening salvo of the election campaign 2 the act of shooting several guns in a battle or as part of a ceremony
Sa·mar·i·tan /səˈmɑrətən/ n. also good Samari·tan n. [C] someone who helps you when you have problems [Origin: 1600—1700 Anglo-French salmoun, from Latin salmone “large hali”]
same /səm/ adj. [only before noun] 1 a) one particular person, place, etc. and not a different one: We work at the same place. [Their birthdays are on the same day. b) used in order to say that two or more people, things, etc. are exactly like each other: My identical twin: I told him the same thing.] 2 at the same time if two things happen at the same time, they happen together: I wanted to laugh and cry at the same time. 3 the same old [informal, disapproving] something that you have heard many times
same

before: politicians repeating the same old promises. 5 same difference (spoken) used in order to say that different actions, behavior, etc. have the same result: "Should I e-mail them or fax a letter?" 6 by the same token in the same way or for the same reasons: Some mothers are committed to their careers. By the same token, some fathers want to spend more time with their families. 7 be in the same boat to be in the same difficult situation that someone else is in.

same

Do not say "a same." Say "the same sort of": I'd like the same sort of car as that.

same²

1 the same

a) used in order to say that two or more people, actions, or things are exactly like each other: Thanks – I'd do the same for you sometime. [The houses look the same, but one's slightly larger.]
b) used in order to say that a particular person or thing does not change: It won't be the same without you. ["How's Danny?" “Oh, he's the same as ever.”

2 (and the) same to you! (spoken) used as a reply to a greeting, or as an angry reply to a rude remark: "Happy New Year!" "Same to you!"

3 same here (spoken) said in order to tell someone that you feel the same way as him/her: "I'd love to see you again." "Same here."

same-ness

[U] a boring lack of variety, or the quality of being very similar to something else: the sameness of the landscape

same-sex

adj. same-sex marriage/relationship etc. a marriage, etc. between two men or two women

sample

1 a small part or amount of something that is examined or used in order to find out what the rest is like: Do you have a sample of your work? [a blood/urine/tissue sample (one that a doctor examines for a disease)]
a free sample of shampoo 2 a group of people who have been chosen to give information by answering questions: a random sample of 500 college students 3 a small part of a song from a CD or record that is used in a new song [origin: 1200—1300 Old French exemplum]

sample²

1 to taste a food or drink, go to a place, try an activity, etc. in order to see what it is like: We sampled several kinds of cheese. 2 to choose some people from a larger group in order to ask them questions: A quarter of the people sampled were college-educated. 3 to use a small part of a song from a CD or record in a new song —sampling n [C]

sampling method n [C] math one of several methods that can be used to collect information about people. The methods are different from each other in the way they choose the people to collect information about.

same-u-raj sam-urai /ˈsaɪmʊˌraɪ/ n (plural samurais) [C]history a member of a powerful military class in Japan in past times

sanc-ti-fy /ˈsæŋktɪfaɪ/ v (sanc-ti-fies) [T] to make something holy

sanc-ti-mo-nious /ˈsæŋktɪmoʊniəs/ adj (disapproving) behaving as if you are morally better than other people

sanc-tion /ˈsæŋktʃən/ n 1 sanctions [plural] official orders or laws stopping trade, communication, etc. with another country, as a way of forcing its leaders to make political changes: Trade sanctions were imposed on South Africa before apartheid ended. | U.S. sanctions against Cuba 2 [U] official permission, approval, or acceptance: The protest march was held without government sanction. 3 [C] something, such as a punishment, that makes people obey a rule or law: Sex outside of marriage was punished by powerful social sanctions.

sanc-tion² v [T] (formal) to officially accept or allow something: The UN refused to sanction the use of force.

thesaurus

allow, let, permit, authorize ➔ allow, pass, endorse ➔ approve

sanc-ti-ty /ˈsæŋktʃəti/ n the sanctity of the quality that makes something so important that it must be respected and preserved: the sanctity of marriage

sanc-tu-ar-y /ˈsæŋktʃʊəri/ n (plural sanctuaries) 1 [C,U] a peaceful place that is safe and provides protection, especially for people who are in danger: The rebel leader took sanctuary in an embassy. 2 [C] an area for birds or animals where they are protected and cannot be hunted 3 [C] the room where Christian religious services take place [origin: 1300—1400 Old French sanctuaire, from Late Latin sanctuarium, from Latin sanctus “holy”]

sanc-tum /ˈsæŋktəm/ n 1 the inner sanctum (hilarious) a place that only a few important people are allowed to enter 2 [C] a holy place inside a temple

sand /sænd/ n [U] the substance that forms deserts and beaches, and consists of many small grains of rock [origin: Old English]

sand²

1 to make a surface smooth by rubbing it with SANDPAPER or a special piece of equipment 2 to put sand on a frozen road to make it safer

sandal /sændəl/ n [C] a light open shoe that you wear in warm weather [origin: 1300—1400 Latin sandaliun, from Greek, from sandalon] ➔ see picture at SHOE

sand-bag /ˈsændˌbæg/ n [C] a bag filled with sand, used for protection from floods, explosions, etc.
sand-bank /ˈsændbæŋk/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a raised area of sand in a river, ocean, etc.
sand-blast /ˈsændbłæst/ v. [T] to clean or polish metal, stone, glass, etc. with a machine that sends out a powerful stream of sand
sand-box /ˈsændbɔks/ n. [C] a special area of sand for children to play in
sand-castle /ˈsændkæsəl/ n. [C] a small model of a castle made out of sand, usually by children on a beach
sand dune /ˈsænd dun/ n. [C] DUNE
sand-man /ˈsændmæn/ n. [singular] a man in children’s stories who makes children sleep by putting sand in their eyes
sand-paper /ˈsænd,peəpər/ n. [U] strong paper covered on one side with sand or another rough substance, used for rubbing wood in order to make it smooth —sandpaper v. [T]
sand-piper /ˈsænd,peɪpər/ n. [C] a small bird with long legs and a long beak, that lives by the ocean
sand-storm /ˈsændstɔrm/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a storm in the desert in which sand is blown around by strong winds
sandwich /ˈsændwɪʃ/ n. [C] two pieces of bread with cheese, meat, egg, etc. between them, usually eaten for LUNCH: tuna fish sandwiches [Origin: 1700–1800 Earl of Sandwich (1718–92), who ate sandwiches so that he could continue gambling without leaving the table]
sandwich v. to be sandwiched between sth to be in a very small space between two other things: a motorcycle sandwiched between two vans
sandy /ˈsændi/ adj. 1. covered with sand: a sandy beach 2. sandy hair is dark BLONDIE
sane /ˈseɪn/ adj. 1. able to think in a normal and reasonable way (adj) reasonable 2. reasonable and based on sensible thinking: a sane solution to a difficult problem
sang /sæŋ/ v. the past tense of SING
sand-guine /ˈsændgwaɪn/ adj. (formal) happy and hopeful about the future [SYN] optimistic: Smith’s lawyers aren’t very sanguine about the outcome of the trial. [Origin: 1300–1400 French sanguïn, from sanguïn “blood”]
San-ita
t
ti
tum /ˈsænəˌteɪʃn/ n. [U] the protection of public health by removing and treating waste, dirty water, etc.
san-i-ty /ˈsaːnɪteɪ/ n. [U] the ability to think in a normal and reasonable way: I went away for the weekend to try and keep my sanity. 2. the condition of being mentally healthy: I feared for my mother’s fragile sanity. | She wondered if she was losing her sanity.
sank /sæŋk/ v. the past tense of SINK
San-ta Claus /ˈsæntə klɔzl/ also Santa n. an old man with red clothes and a long white beard, who children believe brings them presents at Christmas [Origin: 1700–1800 Dutch Sinterklaas, from Sint Nikolaas “Saint Nicholas,” patron saint of children]
sap /ˈsæp/ n. 1. [U] BIOLOGY the substance like water that carries food through a plant. 2. [C] a saprophytic person who is easy to deceive or treat badly
sapped v. (sapped) sapping, sapped, sapping to gradually make something weak or destroy it: The heat and humidity sapped my strength.
sap-ling /ˈsæplɪŋ/ n. [C] a young tree ➔ see picture at PLANT
sap-phire /ˈsæpfər/ n. [C, U] a transparent bright blue jewel [Origin: 1200–1300 Old French safir, from Latin, from Hebrew safir, from Sanskrit sanipriya “dear to the planet Saturn”]
sap-py /ˈsæppi/ adj. (disapproving) expressing love and emotions in a way that seems silly: a sappy love song
sap-wood /ˈsæpwʊd/ n. [U] BIOLOGY the younger outer wood in a tree, that is not as dark or hard as the wood in the middle, through which water, SAP, and other liquids are moved around the plant
Sa-ran Wrap /ˈsærən ˈræp/ n. [U] (trademark) thin transparent plastic used for wrapping food
sar-casm /ˈsɑːrˌkæzəm/ n. [U] a way of speaking or writing in which you say the opposite of what you really mean in order to make an unkind joke or to show that you are annoyed: There was a hint of sarcasm (=a little sarcasm) in his letter. | His voice dripped with sarcasm (=showed a lot of sarcasm). [Origin: 1500–1600 French sarcasme, from Late Latin, from Greek sarkázein “to tear flesh, bite your lip angrily, sneer”]
sar-cas-tic /ˈsɑːrˌkæstɪk/ adj. using sarcasm: He can be very sarcastic. ➔ sarcastically adv.
Sar·coph·a·gus
/sarˈkɒfəɡəs/ n (plural sar·coph·a·gus) a decorated stone box for a dead body, used in ancient times → MUMMY

Sar·dine
/sarˈdɪn/ n 1 [C] a young HERRING (=a type of fish), or the meat from this fish, usually sold in cans 2 be packed like sardines to be packed tightly together in a small space

Sar·dan·i·o·nique
/sarˈdɑːniˌkwɑː/ adj speaking or smiling in an unpleasant way that shows you do not have a good opinion of someone or something [Origin: 1600—1700 French sardanioxide, from Greek sardanios, from sardanion; influenced by Sar·danion “Sardinian,” because of a plant from Sardinia (an Italian island) which causes the face to twist into as smile]

Sar·din·i·a
/səˈdərniə/ n [C] an Italian island) which causes the face to twist into a smile

Sar·ri
/səˈrɪ/ n [C] a type of loose clothing worn by many Indian and Bangladeshi women, and some Pakistani women

SASE n [C] self-addressed stamped envelope an envelope that you put your name, address, and a stamp on, so that someone else can send you something

Sash
/sæʃ/ n [C] 1 a long piece of cloth that you wear around your waist like a belt: a white dress with a blue sash 2 a long piece of cloth that you wear over one shoulder and across your chest as a sign of a special honor [Origin: 1500—1600 Arabic slush “fine cloth”]

Sass
/sæs/ v [T] (spoken) to talk in a rude way to someone you should respect: Don’t sass me, young lady! —sassy adj

Sassy
/sæsɪ/ adj (informal) 1 a saucy child is rude to someone s/he should respect 2 a saucy woman is confident and does not really care what other people think about her

SAT n [C] (trademark) Scholastic Aptitude Test an examination that high school students take before they go to college

Sat·a·tan
/sætəˈtæn/ n. the Devil, considered to be the main evil power and God’s opponent

Sat·a·tic
/sætəˈtɪk/ adj. 1 relating to practices that treat the Devil like a god: satanic rites 2 (literary) extremely cruel or evil: satanic laughter

Sa·tan·is·m
/sætəˈnɪzəm/ n [U] the practice of treating the Devil like a god —satanist n [C]

Sat·el·ite
/sætəˈlaɪt/ n [C] 1 a machine that has been sent into space and goes around the Earth in order to send and receive electronic information: a live broadcast coming in byrial satellite | a satellite communications network ➔ SPACE 2 PHYSICS a natural object such as the moon that moves around a PLANET ➔ see picture at APOGEE 3 a country, town, or organization that is controlled by or is dependent on another larger one: the former Soviet satellites of eastern Europe [Origin: 1500—1600 French, Latin satelles “personal servant or guard”]

Sat·i·ate
/sætɪˈeɪt/ v. [T usually passive] (literary) to completely satisfy a desire or need for something, for example food: They rested, sated with the big meal. —satiated adj. —satiety n

Sat·i·fy
/sætɪˈfaɪ/ v [sætˈɪfɪ] adj smooth, shiny, and soft like satin: satiny material

Sat·ire
/sætəˈraɪ/ n [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS a way of criticizing someone or something, in which you show his, her, or its faults in a funny way: a comedian who does political satire | a satire of the movie industry 2 (C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a play, story, etc. written in this way —satirical /ˌsætəˈrɪkal/ adj. —satirically adv

Sat·i·rist
/sætəˈrɪst/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS someone who writes satire

Sat·ir·ize
/sætɪˈraɪz/ v [T] ENG. LANG. ARTS to use satire to make people see someone’s or something’s faults: a movie satirizing the fashion industry

Sat·is·fac·tion
/sætɪsˈfækʃən/ n [U] the practice of treating the Devil like a god —satisfaction n [C] the satisfaction of knowing that I was
right 2 [U] the act of getting something you want, need, or have demanded: the satisfaction of basic physical needs 3 to sb's satisfaction as well or completely as someone wants: I'm not sure I can answer that question to your satisfaction.

sat·is·fac·to·ry /sətˈɪfɪkərɪ/ adj. good enough for a particular situation or purpose, or good enough to please you (unsatisfactory) satisfying: a satisfactory explanation | Progress has been satisfactory. | a satisfactory result | an agreement that is satisfactory to both sides

THE SAU RUS

satisfactory for a particular purpose or situation: satisfactory explanation | the act of getting something you want, agreement that is satisfactory explanation | Progress has been satisfactory. | a satisfactory result | an agreement that is satisfactory to both sides

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savage

savage v. [T] 1 to criticize someone or something very severely; a movie savaged by the critics. 2 if an animal savages someone, it attacks him/her, and causes serious injuries

sav-age-ry n. [U] extremely cruel and violent behavior

sa-van-na, savannah /sə'vænə/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a large flat area of land covered in grass in a warm part of the world

save n. /sev/ v.
1 FROM HARM/DANGER [T] to make someone or something safe from danger, harm, or destruction: We are working to save the rain forest from destruction. 2 MONEY [T] also save up to keep money so that you can use it later: We’re trying to save money to buy a house. 3 NOT WASTE [T] to use less time, money, energy, etc. so that you do not waste any: We’ll save time if we take a cab. 4 TO USE LATER 5 HELP TO AVOID unnecessary for him/her to do something that is inconvenient or difficult: If you could pick up Lori’s birthday cake, it would save meat rip to the bakery. 6 COLLECT [T] to save the company money. 7 KEEP FOR SB [T] to keep something so that you can use or enjoy it in the future: I’m saving this bottle of champagne for a special occasion.

5 HELP TO AVOID [T] to help someone by making it unnecessary for him/her to do something that is inconvenient or difficult: If you could pick up Lori’s birthday cake, it would save meat rip to the bakery.

6 COLLECT [T] to keep all the objects of a particular kind that you can find so that they can be used for a special purpose: I’m saving all the bottles and cans for recycling.

7 KEEP FOR SB [T] to stop people from using something so that it is available for someone else: We’ll save some dinner for you. Will you save me a seat?

8 COMPUTER [T] [T] to make a computer keep the work that you have done on it: Don’t forget to save before you close the file. 9 SPORT [T] to stop the other team from scoring a goal in games such as soccer or hockey.

10 saving grace the one good thing that makes someone or something acceptable: His sense of humor was his only saving grace. 11 lose/save face at face to avoid wasting something by using as little as possible of it: We turn the heat down during the day to save on electricity.

save on at v. to avoid wasting something by using as little as possible of it: We turn the heat down during the day to save on electricity. (Origin: 1200—1300 Old French salver, from Late Latin salvere, from Latin salus)

save² n. [C] an action by the goalkeeper in soccer, hockey, etc. that prevents the other team from getting a point

sav·er /'sevər/ n. 1 time-saver/money-saver/energy-saver etc. something that prevents loss or waste: Shopping by mail is a great time-saver. 2 [C] someone who saves money in a bank

savings /'sevinz/ n. 1 savings [plural] all the money that you have saved, especially in a bank: She lost their life savings in a Vegas casino. 2 [C] an amount of something that you have not used or do not have to spend: Enjoy 25% savings on our regular prices. A saving of $15

'savings account n. [C] ECONOMICS a bank account that pays interest on the money you have in it

'savings bank n. [C] ECONOMICS a business similar to a bank where you can save money, and that also lends money for things such as houses

'savings and loan (abbreviation S&L) n. [C] ECONOMICS a business similar to a bank where you can save money, and that also lends money for things such as houses

'saving grace v. [T] to make an activity or experience last as long as you can, because you are enjoying every moment of it: Drink it slowly and savor every drop.

savor v. [T] xxvi sunday savourer from savour

'savory adj. savory food has a pleasant spicy or salty smell or taste: savory snacks (Origin: 1200—1300 Old French savour, past participle of savourer, from savour)

sav·vy /'sevI/ n. [U] practical knowledge and ability: marketing savvy —savvy adj. a savvy businesswoman

saw v. /sez/ the past tense of see

saw² n. [C] a tool that has a flat blade with a row of sharp points, used for cutting wood

saw³ v. (past tense sawed, past participle sawed or sawn /'sən/) [T] to cut something using a saw: We decided to saw off the lower branches of the apple tree. 1 cut

saw-dust /'sezdʌst/ n. [U] very small pieces of wood that are left when you cut wood with a saw

saw-mill /'sʌməl/ n. [C] a factory where trees are cut into boards

sawn /'sən/ v. a past participle of saw²

sax /seks/ n. [C] (informal) a saxophone

sax-o-phone /'seksə,foun/ n. [C] a metal musical instrument that you play by blowing into it and pressing special keys (Origin: 1800—1900 French, from Adolphe Sax (1814—94), Belgian musician who invented the instrument)

say v. /sez/ (past tense and past participle said /'sez/) 1 EXPRESS TH [T] to express a thought or feeling in words: “I’m so tired,” she said. 2 [I] to express oneself: He said (that) he’d call back. 3 [T] to express something: | Tom didn’t say why he was angry. | That was a nice/mean/strange thing to say. | What did you say to them?
as much a smen. saying is and do not want him/her to be angry: situation in which you are arguing with someone you are trying to explain what you mean in a way for ten minutes. 9 what do you say? used in order to ask someone if s/he agrees with a suggestion: What do you say we all go to a movie? 13 you can say that again used in order to say that you completely agree with someone: "It’s cold in here." “You can say that again.” 14 say when used when you want someone to tell you when you have given him/her the correct amount of something, especially a drink.

**USAGE**
Say cannot have a person as its object. Do not use “say me.” Use “tell me” instead. Compare these sentences: He said that he was tired. | He told me that he was tired.

**THESaurus**
mention – to say something but without giving many details: He mentioned something about a past state (formal) – to give a piece of information or your opinion, especially by saying it clearly: The witness stated that he had never seen the woman before. utter (literary) – to say something: No one uttered a word. express – to say how you feel about something: It’s hard to express how I felt.

2 PRONOUNCE [T] to pronounce a word or sound: How do you say your last name?

3 WITHOUT WORDS [T, T] to express something without using words: What is Hopper trying to say in this painting? | Her smile says it all (=her smile expresses her happiness).

4 GIVE INFORMATION [T] to give information in writing, pictures, or numbers: The clock said quarter after six. | The instructions say (that) you cook it for ten minutes.

5 sth goes without saying used when what you have said or written is so clear that it really did not need to be stated: It goes without saying that a well-rested person is a better worker.

6 say to yourself to think something: I was worried about it, but I said to myself, “You can do this.”

7 to say the least used when what you have said could have been stated much more strongly: The house needs work, to say the least.

8 having said that used before saying something that makes the opinion you have given seem less strong: The movie is poorly made, but having said that, it's still a cute picture to take the kids to.

9 that is to say used before describing what you mean in more detail or more clearly: Things still aren’t equal. That is to say, women still are not paid as much as men.

**SPOKEN PHRASES**
10 be saying used in phrases to emphasize that you are trying to explain what you mean in a way that someone will understand better, especially in a situation in which you are arguing with someone and do not want him/her to be angry: All I’m saying is that he should have been more careful. | I’m not saying it’s a bad idea, just that we need to think about it. | I’m just saying it would be easier if we made a copy. | Maybe if you stopped shouting at him, he might actually tell you what’s wrong. (do you) know what I’m saying (=do you understand me)?

11 [T] to suggest or suppose that something might happen or might be true: Say you were going to an interview. What would you wear? | Let’s say they don’t approve our plan. What do we do then?

12 what do you say? used in order to ask someone if s/he agrees with a suggestion: What do you say we all go to a movie? 13 you can say that again used in order to say that you completely agree with someone: "It’s cold in here." “You can say that again.”

14 say when used when you want someone to tell you when you have given him/her the correct amount of something, especially a drink.

**scalding**

**S**

SC the written abbreviation of SOUTH CAROLINA.

**scab** /skæb/ n. [C] 1 a hard layer of dried blood that forms over a cut or wound. 2 (informal) an insulting word for someone who works in a place where other people are on strike (=refusing to work because of a disagreement with an employer).

**scads** /skædz/ n. plural (informal) large numbers or quantities of something.

**scaffold** /ˈskeɪfəld/ or /ˈskeɪfəld/ n. [C] 1 a structure built next to a building or high wall, for people to stand on while they work on the building or wall. 2 a structure used in past times for killing criminals by hanging them from it. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old North French escaldier, from Vulgar Latin catafallicum "stage, platform, scaffold").

**scaffold-ing** /ˈskeɪfəldɪŋ/ n. [U] poles and boards that are built into a structure for people to stand on when they are working on a high wall or the outside of a building.

**scald** /skɔld/ v. [T] to burn yourself with hot liquid or steam. [Origin: 1100—1200 Old North French escalder, from Late Latin excauldrire "to wash in warm water"]

**scald-ing** /ˈskɔldɪŋ/ adj., adv. extremely hot: scalding hot coffee.
scale

scale /skel/ n
1 SIZE [singular, U] the size or level of something, when compared to what is normal: The scale of the problem soon became clear.
2 MEASURING SYSTEM [C usually singular] a system for measuring the force, speed, amount, etc. of something, or for comparing it with something else: The earthquake measured 7 on the Richter scale. Your performance will be judged on a scale of 1 to 10. 
3 RANGE [C usually singular] the whole range of different types of people, things, ideas, etc. from the lowest level to the highest: Some rural schools have 50 students while at the other end of the scale are city schools with 5,000 students.
4 FOR WEIGHING [C] a machine or piece of equipment for weighing people or objects: The nurse asked me to get on the scale.
5 MEASURING MARKS [C] a set of marks with regular spaces between them on an instrument that is used for measuring: a ruler with a metric scale
6 MAP/DRAWING [C,U] the relationship between the size of a map, drawing, or model and the actual size of the place or thing that it represents: a scale of 1 inch to the mile
7 MUSIC [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a series of musical notes that have a fixed order and become gradually higher or lower in pitch
8 ON FISH [C usually plural] one of the small flat pieces of hard skin that cover the bodies of fish, snakes, etc.: see picture on page A2

scale /skel/ v [T] to climb to the top of something that is high: They scaled a 40-foot wall and escaped.

scaling /'skeling/ back/down on the scale v to reduce the size of something such as an organization or plan: Military operations in the area have been scaled down.

caleng tri-angle /'skelin t'rengl/ n [C] MATH a triangle with three sides that are all different lengths: see picture at TRIANGLE

cal-lion /'skeylan/ n [C] a small white onion with a small round end and a long green stem that you eat raw: see green onion

cal-top /'skelap/, 'skelap/ n [C] a small sea animal that has a hard flat shell, or the meat from this animal

cal-oped /'skelapt/, 'ska-lad/ adj cloth or objects that have scolloped edges are cut in a series of small curves as a decoration

scalf /skel/ n [C] BIOLOGY the skin on the top of your head, where your hair grows

cal-2 v [T] 1 (informal) to buy tickets for an event and sell them again at a much higher price: 2 to cut the scalp off a dead enemy as a sign of victory

scalpel /skælpel/ n [C] a small and very sharp knife used by doctors during operations

scalp-er /skælpər/ n [C] someone who makes money by buying tickets for an event and selling them again at a very high price

cal-y /'skelɪ/ adj: 1 an animal that is scaly is covered with small flat pieces of hard skin: 2 scaly skin is dry and rough

scam /skæm/ n [C] (informal) a smart but dishonest plan to get money: an insurance scam

scam-per /'skæmpər/ v [I] to run with short quick steps, like a small animal: A mouse scampered into its hole.

scan /skæn/ v (scanned, scanning) 1 [I,T] also to scan through to read something quickly in order to understand its main meaning or to find a particular piece of information: 2 scan the streets for Billy. 3 [I] if a machine scans an object or a part of your body, it produces a picture of what is inside: scanner: All luggage has to be scanned at the airport. 4 [T] to copy a picture or piece of writing onto a computer by putting it into a machine attached to the computer: scan into a computer: scan through the report on the plane.

scandal /'skɔndəl/ n [C,U] something that shocks people very much: 2 a scandalous behavior

scand-al-ous /skændəl-əs/ adj completely immoral and shocking: scandalous behavior

scand-al-ize /skændəlai/ v [T] to do something that shocks people very much

scand-al-ous /skændəl-əs/ adj completely immoral and shocking: scandalous behavior

scand-al-ous /skændəl-əs/ adj completely immoral and shocking: scandalous behavior

scantry /skæntri/ adj not enough: The story has received scanty attention in the press.

scantily /skæntli/ adv very little in size or amount: a scanty bikini: scantily adv.: scantily dressed
scarce /ˈskær/ adj. [C] someone who is blamed for something bad that happens, even if it is not his/her fault: He’s been made a scapegoat for their lack of success. [Origin: 1500—1600 scape (from scape “to get away” (13—20 centuries), from escape) + goat] —scapegoat n. [T]

scar1 /ˈskær/ n. [C] 1 a permanent mark on your skin from a cut or wound: The cut will leave a permanent scar.

2 a feeling of fear and sadness that stays with a person after a bad experience: The war has left a deep scar on this community. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French eschara, from Late Latin escara, from Greek]

scar2 v. (scarred, scars) [T] 1 to have or be given a permanent mark on your skin from a cut or wound: The fire had left him scarred for life. 2 if a bad experience scars you, it leaves you with a feeling of sadness and fear that continues for a long time: She was deeply scarred by her father’s suicide.

scarce /ˈskær/ adj. if food, clothing, water, etc. is almost none at all, or very little: The country has scarcely any industry. 2 definitely not, or almost certainly not: Owen is really angry, and you can scarcely blame him.

scarf /skiːf/ n. [U] a piece of material that you wear around your neck, head, or shoulders to keep you warm or to make you look attractive [Origin: 1500—1600 Old North French escarpe, from Old French escherpe “bag hung around the neck”] —see picture at CLOTHES

scarf2 v. (slang) to make someone uncertain or nervous so that s/he does not do something s/he was going to do: I’d like to call him, but I don’t want to scare him off.

scarf3 n. (plural scarves /ˈskærvz/) 1 a material that you wear around your neck, head, or shoulders to keep you warm or to make you look attractive. 2 also a piece of material that you wear around your head to keep it warm or to make you look attractive.

scare /skiːr/ v. 1 [T] to make someone feel frightened: I didn’t mean to scare you. 2 We were scared to death (every scared). 3 The alarm scared the life out of me (=scared me very much)! 4 [I] to become frightened: I don’t scare easily, you know. [Origin: 1100—1200 Old Norse skjarr, from skjarrr “shy, fearful”]

scare sb/sth off/away phr. v. 1 to make someone or something go away by frightening him, her, or it: A barking dog had scared the attackers away. 2 to make someone uncertain or nervous so that s/he does not do something s/he was going to do: I’d like to call him, but I don’t want to scare him off.

scare sb/sth up phr. v. (spoken) to make something although you have very few things to make it from: I’ll try to scare up some breakfast.

scare2 n. 1 [singular] a sudden feeling of fear: You really gave us a scare. 2 [C] a situation in which a group of people become frightened about something: a bomb scare

scare-crow /ˈskærkraʊ/ n. [C] an object made to look like a person, that is put in a field to frighten birds away.

scared /ˈskɛrd/ adj. frightened by something or nervous about something —scared of being frightened by something or nervous about something —scared of afraid: A lot of people are scared of flying. She was scared (that) she might slip and fall on the ice. Steve heard some noise, and he was scared stiff/scared to death (=extremely frightened).

scar·let /ˈskɛrlt/ adj. a very bright red color —scarlet n. [U] —scar·let adj.

scarves /ˈskærvz/ n. a plural of scarf

scary /ˈskiːri/ adj. (comparative scarier, superlative scariest) frightening: a scary movie

scavenge /ˈskævəndʒ/ v. to search for food or useful objects among things that have been thrown away [Origin: 1600—1700 scavenger (16—21 centuries), from scavenger “tax collector, someone who cleans streets”] —scavenger n. [C]
scenario

**scenario** /sēnərē/ or /ˈsɛnərē/ n. (plural scenarios) [C] a situation that could possibly happen but has not happened yet. Even in the worst-case scenario (=if the worst possible thing happens), we’ll still get the money back. | A likely scenario is that the college will hire a new head coach by June.

**scene** /ˈsiːn/ n.
1 **play/movie** [C] Eng. Lang. Arts a part of a play or movie during which the action all happens in one place over a short period of time: *She comes on in Act 2, Scene 3.* | a love scene
2 **accident/crime** [singular] the place where an accident or crime happened: *Firefighters arrived on the scene within minutes.* | the scene of the crime
3 **View/Picture** [C] a view or picture of a place: a peaceful country scene | Don’t say “There’s a nice scene from my window.” Say “There’s a nice view from my window.”
4 The music/fashion/political etc. scene a particular set of activities and the people who are involved in them: *a newcomer to the political scene*
5 **Argument** [C] a loud angry argument, especially in a public place: *Sit down and stop making a scene!*
6 not sb’s scene (informal) not the type of thing someone likes: *Loud parties aren’t my scene.*
7 **behind the scenes** secretly, while other things are happening publicly: *People are working hard behind the scenes.*
8 **set the scene** a) to provide the conditions in which an event can happen: *This agreement sets the scene for democratic elections.* | b) to describe the situation before you begin to tell a story [*origin: 1500—1600 French scene, from Latin scena “stage, scene”*]

**sce·ner·y** /sēnərē/ n. [U] 1 the natural features of a place, such as mountains, forests, etc.: *What beautiful scenery!* | 2 Eng. Lang. Arts the painted background, furniture, etc. used on a theater stage

**sce·nic** /ˈsēnɪk/ adj. with beautiful views of nature: *Let’s take the scenic route home.*

**scent** /sɛnt/ n. [C] 1 a particular smell, especially a pleasant one: *the scent of roses* | 2 the smell left behind by an animal or person [*origin: 1300—1400 Old French sentir “to feel, smell,” from Latin sentire “to feel”*]

**scent·ed** /ˈsɛntəd/ adj. having a pleasant smell: *scented soap*

**schedule** /ˈskədʒəl/ or /ˈskədʒəl/ n. 1 [C/U] a plan of what someone is going to do and when she is going to do it: *What’s your schedule like on Wednesday?* | I have a very busy full/night schedule this week (=I am very busy). | The project is six months behind schedule (=progressing more slowly than planned). | The building was finished ahead of schedule (=earlier than the planned time). | We are right on schedule (=doing things at the planned times).

2 [C] a list showing the times that buses, trains, etc. leave or arrive at a particular place [*origin: 1300—1400 Old French cédule “piece of paper, note,” from Late Latin schedula, from Latin scheda “sheet of papyrus”*]

**schedule** /ˈskədʒəl/ v. [T] to plan that something will happen at a particular time: *The meeting has been scheduled for Friday.* | Another new store is scheduled to open in three weeks.

**sche·mat·ic** /skiːˈmætɪk/ adj. showing the main parts of something in a simple way: *a schematic drawing of a circuit*

**schematic** /ˈsmətɪk/ n. [C] a simple drawing of a structure, especially of an electrical or mechanical system, that shows its main parts

**scheme** /ˈskɛm/ n. [C] 1 a plan, especially to do something bad or illegal: *a scheme to avoid paying taxes* | 2 a system that you use to organize information, ideas, etc.: *a classification scheme that divided the stories by genre* | 3 color scheme the different colors in which a room or house is painted

**schism** /ˈskɪzəm/ n. [C/U] (formal) the separation of a group of people into two groups as the result of a disagreement

**schiz·o·phre·ni·a** /ˈskɪzəfoʊnɪə/ n. [U] a serious mental illness in which someone’s thoughts and feelings become separated from what is really happening around him/her [*origin: 1900—2000 German schizophrenie, from Greek schizo- “split” + phren “mind”*] —**schizophrenic**

**schlep** /ˈsklep/ v. (schlepped, schlepping) [T] (informal) to carry or pull something heavy: *I don’t want to schlep this bag all the way across town.* [*origin: 1900—2000 Yiddish shleppeyn, from Middle High German schleppen*]

**schlock** /ˈskloʊk/ n. [U] (informal) things that are cheap, bad, or useless

**schmaltz** /ˈskmɑːltz/ n. [U] (informal, disapproving) dealing with strong emotions such as love and sadness in a way that seems silly: *a schmaltzy love song* [*origin: 1900—2000 German schmaltz: “schmaltzy quality” (20—21 centuries), from Yiddish shnulzn “melted fat”*] —**schmaltzy**

**schmooze** /ˈskmoʊz/ v. [I] (informal, disapproving) to talk about unimportant things at a social event in a friendly way that is not always sincere [*origin: 1800—1900 Yiddish shmuesn “to talk”*]
schmuck  /skælnk/ n. [C] (informal) a stupid person [Origin: 1800—1900 Yiddish šnuk “penis, stupid person,” from German schmuck “decoration.”]

schnapps  /snæps/ n. [U] a strong alcoholic drink [Origin: 1800—1900 German schnapps, from Low German snapen “to snap”]

scho·lar·ly  /skɔˈlɑrl/ adj. 1 relating to the serious study of a particular subject: a scholarly journal  2 someone who is scholarly spends a lot of time studying, and knows a lot about a particular subject

scho·lar·ship  /skɔˈlæʃ Ip/ n. 1 [C] an amount of money that is given to someone by an organization to help pay for his/her education: a football/music/academic, etc. scholarship  | Michael got a scholarship to college. 2 [U] the knowledge, work, or methods used in serious studying: Burns’s book is a work of great scholarship.

scho·las·tic  /skɔˈlæstIk/ n. (formal) relating to schools or teaching ➔ academic: an excellent scholastic record

scho·lar·n·er  /skɔˈlaIn/ n. [U] education at school

school  /skɔlj/ n.
1 BUILDING C[U] a place where children are taught: Which school did you go to? (attended)?  | I can get some work done while the kids are at school (=studying in the school building).

2 TIME AT SCHOOL [U] a) the time spent at school: What are you doing after school?  | b) the time during your life when you go to a school: Joanne’s one of my old friends from school.

3 in school attending a school, as opposed to having a job: Are your boys still in school?

4 UNIVERSITY a) [C,U] (informal) a college or university, or the time when you study there: “Where did you go to school?”  | “UC San Diego.”  b) [C] a department that teaches a particular subject at a university: the Harvard School of Law  | I worked my way through law/medical/graduate school.

5 FOR ONE SUBJECT [C,U] a place where a particular subject or skill is taught: an art school

6 TEACHERS/STUDENTS [sing/pl] the students and teachers at a school: The whole school was sorry when she left.

7 ART/IDEAS [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a number of artists, writers, etc. who are considered as a group because their style of work or their ideas are very similar: the Dutch school of painting

8 school of thought an opinion or way of thinking about something that is shared by a group of people: There are many schools of thought on how yoga should be taught.

9 FISH [C] BIOLOGY a large group of fish or other sea creatures that are swimming together: a school of dolphins [Origin: Old English scol, from Latin schola, from Greek schole “discussion, school”]

school2 v. [T] (formal) to train or teach someone: The children are schooled in music and art from a very early age.

school·ing  /skɔlIŋ/ n. (formal) education at school

science  /ˈsaɪəns/ n. [U] knowledge about the physical world that is based on testing and proving facts, or work that results in this knowledge: the teaching of science and the developments in science and technology 2 [C,U] the study of a particular type of human behavior: political science [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin scientia “knowledge,” from scire “to know”]

science fiction n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS books and stories about the future, for example about traveling in time and space ➔ book

sci·ent·if·ic  /ˈsaɪəntɪfIk/ adj. 1 relating to science: scientific discoveries  | a scientific experiment 2 using an organized system: We do keep records, but we’re not very scientific about it.

scientific method n. [U] SCIENCE a thorough method for doing scientific study, in which scientists test their ideas about how things work by doing experiments

scientific notation n. [U] SCIENCE a way of writing very small and very large numbers. For example, 1x10^2 means one billion or 1,000,000,000; 1x10^-2 means one billionth or 0.000000001.

sci·ent·ist  /ˈsaɪəntɪst/ n. [C] someone who works in science

sci·fi  /ˈsaɪəft/ n. [informal] SCIENCE FICTION

sci·en·ti·lat·ing  /ˈsaɪəntɪlɪŋ/ adj. (formal) very interesting, exciting, and impressive; a scintillating speech

scis·sors  /ˈsaɪzərz/ n. [plural] a tool for cutting paper, cloth, etc., made of two sharp blades fastened together in the middle, and handles with
holes for your finger and thumb: *Hand me that pair of scissors, please.* [Orig.: 1300—1400 Old French *cissors*, from Late Latin *cissors* “cutting tool”]

cicera /sklərə/ n [C] BIOLOGY the white outer layer of your eye

scoff /skəf, skoʊf/ v [I] to laugh at a person or idea, or to say something in a way that shows you think he, she, or it is stupid: David scoffed at my fears.

scold /skoʊld/ v [T] to tell someone in an angry way that s/he has done something wrong: Mom scolded the boys for taking the candy without asking first. —scolding n [C,U]

THE SAURUS rebuke, admonish, reprimand

➔ CRITICIZE

scoop /skuːp/ n [C] 1 a deep spoon for serving food, or the amount that a scoop contains: two scoops of ice cream 2 an important or exciting news story that is reported by one newspaper, television station, etc. before any of the others know about it

scoop² v [T] to pick something up with a scoop, a spoon, or with your curved hand: Cut the melon and scoop out the seeds.

scoot /ˈskʌt/ v [I] (informal) 1 to move to one side, especially to make room for someone or something else: Can you scoot over? 2 to move quickly: Go to bed, Andrew – scoot!

scooter /ˈskʌtər/ n [C] 1 a small two-wheeled vehicle like a bicycle with an engine —see picture at TRANSPORTATION 2 a child’s vehicle with two small wheels, an upright handle, and a narrow board that you stand on with one foot, while the other foot pushes the vehicle along the ground

scope /skəʊp/ n [C] 1 the range of things that a subject, activity, book, etc. deals with: A thorough discussion of this subject is beyond the scope of this paper. 2 the opportunity to do or develop something: I want a job with scope for promotion. [Orig.: 1500—1600 Italian *scopo* “purpose,” from Greek *skopos*

score³ v. 1 [T] to win or earn points in a game, competition, or test: How many goals has he scored this year? 2 [T] to give a particular number of points in a game, competition, or test: The exam will be scored by computer. 3 score points (with sb) (informal) to do or say something to please someone or to make him/her feel respect for you: You’ll score points with your girlfriend if you send her flowers. 4 [T] (slang) to manage to get something such as sex or illegal drugs

score-board /ˈskɔːrbɔːrd/ n [C] a sign on which the score of a game is shown as it is played

score-card /ˈskɔːrkɑːrd/ n [C] a printed card used for writing the score of a game as it is played

scorekeeper /ˈskɔːrkɛpər/ n [C] 1 someone who scores a goal, point, etc. in a game 2 also scorekeeper someone who records the number of points won in a game or competition as it is played

scorn¹ /skɔːrn/ n [U] strong criticism of someone or something that you think is stupid or not as good as other people or things: He could barely disguise his scorn for her. —scornful adj

scorn² v. [T] (formal) to show in an unwelcome way that you think that a person, idea, or suggestion is stupid or not worth considering: Skinner’s ideas were scorned by many American psychologists.

Scorpio /ˈskɔrpiəʊ/ n. 1 [U] the eighth sign of the zodiac, represented by a scorpion 2 [C] someone born between October 24 and November 21

Scorpio /ˈskɔrpiəʊ/ n. 1 [C] a tropical creature like an insect with a curling tail and a poisonous sting

Scotch /ˈskɑːtʃ/ n [C,U] a type of whiskey (=a strong alcoholic drink) made in Scotland, or a glass of this drink

Scotch tape n. [U] (trademark) sticky thin clear plastic in a long narrow band, used for sticking paper and other light things together

I want a job with scope for promotion.
**scour** /skəʊr/ v. [T] 1 to search very carefully and thoroughly through an area or a document: Police have scoured the area for evidence. 2 to clean something very thoroughly by rubbing it with a rough material

**scouter** /ˈskɔːtər/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) a soldier who is sent to search an area in front of an army and get information about someone whose job is to look for good sports players, musicians, etc. in order to employ them: a talent scout 3 a member of the Girl Scouts or Boy Scouts [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French escouter “to listen,” from Latin auscultare]

**scout** /skɔʊt/ n. 1 a small piece of paper, cloth, etc.: He wrote his address on a scrap of paper.

**scramble** /ˈskræmbl/ v. [I,T] 1 to quickly feel around with your fingers in order to find something 2 v. [I,T] to make a unpleasant noise by rubbing roughly against a surface: She couldn’t hear him over the racket of chairs scraping and trays being put away. 3 v. to get enough money for a particular purpose, when this is difficult: We’re trying to scrape together enough money for a vacation.

**scrap** /ˈskreɪp/ v. [I,T] 1 to remove something from a surface, using the edge of a knife, stick, etc.: Jerry bent to scrape the mud off his boots. 2 v. to rub against a rough surface in a way that causes slight damage or injury, or to make something do this: I scraped my knee on the sidewalk. 3 v. to decide not to do or use something because it is not practical: We’ve decided to scrap the whole idea of renting a cat.

**scrap metal** /ˈskræp ˈmeɪtl/ n. (metal from old cars, machines, etc. that is melted and used again)
scrap paper

THE SAURUS
injury, wound, bruise, contusion, cut, laceration, bump ➔ injury

2 (informal) a situation in which you get into trouble or have difficulties: Harper had had previous scrapes with the law. 3 the noise made when one surface rubs roughly against another: the scrape of chalk on the blackboard

'scratch' n. [U] used paper on which you can write notes, lists, etc.

'scratchy' /'skrætʃi/ adj. (informal, approving) having a determined character and always willing to compete, argue, or fight

'scratch' v. 1 [T] to rub your skin with your nails ➔ itch: Will you scratch my back? 2 Try not to scratch those mosquito bites. ➔ see picture on page A8

THE SAURUS
touch, feel, stroke, rub ➔ touch

2 [T] to cut someone’s skin slightly with your nails or with something sharp: Did the cat scratch you? The tree’s branches had scratched her hands. 3 [T] to damage a surface by pulling something sharp against it: Don’t drag the chair — you’ll scratch the floor. 4 [I] if an animal scratches, it rubs its foot against something, making a noise: The dog kept scratching at the door to be let in. 5 scratch the surface to deal with only a very small part of a subject: He believes that we’ve only scratched the surface of what we can do with the internet. 6 [I] (informal) to stop planning to do something because it is no longer possible or practical: I guess we can scratch that idea. 7 [T] to remove a person or thing from a list: Her name had been scratched from off the list of competitors.

'scratch' n. 1 [C] a long thin cut or mark on the surface of something or on someone’s skin: Where did this scratch on the car come from? 2 from scratch without using anything that was prepared before: I made the cake from scratch. 3 without a scratch (informal) without being injured at all: Stuart was hurt in the accident, but Max escaped without a scratch.

'scratch' v. 1 [I] to make a loud high noise with your voice because you are hurt, frightened, excited, etc.: There was a loud bang and people started screaming. 2 [I] to shout something in a very loud high voice because you are angry or afraid: yeet: I screamed for help. 3 The girls were screaming at each other.

'scream' n. 1 [C] a loud high noise that you make when you are hurt, frightened, excited, etc.: He let out a scream.

THE SAURUS
shout, shriek, yell, bellow, holler ➔ shout

2 [I,T] to shout loudly in a high voice, especially because you are upset: “Get out of my way!” she screeched. 2 [I] if a vehicle screeches, its wheels make a loud high noise: The car screeched to a halt. [Origin: 1500—1600 screech “to screech” (13—20 centuries, from the sound] —screech n. [C]

'scream' v. 1 [C] the flat glass part of a television or a computer, on which you see words, pictures, etc.: a computer with an 18-inch screen | It’s easier to correct your work on screen than on paper. ➔ see picture on page A6 2 [C] a large flat white surface that movies are shown on in a movie theater 3 [singular, U] movies in general: his first appearance on screen | Her play was adapted for the big screen. 4 [C] a wire net that covers an open door or window so that air can get inside a house but insects cannot: screens on the windows | a screen door 5 [C] a piece of furniture like a thin wall that can be moved around and is used for dividing one part of a room from another 6 [C] something that hides a place or thing: The house was hidden behind a screen of bushes. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French escran, from Middle Dutch scherm]

'screaming' v. [T] to do medical tests on people in order to discover whether they have a particular illness: Women over the age of 50 are screened for breast cancer. 2 to find out information about people in order to decide whether they can be trusted in a particular job: People wanting to work with children are thoroughly screened. 3 also screen off to hide or protect something by putting something in front of it: The hedge screens the back yard from the street. 4 screen (your) calls to let your telephone calls be answered by an answering machine, so that you can decide whether or not to talk to the person who calls you 5 to show a movie or television program

'scremy' /'skræmi/ adj. thin and weak: a scrawny little kid

'scream' v. 1 [I] to make a loud high noise with your voice because you are hurt, frightened, excited, etc.: There was a loud bang and
a film or television program: a screening of Spielberg's new movie 2 [C.U] medical tests that are done on a lot of people to make sure that they do not have a particular disease: new guidelines on screening for breast cancer 1 The group received mammograms, then follow-up screenings in succeeding months. 3 [U] tests or checks that are done to make sure that people or things are acceptable or useful for a particular purpose: security screening of airline passengers

screen-play /'skrɪplɪ/ n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a story written for a movie or a television show

'screen, saver n [C] IT a moving picture that appears on a computer screen while you are not using the computer

screen-writer /'skrɪn,raɪtə/ n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS someone who writes screenplays

screw /skrʊ/ n 1 [C] a thin pointed piece of metal that you push and turn in order to fasten pieces of wood or metal together ➔ NAIL, SCREW-DRIVER 2 have a screw loose (informal) to be slightly crazy [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French escroce “inner screw, nut,” from Latin scrofa (“female pig”)]

screw /skrʊ/ v 1 [T] to fasten one thing to another, using a screw: Screw the shelf to the wall. 2 [T] to fasten or close something by turning it until it cannot be turned any more: Don’t forget to screw the top back on.

screw around phr. v (spoken) to waste time or behave in a silly way: Stop screwing around and get back to work!

screw up phr. v 1 screw ath ⇔ up (informal) to make a bad mistake that ruins what you intended to do: You’d better not screw up again! 2 He’s always screwing everything up. 2 screw ab ⇔ up (informal) to make someone feel extremely unhappy, confused, or anxious, especially for a long time: Carole’s family really screwed her up.

screw-ball /'skrəbɔl/ n [C] (informal) someone who seems very strange, silly, or crazy 2 screwball comedy a film or television program that is funny because silly or crazy things happen

screw-driver /'skrʌ,draɪvə/ n [C] a tool that you use to turn screws

screwed 'up adj (informal) 1 very unhappy, confused, or anxious because you have had bad experiences in the past. These poor kids, they’re so screwed up from their parents’ divorce. 2 not working, or in a bad condition: My left leg got screwed up playing football.

screw-y /'skrʊɪ/ adj (informal) slightly strange or crazy: a screwy plan

scribble /'skrɪbl/ v 1 [T] also scribble down to write something quickly in a messy way: He scribbled down his phone number on a business card. 2 [I] to draw marks that do not mean anything

scruffy /'skrʌfl/ adj dirty and messy: a scruffy kid

scribe /skræb/ n [C] someone whose job was to copy or record things by writing them

scrimp /skrɪmp/ v scrimp and save to try to save as much money as you can, even though you have very little

script /'skrɪpt/ n 1 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the written form of a speech, play, movie, etc. 2 [C.U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the set of letters used in writing a language [SYN] Alphabet: Arabic script

script-ed /'skrɪptɪd/ adj a scripted speech or broadcast has been planned and written down so that it can be read

script-ure /'skrɪptʃər/ n 1 [U] also the (Holy) Scripture the Bible 2 [C.U] the holy books of a particular religion —scriptural adj

scribble /'skrɪbl/ v [I] to move information up or down a computer screen so that you can read it

scruffle /'skrʌfl/ n [C] (informal) someone who hates to spend money [Origin: 1800—1900 Ebenezer Scrooge, character in A Christmas Carol (1843) by Charles Dickens]

scribe /skraɪb/ n [C] BIOLOGY the bag of flesh on a man or male animal that contains the testicles

scrounge /'skrʌŋʒ/ v (informal) 1 [T] to get money or something you want by asking other people to give it to you instead of earning it or paying for it yourself: We managed to scrounge up enough money to pay the bills. 2 [I] to search for something such as food or supplies: We saw children scrounging around for food in garbage cans.

scrub /skrʌb/ n 1 [U] EARTH SCIENCES low bushes and trees that grow in very dry soil

scruff /skrɔf/ n by the scruff of the neck by the back of a person’s or animal’s neck: The cat had a kitten by the scruff of its neck.

scruffy /'skrʌfl/ adj dirty and messy: a scruffy kid
scrumptious

scrup-tious /skræpʃəs/ adj. (informal) food that is scrumptious tastes very good

scrunch /skræntʃ/ v
scrunched /skræntʃt/ adj [C] to twist and press a piece of paper into a ball

scru-pul-ous /skræpjuələs/ adj 1 taking a lot of care to make sure that every detail is correct: This job requires scrupulous attention to detail. 2 careful to be honest and fair —scrupulously adv

scru-ti-nize /ˈskrutəˌnaɪz/ v [T] to examine someone or something very carefully and completely

scru-ti-nize

scru-ti-nize /ˈskrutəˌnaɪz/ v [T] to examine, inspect, go through/go over —EXAMINE

scru-ti-ny /ˈskrutəˌnaɪ/ n [U] the process of examining something carefully and completely: Closer scrutiny shows that the numbers don’t add up. | The senator’s office later came under scrutiny from the Justice Department.

scru-ti-ny /ˈskrutəˌnaɪ/ n [U] the process of examining something carefully and completely: Closer scrutiny shows that the numbers don’t add up. | The senator’s office later came under scrutiny from the Justice Department.

scu-ba div-ing /ˈskəbəˌdəvɪŋ/ n [U] the sport of swimming under water while breathing from a container of air on your back

scuf-fer /ˈskəfər/ v [T] to make a mark on a smooth surface by rubbing something rough against it: I’ve already scuffed my new shoes.

scuf-fle /ˈskəfl/ n [C] a short fight: A policeman was injured in a scuffle with demonstrators yesterday. —scuffle v [T]

sculp-tor /ˈskʌltər/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS an artist who makes sculptures

sculp-ture /ˈskʌlptʃər/ n. 1 [CU] ENG. LANG. ARTS a work of art made from stone, wood, clay, etc.: a bronze sculpture by Peter Helcer 2 [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the art of making objects out of stone, wood, clay, etc.; a sculpture class [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Latin sculptura, from sculptura “to carve”] → ART

sculp-tured /ˈskʌlptʃərd/ adj. 1 cut or formed from wood, clay, stone, etc., or decorated with sculptures 2 sculptured muscles/features etc. muscles, etc. that have a smooth attractive shape

scum /skʌm/ n [singular, U] the thick dirty substance that forms on the surface of a liquid: a pond covered with green scum

scru-ri-ous /ˈskəriəs, ˈskəriəl/ adj (formal) scrupulous remarks, articles, etc. contain damaging and untrue statements about someone

scru-r-y /ˈskəri/ (scurried scurries) [I] to move very quickly with small steps: workers scurrying around the factory floor

scut-tle /ˈskətl/ v 1 [T] (informal) to ruin someone’s plans or chance of being successful: The issue threatens to scuttle the peace talks. 2 [I] to run quickly with small steps, especially because you are afraid: Eddie scuttled down the hall. 3 [T] to sink a ship, especially in order to prevent it from being used by an enemy

scythe /ˈsaɪθ/ n [C] a farming tool with a long curved blade, used for cutting grain or long grass

SD the written abbreviation of SOUTH DAKOTA

SE the written abbreviation of SOUTHEAST

sea /siː/ n. 1 [C] EARTH SCIENCES a large area of salty water that is smaller than an ocean, or that is enclosed by land: the Mediterranean Sea | an inland sea (=a sea that is completely surrounded by land) 2 [singular, U] a word meaning the ocean that is used when talking about traveling in a ship or boat: The boat was heading out to sea (away from land). | four days at sea (on a boat in the ocean) 3 a sea of sth a large number or amount of something: a sea of people 4 the seas (literary) the ocean [ORIGIN: Old English sæ]

sea-bed /ˈsiːbɛd/ n. the seabed EARTH SCIENCES the sea floor

sea-board /ˈsiːbɔːrd/ n. [C] the east side of the U.S., next to the Atlantic Ocean: the eastern/Atlantic seaboard

sea-floor n. the sea floor EARTH SCIENCES the land at the bottom of the sea

sea-food /ˈsiːfud/ n. [U] ocean animals such as fish and SHELLFISH that can be eaten

sea-gull /ˈsiːɡəl/ n. [C] a common gray and white bird that lives near the ocean and has a loud cry

sea-horse /ˈsiːhɔːs/ n. [C] a small sea fish that has a head and neck that look like those of a horse

sea-lf /siːl/ n. [C] 1 a large sea animal that has smooth fur, eats fish, and lives around coasts 2 an official mark that is put on documents, objects, etc., in order to prove that they are legal or real: the seal of the Department of Justice 3 a piece of rubber or plastic used on something such as a pipe, machine, or container in order to prevent something such as water or air from going into or out of it: a leak in the rubber seal 4 a piece of paper, plastic, WAX, etc., that you break in order to open a letter or container: Do not use this product if the seal on the bottle is broken. 5 seal of approval if you give something your seal of approval, you say that you accept or approve of it, especially officially: a diet that has the Medical Association’s seal of approval

seal up v [T] 1 also seal up to close an entrance, container, or hole with something that stops air, water, etc. from coming in or out of it: Many of the
sear
/ˈsɪər/
in phr n. to stop something from going out of the thing it is contained in: Fry the steak quickly to seal in the flavor.

sea·man
/ˈsiːmən/, waterman
n. a person whose job is to make and sew clothes

sea-pen
/siːpən/ n. a large type of seal that lives on the coasts of the Pacific Ocean

seam
/siːm/ n. 1 the line where two pieces of cloth have been sewn together 2 earth sciences a layer of a mineral, such as coal, that is under the ground 3 the line where two pieces of metal, wood, etc. have been joined together

sea·man
/ˈsiːmən/, waterman
n. a person whose job is to make and sew clothes

seam·less
/ˈsiːmləs/ adj. something that is sealed is completely closed and cannot be opened unless it is broken, cut, or torn: a sealed envelope

sea·level
/ˈsiːlɛvl/ n. [U] the average level of the sea, used as a standard for measuring the height of an area of land, such as a mountain: Its highest ridge is 6,000 feet above sea level.

sea·lion
/ˈsiːlɪən/ n. [C] a large type of seal that lives on the coasts of the Pacific Ocean

sea·plan·e
/ˈsiːplɛn/ n. [C] an airplane that can land on water

search
/ˈsɜːtʃ/ v. 1 [T] to try to find someone or something by looking very carefully: Denise searched her purse for a photo of Ben. | Jackie’s searching for a job. | I searched through the papers on my desk, looking for the receipt.

2 [T] if the police or someone in authority searches you or your house, bags, etc., they look for things you might be hiding: Police searched the house for weapons. 3 [T] if a computer searches for information, especially on the Internet: Try searching the Web for a cheap flight. 4 [I] to try to find an answer or explanation for a difficult problem: The Center is searching for solutions to campus overcrowding.

search·ing
/ˈsɜːtʃɪŋ/ adj. trying hard to find out details, facts, or someone’s feelings and thoughts: searching questions

search·light
/ˈsɜːtʃlaɪt/ n. a large bright light used for finding people, vehicles, etc. at night

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search·ing
/ˈsɜːtʃɪŋ/ adj. trying hard to find out details, facts, or someone’s feelings and thoughts: searching questions

sea·sick
/siːsɪk/ adj. feeling sick because of the movement of a boat or ship — seasickness n. [U]

sea·side
/siːsaɪd/ n. relating to the land next to a sea or ocean: a seaside restaurant

sea·son
/siːzn/ n. 1 [C] one of the four main periods in the year, which are winter, spring, summer, and fall: the change of the seasons 2 [C] usually singular a period of time in a year when something happens most often or when something is usually done: The rainy/wet season usually starts in May, the first game of the season (the time when a particular sport is played) the hunting/football/etc. season the holiday season (= the period from Thanksgiving to New Year) 3 be in season if particular vegetables or fruit are in
season, it is the time of year when they are ready to be eaten. *4 out of season* if someone hunts or catches fish out of season, she is doing it when it is not legal [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French *saison*, from Latin *satio* “act of planting seeds”]

**season**

1. **n.** a period of time: *6 the 2016–20 seasons* 2. **n.** anything that happens during a particular season: *a special season* 3. **adj.** *seasonal* weather/temperatures: *seasonal weather* 4. **adj.** *seasonable*  *seasonal*  *seasoning* 5. **n.** *seasoning* 6. **adj.** *seasoned* 7. **adj.** *seasonable*  **sea stack** a tall thin upright rock structure in the ocean near an island or large area of land, formed by the gradual effect of the wind and waves moving against the land

*sea stack* n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a tall thin upright rock structure in the ocean near an island or large area of land, formed by the gradual effect of the wind and waves moving against the land

Lucy sat in the front/back seat. We had great seats at the Giants game.

**COLLOCATIONS**

back/rear/front seat – the back or front seat in a car
driver’s seat – where the driver sits
passenger seat – the seat next to the driver’s window/aisle seat – a seat next to the window or aisle on an airplane
front row seat – a seat in a theater, stadium, etc. that is closest to the stage, field, etc.
good seat – one in a theater, stadium, etc. from which you can see well
empty/vacant seat – one that is not being used
book/reserve a seat – to arrange to have a seat in a theater, on an airplane, etc. at a particular time in the future

2 take/have a seat to sit down 3 [C] the part of a chair, bicycle, etc. that you sit on: *the toilet seat* 4 [C] a position as a member of the government or a group that makes official decisions: *Republicans hold a majority of the seats in the Senate.* 5 [singular] the part of your pants that you sit on: *6 baby/child/ car/safety seat* a special seat that you put in a car for a baby or small child
7 seat of learning/government etc. (formal) a place, usually a city, where a university or government is based

**seating** n. [U] 1 all the seats in a theater, restaurant, etc. 2 the places where people will sit, according to an arrangement: *a seating plan for the reception*

**sea urchin** n. [C] a small round sea animal that is covered with sharp points

**sea weed** n. [U] a common plant that grows in the ocean

**sea-buckthorn** n. [C] BIOLOGY related to a part of the body that produces special oils

**scent** n. [C] (spoken) a short form of “smell”: *Wait a sec, will you?*

**seat**

1. **n.** a place where you can sit, especially one in a vehicle, restaurant, theater, etc.: *2 seat next to me had red hair. 3 Please be seated. 4 seat yourself to sit down somewhere 5 to make someone sit in a particular place: *The hostess will seat you soon.* 6 baby/child/ car/safety seat* a special seat that you put in a car for a baby or small child

2. **v.** [T] to add salt, pepper, etc. to food in order to make it taste better

**sea stack** n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a tall thin upright rock structure in the ocean near an island or large area of land, formed by the gradual effect of the wind and waves moving against the land

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*seat belt* n. [C] a strong belt attached to the seat of a car or airplane, that you fasten around yourself for protection in an accident: *Please fasten your seat belts.*

*seat-ing* n. [U] 1 all the seats in a theater, restaurant, etc. 2 the places where people will sit, according to an arrangement: *a seating plan for the reception*

*sea urchin* n. [C] a small round sea animal that is covered with sharp points

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*sea-buckthorn* n. [C] BIOLOGY related to a part of the body that produces special oils

**scent** n. [C] (spoken) a short form of “smell”: *Wait a sec, will you?*
disagreement: The southern states wanted to secede from the U.S. in the 1850s. —secession

se·cess·ion·ist n [C] HISTORY someone who wants an area to formally stop being part of a country, especially someone who wanted the South to stop being part of the U.S. around the time of the CIVIL WAR

e·clu·sion n [U] the state of being private and away from other people: The family lives in seclusion.

sec·ond1 /ˈsɛkənd/ number, pron. 1 2nd; something or someone that is after the first one: September 2nd | Jane’s second husband | She came in second in the women’s marathon. 2 another example of the same thing, or another in addition to the one you have: A second woman came into the room. 3 have second thoughts to start having doubts about a decision you have made: I had second thoughts about going to graduate school. 4 a second chance an opportunity to try to do something again, after you failed the first time. 5 be second to none to be better than anyone or anything else: His generosity is second to none.

second2 n 1 [C] a unit for measuring time. There are 60 seconds in a minute: Players have five seconds to take a shot. 2 [C, usually singular] a very short period of time: For a second, I thought he was joking. | I’ll be off the phone in a second. | Just a second, I’m almost ready. 3 seconds plural a) another serving of the same food, after you have eaten your first serving b) goods sold cheaply because they are not perfect: factory seconds [Origin: (1) 1300—1400 Medieval Latin secunda, from secunda pars minuta “second small part, one sixtieth of a minute,” from Latin secundus]

sec·ond·ar·y /ˈsɛkəndərē/ adj 1 not as important or valuable as something else: Some of the students behave as though studying is secondary to their social life. 2 developing from something of the same type, or coming from it: a secondary infection 3 relating to secondary schools: secondary education

second·ary 'growth n [U] BIOLOGY an additional increase in the width of the roots and stems of large plants or trees which supports the growing plant and helps it develop — PRIMARY GROWTH

second·ary 'school n [C] a school that children go to after ELEMENTARY SCHOOL and before college — HIGH SCHOOL

second·ary 'source n [C] 1 ENG. LANG. ARTS a book, article, etc. that deals with a piece of literature or a historical event and that can be used to support your ideas in an ESSAY 2 HISTORY a description of an event by someone who was not there when it happened — PRIMARY SOURCE

second·ary 'stress n [C,U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the second strongest STRESS that you give to part of a word or sentence when you speak it, for example the “dar” in “secondary.” It is shown in this dictionary by the mark (⊥). — PRIMARY STRESS

second 'base n [U] in a game of baseball, the second of the four places that a player must touch before gaining a point

second 'class n [U] a way of traveling, especially on trains, that is cheaper but not as comfortable as first class

second 'class·adj 1 considered to be less important than other people or things: They treated us like second-class citizens (=people who are not as important as other people in society). 2 relating to cheaper and less comfortable seats on a train, bus, etc.: second-class tickets

second 'guess v [T] 1 to criticize something after it has already happened, by saying what should have been done: A lot of people have been second-guessing the police investigation. 2 to try to say what will happen or what someone will do before s/he does it

sec·ond·hand /ˈsɛkəndhænd/ adj 1 secondhand clothes, furniture, books, etc. have already been owned or used by someone else: a cheap secondhand car 2 a secondhand report, secondhand information, etc. is told to you by someone who is not the person who originally said it — secondhand adv

sec·ond·ly /ˈsɛkəndli/ adv used in order to give a second fact, reason, etc.: Firstly, I need the extra money, and secondly, I like working in a bar.

second 'nature n [U] something you have done so often that you now do it without thinking a lot about it: After you get used to driving a car, it becomes second nature.

second 'person n, the second person ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, a form of a verb or PRONOUN that you use to show the person you are speaking to. “You” is a second person pronoun, “you are” is the second person singular of the verb “to be.” — FIRST PERSON, THIRD PERSON

second 'rate adj not very good: second-rate artists

second wind /ˈsɛkənd wɜnd/ n [singular] a new feeling of energy after you have been working or exercising very hard, and had thought you were too tired to continue

se·cre·cy /ˈsɪkriteri/ n [U] the act of keeping something such as information secret, or the state of being secret: She swore him to secrecy (=made him promise to keep a secret). — talks conducted in secrecy

se·cret1 /ˈsɪkret/ adj known about by only a few people: The deal was kept secret until the contracts were signed. | He kept his marriage secret from his parents (=he did not tell his parents about it). | secret government files [Origin: 1300—1400 Old English]
secret

French, Latin secretus, past participle of secernere "to separate" | —secretly adv. 1 I secretly recorded our conversation.

**Thesaurus**

Confidential information is secret and not intended to be shown or told to other people: confidential FBI files

Classified information, documents, etc. are kept secret by the government or an organization: a spy who passed classified documents to the enemy

Sensitive information is kept secret because there would be problems if the wrong people knew it: The report contained sensitive information on the situation in Iraq

Covert activities are done secretly, especially by a government or official organization: covert operations run by the CIA

Undercover work is done secretly by the police to find out information: The police mounted an undercover operation to break the drug-smuggling ring.

Clandestine meetings, arrangements, actions, etc. are organized and carried out in secret: a clandestine nuclear weapons program

**secret** n. [C] 1 something that is kept hidden or that is known about only by a few people: Can you keep a secret (=not tell a secret)? 2 in secret in a private way or place that other people do not know about: The meetings took place in secret.

**secretary** n. [C] someone who secretly collects information or watches people for a government

**secretary** n. (plural secretaries) [C] 1 someone whose job is to type letters, keep records, arrange meetings, answer telephones, etc. in an office 2 an official who is in charge of a large government department in the U.S.: the Secretary of Defense 3 an official in an organization whose job is to write down notes from meetings, write letters, etc.: the secretary of the PTA

**secretive** adj. behaving in a way that shows you do not want to tell people your thoughts, plans, etc.

**secret service** n. the Secret Service a U.S. government department whose main purpose is to protect the President

**sect** n. [C] a group of people who have their own set of beliefs or religious habits, especially a group that has separated from a larger group [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French secte "group, sect," from Latin secta "way of life, type of people"]

**secretion** n. (=not tell a secret)

hide, conceal —HIDE

—secretion /ˈsɛkrəʃən/ n. [C,U]

**secretive** adj. supporting a particular religious group and its beliefs, or relating to the differences between religious groups: nonsectarian

**sectarian** adj. sectarian violence

**sect** n. [C] 1 one of the parts that an object, group, place, etc. is divided into: the eastern section of the city, the reference section of the library 2 one of the parts that are then fitted together: the brass section of the orchestra, the poor section of society

**section** n. 1 [T] to separate something into parts

section 2 off v. phr. v. to divide an area into parts: The old part of the grayyard had been sectioned off by trees.

**secular** adj. not religious or not controlled by a religious authority: a secular government

**secularize** v. (secularization) to remove the control or influence of religious groups from a society or an institution

**secularization** /ˈsɛksələrəzən/ n. [U]

**secure** v. 1 to get or achieve something: secure a job 2 safe and protected from danger: The bank’s deposits remain secure.

**secure** adj. 1 not likely to change or be at risk: a secure job 2 safe and protected from danger: The bank’s deposits remain secure.

**securely** adv. 1 The door was securely locked.

**secure** adj. children who feel secure in their parents’ love

—securely adv. 1 to get or achieve something important, especially after a lot of effort: a treaty designed to secure peace

**secure** v. 1 to get or achieve something important, especially after a lot of effort: a treaty designed to secure peace

**secure** adj. 1 not likely to change or be at risk: a secure job 2 safe and protected from danger: The bank’s deposits remain secure.
secured the border. 3 to fasten or tie something tightly in a particular position: Her ponytail was secured with an elastic band.

**THESARUS**

- fasten, attach, join, glue, tape, staple, clip, tie, button (up), zip (up) ➔
- FASTER

**se-cu-ri-ty** /'sɛkjʊrəti/ n. [U] 1 the state of being safe, or the things you do to keep someone or something safe: national security | airport security checks | security cameras | tight security at the conference | the security of Internet purchases 2 protection from change, risks, or bad situations: employees with job security | Rules and order can give a child a sense of security. 3 the guards who protect a business’s buildings, equipment, and workers: The receptionist called security.

**sedan** /sedən/ n. [C] a large car that has seats for at least four people and has a trunk

**sediment** /sedəmənt/ n. [singular, U] EARTH SCIENCES the solid material, such as dirt, that settles at the bottom of a liquid

**sedimentary rock** /sedə'məntrɪ rək/ n. EARTH SCIENCES made of the sediment at the bottom of lakes, oceans, etc.: sedimentary rock

**sedentarius** /sedəntəriə/ adj. from Latin sedentarius, from sedere “to sit”

**sedentary** /sedəntəri/ adj. a sedentary job involves sitting down or not moving very much [Origin: 1500–1600 French sédentaire, from Latin sedentarius, from sedere “to sit”]

**sedentary life** /sedəntərē ˈlaɪf/ n. [singular, U] EARTH SCIENCES being made to sit for a long time: The sedentary life of a building is a result of the design of the building.

**sedentary work** /sedəntəri ˈwɜːrk/ n. [singular, U] EARTH SCIENCES work that involves sitting down or not moving very much: Sedentary work is not good for your health.

**sedendary** /sedənˈdərē/ adj. [plural, sedentary] EARTH SCIENCES made of the sediment at the bottom of lakes, oceans, etc.: sedimentary rock

**sedentariness** /sedəntəˈrɪnəs/ n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES being sedentary: It is important to avoid sedentariness and to get up and walk around regularly.

**sedentary school** /sedəntərē ˈscool/ n. [singular, U] EARTH SCIENCES a school where students sit for a long time: Sedentary schools are not good for students.

**sedentary lifestyle** /sedəntəˈrɪ stɪˈlɪf/ n. [singular, U] EARTH SCIENCES being sedentary: It is important to avoid sedentary lifestyles and to get up and walk around regularly.

**sedentary work** /sedəntərē ˈwɜːrk/ n. [plural, sedentary] EARTH SCIENCES work that involves sitting down or not moving very much: Sedentary work is not good for your health.

**sedentary life** /sedəntərē ˈlaɪf/ n. [singular, U] EARTH SCIENCES being made to sit for a long time: The sedentary life of a building is a result of the design of the building.

**sedentary occupation** /sedəntərē ˈɒkˌjʊərənʃ/ n. [singular, U] EARTH SCIENCES occupation that involves sitting down or not moving very much: Sedentary occupations are not good for health.

**sedentary diet** /sedəntərē ˈdaɪt/ n. [singular, U] EARTH SCIENCES diet that involves sitting down or not moving very much: Sedentary diets are not good for health.

**sedentary exercise** /sedəntərē ˈɛksərˌsaɪz/ n. [singular, U] EARTH SCIENCES exercise that involves sitting down or not moving very much: Sedentary exercises are not good for health.

**sedentary lifestyle** /sedəntəˈrɪ stɪˈlɪf/ n. [singular, U] EARTH SCIENCES being sedentary: It is important to avoid sedentary lifestyles and to get up and walk around regularly.

**see** /sɪ/ v. (past tense saw, past participle seen) 1 NOTICE [T] to notice someone or something, using your eyes: He saw her go into the house. | Can I see your ticket, please? | Did you see where the car went off the road? 2 UNDERSTAND [T] to understand or realize something: Do you see how it works? | I could see (that) something was terribly wrong. | (You) see, you have to put in this part first (was used when you are explaining something). | “It goes in the red box.” | “Oh, I see (= I understand).” | At 14, he couldn’t see the point of (=understand the reason for) staying in school. | It’s all coming apart here, see what I mean? see what I’m saying? (was used to check that someone understands) 3 ABILITY TO SEE [T] to be able to use your eyes to look at things and know what they are: I can’t see a thing without my glasses. 4 VISIT/MEET [T] to visit, meet, or have a meeting with someone: I’m seeing Margo and Rod on Saturday. | You ought to see a doctor. 5 FIND OUT [T] to find out information or a fact: Plug it in and see if it’s working. | Marion looked out to see what was happening. | We could see that it was dangerous. 6 WATCH [T] to watch a television program, play, movie, etc.: Karl’s seen “Star Wars” about eight times. 7 CONSIDER [T] to consider someone or something in a particular way: I thought I’d done the right thing, but Bill saw it differently. | Fights on TV can make children see violence as normal. | Well, the way I see it, that school is no worse than any other.

**USAGE**

You look at a picture, person, thing, etc. because you want to: Hey, look at these jeans.
something something happen  has seen a 1% increase in burglaries. その 1% が増えて その年には それが見られました。
2 can’t/couldn’t seem to do sth used to say that you have tried to do something but cannot do it: I can’t seem to relax. 3 used to make what you are saying less strong or certain, and more polite: She seems to be speaking less strongly now.

seemingly endless road

seem to

seem to say that you are not sure that something is true but may not be true, or that you have not done something but may have done it: She seems to have forgotten the appointment.

seem to relax

seem to relax used to say that you do not feel or look relaxed: She seems to have settled down now.

seem to have something

seem to have something used to make what you are saying appear more true but not completely true: He seems to have changed his opinion.

seem to have something

seemly segment

I can’t seem to relax. Holly was almost shaking.

Holly was almost shaking.

Children play, that is balanced in the middle so that the price of the Earth during an earthquake.

The price of the Earth during an earthquake.

seem to be to be so strong or certain, and less polite: She seemed to have forgotten the appointment.

seem to have something

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seem to have something

seem to have something
person that is chosen (syn: choice) his selection as the Democratic candidate | the selection of a new leader | Make a selection from the list. 2 [C usually singular] a collection of things of one type, especially things for sale: a wide selection of jewelry 3 [C usually singular] a number of things that have been chosen from among a group of things of the same type: a selection of Simon and Garfunkel songs

selective /sɛlˈɛktɪv/ (AC) adj. careful about what you choose to do, buy, etc.: a highly selective university

selective breeding n. [U] biology the deliberate mating (mate) of two animals in order to produce better animals than existing ones

self/sɛlf/ n. (plural selves /sɛlvz/) 1 [C usually singular] the type of person you are, including your character, abilities, etc.: He’s starting to feel like his old/unusual self again (= feel normal again, after feeling bad or sick). 2 [U] your feeling of being a separate person, different from other people: the need for a child to develop a sense of self

self-ab-sorbed adj. interested only in yourself and the things that affect you

self-appointed adj. (disapproving) giving yourself a duty or job without the agreement of other people: a self-appointed guardian of morality

self-assured adj. confident about what you are doing —self-assurance n. [U]

Thesaurus: confident, self-confident, assertive • CONFIDENT

self-centered adj. interested only in yourself and not thinking about other people (syn: selfish) a vain, self-centered man

self-confident adj. sure that you can do things well, that people like you, etc. (syn: confident —self-confidence n. [U]

Thesaurus: confident, self-assured, assertive • CONFIDENT

self-conscious adj. worried and embarrassed about what you look like or what other people think of you: “Hi,” I said, suddenly self-conscious about my accent.

Thesaurus: shy, timid, bashful • SHY

self-contained adj. complete in itself and not needing other things to make it work: a self-contained army base

self-control n. [U] the ability to control your feelings and behavior even when you are angry, excited, or upset: children learning to exercise self-control

self-defeating adj. making a situation have a bad result for you: the self-defeating attempt to stay young

self-defense n. [U] the use of force to protect yourself from attack: She shot him in self-defense.

self-de/ni'al n. [U] the practice of not having or doing the things that you enjoy, either because you cannot afford them or for moral or religious reasons

self-destructive adj. self-destructive actions are likely to harm or kill the person who is doing them

self-discipline n. [U] the ability to make yourself do the things that you ought to do, without someone else making you do them: Working at home takes self-discipline. —self-disciplined adj.

self-effacing adj. (formal) not wanting to attract attention to yourself or your achievements (syn: modest

self-employed adj. working for yourself rather than for a company

self-esteem n. [U] the feeling of being satisfied with your own abilities, and that you deserve to be liked or respected: Lack of success at school often leads to low/poor self-esteem.

self-evident adj. clearly true and needing no proof (syn: obvious

self-explanatory adj. clear and easy to understand, with no need for explanation: The controls are pretty self-explanatory.

self-fulfilling prophecy n. [C] a statement about what will happen in the future, that becomes true because you changed your behavior to make it happen

self-government n. [U] politics the government of a country or part of a country by its own citizens, rather than by another country or group

self-help n. [U] the use of your own efforts to deal with your problems instead of depending on other people: self-help books

self-image n. [C] the idea that you have of your own abilities, appearance, and character: a poor/good/positive self-image

self-important adj. (disapproving) thinking you are more important than other people

self-improvement n. [U] the activity of trying to learn more skills or deal with your problems better

self-indulgent adj. (disapproving) allowing yourself to have or enjoy something that you do not need: He’s irresponsible and self-indulgent. —self-indulgence n. [singular, U]

self-inflicted adj. a self-inflicted injury, problem, etc. is one that you have caused yourself: a self-inflicted gunshot wound

self-interest n. [U] the state of caring most about what is best for you, and less about what is best for other people: an action that is in the national self-interest

selfish /ˈsɛlfɪʃ/ adj. (disapproving) caring only about yourself and not about other people (ant: unselfish) Don’t be selfish. —selfishness n. [U] —selfishly adv.
self-less /ˈselflɪs/ adj. caring about other people more than about yourself
self-made adj. successful and rich because of your own efforts: a self-made millionaire
self-pity n. [U] the feeling of being too sorry for yourself
self-portrait n. [C] a picture that you make of yourself
self-possession adj. calm and confident because you are in control of your feelings
self-preservation n. [U] keeping yourself from being harmed or killed: the instinct for self-preservation
self-reliance n. [U] the ability to act and make decisions by yourself without depending on other people —self-reliant adj.
self-respect n. [U] a feeling of confidence and happiness about your abilities, ideas, and character: She needs to regain her confidence and self-respect. —self-respecting adj.
self-restraint n. [U] the ability to control what you do or say in situations that upset you
self-righteous adj. (disapproving) very proud and sure that your beliefs, attitudes, etc. are right, in a way that annoys other people
self-sacrifice n. [U] (approving) the act of giving up what you need or want in order to help someone else —self-sacrificing adj.
self-satisfied adj. smug
self-service also self-serve adj. relating to stores, restaurants, etc. where you get things for yourself, rather than being served: a self-service gas station
self-serving adj. (disapproving) showing that you will only do something if it gains you an advantage: self-serving politicians
self-styled adj. (disapproving) having given yourself a title, position, etc. without having a right to it: a self-styled expert
self-sufficient adj. able to provide all the things you need without help from other people: a country that is self-sufficient in food production —self-sufficiency n. [U]
self-supporting adj. able to earn enough money to support yourself: a self-supporting museum
sell /sɛl/ v. (past tense and past participle sold /səld/) 1 [I,T] to give something to someone in exchange for money ART buy: I sold him my baseball card collection. | We sold the car for $5,000. | It is illegal to sell alcohol to minors. 2 [I,T] to offer something for people to buy: a store selling hand-crafted jewelry | Avocados sell for only a few cents each in Mexico. 3 [I,T] to make someone want to buy something: Advertisers know that sex sells. 4 [T] to be bought by people: Her novels have sold millions of copies. | Lower-priced homes continue to sell well/badly. 5 [I,T] to try to make someone accept a new plan, idea, etc., or to become accepted: the candidate’s attempts to sell his policies to the voters [Origin: Old English sellan]
sell off phr. v. to sell something, especially cheaply, because you need the money or want to get rid of it: The company is selling off everything but its core business.
sell out phr. v. 1 to sell all of something, so that there is none left: The concert is almost sold out. 2 (informal) to do something that is against your beliefs or principles, in order to get power or money: a politician who has sold out to the gun lobby
self-er /ˈselfər/ n. [C] 1 a person or company that sells something (ART) buyer 2 good/best/biggest etc. seller a product that a company sells a lot of —BEST-SELLER
'selling point' n. [C] a special feature of a product that will make people want to buy it
sell-out /ˈsɛlˈaʊt/ n. [plural singular] 1 a performance, sports event, etc. for which all the tickets have been sold: a sellout crowd 2 (informal) a situation in which someone does not do something he promised, or in which he does something that is against his/her beliefs or principles: Environmental groups labeled the deal a sellout.
selves /ˈselfz/ n. the plural of SELF
se-man-tics /ˈsmænətɪks/ n. [U] 1 ENG. LANG. ARTS the meaning of a word or phrase 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS the study of the meanings of words and phrases —semantic adj.
sem-a-phore /ˈseməfoʊr/ n. [U] a system of sending messages using two flags, that you hold in different positions to represent letters and numbers
sem-bullance /ˈsembələns/ n. a/some semblance of sth a condition or quality that is similar to another one: Life was returning to some semblance of normality.
sem-en /ˈsemiən/ n. [U] BIOLOGY the liquid that is produced by the male sex organs and contains SPERM
sem-es-ter /ˈseɪmɪstər/ n. [C] one of two periods into which a year at school or college is divided ➔ QUARTER: the spring/fall semester ➔ UNIVERSITY [Origins: 1800—1900 German, Latin semestris “half-yearly,” from sex “six” + mensis “month”]
sem-i /ˈsemi/ n. [C] informal 1 a very large heavy truck consisting of two connected parts ➔ a SEMIFINAL
sem-i-cir-cle /ˈsemiˌsɜkəl/ n. [C] 1 MATH half a circle ➔ see picture at CIRCLE 2 a group arranged in a curved line: chairs arranged in a semicircle —semicircular /ˌsemiˈsɜkərɪkl/ adj.
semi-circular canal n. [C] BIOLOGY one of three
tubes inside your inner ear that gives your brain information about your body’s position and direction and helps to keep you balanced.

semi-colon /semıˈkɔlən/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the mark (:) used in writing to separate independent parts of a sentence or list.

semi-conductor /sɛmɪˈkɒntədər/ n. [C] PHYSICS a substance such as silicon that is used in electronic equipment to allow electricity to pass through it.

semi-final /ˈsemiˌfɪnəl/ adj.

semi-lunar valve /ˈsɛmiljuər vɔlv/ n. [C] BIOLOGY one of two small parts in your heart that open and close to prevent blood flowing back into the left and right ventricles.

see picture at heart

semi-nal /ˈsemiˌnæl/ adj. new and important, and influencing the way something develops in the future: Darwin’s seminal work on evolution.

semi-nar /ˈsemiˌnɛr/ n. [C] a short course or a special meeting that people attend in order to study a particular subject: a seminar on effective management.

sen·a·tor /ˈsenətor/ n. [C] a member of the Senate: Senator Feinstein.

sen·a·tor·ial /ˌsenəˈtorəl/ adj.

sen·a·tor·ial /ˌsenəˈtorəl/ adj.

send /send/ v. (past tense and past participle sent /sɛnt/ [T]) 1 to arrange for something to go or be taken to another place, especially by mail: Taryn sent some pictures of the baby. | I sent you an e-mail yesterday. | Do you want me to send a copy to you? | a letter sent by fax 2 to ask or tell someone to go somewhere: The UN is sending troops to the region. | The refugees were sent back to Sudan. | Frank came, but I sent him away. 3 to arrange for someone to go somewhere and stay there: Morrison was sent to jail for five years. 4 send your love/best wishes etc. to ask someone to give your greetings, good wishes, etc. to someone else: Mark sends his love. 5 to make someone or something do something: The blast sent people running for safety. | The film sent me to sleep. [Origin: Old English sendan]

send away for sb/sth v. to order something through the mail.

send sb/sth ++ down phr. v. to make something lose value: The news sent shares down.

send for sb/sth v. to ask or order someone to come to you, or that something be brought or mailed to you: An ambulance was sent for. | Send now for your free catalog.

send sb/sth ++ off phr. v. 1 to mail something, usually by mail, to a place where it can be dealt with: Did you send in your application? 2 to send soldiers, police, etc. somewhere to deal with a dangerous situation: The FBI sent in agents to investigate.

send sb/sth ++ out phr. v. 1 to mail something somewhere: She sent off the completed book to her publisher. 2 to make someone go somewhere: We got sent off to camp every summer.

send sb/sth ++ to phr. v. to make something or someone go from one place to various other places: The wedding invitations were sent out weeks ago.

sen·ior·ity /ˈsenəriərəti/ n. (plural seniorities) 1 the state of being older or higher in rank than someone else: a position of seniority

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sen·ior·ity /ˈsenəriərəti/ n. (plural seniorities) 1 the state of being older or higher in rank than someone else: a position of seniority.
sensation /sen'seʃən/ n. 1 [C,U] the ability to feel, or a feeling that you get from one of your five senses: Matt had a burning sensation in his arm. | Jerry realized that he had no sensation in his legs. | [C] a feeling that is difficult to describe, caused by a particular event, experience, or memory: I had the strangest sensation that I was being watched. 3 [C] usually singular extreme excitement or interest, or someone or something that causes this: The band's first album caused a sensation among rap fans.

sensational /sen'seʃənl/ adj. very interesting or exciting: a sensational finish to the race. 2 (disapproving) intended to excite or shock people: sensational news stories.

sensible /sen'sabil/ adj. 1 [U] good understanding and judgment, especially about practical things, that allows you to make sensible decisions. "You can't make sense of (understand) the report." b) if something makes sense, there seems to be a good reason for it: Why would she wander off alone? It doesn't make sense. c) to be a sensible thing to do: It makes sense to take care of your health while you're young.

sense /sen/ n. 1 [U] sense of humor the ability to understand and enjoy things that are funny, or to make people laugh: Larry has a great sense of humor.

sense /sens/ n. 1 [U] sense of direction (ability to know where I was). 9 in the sense that used in order to say that something you have just said is true in a particular way: The experiment was a success in the sense that we got the results we were looking for.

sensibility /sen'sibiləti/ n. 3 [pl. sensibilities] (C,U) the way that someone reacts to particular subjects or types of behavior: We apologize if we have offended the sensibilities of our viewers. | our moral sensibility.

sensitive /sen'sativ/ adj. 1 showing good judgment: Come on, be sensible. | a sensible approach to the problem.

sensitive /sen'sitiv/ adj. 2 suitable for a particular purpose, and practical rather than fashionable: Wear sensible shoes. | sensibly adv.

sensory /sen'sorē/ adj. 1 a sensitive person is able to understand the feelings, problems, etc. of other people. | insensitive: a husband who is sensitive to his wife's needs.

sensor /sen'sər/ n. [C] a piece of equipment.
that is used to find light, heat, movement, etc., even in very small amounts

sen-so-ry /ˈsɛnsərɪ/ adj. BIOLOGY relating to your sense of sight, hearing, smell, taste, or touch: a baby’s sensory perception

sen-su-al /ˈsɛnsjʊəl/ adj. relating to physical pleasure, especially sexual pleasure: a sensual massage | She believes that food can be a sensual pleasure. —sensuality /ˈsɛnsjʊələti/ n. [U]

sen-su-ous /ˈsɛnsjʊəs/ adj. pleasing to your sense of sight, hearing, smell, taste, or touch: the sensuous feel of silk | 2 attractive in a sexual way: her sensuous curves

sent /ˈsɛnt/ v. the past tense and past participle of send

sent-ence1 /ˈsɛntəns/ n. 1 [C] a group of written or spoken words that has a subject and a verb, and expresses a complete thought or asks a question. Sentences written in English begin with a capital letter and end with a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point. 2 a punishment that a judge gives to someone who is guilty of a crime: a 10-year prison sentence | The defendant faces a 28-year sentence (=spending 28 years in prison). 3 a QUESTION MARK that is used to find light, heat, movement, etc., even in very small amounts

sent-ence2 v. [T] if a judge sentences someone who is guilty of a crime, s/he gives him/her a punishment: He was sentenced to life in prison for the murder.

sep-ar-at-ed /ˈsepərətɪd/ adj. 1 showing emotions such as love, pity, and sadness too strongly: a sentimental movie | Laurie still gets sentimental about our old house.

two feelings such as pity, love, or sadness that are considered to be too strong or not appropriate for a particular situation: There’s no room for sentiment in business!

sep-ar-a-ble /ˈsepərəbəl/ adj. able to be separated from something else (ANT: inseparable)

sep-a-rate1 /ˈsepərət/ adj. 1 not related to or not affected by something else: He keeps his professional life separate from his private life. 2 different: a word with four separate meanings | My wife and I have separate bank accounts. 3 not joined to each other or touching something else: There is a small smoking area separate from the main dining room. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin, past participle of separate, from se- “apart” + parare “to prepare, get”] —separately adv

sep-a-rate2 /ˈsepərət/ v. [I,T] to divide or split something into two or more parts, or to make something do this: Ms. Barker separated the class into four groups. | At this point the satellite separates from the rocket.

divide – to separate something into a number of smaller parts: The teacher divided the class into groups.

split – to separate something into two or more groups, parts, etc.: We split the money between us.

break up – to separate something into smaller parts: The phone company was broken up to encourage competition.

segregate – to separate one group of people from others because of race, sex, religion, etc.: Schools were racially segregated.

partition (formal) – to divide a country, room, or building into two or more parts: After World War II, Germany was partitioned into East and West Germany.

apportion (formal) – to decide how something should be divided between various people: The funds are apportioned to each of the schools in the district.

2 [T] to be between two things so that they cannot touch each other or connect to each other: A curtain separated one patient’s area from another. 3 [I] to start to live apart from your husband, wife, or sexual partner: When didusty and Jane separate?

divorce, split up/break up,

leave sb ➔ divorce

4 [I,T] to move apart, or to make people do this: Police moved in to separate the crowd. | In the fog, they got separated from the rest of their group.
with your husband, wife, or sexual partner: Her parents are separated.

**separation** /sepˈrəʃən/ n. 1 [U] (formal) the act of separating or the state of being separate: the separation of powers between Congress and the President 2 [C]U a period of time when two or more people live apart from each other: Separation from the family is hard on children. 3 [C] a situation in which a husband and wife agree to live apart even though they are still married

**sequence** /ˈsɛkwəns/ n. [singular, U] 1 **adj.** a series of related events, actions, etc. that happen one after the other: 2 **n.** [plural] a group of events, actions, or things of the same kind that happen one after the other: There has been a series of accidents along this road. 3 **n.** a set of television or radio programs with the same characters or on the same subject: a new comedy series 4 **n.** a set of sports games played between the same two teams: the World Series (=in baseball) 5 **n.** a set of events that led to World War I (1914–1918) 6 **n.** a number put on things that are produced in large quantities, so that each one has its own different number 7 **n.** a number put on things that are arranged or happening one after the other in the correct order: a serial killer/rapist etc. someone who commits the same crime several times 8 **n.** a story that is broadcast or printed in several separate parts on television, in a newspaper, etc.

**serial number** n. [C] a number put on things that are produced in large quantities, so that each one has its own different number

**series** /ˈsəriəs/ n. 1 a group of events, actions, or things of the same kind that happen one after the other: there has been a series of accidents along this road. 2 a set of television or radio programs with the same characters or on the same subject: a new comedy series 3 a set of sports games played between the same two teams: the World Series (=in baseball) 4 a set of events that led to World War I (1914–1918) 5 a number put on things that are produced in large quantities, so that each one has its own different number 6 a number put on things that are arranged or happening one after the other 7 a number put on things that are produced in large quantities, so that each one has its own different number 8 a number put on things that are arranged or happening one after the other in the correct order: a serial killer/rapist etc. someone who commits the same crime several times 9 a number put on things that are produced in large quantities, so that each one has its own different number 10 a number put on things that are arranged or happening one after the other in the correct order: a serial killer/rapist etc. someone who commits the same crime several times 11 a number put on things that are produced in large quantities, so that each one has its own different number 12 a number put on things that are arranged or happening one after the other in the correct order: a serial killer/rapist etc. someone who commits the same crime several times 13 a number put on things that are produced in large quantities, so that each one has its own different number 14 a number put on things that are arranged or happening one after the other in the correct order: a serial killer/rapist etc. someone who commits the same crime several times
serve 1 [sərv] v.
1 FOOD/DRINKS [I,T] to give someone food or drinks as part of a meal: Dinner will be served at 8:00. [The crab was served with melted butter and a slice of lemon.]
2 BE USED [I,T] to be appropriate for a particular purpose: The couch can also serve as a bed. [Critics claim that the weapon serves no useful military purpose.]
3 DO A JOB [I,T] to spend time doing a particular job, especially one that is helpful: Kelly served a three-year term in the Army. [In 1993, Campbell became the first woman to serve as Canada’s prime minister.]
4 PROVIDE STH [T] to provide an area or a group of people with something that they need or use: Its Southwestern Bell subsidiary serves customers in Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas.
5 IN PRISON [T] to spend time in prison: Baxter served a five-year sentence for theft.
6 LEGALLY [T] to officially give or send someone a legal document to appear in court: Jones was served a summons to appear in court.
7 SPORTS [I,T] to start playing a game such as tennis or an economic system in which most people work for businesses that provide services, rather than industries involved in manufacturing (=producing goods)
serve 2 n. [C] the action in a game such as tennis in which you throw the ball into the air and hit it to your opponent
server 1 [sərvə] n. [C] 1 if the main computer on a network that controls all the others. 2 someone who brings you food in a restaurant
serve 1 [sərv] n.
1 IN A STORE ETC. [U] the help that people who work in a restaurant, hotel, store, etc. give you: The food is terrific but the service is lousy. [the customer service department]
2 WORK DONE [C,U] the work that you do for someone or an organization: He retired after 20 years of service. [You may need the services of a lawyer. She was given an award in honor of her years of service to the Democratic Party.]
3 BUSINESS [C] a business that provides help or does jobs for people rather than producing things: a cleaning service
4 PUBLIC SERVICES things such as hospitals, schools, etc. that are provided by the government for the public to use
5 CEREMONY [C] a formal religious ceremony, especially in a church: The funeral service will be held on Friday.
6 HELP singular, UJ: informal help that you give to someone: “Thank you so much.” “I’m glad to be of service (=to help).” We’re at your service (=available to help). Ma’am.
7 THE SERVICE a country’s military forces, especially considered as a job
8 GOVERNMENT [C] an organization that works for the government: the foreign service
9 SPORTS [C] an act of hitting the ball to your opponent to start a game such as tennis
10 CAR/MACHINE [C] a regular examination of a car or machine to make sure that it works correctly
11 IN SERVICE/OUT OF SERVICE to be available or not available for people to use: Two of the Fire Department’s trucks were out of service for much needed repairs.
serve 2 v. [T] 1 to examine a machine or vehicle and fix it if necessary: When’s the last time you had the car serviced?
serveable /sərvəsəvəl/ adj. ready or able to be used
service charge n. [C] an amount of money that is added to the price of something in order to pay for extra services that you use when buying it: For phone orders, there’s a $1 service charge.
service, economy n. [C] ECONOMICS a country or an economic system in which most people work for businesses that provide services, rather than businesses involved in manufacturing (=producing goods)
service man /sərvəsmən, -mən/ n. (plural servicemen -men, -men/) [C] a man who is a member of the military
service station n. [C] a gas station
service woman /sərvəswʊmən/ n. (plural servicewomen -women, -women/) [C] a woman who is a member of the military
servile /sərvəl/ adj. (disapproving) very eager to obey and please someone
serving /sərvɪŋ/ n. [C] an amount of food that is enough for one person
service tude /sərvɪtud/ n. [U] the condition of being a slave or being forced to obey someone
session /sɛʃən/ n. [C] 1 a period of time used for a particular purpose, especially by a group of people: a question-and-answer session | teacher-training sessions 2 a formal meeting or group of meetings, especially of a court of law or government organization: The State Court is now in session. 3 a part of the year when classes are given at

serpent /ˈsɛrpənt/ n. [C] (literary) a snake [Origin: 1200–1300 Old French, Latin, present participle of servoere “to creep”]
serrated /ˈsɛrətɪd/ adj. having a sharp edge made of a row of connected V-shaped points: a serrated knife
serum /ˈsɜrəm/ n. [C,U] BIOLOGY a liquid containing substances that fight infection or poison, that is put into a sick person’s blood
servant /ˈsɜrvənt/ n. [C] someone who is paid to clean someone’s house, cook food for him/her, etc.
serve1 /sərv/ v.
1 food/drinks [I,T] to give someone food or drinks as part of a meal: Dinner will be served at 8:00. [The crab was served with melted butter and a slice of lemon. | Why aren’t you out there serving the guests?]
2 be used [I,T] to be appropriate for a particular purpose: The couch can also serve as a bed. [Critics claim that the weapon serves no useful military purpose.]
3 do a job [I,T] to spend time doing a particular job, especially one that is helpful: Kelly served a three-year term in the Army. [In 1993, Campbell became the first woman to serve as Canada’s prime minister.]
4 provide sth [T] to provide an area or a group of people with something that they need or use: Its Southwestern Bell subsidiary serves customers in Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas.
5 in prison [T] to spend time in prison: Baxter served a five-year sentence for theft.
6 legally [T] to officially give or send someone a legal document to appear in court: Jones was served a summons to appear in court.
7 sports [I,T] to start playing a game such as tennis or an economic system in which most people work for businesses that provide services, rather than industries involved in manufacturing (=producing goods)
serve 2 n. [C] the action in a game such as tennis in which you throw the ball into the air and hit it to your opponent
server 1 [sərvə] n. [C] 1 if the main computer on a network that controls all the others. 2 someone who brings you food in a restaurant
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service 2 v. [T] 1 to examine a machine or vehicle and fix it if necessary: When’s the last time you had the car serviced?

thesaurus repair, fix ➔ repair
set

v. (past tense and past participle set present participle setting)
1 PUT 5TH SOMEWHERE [T] to carefully put something down somewhere: Just set that bag down on the floor. | He took off his watch and set it on the dresser.
2 STANDARD [T] to decide something that other things are compared to or measured against: The agency has set standards for water cleanliness. | Parents should set an example for their children (to behave in the way they want their children to behave).
3 PRICE/TIME ETC. [T] to decide that something will happen at a particular time, cost a particular amount, etc.: The judge plans to set a date for the trial. | Officials have not yet set a price on how much the study will cost.
4 CLOCK/MACHINE [T] to move part of a clock or a piece of equipment so that it will do what you want it to do: I set my alarm for 6:30. | Do you know how to set the VCR?
5 START 5TH HAPPENING [IT] to make something start happening or to make someone start doing something: Angry mobs set the building on fire. | Careless campers set fire to the dry brush. | A study by military experts was immediately set in motion. | Volunteers set to work clearing trash from the field.
6 MOVIE/STORY ETC. [T] ENG. LANG. ARTS if a play, movie, story, etc. is set in a place or at a particular time, the action takes place there or then: Clavell's epic novel is set in 17th-century Japan.
7 set a record to run faster, jump higher, etc. than anyone else: He set a new world record in the 100 meters at the games.
8 set the table to put knives, forks, etc. on a table so that you can eat a meal
9 set sb/sth straight to correct something or someone: The company wants to set the record straight (explain the true situation) about its safety procedures.
10 set the stage/scene to make it possible for something to happen: Recent pay cuts set the stage for a strike.
11 SUN/MOON [I] when the Sun or Moon sets, it moves lower in the sky and disappears (set) rise
12 set your mind/sights/heart on (doing) sth to be determined to achieve something or decide that you definitely want to have it: Heath had set her sights on the U.S. Senate seat for Colorado.
13 set foot in/on sth to go into or onto a place: The event is attracting people who have never set foot in a museum.
14 set sb/sth free/loose to allow a person or animal to be free: All the other hostages were finally set free.
15 set sail to start sailing somewhere
16 BECOME SOLID [I] if a substance sets, it becomes hard: The concrete will set within two hours.
17 set sth to music a) ENG. LANG. ARTS to write music for a story or poem: poems set to music by Lloyd Webber b) to arrange something so that it can be done while music plays: exercise routines set to music.
18 set a trap a) to make a trap ready to catch an animal b) to invent a plan that will catch someone doing something wrong: Police set a trap for the thieves.
19 BONE a) [T] to move the ends of a broken bone into position so that they are in the right place to grow together again b) [I] if a broken bone sets, it joins together again
20 HAIR [T] to arrange someone's hair while it is wet, so that it will have a particular style when it is dry

set about sth phr. v.
set about (doing) sth to begin doing something: Johnny set about improving his Spanish before his trip.
set sb against sb phr. v.
set sb/sth apart phr. v.
to make someone start to argue or fight with someone else: The civil war set brother against brother.
set sb/sth aside phr. v.
to make someone or something different from or better than other similar people or things: The movie's realistic characters set it apart from other gangster pictures.

set back phr. v.
1 set sb/sth ↔ back to delay the progress or development of someone or something: Officials fear that the incident will set back race relations.
2 set sb back (informal) to cost someone a lot of money: My new stereo set me back $2,000.
3 set sth ↔ down phr. v.
to write about something so that you have a record of it, such as a set of rules: The rules of the game were clearly set down.
4 set sth ↔ back if something unpleasant sets in, it begins and is likely to continue: Winter seems to be setting in likely to continue.

set forth phr. v.
1 set sth ↔ forth (formal) to write or talk about an idea, rule, etc. in a clear and organized way, especially in an official document or speech to set out: the principles set forth in the treaty.
2 (literary) to start a trip (set) out
set out phr. v
1 to start a trip, especially a long trip: The couple set out for Fresno at 9:30.
2 set out to do sth deliberately to start doing something in order to achieve a particular result: He set out to make a movie about his experiences in Vietnam.
3 set out sth to write or talk about ideas, rules, etc. in a clear and organized way: He is the first candidate to set out his foreign policy proposals.

set up phr. v
1 set sth up to start a business, organization, business, etc.: The county has set up a special education program for teenage mothers.
2 set sth up to prepare equipment so that it is ready for use: Are the computers ready for the meeting?
3 set sth up to arrange for something to happen: Call the doctor’s office and set up an appointment.
4 set sth up to build or place something somewhere: The police have set up a roadblock.
5 set sth up to deliberately make people think that someone has done something wrong: Hudson accused his partners of setting him up.
6 set up shop to start a business: They set up shop in 1993 in Mason’s basement.

set2 n [C] 1 a group of things that belong together or are related in some way: a set of dishes | a set of rules | a chess set | see picture at COLLECTION 2 a television, a TV set: a TV set

set3 adj 1 only before noun a set time, amount, price, etc. is fixed and is never changed: We meet at a set time each week. | I invest a set amount of money each month.
2 not before noun (informal) ready to do something: If everyone is all set, we’ll start the meeting.
3 be set on/upon/against doing sth (informal) to be very determined about something: Jerry’s dead set against paying the extra money for the trip.
4 in a particular place or position: a castle set on a hill

set-back /set ‘bæk/ n. [C] something that delays your progress or makes things worse than they were: Losing their drummer is a major setback for the band. | The peace talks suffered a setback when fighting resumed this week.

set-ting /setˈtɪŋ/ n. [C] 1 the place where something is or where something happens, and all the things that surround it: a cabin in a mountain setting | the perfect setting for a wedding 2 the position in which you put the controls on a machine or instrument: Turn the microwave to its highest setting. 3 ENG. LANG. ARTS the place or time in which the events in a book, movie, etc. happen: London is the setting for his most recent novel.

settle phr. v
1 END ARGUMENT [I,T] to end an argument or solve a disagreement: an attempt to settle the case/lawsuit | The union finally settled with management after a two-day strike. | They might be willing to settle out of court (=come to an agreement without going to a court of law). | They met recently to try and settle their differences (=agree to stop arguing).
2 COMFORTABLE POSITION [I,T] to move into a comfortable position: Dave settled back and turned on the TV. | Roger settled himself on a park bench for a photograph.
3 DECIDE STH [I] to decide on something, or organize the details of something that will happen in the future: So it’s settled — I’ll meet you in front of the theater at 7:00.
4 IN A NEW PLACE a) [I,T] to go to a place where no people have lived permanently before and start to live there: the men and women who settled Alaska b) [I] to begin to live in a place where you intend to live for a long time: My family moved around a lot but I settled in Los Angeles.
5 SNOW/DUST [I] if snow, dust, etc. settles, it falls to the ground and stays there
6 BILL/DEBT [I] if you settle a bill, account, debt, etc., you pay all the money that you owe.
7 settle a score to do something bad to someone because s/he has done something bad to you
8 STOMACH [I,T] if your stomach settles, or if something settles it, it stops feeling uncomfortable or making you sick.
9 settle your nerves to do something to make yourself stop being nervous or upset: He took a deep breath to settle his nerves.

settle down phr. v
1 settle (sb) down to become quiet and calm, or to make someone quiet and calm: Kids, settle down and eat your dinner. | Sometimes we take the baby for a ride in the car to settle him down.
2 to start living a quiet and calm life in one place, especially when you get married: My parents want me to marry Jim and settle down.
3 to begin to do something and to give it all your attention: When he finally settled down to work, it was 10:30.

settle for phr. v to accept something that is less than what you wanted: We looked at some nice apartments, but we had to settle for the cheapest one.

settle in also settle into phr. v to become happier and more comfortable in a new situation or place: Adam seems to have settled in at his new school.

settle on/upon phr. v to decide or agree on something: They haven’t settled on a name for the baby yet.

set up phr. v (informal) to pay money that you owe for something: I’ll settle up with the bartender, then let’s go.
**severance pay** /səvərəns/ n. [C.U] payment of money that you owe someone or that someone owes to you: He accepted a financial settlement of $500. [U] the movement of a large number of people into a new place in order to live there: the settlement of the Oklahoma territory. [C.U] Economics 4 a group of houses and buildings where people live, in a place where no group lived before: a Stone Age settlement

**settlement** /sɛtˈmənt/ n. 1 [C.U] an official agreement or decision that ends an argument: The two sides have reached a settlement (made an agreement) in the land dispute. 2 [C.U] Economics a payment of money that you owe someone or that someone owes to you: He accepted a financial settlement of $500. 3 [U] the movement of a large number of people into a new place in order to live there: the settlement of the Oklahoma territory. 4 [C] a group of houses and buildings where people live, in a place where no group lived before: a Stone Age settlement

**settle** /sɛt/ v. **set·tle·ment** /sɛtˈmənt/ n. 1 [C] someone who goes to live in a new place, usually where there were few people before: early settlers of the American West

**set up** /sɛt/ v. **set·up** /sɛt/ n. [C usually singular] a way of organizing or arranging something: Do you like the new setup at work? 2 (informal) a dishonest plan that is intended to trick someone: I knew immediately that the whole thing was a setup.

**seven** /ˈsɛvən/ number 1 7 2 seven o’clock: The movie starts at seven. 3 seven years old: Patty was seven on her last birthday. [Origin: Old English seofen]

**seventeen** /ˈsɛvəntʃɪn/ number 17 2 1/7 3 be in seventh heaven (informal) to be extremely happy

**seventeenth** number

**seventh** /ˈsɛvənθ/ number 1 7 2 1/7 3 be in seventh heaven (informal) to be extremely happy

**seventies** a) the years between 1970 and 1979 b) the numbers between 70 and 79, especially when used for measuring temperature: 3 be in your seventies to be aged between 70 and 79: She’s in her early/mid/late seventies. —seventieth /ˈsɛvəntiθ/ number: her seventieth birthday

**sever** /ˈsɛvər/ v. [T] (formal) 1 to cut through something completely; His finger was severed in the accident. 2 to end a relationship or agreement with someone: They decided to sever ties between the two organizations. —severance n. [U]

**several** /ˈsɛvərəl/ quantifier a number of people or things that is more than a few, but not a lot: Few called her several times on the phone. I’ve talked to several of my students about this.

**severance pay** /sɛvərəns, ˈpɛri/ n. [U] money you get from a company that you worked for when they no longer have a job for you

**serious** /ˈsɛvrəs/ adj. 1 very bad or serious: severe injuries | severe problems 2 very strict or extreme: severe criticism | The president’s plan calls for severe penalties for underage criminals. 3 not kind or friendly: a severe look on her face. [Origin: 1500—1600 French sévère, from Latin severus] —severity /sɪˈvɜrəti/ n. [C.U]

**severely** /sɪˈvɜrli/ adv. very badly or to a great degree: The building was severely damaged in the fire. | She was punished severely for her actions.

**sew** (past tense sewed, past participle sewn or sewed) [L.T] to use a needle and thread to make or repair clothes, or to attach something such as a button to them: My mother taught me to sew: Can you sew a button on this shirt for me? [Origin: Old English sēwian] —sewing n. [U] ➔ see picture at Knit

**set up** /səˈʌp/ phr. v. (informal) to gain control over a situation so that you are sure to win or get an advantage: The Republicans think they have the election sewn up.

**sewage** /ˈsjuːdʒ/ n. [U] the waste material and used water that is carried away from houses by sewers: a sewage treatment plant

**sewer** /ˈsjuər/ n. [C] a pipe or passage under the ground that carries away waste material and used water from houses, factories, etc. [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French esseweur, from esserwer “to carry away water,” from Vulgar Latin exaquare]

**sew** (past tense sewed, past participle sewn or sewed) [L.T] to use a needle and thread to make or repair clothes, or to attach something such as a button to them: My mother taught me to sew: Can you sew a button on this shirt for me? [Origin: Old English sēwian] —sewing n. [U] ➔ see picture at Knit

**sex** /sɛks/ n. 1 [U] Biology the physical activity that people do together in order to produce babies or for pleasure: They believe it’s wrong to have sex before they’re married. | the need to practice safe sex (wear something that will protect you from sexual diseases) 2 [U] Biology the condition of being male or female: I don’t care what sex the baby is, as long as it’s healthy. 3 [C] one of the two groups of people or animals, male and female: He isn’t comfortable with members of the opposite sex (people that are not his own sex). | people of both sexes (men and women)

**sex chromosome** n. [C] Biology either of the two CHROMOSOMES in humans and some animals that directly influence whether someone is male or female

**sex drive** n. [C usually singular] someone’s ability or need to have sex regularly

**sex education** n. [U] education in schools about sexual activity and sexual relationships

**sexism** /ˈsɛks,ˌsɛksəm/ n. [U] the belief that one sex is weaker, less intelligent, or less important than the other, especially when this results in women being treated unfairly: programs to lessen sexism in the workplace

**sexist** /ˈsɛksɪst/ adj. relating to or showing sexism: sexist remarks —sexist n. [C]

**sex life** n. [C] someone’s sexual activities

**sex symbol** n. [C] someone famous who many people think is very sexually attractive

**sexual** /ˈsɛksəl/ adj. 1 relating to sex:
sexual harassment n. [U] sexual remarks, looks, or touching done to someone who does not want it, especially from someone s/he works with

sexual intercourse n. [U] (formal) the physical act of sex between two people

sexuality n. [U] the things people do and feel that are related to their desire or ability to have sex: A person’s sexuality is constrained by the rules of society.

sexy adj. (comparative sexier, superlative sexiest) sexually exciting or attractive: sexy clothes

shackle n. (written abbreviation of SERGEANT) a pair of metal rings joined by a chain, that is used for keeping a prisoner’s hands or feet together

shack v. (past tense shook, past participle shaken) [T] to move up and down or from side to side

shadow n. 1 [C] a dark shape that an object or a person makes on a surface when he, she, or it is between that surface and the light: The sun began to cast long shadows (=make long shadows) across a grassy field. 2 [C] darkness caused when light is prevented from coming into a place: Margaret’s face was half hidden in shadow. He waited in the shadows. 3 without/beyond a shadow of a doubt without any doubt at all: I think he’s guilty beyond a shadow of a doubt. 4 cast a shadow over/on sth to make something seem less attractive or impressive: The scandal cast a shadow over his reputation for the rest of his career.

shadowy adj. 1 shabby, unattractive: a shadowy hotel 2 unfair or wrong: I don’t deserve this kind of shabby treatment. —shabbily adv.

shade n. 1 [C] an area that is cooler and darker because the light of the Sun cannot reach it: SHADOW: Let’s find a table in the shade. 2 [C] something that reduces or blocks light, especially a cover that you pull across a window 3 [C] a particular degree of a color: a darker shade of red 4 shades [plural] (informal) sunglasses 5 shade of meaning/opinion etc. a meaning, etc. that is slightly different from other ones: The word can have many shades of meaning, depending on the context. 6 a shade very slightly, a little bit: The room is a shade too hot for me. [Origins: Old English sceadu]

shade v. [T] to protect something from direct light or heat: She used her hand to shade her eyes from the Sun.
side with quick movements, or to make someone or something do this: His hands were shaking. | Shake the bottle before you open it. | She shook him by the shoulders and told him to wake up.

**THESaurus**

**shake**

- tremble – to shake because you are frightened or upset: The dog was trembling with fear.
- shiver – to shake because you are very cold: I jumped up and down to stop myself shivering.
- quiver – to shake from side to side: The pile of books wobbled and fell.
- vibrate – to shake continuously with small fast movements: The music was so loud that the whole room vibrated.
- rattle – to shake and make a noise: The windows rattled in the wind.
- wobble

**shaken**

- to make it more effective
- to make changes to an organization, country, etc. to experience: shakes someone up, s/he is shocked or upset by it:

2 shake your head to move your head from side to side as a way of saying no, or to show disapproval or sadness

3 shake sb’s hand

shake hands (with sb) to hold someone’s hand in your hand and move it up and down, as a greeting or a sign that you have agreed on something

if your voice shakes, it sounds unsteady, usually because you are nervous or angry: to make someone feel less confident or certain about something:

This experience has shaken my confidence

faith/belief in the legal system.

shake off

from someone by using threats

This experience has someone feel less confident or certain about some-

thing that s/he has done:

shakey

adj.

1 weak and unsteady because of illness, old age, or shock: a shaky voice

2 likely to fail or be unsuccessful: a shaky marriage

the team got off to a shaky start

(s=they started badly).

3 not solid or firm: a shaky ladder

shall

1 formal used in official documents to state an order, law, promise, etc.: The right to a trial by jury shall be preserved.

2 shall I/we? used in order to ask a question, especially as a way of suggesting something:

Shall I turn on the air conditioner?

3 formal used in order to say what will happen in the future: I shall keep her picture always. [Origin: Old English sceal]

shallow

measuring only a short distance from the top to the bottom:

a shallow baking dish

The rice is planted in shallow water.

b shallow argument

If he’s only interested in your looks, that shows how shallow he is.

shame

1 someone or something that is wrong

2 guilty or embarrassed that you have after doing something

3 Shame on you! (spoken) used in order to tell someone that s/he should feel ashamed of something that s/he has done: Shame on you, Patrick.

shameless

adj.

not interested in or not showing any understanding of important or serious matters:

Shall I turn on the air conditioner?

shambles

a bunch: a shambles

The apartment was as hambles.

b a bunched thing:

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shame

trusted you. 4 put sb/sth to shame to be so much better than someone or something else that it makes the other thing seem very bad or ordinary: This party puts my little dinner to shame. 5 loss of honor: His behavior brought shame on the whole family. | There’s no shame in finishing second (=it should not make you feel ashamed).

shame /'ʃeɪm/ n.

shameful /'ʃeɪmfəl/ adj. so bad that someone should not make you feel ashamed.

shamelessly adv.

shameless /'ʃeɪmlis/ adj. not seeming to be ashamed of your bad behavior, although other people think you should be ashamed: a shameless secret liar: an object in the shape of a tube

shampoo /'ʃæmpu/ n. (plural shampoos) [C,U] a liquid soap used for washing your hair [ORIGIN: 1700—1800 Hindi câpna, from cəpna “to press, to wash something with shampoo”]

shanty /ˈšeɪnti/ n. (plural shanties) [C] A small building that has not been built very well

shape /ʃeɪp/ n. 1 [C,U] the form that something has, for example round, square, triangular, etc.

shape up phr. v. (informal) 1 to improve your behavior or work: You better shape up, John, or you’re off the team. 2 to make progress in a particular way: The team is starting to shape up nicely.

shaped /ʃeɪpt/ adj. having a particular shape: heart-shaped/star-shaped etc. flowers | a trophy shaped like a football

shape·ful /ʃeɪmfəl/ adj.

shape·ly /ʃeɪpli/ adj. having an attractive shape: her long shapely legs

share /ʃeə/ v. 1 [T] to have or use something with other people: She shares an office with her boss. | There’s only one book – we’ll have to share. 2 [T] to let someone have or use something that belongs to you: Will you share your toys with Ronnie? 3 [I,T] to divide something between two or more people: I took the cookies to work to share with everybody.
shark

share·crop·ping

sharp

share·hold·er

/ʃeəˈhɔldər/ n. [C] ECONOMICS someone who owns stock

share·crop·ping /ˈʃeərˌkrɔpɪŋ/ n. [U] a type of farming in which the farmer rents the land from the owner and is paid a share of the value of the crop —share·cropper /ˈʃeərˌkrɔpər/ n. [C]

share·hold·er /ˈʃeərˌhəʊldər/ n. [C] ECONOMICS someone who owns stock

shark /fɑːrk/ n. [C] a large sea fish with very sharp teeth

sharp1 /ʃɑːp/ adj.

1 ABLE TO CUT something that is sharp has a very thin edge or point that can cut things easily (point) dull, blunt: a sharp knife | The blade is razor sharp (=very sharp).

2 DIRECTION a sharp turn or bend changes direction suddenly: a sharp turn in the road | Make a sharp left/right onto Grant Avenue.

3 CHANGE a sharp increase, fall, etc. is very sudden and very big: a sharp rise/increase in prices | a sharp decline/drop in the number of smokers

4 DIFFERENCE clear and definite, so that there is no doubt: The crowd’s support was in sharp contrast (very different) to the criticism he has received lately | a sharp difference of opinion

5 INTELLIGENT able to think and understand things very quickly: She’s a very sharp lawyer. | her sharp wit

6 PAIN sudden and very bad: a sharp pain in my chest

7 REMARK criticizing in a severe and angry way: The proposal has drawn sharp criticism from the president. | He’s known for his sharp tongue.

8 EYES able to see or notice things very easily: Lenny has a sharp eye for detail.

9 CLOTHES attractive and stylish: My grandfather was a sharp dresser (=wore stylish clothes).

10 SOUNDS loud, short, and sudden: a sharp cry

11 PICTURE if an image or picture is sharp, you can see all the details very clearly: a sharp picture on the TV

12 MUSIC a) F/C etc. sharp ENG. LANG. ARTS a musical note that is a half step higher than the note F, C, etc., and is shown by the sign (#) ➔ FLAT. b) ENG. LANG. ARTS a musical note that is sharp is played or sung slightly higher than it should be ➔ FLAT

13 TASTE having a strong taste: sharp Cheddar cheese [Origin: Old English scæfan] —sharply adv. —sharpness n. [U]

sharp2 adv. 1 at 8 o’clock/two-thirty etc. sharp at exactly 8:00, 2:30, etc.: I expect you to be here at 10:30 sharp. 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS if you sing or play music sharp, you sing or play slightly higher than the correct note so that it sounds bad

sharp-en /ʃɑːpˈen/ v. [T] to make something sharper, or become sharper: sharpening a pencil

sharp-en·er /ˈʃɑːpənər/ n. [C] a tool or machine that sharpens pencils, knives, etc.

shat·ter /ˈʃætər/ v. [T] to break suddenly into very small pieces, or to make something do this: My cup fell to the floor and shattered.

shar·pen /ʃɑːpˈen/ v. 1 ABLE TO CUT something that is sharp has a very thin edge or point that can cut things easily (point) dull, blunt: a sharp knife | The blade is razor sharp (=very sharp).

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shat·ter /ˈʃætər/ v. [T] to break suddenly into very small pieces, or to make something do this: My cup fell to the floor and shattered.
shears /ʃɛər/ n. [plural] a tool like a large pair of scissors

sheath /ʃeθ/ n. (plural sheaths /ʃeθz/, ʃeaθz/) [C] a cover for the blade of a knife or sword

sheaves /ʃi:vz/ n. the plural of SHEAF

she'd /ʃed/ 1 the short form of "she had": She'd forgotten to close the door. 2 the short form of "she would": She said she'd love to come.

shed /ʃed/ n. [C] a small building used especially for storing things: a tool shed

sheep /ʃi:p/ n. (plural sheep) [C] an arm animal

sheepish /ˈʃi:pɪʃ/ adj. uncomfortable or embarrassed because you have done something silly or wrong: Renny apologized, looking sheepish.

sheepishly adv.

sheer /ʃiər/ 1 sheer joy/luck/bliss etc. joy, luck, etc. with no other feeling or quality mixed with it: people dancing and singing with sheer joy. 2 the sheer size/weight/numbers etc. used in order to emphasize that something is very big, heavy, etc.: The most impressive thing about Alaska is its sheer size. 3 a sheer drop, cliff, etc. is extremely steep 4 material that is sheer is fine or thin, so that you can almost see through it

sheet /ʃi:t/ n. [C] 1 a large piece of thin cloth that you put on a bed to lie on or under. Have you changed the sheets (=put clean sheets on the bed)? 2 a thin flat piece of something such as paper, metal, or glass: a sheet of paper 3 a large flat area of something such as ice or water that is spread over a surface: The road was covered with a sheet of ice.

sheik, sheikh /ʃiːk, ʃək/ n. [C] 1 an Arab chief or prince 2 a Muslim religious teacher or leader

shell /ʃel/ n. (plural shells /ʃelz/) [C] a large flat board attached to a wall, in a frame, etc., that you can put things on: shelves of books | Could you get me that bowl off the top shelf? [Origin: 1300—1400 Middle Low German scheif]

she'll /ʃɛl/ the short form of "she will"

shellfish /ˈʃelˌfɪʃ/ n. (plural shellfish) [CU] a small sea or water animal that has a shell, or this animal eaten as a food

sheer·ly /ˈʃiərli/ adv.

sheer·ly adv.

sheen /ʃiːn/ n. [singular, U] a smooth shiny appearance

sheep·ish /ˈʃiːpɪʃ/ adj.

sheep·ishly adv.

shelter /ˈʃɛltər/ n. 1 [C] a place to live, considered as one of the basic needs of life: providing food and shelter for the homeless 2 [U] a place with a roof over it that protects you from danger or the weather, or the protection that it gives: a bomb shelter | a bus shelter | The family took shelter in the cellar when the tornado hit. 3 [C] a place where people or animals can go if they have no home or are in danger from someone who treats them badly: a shelter for battered women 3 [U] a place to live, considered as one of the basic needs of life: providing food and shelter for the homeless

shelter·ing /ˈʃɛltərɪŋ/ adj.

shelving /ˈʃelvɪŋ/ n. [U] a set of shelves, or the material used for them

she·nan·gi·nes /ˈʃənənˌɡənz/ n. [plural] (informal) tricks or slightly dishonest behavior

sheep·herd /ˈʃɛpərd/ n. [C] someone whose job is to take care of sheep

sheer·est /ˈʃeərɪst/ adj.

she·er·ly adv.

shell·fish /ˈʃelˌfɪʃ/ n. (plural shellfish) [CU] a small sea or water animal that has a shell, or this animal eaten as a food

sheer·ly adv.

shell out /ʃeət/ v. (informal) to pay money for something, often when you do not want to: We had to shell out over $400 to get the car fixed.
scir·geref in, from scir “area with its own government” + gerefa “person in charge of an area”

sherry /ˈʃɛri/ n (plural sherries) [C/U] a strong Spanish wine, or a glass of this drink [Origin: 1600—1700] sherries (16—18 centuries), from Xeres (now Jerez), city in southwestern Spain

she’s /fiz/ 1 the short form of “she is”. She’s my little sister. 2 the short form of “she has”. She’s invited us to a party.

shield /ʃild/ n [C] 1 something that protects someone or something from being hurt or damaged: police carrying riot shields | the heat shield on a rocket | a broad piece of metal or leather used in past times by soldiers to protect themselves in battle

shield v [T] to protect someone or something from being hurt, damaged, or upset: Of course, you try to shield your children from bad influences. | a hat to shield your face from the sun

shift /ʃɪft/ v [T] to change your opinion or attitude: Washington’s policy toward Taiwan appears to have shifted. 2 to move from one place or position to another, or make something do this: Jan shifted uncomfortably in her seat. | Amos shifted his chair around to get a better look. 3 to change the Gears when you are driving: I pulled away and shifted into second gear.

shift adj [C] 1 a change in the way most people think about something, or in the way something is done: Polls show a shift in public opinion. | the shift from communism to capitalism | 2 one of the periods during each day and night when workers in a factory, hospital, etc. are at work: Lou’s on the night/day shift this week. → GEAR SHIFT

shift-less /ʃɪfləs/ adj lazy and not at all interested in working

sheen /ʃɪn/ n [C] the front part of your leg between your knee and your foot → see picture on page A4

shine /ʃain/ v (past tense and past participle shone /ʃoun/; present participle shining) [I] 1 to produce light: The Sun was shining. | The bright TV lights were shining in her eyes.

shine n [singular, U] the brightness that something has when light shines on it: Lucy’s dark hair shone in the sun. 2 [I] to look bright and smooth: Dan polished the car until it shone. 3 (past tense and past participle shined) [T] to make something bright by rubbing it: When’s the last time you shined your shoes? 4 [T] to point a light toward a particular place or in a particular direction: Shine the flashlight over there. 5 [I] if your eyes or face shine, they show you are happy 6 [I] to be very good at something: The concert will give young musicians a chance to shine. [Cruises: Old English scire]

shiny adj 1 [singular, U] shiny leather boots 2 [C/U] shiny hair → SHIN

shiny adj [comparative shinier, superlative shiniest] bright and smooth looking: shiny hair | shiny leather boots

ship /ʃɪp/ n [C] 1 a large boat used for carrying people and things on the ocean: a cruise ship | Supplies came by ship.

THE SAURUS

flash – to shine brightly for a very short time: Lightning flashed across the sky.

flicker – to shine with an unsteady light: The candle flickered and went out.

twinkle – to shine in the dark but not very brightly or continuously: stars twinkling in the sky.

glow – to shine with a warm soft light: I could see a lamp glowing in the window.

sparkle – to shine with many small bright points of light: diamonds sparkling in the light.

shimmer – to shine with a soft light that seems to shake slightly: The lake shimmered in the moonlight.

glitter – if something smooth and clean glints, it shines: The silverware had been polished until it glistened.

glint – if something is shiny glints, it reflects light very strongly: The Sun glistened off the windows.

glisten – to shine and look wet or oily: Tears glistened on her cheeks.

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shipload

24 hours. 2 to send or carry something by sea

ship-load /'ʃpləd/ n. [C] the number of people or things a ship can carry

ship-ment /'ʃpɒmənt/ n. [CU] a load of goods being delivered, or the act of sending them: a shipment of grain | The goods are ready for shipment.

ship-ping /'ʃpiŋ/ n. 1 shipping and handling the price charged for delivering goods: Please add $2.95 to cover shipping and handling. 2 [U] ships considered as a group, or anything that is related to business done by ships: The canal has been closed to shipping.

ship-wreck /'ʃiprɛk/ n. [CU] the destruction of a ship by a storm or an accident, or a ship that has been destroyed in this way: survivors of a shipwreck

shipwreck /'ʃiprɛk/ v. be shipwrecked to have been in a ship that has been destroyed by a storm or an accident

ship-yard /'ʃpiːrd/ n. [C] a place where ships are built or repaired

shirk /ʃɜːrk/ v. [I,T] (formal) to avoid doing something you should do: parents who shirk their duties/responsibilities towards their children

shirt /ʃɜːt/ n. [C] a piece of clothing that covers the upper part of your body and your arms, and has a collar and usually buttons down the front ➔ BLOUSE, T-SHIRT: She was wearing a white silk shirt. | I have to wear a shirt and tie to work. [ORIGIN: Old English scyrte] ➔ see picture at CLOTHES

shirt-sleeves /ʃɜːt'sliːvz/ n. in (your) shirt-sleeves wearing a shirt but no JACKET

shish ke-bab /ʃɪʃ kəˈbæb/ n. [C] small pieces of meat and sometimes vegetables, cooked on a stick

shiv-er /ʃɪvər/ v. [I] to shake slightly because you are cold or frightened: Come inside – you’re shivering.

shiver /ˈʃaɪvər/ n. [C] a shaking movement of your body that happens when you are cold or afraid: A shiver ran down my spine (=I felt afraid). ➔ shivery adj.

shoo /ʃu:/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a large group of fish that swim together

shock /ʃɒk/ n. 1 [C] usually singular] an unexpected and unpleasant event or piece of news that makes you extremely upset: Rob’s death came as a complete shock to us. 2 [informal] the feeling of surprise and disbelief you have when something unexpected and unpleasant happens: She looked like she was in shock. | the shock of seeing someone in such pain 3 [C] a sudden painful feeling caused by a flow of electricity passing through your body: Ow! The toaster gave me a shock. 4 [U] a medical condition in which someone is very weak, often after an unpleasant experience: The crash victims are suffering from shock. | He is clearly in a state of shock. 5 [C] EARTH SCIENCES shock wave 6 [C] a shock absorber [ORIGIN: (1) French choc, from choquer “to strike against”]

shock /ʃɔk/ v. 1 [IT] to make someone feel very surprised, and usually upset or offended: We were shocked to hear of his arrest. 2 [T] to give someone an electric shock —shocked adj.

shock absorber /ʃɔk əˈbɜːrər/ n. [C] a piece of equipment connected to each wheel of a vehicle to make it travel smoothly over uneven ground

shock-ing /ˈʃɔkɪŋ/ adj. very offensive or upsetting: a shocking crime

shock wave /ʃɔk ˈweɪv/ n. [C] 1 a strong feeling of shock that people have when something bad happens without warning: The news sent shock waves through the world’s stock markets. 2 EARTH SCIENCES a strong movement of air, heat, or the earth from an explosion, EARTHQUAKE, etc.

shod /ʃɔd/ adj. (literary) wearing shoes

shoddy /ˈʃoʊdi/ adj. 1 badly or cheaply made, or not done well: shoddy goods 2 unfair and dishonest: He treated me in a pretty shoddy way. [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 shoddy “cloth made from reused wool” (19—20 centuries)]

shoe /ʃu:/ n. [C] 1 something that you wear to cover your feet, that is made of leather or some other strong material: a pair of shoes | high-heeled shoes. 2 be in sb’s shoes to be in the situation that someone else is in: I wouldn’t like to be in his shoes when his wife finds out what happened. [ORIGIN: Old English scob]
shoe v (past tense and past participle shod) [T] to put a HORSESHOE (=curved piece of metal) on a horse’s foot

shoe-horn /ˈʃuːərn/ n [C] a curved piece of plastic or metal that you use to help you put on a shoe on easily

shoe-lace /ˈʃuːəls/ n [C] a thin piece of string or leather that you use to tie your shoes

shoe-string /ˈʃuːəstrɪŋ/ n on a shoestring done or made without spending very much money: a movie made on a shoestring

shone /ʃaʊn/ v past tense and past participle of SHINE

shoot /ʃuː/ interjection said in order to tell an annoying child or animal to go away —shoo v [T]: Aunt Betty shoed us out of the kitchen.

shoot-in n [C] usually singular (informal) someone who is expected to win an election or race easily: He looked like a shoot-in to win the election.

shoot v [ʃuʃ / v the past tense of SHAKE

shoot-up adj not before noun (spoken) very frightened, shocked, or upset because of something that has happened

shoot v (past tense and past participle shot) [ʃʊt] 1 GUN [I,T] to fire a gun at someone, or kill or injure someone with a gun: Stop or I’ll shoot! She pulled out a gun and shot him. Someone on the roof was shooting at her. He had been shot in the leg while trying to escape. One police officer was shot dead in the incident.

2 MOVE QUICKLY [I,T] to move quickly in a particular direction, or to make something move in this way: The fountain shoots water 20 feet into the air. A sharp pain suddenly shot through his right arm.

3 PHOTO/MOVIE [I,T] to take photographs or make a movie: The movie was shot in Rome.

4 SPORTS [I,T] to throw, kick, or hit a ball toward the place where you can make points: We were waiting for him to shoot.

5 shoot (spoken) used in order to tell someone to start speaking: I’ve got a question. Okay, shoot.

6 shoot the breeze (informal) to have a friendly conversation about unimportant things: Cal and I were sitting on the porch, shooting the breeze.

7 shoot your mouth off (informal) to talk too much, especially about your opinions or a secret: Don’t go shooting your mouth off about this.

shoot sb/sth down phr v 1 to destroy an enemy airplane while it is flying: The plane was shot down over the ocean.

2 to say that what someone suggests is wrong or stupid: Terry’s boss shot down all her ideas.

shoot for ath phr v (informal) to try to achieve something: Okay, we’ll shoot for 1:30 (try to do something by then).

shoot up phr v to quickly increase in number, size, or amount: Prices shot up by 60%.
shore

bank – the edge of a river: the banks of the Mississippi river

shore² v 1 to support a wall with large pieces of wood, metal, etc. to stop it from falling down 2 to help or support something that is likely to fail or is not working well: The money is needed to shore up the failing bank.

shore-line /ʃɔːrlɪn/ n [C,U] EARTH SCIENCES the land on the edge of a lake, river, or ocean (Shoreline) the island’s rocky shoreline ➔ see picture on page A11

shorn /ʃɔːrn/ v a past participle of shear

short³ adv short (of doing) sth without actually doing something: They’ve cut the budget and the workforce – everything short of canceling the project altogether. ➔ cut sth short at CUT, fall short (of sth) at FALL, be running short of sth at RUN, stop short of sth at STOP

short⁴ n 1 shorts [plural] a) short pants that end at or above the knees: a pair of shorts b) loose underwear for men (Shorts) boxer shorts 2 in short used when you want to say the most important point in a few words: In short, I don’t think we can do it. 3 for short as a shorter way of saying a name: It’s called the Message Handling System – MHS for short. 4 [C] (informal) a short movie that is shown before the main movie in a theater 5 [C] (informal) a SHORT CIRCUIT

short⁵ v [I,T] (informal) to have a bad electrical connection that makes a machine stop working correctly, or to make something do this

shortage /ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/ n [C,U] a situation in which there is not enough of something that people need: food shortages | a SHORTAGE OF medicine

short-bread /ˈʃɔːrtˌbriːd/ n [U] a hard sweet cookie made with a lot of butter

short-cake /ˈʃɔːrtˌkeɪk/ n [U] cake over which a sweet fruit mixture is poured: strawberry short-cake

short-change v [T] 1 to treat someone unfairly by not giving him/her what she deserves: The miners felt short-changed by the new contract. 2 to give back too little money to someone who has paid you for something

short-circuit n [C] the failure of an electrical system caused by bad wires or a fault in a connection in the wires

short-commenting /ˈʃɔːrtˌkəmɪŋ/ n [C usually plural] a fault in something or someone, that makes it, him, or her less effective: the shortcomings of the new law | shortcomings in his research

short-cut n [C] a quicker more direct way of going somewhere: Let’s take a short cut across the
beautifu shot of the countryside around Prague b) the view of something in a movie, television program, or photograph: a close-up shot | In the opening shot, we see a man walking down a street.

4 ATTEMPT (informal) an attempt to do something or achieve something: Marty always wanted to take a shot at acting. | I'll give it my best shot (try as hard as possible).

5 DRINK a small amount of a strong alcoholic drink: a shot of whiskey

6 DRUG the act of putting medicine into your body using a needle: Have you had your tetanus shot?

7 a shot in the dark an attempt to guess something without having any facts or definite ideas: My answer to the last question was a complete shot in the dark.

8 like a shot very quickly: He jumped up like a shot and ran to the door.

SOURCED ➔ Introduction

short-lived /ʃɔ:tlɪvd/ adj. existing only a short time: a short-lived fashion

short-range /ʃɔ:trɛnʤ/ adj. short-distance short-range weapons are designed to travel or be used over a short distance

shot put /ʃɔt pʊt/ n. [C] a sport in which you throw a heavy metal ball as far as you can — shot putter n [C]

should /ʃud/ strong should/ modal verb 1 used when giving or asking for advice or an opinion: You should have called me right away. | Should I wear my gray dress? | Children shouldn’t (=should not) take candy from strangers.

shoulder /ˈʃəʊldər/ v. the past tense and past participle of SHOULd

shoulder /ˈʃəʊldər/ n. [C/U] 1 one of the two parts of the body at each side of the neck where the arm is connected: Andy put his arm around his wife’s shoulders. | When we asked him what was wrong, he just shrugged his shoulders (raised them to show that he did not know or care). ➔ see picture on page 91 2 watch/look over sb’s shoulder to watch carefully what someone is doing, sometimes so that you can criticize him/her: I can’t work at the computer when someone is watching over my shoulder. 3 the part of a shirt, coat, etc. that covers your shoulders 4 a shoulder to cry on someone who gives you sympathy: Diane’s always there when I need a shoulder to cry on. 5 an area of ground beside a road where drivers can stop their cars if they are having trouble

shoulder /ˈʃəʊldər/ n. [C] 1 a shorter way of doing something: There are no short cuts to finding a job.

shorten /ʃɔrtən/ v. shorten to become shorter, or to make something shorter: Her name is often shortened to Pat. | It was fall, and the days had begun to shorten.

shorten up /ˈʃɔrtən æp/ adv. slightly shorter: I think my dress is about 2 inches shorter today.

shorten up /ˈʃɔrtən æp/ v. becoming or making something shorter

shorten up /ˈʃɔrtən æp/ n. [U] fat made from vegetable oil that you mix with flour when making pastry

short-distance /ʃɔrtˈdɪstəns/ adj. short-distance weapons are designed to travel or be used over a short distance

short distance /ˈʃɔrt diʃənst/ n. [C/U] the distance over which someone or something can travel easily or quickly: weapons are designed to travel or be used over a short distance

shorten /ˈʃɔrtən/ n. [C] a list of the most appropriate people for a job, chosen from all the people who were first considered for it

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shot put /ˈʃɔt pʊt/ n. [C] a sport in which you throw a heavy metal ball as far as you can — shot putter n [C]
shoulder bag

shoulder blade

shouldn't

should've

shoulder blade

shoulder bag

page A3

flat bones on each side of your back

hangs from the shoulder by a long piece of material

through the crowd.

sth shout

who is speaking cannot be heard:

She tried to shout if you need any help.

find someone and tell him/her something:

in a loud voice:

thing in a rough or careless way, using your hands or shoulders:

"should have"

"should not"

2 excitement, etc.:

"Get out of the way!" she shouted.

responsibility, duty, etc.: Carrie shouldered the burden of taking care of three young kids alone.

2 shoulder your way through/into etc. to move through a large crowd of people by pushing with your shoulders: He shouldered his way through the crowd.

shoulder bag

shoulder your way through/into etc.

“should have”

“SoU@v

SoUt

v. to shout so that someone who is speaking cannot be heard: She tried to argue, but was quickly shouted down.

shout out

phr. v. to say something suddenly in a loud voice: Don’t shout out the answer.

shout 2

1 [C] a loud call that expresses anger, excitement, etc.: She heard a shout from upstairs.

2 give sb a shout (spoken) to go and find someone and tell him/her something: Give me a shout if you need any help.

shovel

v. 1 [I,T] to dig or move earth, stones, etc. with a shovel: I’m going out to shovel the driveway/sidewalk (=shovel snow from the driveway or sidewalk).

2 shovel sth into/onto sth to put something into a place quickly: He sat at the table shoveling his dinner into his mouth.

show

v. 1 [I,T] to tell someone how to do something or where something is:

I’ll show you the way.

2 [T] (informal) to put something somewhere quickly and carelessly: Just shove those papers into the drawer for now.

stick – to put something somewhere in a careless way. Just stick the books on the table for now.

thrust – to push something somewhere suddenly or forcefully: David thrust his hands into his pockets.

dump – to drop or put something somewhere in a careless way: Don’t just dump your coat on the floor!

cram/jam – to force a lot of something into a small space: Josh crammed his books and coat into his locker.

3 shove it (spoken) an impolite phrase said when you are very annoyed or angry and you do not want to talk to someone any longer: They can take their job and shove it. — shove n. [C]

shove off phr. v. to push a boat away from the land, usually with a pole

shov-el

v. 1 [I,T] to push something away from the land, usually with a pole

shove off

job and shove it.

show off

v. to talk to someone any longer:

3 HOW YOU FEEL [T] to show how you feel by the way that you behave: Alan tried not to show his disappointment.

4 EXPLAIN STh [T] to tell someone how to do something or where something is: I’ll show you what to do. | My grandma showed me how to make cornbread.

3 show it

how to

where

people

how

began

began

show·biz n. [U] (informal) SHOW BUSINESS

\[show\] n. [U] the entertainment industry

\[show-case\] n. [C] an event or situation that is designed to show the good qualities of a person, organization, etc.: a \[showcase\] for new musical talent

\[show-down\] n. [C] a meeting, argument, fight, etc. that will settle a disagreement or competition that has continued for a long time: a \[showdown\] between the top two teams in the league

\[show·er\] n. 1 [I] to wash your whole body while standing under the shower: \[show·er\] too. 3 a short period of rain: \[showers\] are expected later today.

\[show·room\] n. a large room where an organization, government, etc. wants people to see because it is a successful example of what they are doing

\[show·room\] n. [U] a room where a new show opening on Broadway

\[show·room\] n. [plural \[show·rooms\]] n. [C] someone who is good at entertaining people and getting a lot of public attention

\[show·room\] n. [U] the past participle of \[show\]

\[show-off\] n. [C] (informal, disapproving) someone who always tries to show how smart s/he is or how much skill s/he has so that other people will admire him/her: Don’t be such a show-off!

\[show·piece\] n. [C] something that an organization, government, etc. wants people to see in order to make a particular feeling or quality clear to other people: The army marched through the town in a show of force.

\[show·piece\] n. [C] a collection of things for the public to look at: a \[showing\]

\[show·piece\] n. [C] a large room where you can look at things that are for sale: a \[showroom\]

\[show·piece\] n. [C] very colorful, big, expensive, etc. in a way that attracts people’s attention: a \[showy\] ring

\[shrink\] v. [I] to grow smaller: a \[shrink\]

\[shrapnel\] n. [U] small pieces of metal from a bomb or bullet that has exploded

\[shred\] n. [C] a small thin piece that is
torn or cut roughly from something: The kitten had torn/ripped the toy to shreds. 2 a very small amount: There’s no not a shred of evidence against him (there is none at all).

shred2 v (shredded, shredding) [T] 1 to cut or tear something into shreds → see picture at cut?

shred-der /ʃrɛdər/ n [C] a machine that cuts documents into small pieces so that no one can read them.

shredw /ʃrɛd/ adj good at judging what people or situations are really like, especially in a way that makes you successful: a shrewd businesswoman [origin: 1200—1300 shrew in the old meaning “very bad man”]

shriek /ʃriːk/ v [I,T] to shout loudly, or to say something in a very loud voice, especially because you are frightened, excited, angry, etc. 2n. shrieking and weeping. | “I’ll kill you,” Anne shrieked at him. —shriek n [C]

shrieked adj.: her shriveled hands

shroud /ʃraʊd/ v [C] 1 a cloth that is wrapped around a dead person’s body before it is buried. 2 something that hides or covers something: a shroud of fog

shroud /ʃraʊd/ n [C] a small bush

shrub-bery /ʃrʌbəri/ n [U] shrubs planted close together in a group

shrug /ʃrʌɡ/ v (shragged, shragging) [I,T] to raise and then lower your shoulders in order to show that you do not know something or do not care about something: Dan shrugged and went back to what he was doing. | Melanie shrugged her shoulders. —shrug n [C]: “I don’t know,” he said with a shrug.

shrug sth ↔ off phr. v. to treat something as unimportant and not worry about it: Marge tried to shrug off her failure.

shrunken adj.: her shriveled hands

shrunken /ʃrʌŋkən/ adj. having become smaller or been made smaller: a shrunken sweater

shudder /ʃʌdər/ v [I] to shake because you are frightened or cold, or because you think something is very unpleasant: She shuddered at the thought. —shudder n [C]

shuf-fle /ʃʌfəl/ v 1 [I] to walk slowly and in a noisy way, without lifting your feet off the ground: an old man shuffling across the room. 2 shuffle your feet to keep moving your feet slightly because you are bored or embarrassed: Ernie looked nervous and shuffled his feet. 3 [T] to move something such as papers into a different order or into different positions: Ginny shuffled the papers on her desk. 4 [I,T] to mix playing cards into a different order before playing a game with them

shuf-fle-board /ʃʌfəlbɔːrd/ n [U] a game in which you use a long stick to push a flat round
shush /ʃəʊ/ v. (shun, shunning) [T] to avoid someone or something deliberately: She shuns publicity.

shunt /ʃaʊnt/ v. [T] to move someone or something to another place or position, especially in a way that seems unfair: Some of the children had been shunted aside into slower classes.

shush /ʃaʊʃ, ʃoʊʃ/ 1 shush! (spoken) said in order to tell someone, especially a child, to be quiet. 2 [T] to tell someone to be quiet: She started to complain, but Betty shushed her.

shut1 /ʃaʊt/ v. (past tense and past participle shut) present participle shutting [I,T] to close something, or to become closed: Do you want me to shut the window? | I heard the door shut. | She leaned back and shut her eyes. [Origin: Old English sceoh]

shut sb/sth away phr. v. to put someone or something in a place away from other people: He shut himself away in his office.

shut down phr. v. shut sth ↔ down if a company, factory, machine, etc. shuts down, or if you shut it down, it stops operating: Three nuclear generators were shut down for safety reasons. | How do I shut down this machine?

shut off phr. v. 1 shut sth ↔ off if a machine, tool, etc. shuts off, or if you shut it off, it stops operating: We shut the engine off before it overheated. | The heat shuts off automatically. 2 shut sth ↔ off to prevent goods or supplies from being available or being delivered: Food, oil, and gas supplies were shut off during the fighting. 3 shut yourself off to avoid meeting and talking to other people: After his wife’s death, Pete shut himself off from the rest of the family.

shut out phr. v. 1 shut sb ↔ out to deliberately not let someone join in an activity, process, etc.: Many of the working poor are being shut out of the health care system. 2 shut sth ↔ out to stop yourself from seeing, hearing, or thinking about something: He can shut out the rest of the world when he’s working. 3 shut out sb to defeat an opposing team and prevent them from getting any points: The Blue Jays shut out the Phillies 3–0.

shut up phr. v. 1 shut up! (spoken) said in order to tell someone rudely to stop talking. 2 shut sb up to make someone stop talking or be quiet: I wish I could say something that would calm him down and shut him up.

shut2 adj. [not before noun] not open closed: We heard the door slam shut behind us. | Squeeze your eyes shut.

shut-down /ʃaʊt daʊn/ n. [C] the closing of a factory, business, or piece of machinery: a shut-down of the paper mill

’shut-eye n. [U] (informal) sleep: I really need to get some shut-eye (=go to sleep).

shutter /ʃaʊtər/ n. [C] 1 a wooden or metal cover that can be closed over the outside of a window 2 a part of a camera that opens to let light onto the film

shuttle1 v. [T] to travel or move people regularly between two places: The visitors were shuttled between the hotel and the conference center twice a day.

shuttle-cock /ʃaʊtl kɔk/ n. [C] a small light object that you hit over the net in the game of BADMINTON birdie

shy1 /ʃaɪ/ adj. 1 nervous and embarrassed about meeting and speaking to other people, especially people you do not know: As a teenager, I was painfully shy (=extremely shy). | She’s too shy to speak up for herself.

shy2 v. (shies, shyed, shyed) [I] if a horse shies, it makes a sudden movement away from something because it is frightened.

shy away from sth phr. v. to avoid doing something because you are not confident enough about it: Erik had always shied away from speaking in public.

shyness n. [U]

THE SAUSSUR

shy

timid – not brave or confident: She’s a good player, but timid on the court.

bashful – shy and not willing to say very much: Rachel blushed and gave me a bashful smile.

demure (formal) – a girl or woman who is demure is shy, quiet, and always behaves well: Tammy was quiet and demure.

self-conscious – worried and embarrassed about what you look like or what other people think of you: I was too self-conscious to be a good actor.

reserved – not liking to express your emotions or talk about your problems: a quiet, reserved man

introverted – thinking a lot about your own interests, problems, etc., and not liking to be with other people: She was an introverted person who did not become involved in campus activities.

retiring (formal) – not wanting to be with other people: a shy and retiring woman ➔ INSECURE, SOCIABLE

2 sb is not shy about sth used in order to say that someone is very willing to do something or get involved in something: John has strong opinions, and he’s not shy about voicing them. [Origin: Old English sceoh] —shyly adv. She smiled shyly.

—shyness n. [U]

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adj.

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—shyness n. [U]

shyness n. [U]
shyster

sick·le /sɪkəl/ n. [C] (informal) a dishonest person, especially a lawyer or politician

sib·ling /ˈsɪblɪŋ/ n. 1 [C] (formal) your brother or sister: All of her siblings are still in Korea. 2 sib·ling rivalry competition between brothers and sisters for the attention of their parents

sic /sɪk/ adv. ENG. LANG. ARTS used after a word that you have copied into a piece of writing in order to show that you know it was not spelled or used correctly

sick /sɪk/ adj. 1 suffering from a disease or illness: His mother’s very sick. | Everyone ate the same thing, but I was the only one who got sick. | Leslie called in sick (telephoned to say she would not come to work because she was sick) today.
2 [C] a particular illness: common sicknesses such as colds and ear infections ► MORNING SICKNESS

sick-o /ˈsɪkəʊ/ n. (plural sicknesses) [C] (informal) someone who gets pleasure from things that most people find disgusting or upsetting: What kind of sicko would write something like that?

sick·pay /ˈsɪkpəʊ/ n. [U] money paid by an employer to a worker who cannot work because of illness

side /sайд/ n. [C] 1 PART OF AN AREA one of the two areas that something is divided into: Jim grew up on Detroit’s east side. | They own a house on the other side of the lake. | She tilted her head to one side, considering the question. 2 NEXT TO STH [usually singular] the place or area directly next to someone or something: Stand on this side of me so Dad can get a photo. | Her mother was always at her side in the hospital. 3 side by side a) next to each other: They walked side by side. b) if people live, work, etc. side by side, they do it together, have a good relationship, and help each other: Doctors and scientists are working side by side to find a cure for AIDS. 4 EDGE the part of an object or area that is farthest from the middle, at or near the edge: We pulled over to the side of the road. 5 OF A BUILDING/VEHICLE ETC. a part of something that is not the front, back, top, or bottom: A truck ran into the left side of the bus. 6 OF A THIN OBJECT one of the two surfaces of a thin flat object: You can write on both sides of the paper. 7 FLAT SURFACE one of the flat surfaces of something: A cube has six sides. a) a five-sided shape 8 from side to side moving continuously from right to left: The boat swayed from side to side as waves hit it. 9 from all sides from every direction: enemy gunfire coming from all sides 10 SUBJECT/SITUATION one part of a subject, problem, or situation: I’d like to hear her side of the story. | You should look on the bright side (think about the positive parts of the situation). | Who’s in charge of the creative side of the project? 11 ARGUMENT/WAR ETC. one of the people, groups, teams, or countries opposing each other in an argument, war, etc.: Nancy’s on our side

THE SNAURUS

sick·ness /ˈsɪknəs/ n. 1 [U] the state or feeling of being sick: soldiers suffering from hunger and sickness | motion/sickness etc. sickness (=sickness caused by traveling in a car, boat, etc.)
2 disease, illness
(≡ agrees with us.) | We were on the winning/losing side. | Teachers should never take sides (= support just one person or opinion).

**FOOD** a dish that you eat in addition to the main dish of a meal in a restaurant [SYN side dish, side order]: I’ll have the roast beef sandwich with a side of fries.

13 on the side a) in addition to your regular job: He runs a little business on the side.

**RESULT** of an activity, situation, or event

**side·board** /ˌsaɪdˈbaːrd/ n. [C] furniture in a room.

**side·line** /ˌsaɪdˈlaɪn/ n. [C] or pl. [U] the left or right part of your body from your shoulder to the top of your leg: Turn over and lie on your right side.

**side·kicker** /ˌsaɪdˈkɪkər/ n. [C] or pl. the left or right of a thing: There’s a history of heart disease on my mother’s side.

**side·show** /ˌsaɪdˈʃəʊ/ n. [C] a separate small part of a circus or fair, that often has very unusual performers.

**side·step** /ˌsaɪdˈstæp/ v. (sidestepped, sidestepping) [T] to avoid a difficult question or decision: Congressman Howell sidestepped the reporters’ questions.

**side·swipe** /ˌsaɪdˈswaɪp/ [T] to hit the side of a car or other vehicle with the side of your car.

**side·track** /ˌsaɪdˈtræk/ [T] to make someone stop doing or saying something by making him/her interested in something else: I think we’re getting sidetracked from the main issue here.

**side·view** [mirror] /ˌsaɪdˈvaɪər/ n. [C] a mirror attached to the side of a car.

**side·walk** /ˌsaɪdˈwɔːk/ n. [C] a hard surface or path for people to walk on along the side of a street.

**side·ways** /ˌsaɪdˈweɪz/ adv. toward one side, or with the side facing forward: Mel’s car slid sideways as it hit the ice.

**side·ing** /ˌsaɪdɪŋ/ n. [U] wood, metal, or plastic in long narrow pieces, used for covering the sides of houses: They’ve put new aluminum siding on their home.

**sid·de·ly** /ˌsaɪdˈdəli/ [T] to walk toward someone or something slowly, as if you do not want to be noticed: Theo sidled up to me with an embarrassed look.

**siege** /ˈsaɪdʒ/ n. [C] a situation in which an army surrounds a place and stops supplies of food, weapons, etc., from getting in: a city under siege (= surrounded by an army).

**si·es·ta** /ˌsaɪəˈsta/ n. [C] a short sleep in the afternoon, often taken by people in warm countries [origin: 1600–1700 Spanish, Latin sexta (hora) “sixth hour, noon”].

**sieve** /sɪv/ n. [C] a kitchen tool that looks like a wire net, used for separating solids from liquids —sieve v. [T]

**sift** /sɪft/ v. [T] to pour flour, sugar, etc. through a sifter in order to remove large pieces —sift through to examine something very carefully in order to find something: The commission will have...
sight

/vaitst/n. [C] the physical ability to see

-eyeSIGHT [U] the act of seeing something:

-He can’t stand the sight of blood. [I] We caught sight of (suddenly saw) Henry as we turned the corner.

-1 ABILITY TO SEE [U] the act of seeing something: It was a clear, obvious/visible sign.

-2 ACT OF SEEING [singular U] the act of seeing something: He can’t stand the sight of blood. [I] We caught sight of (suddenly saw) Henry as we turned the corner.

-3 STH YOU SEE [C] something you can see, especially if it is something beautiful, unusual, etc.: The Wrigley Building is one of the most famous sights in Chicago. It was a common sight to see children begg ing on the streets.

-4 in/within sight (of sth) a) inside the area that you can see: There was nobody in sight. [I] We camped within sight of the lake.

-5 out of sight (of sth) outside the area that you can see: Keep your car windows rolled up and your valuables out of sight.

-6 not let sb out of your sight to make sure that someone stays near you: Stay here, and don’t let the baby out of your sight.

-7 lose sight of sth to forget an important part of something because you are too concerned about the details: We have lost sight of the fact that the computer is only a tool.

-8 out of sight, out of mind used to say that you will soon forget someone or something if you do not see him, her, or it for a short period of time.

-9 ON A WEAPON [C usually plural] the part of a gun or weapon that helps you aim at something [Oxford: Old English gesiht]

-sight2 v. [T] to see something from a long distance away, especially something you have been looking for: Two bears have been sighted in the area.

-sight-ed /saitid/ adj. able to see (no longer blind)

-sight-ing /saitiŋ/ n. [C] an occasion when something is seen, especially when it is something unusual or rare

-sight-read /sait ri’d/ v (past tense and past participle sight-read /-red/) [T] ENg. LANG. ARTS to play or sing written music that you are looking at for the first time, without practicing it first

-sight-see-ing /sait siŋ/ n. [U] the activity of visiting famous or interesting places, especially as a tourist: We went sightseeing and saw a play.

—sightseer n. [C]

-sight word n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a word which a reader recognizes immediately as a whole without needing to examine its different parts

sign1 /sān/ n. [C] 1 a piece of paper, metal, etc. with words or a picture that gives people information, a warning, or instructions:

-Follow the signs that say “Montlake Bridge.” [I] a no smoking sign

-2 an event, fact, etc. that shows that something exists or is happening, or that it will happen in the future: The house showed no signs of a forced entry. [I] That’s a good/bad sign! [I] Extreme tiredness is an early sign of the disease. [I] There are worrying signs that the agreement will fail.

-clear/obvious/visible sign – one that you can clearly see or understand

-good/positive/encouraging sign – one that tells you that something good might happen

-bad/warning sign – one that tells you that something bad might happen

-early sign – one that shows what is happening at the beginning of a process, situation, etc.

-sure sign – one that proves that something is true

-3 a picture or shape that has a particular meaning [SYN: symbol] A dollar sign looks like “$.” 4 a movement or sound that you make in order to tell someone something: I’m ready to go, he said, giving the crowd a thumbs-up sign.

-5 one of the symbols of the zodiac [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French signe, from Latin signum “mark, sign, image, seal”]

-sign2 v. 1 [I,T] to write your name on a letter or document to show that you wrote it or agree with it, or to make it official: Unsigned the three-year contract.

-2 phr.v. to officially say or show that you agree to or do something: signed the agreement last week. [I] Underneath, she had signed her name.

-3 [I] to tell someone something by using movements: She signed to us to get out of the way.

-sign sth ↔ away phr.v to sign a document that gives your property or legal rights to someone else: The Puyallup Tribe signed away much of their land rights.

-sign for sth phr.v. to sign a document to prove that you have received something: I need you to sign for this package.

-sign (sb) ↔ in phr.v. to write your name or someone’s name in a book when you enter a hotel, an office building, etc.

-sign off phr.v. 1 to officially say or show that you approve of a document, plan, or idea: Both sides signed off on the agreement. 2 to say goodbye at the end of a radio or television broadcast, or at the end of a letter

-sign on phr.v. to agree to work for someone or to do something, and usually to sign a document showing this: Several boys signed on as volunteers.

-sign out phr.v. 1 sign (sb) out to write your name in a book when you leave a hotel, an office building, etc. 2 sign sth ↔ out to write your
name on a form or in a book to show that you have taken or borrowed something

sign sth ↔ over phr. v. to sign an official document that gives your property or legal rights to someone else: Daley signed over his shares to his partner.

sign up phr. v. 1 sign ab ↔ up if someone is signed up for an organization, she signs a contract and agrees to work for that organization: Navy recruiters want to sign up people with technical abilities. 2 to put your name on a list because you want to take a class, belong to a group, etc.: 500 children have signed up for the music classes.

signal /ˈsɪɡnl/ n. [C] 1 a sound, action, or event that gives information or tells someone to do something: He gave the signal to start. | I phoned, but only got a busy signal (=sound telling you the phone is being used). | The governor is sending signals that he will run for president. 2 physics a series of light waves, sound waves, etc. that carry information or tells something to someone else: signals that are used by people who cannot hear language that uses hand movements instead of spoken words, used by people who cannot hear

signifies /ˈsɪgnɪfaɪ/ v. (signified, signifies) [T] 1 to represent, mean, or be a sign of something: The image of a dove signifies peace. | The flag signified that the ship was Japanese. 2 to express a wish, feeling, or opinion by doing something: Everyone nodded to signify their agreement.

signing /ˈsaɪnɪŋ/ n. [U] the act of writing your name on something such as an agreement or a contract: the signing of the peace agreement

signatory /ˈsɪgnətəri/ n. [C] one of the people or countries that sign an agreement

signalize /ˈsɪgnəlaɪz/ v. 1 [I,T] to make a movement or sound, without speaking, that gives information or tells someone to do something: Marshall signaled for coffee. 2 [T] to make something clear by what you do or say: Carter has signaled his intention to run for mayor. 3 [T] to be a sign or proof that something is going to happen: Bad behavior may signal a learning problem. 4 [I] to show the direction you intend to turn in a car, by using lights to indicate: Don’t forget to signal before you change lanes.

signature /ˈsɪgnətʃər/ n. [C] your name written the way you usually write it, for example at the end of a letter, on a check, etc.: We need your signature on these documents. ➔ WRITE

significant /ˈsɪgnɪfɪkənt/ adj. 1 noticeable or important [GPT]: insignificant: a significant 20th century artist | significant differences between the two groups

significan
ty /ˈsɪgnɪfɪkəntɪ/ n. [U] the importance or meaning of something, especially something that might affect you in the future: the historical significance of the battle

significantly /ˈsɪgnɪfɪkəntɪli/ adv.

signific
cant /ˈsɪgnəfɪkənt/ n. [C] (humorous) your husband, wife, girlfriend, or boyfriend

significantly /ˈsɪgnɪfɪkəntɪli/ adv.

significance /ˈsɪgnɪfɪkəns/ n. 1 the fact or quality of being important or meaningful: the significance of something that might affect you in the future: band, wife, girlfriend, or boyfriend

signpost /ˈsɪgnpɔʊst/ n. [C] 1 something that is used for holding a street sign up 2 something that shows what is happening or what you should do: The employment figures are a key signpost of the economy’s performance.

silence /ˈsaɪləns/ n. [C] 1 complete quiet because no one is talking, or a period of complete quiet: There was a stunned/awkward/embarrassed etc. silence. | a brief/short/long silence | The family sat eating in silence. 2 [U] complete absence of sound or noise: the silence of space | A blackbird’s call broke the silence.

silenc
er /ˈsaɪlənɪər/ n. [C] a thing that is put on the end of a gun so that it makes less noise when it is fired

silent /ˈsaɪlənt/ adj. 1 not saying anything or making any noise: [synonym]: quiet: silent prayer | The crowd fell silent (became quiet) when the President appeared. 2 failing or refusing to talk about something: Those closest to the actress are remain- ing silent about the affair. 3 [only before noun] a silent movie has pictures but no sound 4 a silent letter in a word is not pronounced [Origin: 1400–1500 Latin, present participle of silere “to be silent”] —silently adv.

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silence /ˈsaɪləns/ n. [C] 1 something that is used for holding a street sign up 2 something that shows what is happening or what you should do: The employment figures are a key signpost of the economy’s performance.

silencer /ˈsaɪlənɜər/ n. [C] a device that is put on the end of a gun so that it makes less noise when it is fired

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silk /silk/ n. [CU] a thin thread produced by a silkworm, or the soft, usually shiny cloth made from this thread: a silk shirt

silverware /'silvərweər/ n. [C] a type of CATER-PILLAR (sews) that produces silk

silver /'sɪlvər/ n. similar /ˈsɪmələr/ adj. soft and smooth like silk: silky fur

sill /sɪl/ n. [C] the narrow flat piece of wood at the base of a window frame

sil·ly /ˈsɪlɪ/ adj. (comparative sillier, superlative silliest) not sensible or serious: not sensible or serious: a silly thing to do | You’re being silly. [Orig.: Old English sæelig “happy”] —silliness n. [U]

silos /ˈsɪloʊz/ n. (plural silos) 1 a tall round building used for storing grain, animal food, etc. 2 a large structure under the ground from which a MISSILE can be fired

silver/sɪlvər/ n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES sand or mud that is carried by the water in a river, and settles in a bend of the river or in the entrance to a port

silverware /ˈsɪlvərweər/ n. [U] objects such as knives, spoons, and forks that are made of silver or a similar metal

silverware /ˈsɪlvərweər/ n. [C] a prize made of silver that is given to someone who finishes second in a race or competition

silver anniversary /ˈsɪlvər ənˈvɪərē/ n. [C] the date that is exactly 25 years after an important event, especially a wedding

silver medal /ˈsɪlvər ˈmedəl/ n. [C] a prize made of silver that is given to someone who finishes second in a race or competition

silverware /ˈsɪlvərweər/ n. [C] objects such as knives, spoons, and forks that are made of silver or a similar metal

sim·i·lar·i·ty /ˌsɪməˈlærəti/ n. (plural similarities) [C] the quality of being similar, or a particular way in which things or people are similar: There are similarities with German, but Yiddish is a distinct language. | his similarity to my brother | Discuss the similarities and differences between the two writers.

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2 made in a plain style, without a lot of decoration or things that are not necessary: a simple white dress 3 not involving anything else: He plays for the love of music, pure/plain and simple. | The simple fact/truth is we don’t have the money. 4 Don’t say “The fact is simple.” 5 consisting of only one or a few necessary parts: simple tools like a hammer and saw 6 ordinary and not special in any way: I live a very simple life. 6 simple past/present/future ENG. LANG. ARTS a tense of a verb that is not formed with an AUXILIARY such as “have” or “be” [Orig.: 1200—1300 Old French “plain, uncomplicated,” from Latin simplus, from sim- “one” + -plus “multiplied by”]

simple interest /ˈsɪmpl ˈɪntərst/ n. [U] ECONOMICS interest that is calculated on the sum of money that you first
INVESTED, and does not include the interest it has already earned → COMPOUND INTEREST

SIMPLE-MINDED adj. not able to understand complicated things

SIMPLE SENTENCE n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a sentence that consists of one main CLAUSE, for example: “He ate the cake.”

SIMPLI-CITY /ˌsɪmpləˈsɪti/ n. [U] the quality of being simple and not complicated, especially when this is attractive or useful: the simplicity of his writing style. | For simplicity (to make something easy), divide the class into three groups.

SIMPLIFY /ˈsɪmplɪfaɪ/ v. (simplified, simplifies) [T] 1 to make something clearer and easier to do or understand → OVERSIMPLIFY: a promise to simplify the tax forms 2 MATH to change an EQUATION, FRACTION, or other mathematical expression into its simplest form, using ARITHMETIC and ALGEBRA —SIMPLIFICATION /ˌsɪmplɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ n. [U]

SIMPLE-TIC /ˌsɪmplɪˈtɪk/ adj. (disapproving) treating difficult subjects in a way that is too simple: a simplistic view of the problem

SIMPLY /ˈsɪmplɪ/ adv. 1 only (esp. just) You shouldn’t buy something simply because it’s on sale. 2 used in order to emphasize what you are saying: The movie simply isn’t any good. 3 in a way that is easy to understand: To put it simply (=explain it in a simple way), inflation means that prices rise. 4 in a plain and ordinary way: Alanna was dressed quite simply.

SIMULATE /ˌsɪmjuˈleɪt/ v. [T] to make or do something that is not real but looks, sounds, or feels as though it is real: Computer models have simulated conditions on Mars. [Origin: 1400–1500 Latin, past participle of simulare “to copy,” from similis “like, similar” —simulator n. [C]: a flight simulator —SIMULATED adj. → ARTIFICIAL

SIMULATION /ˌsɪmjuˈleɪʃən/ n. [C,U] something you do or make in order to practice what you would do in a real situation; a computer simulation used to train airline pilots

SIMULAT-NEOUS /ˌsɪmʊləˈneɪs/ adj. happening or done at exactly the same time: a simultaneous broadcast on TV and radio [Origin: 1600–1700 Medieval Latin simultaneus, from Latin simul “at the same time”] —SIMULTANEOUSLY adv.

SIN /sɪn/ n. 1 [C] something you do that is against religious laws: He confessed his sins to one of the priests. 2 [singular] (informal) something that you do not approve of: It’s a sin to waste food.

SIN /sɪn/ v. (sinned, sinning) [I] to do something wrong that is against religious laws

SIN? the written abbreviation of SINE

SINCE /sɪns/ conjunction, prep., adv. 1 at or from a particular time in the past until now: I haven’t seen him since we graduated from high school. 2 Paul had been waiting since 2 o’clock. 3 His ex-wife has since remarried, but he’s still single. 4 We’ve lived here ever since we got married. 5 He had a car accident in 2002. Since then, he has been unemployed. 6 since the bus leaves at 7 a.m. 7 since when? (spoken) used in questions to show anger or surprise: Since when did you start smoking? → see Grammar box at A60

SINCERE /ˈsɪnsər/ adj. honest and true, or based on what you really feel or believe (vs. insincere: a sincere apology [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin sincerus “clean, pure”])

SINCERELY /ˈsɪnsərli/ adv. 1 in a sincere way: Both men sincerely admired each other’s work. 2 Sincerely/Sincerely yours/Yours sincerely an expression you write at the end of a formal letter before you sign your name

SINE /ˈsaɪn/ n. [C] MATH the fraction that you calculate for an angle in a RIGHT TRIANGLE, by dividing the length of the side opposite the angle by the length of the HYPOTENUSE (=longest side)

SINE-WAVE /ˈsaɪnˌweɪ/ n. [C,U] BIOLOGY a strong cord in the body that connects a muscle to a bone

SING /sɪŋ/ v. (past tense sang /sæŋ/, past participle sung /sʌŋ/) [T] to make musical sounds, songs, etc. with your voice: The kids sang songs about peace. 1 Jana sings in the church choir. 2 [I] if birds sing, they produce high musical sounds —SINGING n. [U]

SING ALONG phr. v. to sing with someone else who is already singing or playing music: Sing along to all your favorite tunes.

SING OUT phr. v. to sing or shout loudly and clearly

SING, the written abbreviation of SINGULAR

SING /sɪŋ/ v. (past tense sang /sæŋ/, past participle sung /sʌŋ/) [T] to burn something slightly on the surface or edge, or to be burned in this way

SING-ER /ˈsɪŋər/ n. [C] someone who sings, especially as a job: an opera singer

SINGLED /ˈsɪŋgld/ adj. 1 only one: We lost the game by a single point. 2 a single sheet of paper 3 not married: Is he single? 4 a club for single men/women 3 single parent/mother/father a mother or father who takes care of her/his children by herself or himself, because s/he is not married 4 used in order to emphasize a separate thing: Smoking is the single most important cause of lung cancer. | This is the single biggest/greatest problem we face. | She visits her mother every single day. 5 intended to be used by only one person → DOUBLE: a single bed → see picture at BED

SINGULAR /ˈsɪŋgəl/ adj. one of a kind: a single flower
**single**

1. A musical recording of only one song: her hit single.
2. A one-dollar bill: Do you have any singles?
3. Singles [plural] people who are not married: a singles bar (where single people can go to drink and meet people).

**single file** n. [U] a line with one person behind the other: The children walked in single file to the field.

**single-handed** adv. done by one person with no help from anyone else

**single market** n. [C] ECONOMICS a group of countries in which there is freedom of movement of goods, services, money, and workers, and with an agreement on rules for production and trade. The European Union is a single market.

**single-minded** adj. having one clear purpose and working hard to achieve it: a single-minded determination to succeed

**singly** adv. alone, on your own, (all) by yourself, solo, independently, unaided

**singsong** n. [singular] a way of speaking in which your voice keeps rising and falling

**sinister** adj. relating to the singular

**sink** v. (sank, sunk, sunk) 1. To go down below the surface of water, mud, etc., or to make something do this: The Titanic sank to the bottom of the ocean. Submarines were ordered to sink enemy ships. 2. To get to a lower level: The sun sank beneath the horizon. 3. To become worse: In the 1930s, America sank deeper into the Depression.

**sink in** phr. v. if information, facts, etc. sink in, you begin to understand them or realize their full meaning: At first, what she said didn’t really sink in.

**sinkhole** n. [C] an open container in a kitchen or bathroom that you fill with water to wash dishes, your hands, etc.: There was a pile of dirty dishes in the sink.

**sink or swim** to succeed or fail without help from anyone else

**siral** n. [C] to spend a lot of money on something: They had sunk thousands into that house.

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sir-loin /ˈsɜːrloʊn/ also sirloin 'steak n. [C,U] a good piece of meat cut from the back of a cow
sissy /ˈsɪsɪ/ n. (plural sissies) [C] (informal) a boy that other boys do not approve of because he likes doing things that girls do —sissy adj
sister /ˈsɪstr/ n. [C] 1 a girl or woman who has the same parents as you —sister+
brother: Mary is my big/older sister, and Kim is my little/younger sister. —sister adj
sisterhood /ˈsɪstrəʊ/ n. [U] a strong loyalty among women who share the same ideas and aims —sisterhood adj
sister-in-law n. (plural sisters-in-law) [C] 1 the sister of your husband or wife 2 the wife of your brother, or the wife of your husband’s or wife’s brother
sit /sɪt/ v. (past tense and past participle sat /sæt/, present participle sitting)
1 ON A SEAT [] a) to be on a chair, a seat, or the ground with the top half of your body upright and your weight resting on your buttocks: The children sat around her on the floor. | I was sitting at my desk writing a letter. | Sit still (sit without moving) and let me fix your hair. b) also sit down to move to a sitting position after you have been standing: He came and sat beside/next to her. — see picture on page A9
2 OBJECTS/BUILDINGS [] to lie or be in a particular position or condition: Several books sat on the desk. | The house sat empty for two years.
3 NOT DO ANYTHING [] to stay in one place for a long time, especially doing nothing useful: I can’t sit here all day. I have work to do. | He was just sitting there, staring into space.
4 MAKE SB SIT [] also sit sb down to make someone sit somewhere: She sat the boy in a corner.
5 TAKE CARE OF [] to take care of a baby or child while his/her parents are not home [e.g. babysit]
6 sit tight to stay where you are and not move, or to stay in the same situation and not do anything, while you are waiting for something: Investors should sit tight and not panic.
7 not sit well with sb if a situation, plan, etc. does not sit well with someone, she does not like it: A tax raise won’t sit well with the voters.
8 sit on the fence to avoid saying which side of an argument you support or what your opinion is about something
9 MEET [] to have an official meeting: The court sits once a month. —sit adj
sit back phr. v.
1 to get into a comfortable position and relax: Just sit back and relax—I’ll make dinner.
2 to make no effort to get involved in something: You can’t just sit back and then complain about what happens.
sit in phr. v.
1 to be present somewhere but not get involved in the activity: I sat in on one of his classes.
2 sit in for sb phr. v. to do a job, go to a meeting, etc. instead of the person who usually does it: He’s sitting in for Sally while she’s gone.
sit on sb phr. v. to be a member of an organization or other official group: Hawkins sits on several committees.
sit on the fence phr. v. to stay where you are and not take part in something until it finishes: Due to injuries, Herrera sat out the last two games.
sit through phr. v.
1 to go to a meeting, performance, etc. and stay until it finishes, even if it is very long or boring: We had to sit through a three-hour meeting this morning.
sit up phr. v.
1 to be in a sitting position or move to a sitting position after you have been lying down: He finally was able to sit up in bed and eat something. | Tommy, sit up straight and stop slouching.
2 to stay awake and not go to bed: He sat up all night reading it.
3 sit up and take notice to suddenly start paying attention to someone or something: Their live gigs became so popular that record companies began to sit up and take notice.
sit-com /ˈsɪt,kɒm/ n. [C,U] a funny television program in which the same characters appear in different situations each week —television adj
sit-down adj. 1 a sit-down meal or restaurant is one in which you sit at a table and eat a formal meal 2 sit-down protest/strike etc. politics an occasion when a large group of people protest something by not moving from a particular area until their demands are listened to
site /sɪt/ n. [C] 1 a place where something important or interesting happened: the site where the Pilgrims landed | archeological digs at historical sites | the site of an important battle
situs /sɪˈtəs/ n. [C] 3 a construction site 4 a place that is used for a particular purpose: a Navajo burial site [origin: 1300–1400 old French, Latin situs, from sineere "to leave, put"]
site vb. to be sited to be put or built in a particular place: The zoo is sited in the middle of the city.
sit-in n. [C] politics a protest in which people sit down and refuse to leave a place until their demands are listened to
sitter /ˈsɪtər/ n. [C] (spoken) a babysitter

sitting /ˈsɪtnɪŋ/ n. at/in one sitting during one continuous period of time when you are sitting in a chair: Morris read the whole book in one sitting.

situated /ˈsɪtjuətɪd/ adj. be situated to be in a particular place or position: The hotel is situated in/near the old market district.

situation /ˈsɪʃuəʃən/ n. [C] a combination of all the things that are happening and all the conditions that exist at a particular time and place: the present economic/political situation in the country | He asked himself what his father would have done in the same situation.

sit-up n. [Cu] exercise for your abdomen that is similar to a crunch: I do sit-ups after dinner.

sitter n. [C] 1] a person who sits about writing or art | a sitter for a photograph 2] a place where children can ride skateboards

situation comedy n. [C] a situation comedy

sit-up n. [C] usually plural an exercise for your stomach, in which you sit up from a lying position while keeping your feet on the floor

six /sɪks/ number 1 6 2 six clock: I get out of class at six. 3 six years old: My folks moved here when I was six. [Origin: Old English]

six-pack /ˈsɪkspæk/ n. [C] six bottles or cans of a drink sold together as a set: a six-pack of beer

sixteen /ˈsɪksɪtni/ number 16 sixteenth number

sixth /sɪksθ/ number 1 6th 2 1/6

sixth sense /ˈsɪksθ sɛns/ n. [singular] a special ability to feel or know something without using any of your five senses [sight, hearing, smelling, taste, or touch] → intuition

sixties /ˈsɪksɪti/ number 1 60 2 the sixties a) the years between 1960 and 1969 b) the numbers between 60 and 69, especially when used for measuring temperature → be in your sixties to be aged between 60 and 69: He’s in his early/mid/late sixties. 3 sixtieth /ˈsɪksɪstθ/ number

six-a-ble, sizeable /ˈsɪksəbəl/ adj. fairly large: a sizeable crowd

size /ˈsaɪz/ v. size sb/sth ↔ up phr. v. (informal) to look at or consider a person or situation and make a judgment about them: He sized up the situation in a glance.

size /ˈsaɪz/ n. 1] the amount or quantity of something: a size of beer 2] a size of medium/medium-sized etc. large, average, etc. in size: a pocket-sized calculator

sizeable /ˈsaɪzəbl/ adj. big, large, substantial → BIG

size·s·zle /ˈsaɪzəl/ v. to make a sound like water falling on hot metal: bacon sizzling in the pan

sit·u·ate /ˈsɪtʃuət/ v. situated in/near in particular place or position: The hotel is situated in/near the old market district.

situation worsens or deteriorates, it becomes worse.

situation improves, it becomes better.

situation improves, it becomes better.

skep·tic·al /ˈskeptɪkəl/ adj. doubting or not believing something: Voters are highly skeptical about/of the proposal. → skepticism

sket·cho f each candidate

sketch /ˈsketch/ v. 1] to draw a sketching → to make a picture, caricature, illustration

sketch /ˈsketch/ n. 1] a short humorous scene that is part of a longer performance: a comedy sketch 2] a short written or spoken description without a lot of details: a brief sketch of each candidate [Origin: 1600–1700 Dutch schets, from Italian schizzo, from schizuse “to splash”]

sketch·siz·le /ˈsketchsɪzəl/ n. (spoken) a Babysitter

sketchy /ˈsketchi/ adj. unconvincing → DOUBTFUL

sketchy /ˈsketchi/ adj. doubting or not believing something: Voters are highly skeptical about/of the proposal. → skepticism

size·s·zle /ˈsaɪzəl/ v. to make a sound like water falling on hot metal: bacon sizzling in the pan

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skilled /ˈskɪld/ adj having the training and experience needed to do something well (ant) unskilled: a highly skilled mechanic

sketch out /ˈskɛtʃaʊt/ to describe something in a general way, giving the basic ideas: Deming sketched out his plans for the new business.

skid /skɪd/ n plural skids [C] one of a pair of long narrow pieces of wood or plastic that you fasten to boots so you can move easily on snow [Origin: 1700–1800 Norwegian, Old Norse skíth “stick of wood, ski”]

skier /ˈskiər/ n plural skiers [C] one of the best people at skiing

skilled /ˈskɪld/ adj having the training and experience needed to do something well (ant) unskilled: a highly skilled mechanic

sketchy /ˈskɛtʃi/ adj not thorough or complete, and not having enough details to be useful: sketchy information

skew /ˈskiː/ v plural skews [T] if something skews the result of a test, election, research, etc. it affects the results, making them incorrect: Money is skewing our political system. —skewed adj: Sometimes the data can be badly skewed.

skid marks /ˈskɪd mɑːks/ n plural skid marks [C] marks left when a vehicle skidded on an icy road.

deft /deft/ adj very skillful, especially at artistic or creative things: an accomplished musician

talented /ˈtɛləntɪd/ adj very good at doing something because you have a natural ability: He was a talented young player.

gifted /ˈɡɪftɪd/ adj extremely good at doing something because you have a great natural ability: Atwood is one of the most gifted writers of her generation.

deft /def/ v moving in a quick and skillful way: He finished the portrait with a few deft brush strokes.

skim milk n milk that has had most of its fat removed from it

skim /skɪm/ v (skimming, skimming) 1 [T] to remove something that is floating on the surface of a liquid: Skim the fat off the soup. 2 [U] to skim through to read something quickly to find the main facts or ideas in it: Helen opened the newspaper and skimmed the headlines.

skim milk n [U] milk that has had most of its fat removed from it

skin /skɪn/ n plural skins [C,U] biologically the outer covering of a human’s or animal’s body: her beautiful dark skin | The snake was shedding its skin.

skimp /skɪmp/ v (skimping, skimping) 1 to not use enough money, time, effort, etc. on something, so it is unsuccessful or of bad quality: Don’t skimp on buying good shoes for your children.

skim milk n [U] milk that has had most of its fat removed from it

skill /skɪl/ n plural skills [C,U] biologically the natural outer layer of some fruits and vegetables: banana skins

skin /skɪn/ n.

1 on a body [C,U] biology the natural outer covering of a human’s or animal’s body: her beautiful dark skin | The snake was shedding its skin.

2 food [C,U] the natural outer layer of some fruits and vegetables: banana skins

3 animal skin [C,U] the skin of an animal used as leather, clothes, etc.: a tiger skin rug
skin

4 dark-skinned/smooth-skinned etc. having a particular type or color of skin: a fair-skinned woman

5 LAYER [C,U] a thin solid layer that forms on the top of a liquid such as paint or milk when it gets cool or is left uncovered

6 COMPUTER [C,U] n the way particular information appears on a computer screen, especially when this can be changed quickly and easily

7 get under sb’s skin (informal) to annoy someone, especially by the way you behave: I could tell my comment had gotten under his skin.

8 have thin/thick skin to be easily upset or not easily upset by criticism

9 (do sth) by the skin of your teeth (informal) to succeed in doing something, when you have almost failed to do it: We made it there by the skin of our teeth.

10 make sb’s skin crawl to make someone feel uncomfortable, nervous, or slightly afraid

11 tht is only skin deep used in order to say that something may seem important or effective, but it really is not because it only affects the way things appear: Beauty is only skin deep.

12100—1300 Old Norse "cloud"

13 skip·per /skeptˈpɛr/ n [C] (informal) someone who is in charge of a ship

14 skin·ny /ˈskɪnɪ/ adj very thin, especially in a way that is thin, slim, slender, slight, súperla·tive skinni·er comparative skinni·est superlative skinny

15 skin·head /ˈskɪnˌhɛd/ n [C] a specialiy trained person who carries a gun and whose job is to travel on an airplane and protect it from attack by TERRORISTS (syn) air marshal

16 sky·rock·et /ˈskaɪˌrɔk·ɪt/ n [I] to increase suddenly and by large amounts: Property values have skyrocketed.
slam /slæm/ v. (slammed, slamming) 1 [I,T] if a door, gate, etc. slams, or if someone slams it, it slams loudly with a lot of force: Baxter left the room, slamming the door. 2 [T] to hit something or someone against a surface with a lot of force, or to hit something with a lot of force: Manya slammed the phone down. 3 [T] (informal, written) to criticize someone strongly: Watson was slammed for not acting sooner.

slam dunk n [C] an action in basketball when a player jumps up high and throws the ball down through the basket —slam dunk v [I]

slam-der /slændər/ n. [C,U] a spoken statement about someone that is not true and is intended to damage the good opinion that people have of him/her —slander v [T] —slandering adj

slap /slæp/ v. 1 [I,T] to to suddenly make someone do something more, pay more money, etc.: In 1990, the U.S. slapped sanctions on Iraq. 3 slap sb on the back to hit someone on the back in a friendly way, often as a way of praising him/her

slap stick /slæp strɪk/ n. [U] humorous acting in which the actors fall over, throw things at each other, etc.

slap /slæp/ v. (slapped, slapping) 1 to hit someone quickly with the flat part of your hand 2 a slap in the face an action that seems to be deliberately intended to offend or upset someone: The offer was so low as to be a slap in the face. 3 a slap on the wrist (informal) a punishment that is not very severe

slap dash /slæpdæʃ/ adj. careless and done too quickly: a slapdash job

slap /slæp/ n. [U] very informal, sometimes offensive, language that is used especially by people who belong to a particular group —slangy adj.

thesaurus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>language, lingos, jargon, slant</th>
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slam /slæm/ v. (slammed, slamming) 1 [I,T] if a door, gate, etc. slams, or if someone slams it, it shuts loudly with a lot of force: Baxter left the room, slamming the door. 2 [T] to hit something or someone against a surface with a lot of force, or to hit something with a lot of force: Manya slammed the phone down. 3 [T] (informal, written) to criticize someone strongly: Watson was slammed for not acting sooner.

slam dunk n [C] an action in basketball when a player jumps up high and throws the ball down through the basket —slam dunk v [I]

slam-der /slændər/ n. [C,U] a spoken statement about someone that is not true and is intended to damage the good opinion that people have of him/her —slander v [T] —slandering adj

slap /slæp/ v. 1 [I,T] to to suddenly make someone do something more, pay more money, etc.: In 1990, the U.S. slapped sanctions on Iraq. 3 slap sb on the back to hit someone on the back in a friendly way, often as a way of praising him/her

slap stick /slæp strɪk/ n. [U] humorous acting in which the actors fall over, throw things at each other, etc.

slap /slæp/ n. [U] very informal, sometimes offensive, language that is used especially by people who belong to a particular group —slangy adj.

thesaurus

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<th>language, lingos, jargon, slant</th>
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slat /slæt/ n. [C] a thin flat piece of wood, plastic, or metal, used especially in furniture

slate /slæt/ n. 1 [U] EARTH SCIENCES a dark gray rock that can be easily split into thin flat pieces 2 [C] POLITICS a list of people that voters can choose in an election

slate /v. be slated to do sth/be slated for sth if something is slated to happen, it is planned to happen in the future: The committee is slated to vote on the bill next week. | The corner office buildings are slated for demolition.

slath·er /'slæðər/ v. [inf. to cover something with a thick layer of a soft substance: fresh bread slathered with butter

slaugh·ter·house /'slaʊθəʊs/ n. [U] the slaughter of innocent people

slaughter /'slaʊðər/ v. 1 to kill a lot of people in a cruel or violent way: Hundreds of innocent civilians had been slaughtered by government troops. 2 to kill an animal for food 3 (informal) to defeat an opponent by a large number of points: New York slaughtered Boston, 11–2. —slaughterer n. [U]: the slaughters of innocent people

slaughter·house /'slaʊθəʊs/ n. [C] a building where animals are killed for their meat

slave /ˈsləv/ n. 1 someone who is owned by another person and is forced to work without pay for him/her 2 be a slave to/of sth (disapproving) to be so strongly influenced by something that you cannot make your own decisions: a slave to fashion [origin: 1200–1300 Old French esclave, from Medieval Latin sclavus, from Slavus “Slavic person; because in the early Middle Ages many Slavic people in central Europe were slaves]

slavery /ˈsləvəri/ n. [U] the system of having slaves, or the condition of being a slave: Slavery was abolished (=officially ended) after the Civil War. They were captured and sold into slavery.

slave·ish /ˈslævɪʃ/ adj. (disapproving) too willing to do what you are told to do or to behave like someone else, without thinking for yourself: slavish devotion to duty

slay /slɛɪ/ v. (past tense slew /slɔ/, past participle slain /slɛn/) [T] to kill a person or animal violently: St. George slew the dragon. —slaying n. [C]

slaughter /ˈslaʊðər/ n. informal to make people work extremely hard

slaughter·house /ˈslaʊθəʊs/ n. [C] a building where animals are killed for their meat

slaughter·er /ˈslæðər/ n. [C] a person and is forced to work without pay

sleep /slɛp/ v. (past tense slept /slɛpt/) 1 [I] to rest your mind and body by lying down with your eyes closed ➔ ASLEEP: “Did you sleep well?” | He was sleeping soundly when the phone rang. | I couldn’t sleep last night. | If you’re tired, why don’t you sleep late (=sleep until late in the morning) tomorrow? | Goodnight, sleep tight (=sleep well).

2 to sleep on sth (spoken) to not make a decision about something important until the next day 3 [T] to have enough beds for a particular number of people: The tent sleeps six. [origin: Old English sleap]

sleep well/badly — to sleep deeply and peacefully

sleep like a baby — to sleep deeply and peacefully

2 sleep on it (spoken) to not make a decision about something important until the next day 3 [T] to have enough beds for a particular number of people: The tent sleeps six. [origin: Old English sleep]

sleep around phr. v. (disapproving) to have sex with many people without having a serious relationship with any of them

sleep in phr. v. to sleep later than usual in the morning: I slept in till 10:00 on Saturday.

sleep over phr. v. to sleep at someone’s house for a night: Mom, can I sleep over at Ann’s tonight?

sleep through phr. v. to continue sleeping while something noisy is happening: How could you have slept through the earthquake?

sleep together phr. v. (informal) if people sleep together, they have sex with each other
sleep with sb phr v. (informal) to have sex with someone, especially someone you are not married to: Everyone knows he’s sleeping with Diana.

sleep² n. 1 [U] the natural state of being asleep: He sleeps 8 hours a night. 2 What time did you get to sleep (=start sleeping)? 3 I didn’t get much sleep last night. 4 Ed sometimes talks in his sleep (=while he is sleeping). 5 a period when you are sleeping: You’ll feel better after a good night’s sleep (=a night when you sleep well). 6 A sudden noise woke me from a deep sleep. 7 to go to sleep a) to start sleeping: Katherine went to sleep about 7:00 last night. b) (informal) if a part of your body goes to sleep, you cannot feel it for a short time because it has not been getting enough blood. 8 lose (any) sleep over sth (spoken) to worry about something: If his client goes to jail, he won’t lose any sleep over it. 9 put a dog/cat etc. to sleep: give an animal drugs so that it dies without pain.

sleep-er /ˈslɪpər/ n. C 1 someone who is asleep or who sleeps in a particular way: Sam’s a heavy/light sleeper (=he sleeps well or wakes up easily). 2 a movie, book, etc. that is successful, even though people did not expect it to be.

sleeping bag n. C a large warm bag for sleeping in, especially when camping.

sleeping pill n. C a pill that helps you to sleep.

sleep-less /ˈslɪplɪs/ adj. a sleepless night a night when you are unable to sleep —sleeplessness n. [U]

sleep-walk-er /ˈslɪpˌwɔːkər/ n. C someone who walks while s/he is sleeping —sleepwalking n. [U]

sleep-y /ˈslɪpI/ adj. (comparative sleepier, superlative sleepiest) 1 tired and ready for sleep: I don’t know why I’m so sleepy. 2 a sleepy place is quiet and without much activity: a sleepy little town.

sleepily adv. —sleepiness n. [U]

sleepy-head /ˈslɪpiˌhɛd/ n. C (spoken) someone, especially a child, who looks as if s/he wants to go to sleep: It’s time for bed, sleepyhead.

sleet /slɛt/ n. U freezing rain —sleet v. [I]

sleeve /ˈslɛv/ n. 1 [C] the part of a piece of clothing that covers your arm or part of your arm: a blouse with short/f long sleeves 2 long-sleeved/short-sleeved with long or short sleeves: a long-sleeved shirt 3 have sth up your sleeve (informal) to have a secret plan that you are going to use later: Janssen usually has a few surprises up his sleeve. [orig: Old English skies]

sleeve-less /ˈslɛvlɪs/ adj. without sleeves: a sleeveless dress.

sleigh /slaɪ/ n. C a large vehicle pulled by animals, used for traveling on snow.

sleight of hand /ˈslaɪt əvˈhænd/ n. U quick skillful movements with your hands when performing magic tricks.

sleender /ˈslɛndər/ adj. thin, graceful, and attractive: long slender fingers.

slept /ˈslept/ v. the past tense and past participle of SLEEP²

sleuth /ˈsluθ/ n. C (old-fashioned) someone who tries to find out information about a crime [orig.: 1800—1900 sleuthhound “dog used for tracking people” (14—20 centuries), from sleuth “track” (12 —15 centuries) (from Old Norse sluth) + hound].

slew /slu/ n. a slew of sth (informal) a large number: Her work as a reporter has won her a slew of awards.

slew² v. the past tense of SLEW.

slice¹ /slaɪs/ n. 1 a thin flat piece of bread, meat, etc. cut from a larger piece: a slice of pizza. 2 a part or a piece of something: The German company wants a slice of the U.S. market. 3 a slice of life a film, play, or book which shows life as it really is [orig.: 1400—1500 Old Fr. slice “thin piece broken off,” from esclercier “to splinter”]

slice² v. 1 [I] also slice up to cut meat, bread, etc. into thin flat pieces: Could you slice the bread? —see picture at CUT²

sliced /ˈslaɪd/ v. [T] to cut something easily with one movement of a sharp knife or edge: Careful! —that blade could slice through your finger.

slick¹ /slɪk/ adj. 1 (disapproving) good at persuading people, often in a way that does not seem honest: a slick salesman. 2 (disapproving) attractive or skillful, but not containing any important or interesting ideas: slick commercials. 3 smooth and slippery: The roads are slick with ice.

slick² n. C an oil slick.

slick³ v. slick sth down/back phr v. to make hair smooth and shiny by putting oil, water, etc. on it.
slide

slide /slaid/ v. (past tense and past participle slid /slid/) 1 [T] to move smoothly over a surface while continuing to touch it, or to move something in this way: children sliding on the ice | She slid the box across the floor | The door slides open automatically. 2 [I] to move somewhere quietly without being noticed, or to move something in this way: She slid out of the room without waking anyone. | He slid the gun into his pocket. 3 [I] ECONOMICS to become lower in value, number, or amount: Car sales slid 0.5% in July. 4 [I] to gradually become worse, or to begin to have a problem: Morrison gradually slid into alcohol and drug abuse. 5 let sth slide (informal) to ignore something: I didn’t agree, but I let it slide. [Origin: Old English slidan]

slide2 n. [C] 1 a large structure for children to slide down while playing 2 a photograph in a frame that you shine a light through to show a picture on a screen or wall: slides of our vacation 3 a decrease in the amount, value, standard, or quality of something: a slide in interest rates | The school is worried about the slide in student performance. 4 EARTH SCIENCES a sudden fall of earth, stones, snow, etc. down a slope: a rock slide. 5 SCIENCE a small thin piece of glass, used for holding something when you look at it under a MICROSCOPE → see picture at MICROSCOPE

slide projector n. [C] a piece of equipment that makes slides appear on a screen

sliding scale n. [C] a system for calculating how much you pay for taxes, medical treatment, etc., in which the amount that you pay changes according to different conditions: Fees are calculated on a sliding scale.

slight1 /slaat/ adj. 1 small in degree, and not serious or important: a slight delay | a slight increase | a slight headache 2 not the slightest chance/doubt/difference etc. no doubt, chance, etc. at all: I didn’t have the slightest idea who that man was. 3 someone who is slight is thin and delicate: a slight old lady

slight2 v. [T] to offend someone by treating him/her rudely: Meg felt slighted at not being invited to the party.

slight3 n. [C] (formal) a remark or action that offends someone: I consider the comment a slight on the quality of our work!

slight-ly /ˈslærli/ adv. 1 a little: She raised her eyebrow slightly. | The official gave a slightly different version of events. | The trip took slightly more than an hour. 2 slightly built having a thin and delicate body

slim1 /slim/ adj. 1 attractively thin: tall and slim

slim2 v. (slimmed, slimming) slim down gbr. v. 1 to reduce the size or number of something: Apex Co. is slimming down its workforce to cut costs. 2 to become thinner by eating less or exercising more: I’ve been trying to slim down since Christmas. slime /slaim/ n. [U] a thick slippery substance that looks or smells bad

slim3 adj. 1 covered with slime: slimy rocks | trees 2 (informal, disapproving) friendly in a way that does not show sincere: a slimy politician

slip1 /slip/ v. (slipped, slipping) 1 [I] to accidentally slide a short distance quickly, or to fall by sliding in this way: Joan slipped and fell. | Be careful not to slip on the ice. | The knife slipped and cut her finger. → see picture at SLIDE

slip2 [l] to go somewhere, without attracting other
people’s attention: I managed to slip out of the office before 5:00. 3 [T] to put something somewhere, or to give someone something quietly or secretly: Dad slipped me $50 when Mom wasn’t looking. 4 [I,T] to put on or take off a piece of clothing quickly and smoothly: I’ll just slip into something more comfortable. 5 [I] to become worse or lower than before (syn fall): Standards have slipped in the restaurant since the head chef left. 6 let sth slip to say something without meaning to, when you had wanted it to be a secret: Lance let it slip that Julie was planning to quit. 7 slip your mind if something slips your mind, you forget to do it: I meant to call you but it completely slipped my mind.
slip out phr.v. if something slips out, you say it without intending to: I’m sorry I spoiled the surprise, it just slipped out.
slip up phr.v. to make a mistake: They slipped up and sent me the wrong form.

slip 1 n. [C] a small or narrow piece of paper: a slip of paper with her phone number on it 2 a slip of the tongue something that you say when you mean to say something else 3 a piece of underwear, similar to a thin dress or skirt, that a woman wears under a dress or skirt 4 give sb the slip (informal) to escape from someone who is chasing you: He gave the police the slip.
slip-knot f’slipkat/ n. [C] a knot that you can make tighter by pulling one of its ends

slipped ‘disc n. [C] a painful injury caused when something part between the bones in your back moves out of place
slip-per /‘slipar/ n. [C] a light soft shoe that you wear in your house ➔ see picture at SHOE

slip-per-y /‘sliparari/ adj. 1 something that is slippery is difficult to hold, walk on, etc. because it is wet or greasy: Careful, the sidewalk’s slippery. 2 a/the slippery slope the beginning of something that will be hard to stop and will develop into something very bad
slip-shod /‘sliparsad/ adj. (disapproving) done too quickly and carelessly: slipshod work

’slip-up n. [C] a careless mistake: We cannot afford another slip-up.
slit /‘slat/ v. (past tense and past participle slit, present participle slitting) [T] to make a straight narrow cut in cloth, paper, etc.: Slit the pie crust before baking. —slit n. [C]
sli-th-er /‘slatiar/ v. [I] to slide or move across a surface, twisting and moving like a snake
sliv-er /‘slaiar/ n. [C] a very small narrow piece of something: a sliver of glass | You can just see a sliver of the ocean from our hotel.
slob /‘slab/ n. [C] (informal) someone who is lazy, dirty, and messy

slob-ber /‘slobrar/ v. [I] to let saliva (=liquid produced in your mouth) come out of your mouth and run down: The dog’s slobbered all over the rug!
slog /‘slag/ v. (slogged, slogging) [I,T] to work very hard at something without stopping: I’ve been slogging through a boring 400 page novel. 2 to walk somewhere with difficulty: soldiers slogging through the mud
slog-gan /‘slaggaran/ n. [C] a short phrase that is easy to remember, used by politicians, companies that are advertising, etc.: The crowd shouted anti-racist slogans.
slo-f1 /‘slaf/ v. (slopped, slopping) [I,T] to make liquid move around or over the edge of something, or to move in this way: The coffee slopped out of the cup and all over me.
slop 2 n. [U] 1 food waste that is used for feeding animals 2 food that is too soft and tastes bad: I’m not eating that slop!
slope 1 n. [U] a piece of ground or a surface that is higher at one end than the other: a ski slope 2 [singular] the angle at which something slopes: a slope of 30°
slope 2 v. [I] if the ground or a surface slopes, it is higher at one end than the other: They looked out over a broad meadow that sloped toward the water.
slop-er /‘slapar/ adj. 1 not done carefully or thoroughly: sloppy work | sloppy handwriting 2 sloppy clothes are loose-fitting and not neat: a sloppy old sweater 3 wet and disgusting: a sloppy kiss —sloppily adv. —sloppiness n. [U]
slash /‘slaf/ v. [I] 1 to walk through water or mud in a noisy way: kids sloshing through puddles 2 if a liquid in a container sloshes, it moves against the sides of the container: water sloshing around in the bottom of the boat
sloshed /‘slad/ adj. (informal) drunk: Gas was sloshed even before the party started.
slot /‘slat/ n. [C] 1 a long narrow hole made in a surface: Which slot do the coins go in? 2 a short period of time allowed for one particular event on a program: the most popular TV show in its time slot [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French escloir “hollow place in the bone in the middle of the chest”]
slot 2 v. (slotted, slotting) [I,T] to put something into a slot, or to go in a slot: The cassette slots in here.
sloth /‘slath/ n. 1 [C] a slow-moving animal from Central and South America 2 [U] (literary) laziness —slothful adj.
slot ma-chine /‘slotmai/ n. 1 [C] a machine in which you put coins so that you can play games or try to win money

slooch1 /‘slau/ v. [I] to stand, sit, or walk with your shoulders bent forward in a way that makes you look tired or lazy: Stanley was slounched against the wall, fast asleep.
slooch 2 n. 1 [singular] the position of your body when you slooch 2 be no slooch (informal) to be
slovenly

very good or skilful at something: He’s no slouch with a camera.


slow1 /ˈslou̇/ adj. 1 not moving, being done, or happening quickly very fast: The slowest runners started at the back. | They’ve been slow in answering our letter (=took a long time to answer it). | The police were slow to respond (=stook too long to do something). | Progress has been painfully slow (=far too slow).

slow2 v. (sluggishly, sluggishness) [T] 1 moving, working, or reacting more slowly than normal [by] slow: The traffic was sluggish downtown.

slow3 n. [C] a passage for water to flow through, with a gate that can stop the water if necessary

slow4 n. (slummed, slumming) 1 ECONOMICS a period when there is a sudden decrease in prices, sales, profits, etc.: a slump in the housing market 2 ECONOMICS a period when there is a reduction in business and many people lose their jobs: an economic slump

slow5 n. [C] 1 ECONOMICS a sudden decrease in prices, sales, profits, etc.: a slump in the housing market 2 ECONOMICS a period when there is a reduction in business and many people lose their jobs: an economic slump

slow down phr. v. [T] to become slower, or to make someone or something slower: Slow down or you’ll get a speeding ticket. | Dave’s back trouble is slowing him down.

slow up adv. slowly: Can you run a little slower? I can’t keep up.

slowly /ˈslou̇li/ adv. at a slow speed or rate: Doctors slowly removed the bandages from her arm. | Things have begun to change slowly.

slow motion n. [U] movement in a movie or television program shown at a much slower speed than the speed at which it happened: Let’s see a replay of that goal in slow motion.

slow poke /ˈslou̇pʊk/ n. [C] (spoken) someone who moves or does things too slowly

slow-witted adj. not quick to understand things

sludge /slʌð/ n. [U] a soft thick substance made of mud, waste, oil, etc.

slug1 /ˈslʌg/ n. [C] 1 a small creature with a soft body, that moves very slowly and eats garden plants 2 (informal) a bullet 3 (informal) a piece of metal used illegally instead of a coin in machines that sell things

slug2 v. (slugged, slugging) [T] 1 (informal) to hit someone hard with your closed hand [by] punch: I stood up and he slugged me again. 2 slug it out to argue or fight until someone wins or something has been decided: The two sides are slug it out in court. 3 to hit a baseball hard

slug-gish /ˈslʌɡɪʃ/ adj. moving, working, or reacting more slowly than normal [by] slow: The traffic was sluggish downtown.

sluice /sluːs/ n. [C] a passage for water to flow through, with a gate that can stop the water if necessary

slump2 v. [T] to wash something with a lot of water

slum1 /ˈslʌm/ n. [C] an area of a city with old buildings in very bad condition, where many poor people live: She grew up in the slums of Los Angeles.

slum2 n. [C] an area of a city with old buildings in very bad condition, where many poor people live: She grew up in the slums of Los Angeles.

slum·ber /ˈslʌmbər/ v. [I] (literary) to sleep —slumber n. [sing, plural slumbers] 1 ECONOMICS to suddenly go down in price, value, or number: Car sales have slumped recently. 2 to fall or lean against something because you are not strong enough to stand: He was found slumped over the steering wheel of his car.

slump3 n. [C] 1 ECONOMICS a sudden decrease in prices, sales, profits, etc.: a slump in the housing market 2 ECONOMICS a period when there is a reduction in business and many people lose their jobs: an economic slump

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slow start phr. n. 1 a time when a player or team does not play well: The Yankees needed this win to pull them out of a slump. 2 to start playing or working very slowly: The team started the game in a slow start

slowly /ˈslou̇li/ adv. at a slow speed or rate: Doctors slowly removed the bandages from her arm. | Things have begun to change slowly.

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slow poke /ˈslou̇pʊk/ n. [C] (spoken) someone who moves or does things too slowly

slow-witted adj. not quick to understand things

slug /ˈslʌɡ/ v. (slurred, slurring) [I,T] to speak unclearly without separating words or sounds: After a few drinks, he started to slur his words. 2 [T] to criticize someone or something unfairly
slur² n. [C] an unfair criticism, or an offensive remark: racial slurs

slurp /ˈslʌrp/ v. [T] to drink a liquid while making a noisy sucking sound — sm 1

slush /ˈslʌʃ n. 1 [U] partly melted snow

sly /ˈslɪl/ adj. (comparative slier or skil er, superlative skil est or skil yest) 1 using tricks and dishonesty to get what you want: He’s sly and greedy. 2 showing that you know something that others do not know: a sly smile. 3 on the sly (informal) secretly doing something you are not supposed to be doing: He’s been seeing someone else on the sly. — slyly adv.

smack¹ /smæk/ v. [T] 1 to hit someone or something, especially with your open hand ➔ PUNCH: She smacked him hard across the face.

smack² n. [C] a hit with your open hand, or a noise like the sound of this: She gave him a smack on the hand.

smack³ adv. (informal) 1 exactly or directly in the middle of something, in front of something, etc.: an old building smack (dash) in the middle of campus. 2 if something goes smack into something, it hits it with a lot of force: The van ran smack into the wall.

small /smɔːl adj. 1 not large in size or amount (small big): a small dark woman. 2 Rhode Island is the smallest state. 3 a store selling small appliances. 4 This jacket is too small.

small-minded adj. (disapproving) only interested in things that affect you, and too willing to judge people according to your own opinions: greedy small-minded people

small potatoes adj. (informal) not very big or important: Compared to his salary, mine is small potatoes.

small-scale adj. not involving a lot of people, money, etc.: a small-scale project

smart¹ /ˈsmɑːrt/ adj. 1 intelligent or showing good judgment: (not stupid): Jill’s a smart kid. 2 I was smart enough to take advantage of a good opportunity. 3 I don’t think that would be a very smart move (unsensible thing to do).

smart² v. [I] 1 to be upset because someone has offended you: He’s still smarting from the
smart aleck

insult. 2 if a part of your body smarts, it hurts with a stinging pain

THE SAURUS

hurt, sting ➔ HURT

smart aleck /ˈsmart ˌælek/ n. [C] (informal) someone who says funny or intelligent things in a rude or annoying way

smart card /ˈsmɑrt kɑrd/ n. [C] a small plastic card with an electronic part that records and remembers information

smart /ˈsmɑrt/ n. [U] (spoken, informal) intelligence: Julie impressed her boss with her smarts and hard work.

smart-ty-pants /ˈsmɑrtɪ ˈpentz/ n. [C] (humorous) a SMART ALEC

smash /smæʃ/ v. 1 [T] to break into many small pieces in a forceful way, or to make something do this by dropping, throwing, or hitting it: The plates smashed on the floor. | Rioters smashed store windows and set fire to cars.

THE SAURUS

break, shatter ➔ BREAK

smash /smæʃ/ v. 2 [I] to hit an object or surface in a forceful way, or to make something do this by dropping, throwing, or hitting it: I smashed the window.

smash hit /ˈsmæʃ hɪt/ n. [C] a very successful new play, movie, song, etc.: the latest Broadway smash

smashed /smæʃt/ adj. (informal) drunk

smat-ter-ing /ˈsmætərɪŋ/ n. a smattering of sth a small number or amount of something: a smattering of applause | He has a smattering of French (she knows a little French).

smear /smɛər/ v. 1 [T] to spread a liquid or soft substance on a surface, or to become spread on a surface: Jill smeared lotion on Rick’s back. | The note was damp and the ink had smeared. 2 [T] to spread an untrue story about someone important in order to harm him/her: an attempt to smear the party leadership

smear /smɛər/ n. [C] 1 a dirty or oily mark that is left on a surface: There was a smear of blood on the carpet.

2 an untrue story about someone important that is meant to harm him/her

THE SAURUS

MARK ➔ mark, stain, spot, smudge

smeller /ˈsmɛlər/ v. 1 [I] to have a particular smell: The room smelled of fresh bread. | This wine smells like berries. 2 [I] to have an unpleasant smell

THE SAURUS

odor: the odor of alcohol on his breath

smell /ˈsmel/ n. 1 [C] the quality that you recognize by using your nose: the smell of flowers | the strong smell of gasoline | the fresh smell of the ocean

THE SAURUS

aroma – a strong pleasant smell, used especially about food: the aroma of fresh coffee

to notice or recognize a smell:”I could smell alcohol on his breath.”

odor: the odor of alcohol on his breath

smell /ˈsmel/ v. 1 to have a particular smell: The room smelled of fresh bread. | This wine smells like berries. 2 [I] to have an unpleasant smell

THE SAURUS

odor: the odor of alcohol on his breath

smell /ˈsmel/ v. 3 [U] the ability to notice or recognize smells: an excellent sense of smell

smelly /ˈsmelɪ/ adj. having a strong bad smell: smelly socks

smell /ˈsmel/ v. 4 [I,T] to melt a rock that contains metal in order to remove the metal

smidge /ˈsmɪdʒ/ n. a smidgen: Add just a smidgen of salt.

smile /ˈsmɑl/ v. 1 [I] to have a happy expression on your face in which your mouth curves up: Keith smiled at me. | a smiling baby

THE SAURUS

grin – to smile continuously with a very big smile: He walked out of the bathroom grinning from ear to ear.

smile /ˈsmɑl/ v. 2 [I] to say or express something with a smile: “You’re welcome,” she smiled. —smile /ˈsmɑl/ n. [C]: a big smile

smirk /ˈsmɜrk/ v. [I] to smile in a way that is not nice, and that shows that you are pleased by someone else’s bad luck: Both officers smirked and laughed at him. [Origin: Old English smearcian “to smile”] —smirk /ˈsmɜrk/ n. [C]

THE SAURUS

smile, grin, beam, simper ➔
smoke /smouk/ n. [C] 1 the white, gray, or black gas that is produced by something burning: cigarette smoke. The fire sent up a huge cloud of smoke. 2 [C] an act of smoking a cigarette, etc.: He went outside for a smoke. 3 [C] (informal) a cigarette: Do you have a smoke? 4 go up in smoke (informal) if your plans go up in smoke, you cannot do what you intended to do (Oxford: Old English smoca).

smoke /smouk/ v. 1 [T] to suck or breathe in smoke from a cigarette, pipe, etc., or to do this regularly as a habit: Do you mind if I smoke? [We sat on the porch smoking cigarettes.] I only smoke when I’m drinking. 2 [I] to produce or send out smoke: a smoking chimney. 3 [T] to give fish or meat a special taste by hanging it in smoke: smoked salmon.

smoker /smoukk3/ n. [C] someone who smokes (also nonsmoker). She used to be a heavy smoker (=someone who smokes a lot).

smoke screen n. [C] something that you say or do to hide your real plans or actions.

smoke stack /smoukst3k/ n. [C] a tall chimney at a factory or on a ship.

smoking 'gun n. [C usually singular] (informal) definite proof of who is responsible for something bad or how something really happened.

smoky /smouki/ adj. 1 filled with smoke: a smoky room. 2 producing a lot of smoke: a smoky fire. 3 having the taste, smell, or appearance of smoke: smoky cheese.

smolder /sмолd3r/ v. [I] 1 to burn slowly without a flame: The factory is still smoldering after last night’s blaze. 2 to have strong feelings that are not expressed: Nick left Judy smoldering with anger.

smooch /smouʃ/ v. [I] (informal) if two people smoke, they kiss each other in a romantic way —smooch n. [C]

smooth /smouD/ adj. 1 having an even surface, without any Bumps or holes: rough; a smooth road. smooth skin ⇒ see picture at BUMPY

smudge /smouʤ/ n. [C] a dirty mark: There was a smudge of lipstick on the cup. —smudgey adj.

smug /smuʒ/ adj. (disapproving) showing that you are very satisfied with how smart, lucky, or good you are: a smug smile —smugly adv.

smuggler /smouʤ3r/ n. [C] drug smugglers —smuggling n. [U]

smurf /smouf/ n. [U] (disapproving) books, stories, pictures, etc. that offend some people because they are about sex —smutty adj.; a smutty T.V. show

snack /snæk/ n. [C] a small amount of food that
you eat between main meals or instead of a meal: I only had time to grab a quick snack. | a bedtime snack → see picture at DINE

snack 2 v. [I] to eat a small amount of food between main meals or instead of a meal

snack bar n. [C] a place where you can buy snacks

sna·fu /ˈsnɑːfu/ n. [C] (informal) a situation in which something does not happen the way it should

sna·fu /ˈsnɑːfu/ n. [C] (informal) a disadvantage or problem, especially one that is not very serious: His plans hit a snag when his plane was diverted to Chicago.

THE THESAURUS

problem, setback, difficulty, hitch → PROBLEM

2 a thread that has been accidentally pulled out of a piece of cloth because it has gotten stuck on something sharp or pointed

snag 2 v. (snagged, snagging) 1 [I,T] to damage something by getting it stuck on something, or to become damaged in this way: Marty’s fishing line snapped on a tree branch. 2 [T] (informal) to get someone to notice you, or to succeed in getting something that is difficult to get. Can you snag that waiter for me? I snagged two tickets for tonight’s show.

snail /ˈsnæl/ n. [C] 1 a small soft creature that moves very slowly and has a hard shell on its back 2 at a snail’s pace extremely slowly

snail mail n. [U] the system of sending letters through the mail, rather than by email

snack 1 /ˈsnæk/ n. [C] an animal with a long thin body and no legs: Paul was bitten by a poisonous snake. [Origin: Old English snaec]

swalk /ˈsnæk/ n. [C] (literary) to move in long twisting curves: The train snaked its way through the hills.

snap 1 /ˈsnæp/ v. (snapped, snapping) 1 [I,T] if something snaps, or if you snap it, it breaks with a short loud noise: Dry branches snapped under their feet. I snapped the ends off the beans and dropped them into a bowl. | He snapped the chalk in two/half (=into two pieces).

THE THESAURUS

break, shatter, crack → BREAK

2 [I,T] to move into a particular position with a short loud noise, or to make something do this: The pieces just snap together like this. | She snapped her briefcase open/shut. 3 [I,T] to speak quickly in an angry way: I’m sorry I snapped at you. | “Don’t be ridiculous,” she snapped. 4 [I] if a dog snaps at you, it tries to bite you 5 snap your fingers to make a short loud noise by moving a finger quickly across the thumb on the same hand 6 [I] to suddenly become unable to control a strong feeling such as anger or worry: I don’t know what happened – I guess I just snapped. 7 [T] to stop a series of events: Tampa snapped an eight-game losing streak on Saturday.

THE THESAURUS

problem, setback, difficulty, hitch → PROBLEM

snap out of sth phr. v. (informal) to suddenly stop being sad, tired, upset, etc.: Come on, Gary, snap out of it.

snap up phr. v. 1 snap sth ↔ up to buy something immediately, especially because it is very cheap: People initially snapped up shares in dot-com companies. 2 snap sb ↔ up to eagerly take an opportunity to have someone as part of your company, team, etc.: It would shock the hockey world if the Bruins didn’t snap him up.

THE THESAURUS

problem, setback, difficulty, hitch → PROBLEM

1 [singular] a sudden short loud noise, especially of something breaking or closing: I heard a snap, and then the tree just fell over. 2 [C] a small metal object that fastens clothes when you press its two parts together 3 be a snap (informal) to be very easy to do: Making pie crust is a snap. → cold snap at COLD

snap 3 adj. snap judgment/decision a judgment or decision made quickly, without careful thought or discussion

snap-py /ˈsnæpi/ adj. 1 spoken or written in a short, clear, and often funny way: Keep your answer short and snappy. 2 make it snappy (spoken) in order to tell someone to hurry, in a way that is not polite: Get me a drink, and make it snappy. 3 (informal) snappy clothes are attractive and fashionable: a snappy blue blazer

snap-shot /ˈsnæpsɔt/ n. [C] a photograph taken quickly and often not very skillfully

THE THESAURUS

picture, sketch, painting, portrait, cartoon, illustration, poster, image → PICTURE

snare 1 /ˈsnɛr/ n. [C] a trap for catching an animal

snare 2 v. [T] 1 to catch an animal using a snare 2 to catch someone, especially by tricking him/her: Last year, State Police in the area snared 257 speeding motorists with their radar guns.

snarl /ˈsnɔrl/ v. 1 [I,T] to speak or say something in an angry way: “Shut up!” he snarled. 2 [I] if an animal snarls, it makes a low angry sound and shows its teeth 3 also snarl up [I,T] if traffic snarls or is snarled, it cannot move 4 [I] if hair, thread, wires, etc. snarl, they become twisted and messy and are difficult to separate — snarl n. [C]
snatch /nætʃ/ v. [T] 1 to take something away from someone with a quick violent movement: I saw two kids snatch her purse. 2 to take someone or something away from a place by force: Vargas was snatched from his home by two armed men. 3 to quickly take the opportunity to do something: I managed to snatch an hour’s sleep on the bus.

snatch /nætʃ/ n. a snatch of conversation/song etc. a short and incomplete part of something that you hear

snazzy /ˈsnæzɪ/ adj. (informal) very bright, attractive, and fashionable: a snazzy new car

sneak /snik/ v. (past tense and past participle sneaked or snuck) 1 [I] to go somewhere quietly and secretly: She snuck out of the house once her parents were asleep. 2 [T] to take something somewhere secretly; He had tried to sneak drugs across the border. 3 sneak a look/glance at sth to look at something quickly and secretly: I sneaked a look at her diary.

sneak up phr. v. to come near someone very quietly, so she does not see or hear you: Don’t sneak up on me like that!

sneak /snik/ n. [C] (informal) someone who does things secretly and cannot be trusted

sneaker /ˈsnɪkər/ n. [C] a TENNIS SHOE

sneaking /ˈsnɪkɪŋ/ adj. have a sneaking suspicion/feeling (that) to think you know something without being sure: I had a sneaking suspicion that he was lying.

sneakily /ˈsnɪkɪli/ adj. doing things in a secret and often dishonest way

sneeze /sniz/ v. [I] to smile or speak in a way that is not nice and shows you have no respect for someone or something: He sneered at her taste in music.

sneeze /sniz/ v. [I] 1 when you sneeze, air suddenly comes out of your nose and mouth in an uncontrolled way, for example when you have a cold: The dust is making me sneeze. I’ve been coughing and sneezing all day. 2 sth is nothing to sneeze at (informal) used in order to say that something is impressive enough to be considered important: With 35 nations involved, the competition is nothing to sneeze at. [Origin: Old English ḥโนsan] —sneeze n. [C]

snicker /ˈsnɪkə/ v. [I] to laugh quietly in a way that is not nice at something that is not supposed to be funny —snicker n. [C]

snick /ˈsnɪk/ n. [C] (informal) a small piece of information, music, etc.: a few snippets of conversation

sniff /snɪf/ v. to refuse something in a proud way: A job with them is nothing to sniff at (esometh ing you should not refuse).

sniff at sth phr. v. to discover or find something by its smell: dogs that sniff out drugs

sniffle /ˈsnɪfl/ v. [I] to sniff continuously in order to stop liquid from running out of your nose, especially when you are crying or when you are sick

sniq /ˈsnɪfl/ n. the sniffles a slight cold: Max has had the sniffles all week.

snip /snɪp/ v. (snipped, snipping) [I,T] to cut something with scissors, making quick small cuts —snip n. [C]

snoop /snʊp/ v. [I] 1 to shoot at people from a hidden position 2 to criticize someone in an unkind way: It’s easier to snipe at someone’s ideas than come up with a solution.

snipe /ˈsnɪp/ v. [sniped, sniping] [C] someone who eats at a job with them is nothing to sniff at (esometh ing you should not refuse).

snoop /ˈsnʊp/ v. [I] to try to find out about someone’s life or activities by secretly looking at his/her things: I caught her snooping in/around my office.

snoopy /ˈsnɒpi/ adj. rude and unfriendly because you think you are better than other people

snooze /ˈsnoʊz/ v. [I] informal to sleep for a short time —snooze n. [C]

snore /ˈsnɔːr/ v. [I] to make a loud noise each time
snorkel

you breathe while you are asleep [origin: 1300—1400 From the sound] — snore n. [C]

snorkel1 /′snərkəl/ n. [C] a tube that allows a swimmer to breathe air when his/her face is under water

snorkel2 v. [L] to swim using a snorkel — snorkeling n. [U]

snort /′snɔrt/ v. [L, T] to make a noise by forcing air out through your nose, especially in order to express anger or when laughing: Olsen snorted at the suggestion. — snort n. [C]

snot /′snɑt/ n. [informal] 1 [U] an impolite word for the thick mucus (= liquid) produced in your nose 2 [C] someone who is snotty behaves as though s/he is better than other people

snot-nosed adj. snot-nosed kid/brat etc. (informal) an annoying child

snot-ty /′snɔt/ adj. (informal) showing that you think you are better than other people

snobish: You’re always there with a snotty remark.

snow /′snou/ n. [C] the long nose of some kinds of animals, such as pigs

snow1 /′snou/ n. [U] water frozen into soft white pieces that fall like rain in cold weather: Snow was falling on the quiet street. We are expecting six inches of snow. The snow is already melting. High winds and heavy snow (= a lot of snow that is falling) caused chaos on the roads. The rain was turning to light snow.

snow2 v. 1 it snows if it snows, snow falls from the sky: Look, it’s snowing! We got back home before it started snowing. 2 be snowed in to be unable to leave a place because so much snow has fallen: We were snowed in for a week. 3 be snowed under (with sth) (informal) to have more work than you can deal with: I’d love to go, but I’m totally snowed under right now. 4 [T] (informal) to make someone believe or support something that is not true: Even the banks were snowed by this charming common.

snowball /′snəubɔl/ n. [C] a ball made out of snow that someone has pressed together: The kids were having a snowball fight outside.

snowball2 v. [I] if a problem or situation snowballs, it quickly gets bigger or harder to control.

snowboard /′snəubɔrd/ n. [C] a long wide board made of plastic, which people stand on to go down snow-covered hills as a sport

snowboarding /′snəo,ba:ardin/ n. [U] the sport of going down snow-covered hills on a snowboard

snow-bound /′snəu,ba:ndaʊn/ adj. unable to leave a place because there is too much snow

snowdrift /′snəu,drift/ n. [C] an area of deep snow formed by the wind

snowfall /′snəufɔl/ n. [C, U] an occasion when snow falls from the sky, or the amount that falls in a particular period of time: a light snowfall

snowflake /′snəufleIk/ n. [C] a small soft white piece of frozen water that falls as snow

snow job n. [C] (informal) an act of making someone believe something that is not true

snowman /′snəumən/ n. (plural snowmen /′men/) [C] a figure of a person made out of snow

snowplow /′snəouploʊ/ n. [C] a vehicle or piece of equipment attached to the front of a vehicle, used for pushing snow off roads

snowshoe /′snəuwʃu/ n. [C] one of a pair of wide flat frames used for walking on snow without sinking

snowstorm /′snəustɔrm/ n. [C] a storm with strong winds and a lot of snow

snowy /′snəʊ/ adj. if it snows, the ground is covered with snow or it is falling: a snowy January day

snowy /′snəʊ/ adj. for pushing snow off roads

snub /′snʌb/ v. (snubbed, snubbing) [T] to be rude to someone, especially by ignoring him/her when you meet. — snub n. [C]

snuck /′snʌkt/ v. past tense and past participle of sneak

snuff /′snʌf/ v. 1 tobacco made into a powder, which some people breathe in through their noses 2 not be up to snuff (informal) not to be good enough: Her performance just wasn’t up to snuff.

snug /′snʌg/ adj. 1 warm and comfortable: The children were snug and in their beds. 2 clothes that are snug fit fairly tightly — snugly adv.

snuggly /′snʌglı/ adj. 1 used in order to emphasize what you are saying: He was so weak that he could hardly stand up. So many kids come from broken homes these days. 2 used in order to refer back
to something that has already been mentioned: If you have not sent in your payment yet, please do so immediately. | “Will I need my coat?” “I don’t think so.” 3 so do I/so is he/she/so would John etc. used in order to say that something is also true about someone else: “I have a lot to do today.” “So do I.” If you’re going to have dessert then so will I. 4 be so to be true or correct: “It belongs to my father.” “Is that so?” | Please say it isn’t so! 5 or so used when you cannot be exact about a number, amount, or period of time: He left a week or so ago. | Dena had five drinks or so. 6 and so on/forth used after a list to show that there are other similar things that could also be mentioned: a room full of old furniture, paintings, rugs, and so forth. 7 be just/exactly so to be arranged neatly, with everything in the right place: Everything has to be just so at Maxine’s dinner parties. 8 so as [not] to do sth (formal) in order to do or not do something: Try to remain calm so as not to alarm anyone.

SPOKEN PHRASES
9 said in order to get someone’s attention, especially in order to ask him/her a question: So, Lisa, how’s the new job going? 10 said when you are making sure that you have understood something: So you aren’t actually leaving until Friday? 11 used with a movement of your hand when you are describing how big, tall, etc. something or someone is, or how to do something: It was about so big. | Then you fold the paper like so. 12 also so what? used in order to say impolitely that you do not think that something is important: “I’m going to tell Mom what you said.” “So?” | Yes, I’m late. So what? 13 (slang) definitely: He is so not the right person for her. 14 so long! used in order to say goodbye. 15 so be it used in order to show that you do not like or agree with something, but you will accept it: If this means delaying the trip, then so be it. 16 so much for sth used to say that something you tried to do did not work, or something that was promised did not happen: Well, so much for getting out of here at five o’clock. 17 so help me also so help me God said in order to emphasize how determined you are: So help me God, I will not let you down.

so² conjunction 1 used in order to show why something happens: I got hungry, so I made a sandwich. ▲ Don’t say “Since I got hungry, so I made a sandwich.” ▲

soak /ˈsoʊk/ v. [T] 1 if you soak something, or if you let it soak, you cover it with liquid for a period of time: Just put that dish in the sink to soak. Soak the beans overnight. 2 to make something completely wet, or to become completely wet. If you don’t take your umbrella, you’re going to get soaked. | The blood had soaked through the bandage.

soaking /ˈsoʊkɪŋ/ adj, soaking ‘wet’ adj: completely wet

so-and-so n (plural so-and-sos or so-and-so’s) [U] (spoken) used in order to talk about someone, without saying his/her name: All they care about is whether so-and-so is going to be at the party.

soap /soʊp/ n. 1 [U] the substance that you use with water to wash things, especially your body: a bar of soap | Wash your hands with soap and water. 2 [C] (informal) a SOAP OPERA [Orig: Old English sape]

soap² v. [T] to rub soap on someone or something

soap-box /ˈsoʊpbaʊks/ n. be/get on your soapbox (informal, disapproving) to tell people your opinions about something in a loud and forceful way

soap opera n. [C] a television or radio story about the daily lives of the same group of people, which is broadcast regularly ➔ TELEVISION

soapy /ˈsəʊpi/ adj: containing soap: soapy water

soar /sɔːr/ v. [I] 1 to increase quickly to a high level: The temperature soared to 97°. 2 to fly, especially very fast or very high up in the air: birds soaring overhead 3 buildings, mountains, or cliffs, etc. that soar look very tall and impressive: The cliffs soar 500 feet above the ocean. ➔ soaring adj.

sober /ˈsəʊbr/ v. (sobbed, sobbing) [I] to cry while breathing in short sudden bursts: He began sobbing uncontrollably. ➔ sob n. [C]

sober² adj. 1 not drunk 2 extremely serious: The scale of the damage is a sober reminder of the power of nature. ➔ soberly adv.

sober³ v. sober (sb •••) up phr v. to gradually become less drunk, or to make someone do this: Some black coffee might sober you up.

sober-ing /ˈsoʊbərɪŋ/ adj: making you feel very serious: a sobering thought

sober-ly /ˈsoʊbərli/ adv

sober-ness /ˈsoʊbərni/ n. [U] 1 the condition of not being drunk or not drinking alcohol: Almost half the AA members had two or more years of sobriety. 2 (formal) behavior that shows a serious attitude toward life

so-called adj. [only before noun] 1 used in order to show that you think the name that someone or
something is called is wrong: these so-called freedom fighters used in order to show that something or someone is usually called a particular name. Only so-called “safe and same” fireworks are allowed.
soc-er /'səkər/ n. [U] a sport played by two teams of 11 players who try to kick a ball into their opponents’ goal. (origin: 1800—1900 association (football); because it was originally played under the rules of the English Football Association)

soc·er·bal /'soSəbəl/ adj. someone who is sociable is friendly and likes to be with other people: I wish my son was a bit more sociable.

so·cial /'səsəl/ adj. 1 social science relating to human society and the way it is organized: social issues such as unemployment and education | The students come from a variety of social classes (=groups of people who have the same social position). 2 relating to meeting people, forming relationships with them, and spending time with them: Ellis always had an active social life. | a range of social events for employees | Children need to develop their social skills. 3 social animals live together in groups, rather than alone (origin: 1600—1700 Latin socialis, from socius “someone you spend time with”) —socially adv. socially acceptable behavior

so·cial·climber n. [C] (disapproving) someone who tries very hard to move into a higher social class

so·cial·criticism n. [U] social science the act of expressing judgments about the good and bad qualities of a particular society

so·cial·de·moc·ra·cy n. 1 [U] politics a political and economic system, especially in many European countries, based on some ideas of socialism combined with democratic principles, such as personal freedom and government by elected representatives. 2 [C] politics a country, especially in Europe, with a government based on this system —social democrat n. [C]

so·cial·is·m /'soSəlizəm/ n. [U] politics an economic and political system that tries to give equal opportunities to all people, and in which most businesses belong to the government —capitalism, communism —socialist adj., n. [C]

so·cia·lite /'səsələt/ n. [C] a rich person who is well known for going to many fashionable parties

so·cial·ize /'səsələz/ v. [I] to spend time with other people in a friendly way: I hate having to socialize with strangers.

so·cial·mo·bil·i·ty n. [U] social science the ability to move easily from one social class to another

so·cial·sci·ence n. [C.U] subjects such as history, politics, and economics, or one of these subjects

so·cial·se·cu·ry n. [U] economics a U.S. government program into which workers must pay money, that gives money to old people and others who cannot work

so·cial·studies n. [plural] social science

so·cial·wel·fare n. [U] programs to help people who are poor, do not have jobs, etc.

so·cial·work n. [C] someone who is trained to help people with particular social problems —social work n. [U]

so·ci·ety /'səsəti/ n. (plural societies) 1 [C.U] all the people who live in the same country and share the same laws and customs: a modern industrial society | Children are the least powerful members of society.

so·ci·o·log·is·t /'səsələgist/ n. someone who is trained to study of societies and the behavior of people in them —sociologist n. [C]

so·cio·path /'səsəpiθ/ n. [C] someone whose behavior toward other people is strange and possibly dangerous

so·ck /sək/ n. [C] 1 a piece of clothing that you wear on your foot inside your shoe: a pair of socks —see picture at clothes. 2 knock/blow sb’s socks off (informal) to surprise and excite someone a lot (origin: 1) old English socc, from Latin soccus “light shoe”

so·ck /sək/ v. [T] (informal) to hit someone very hard

so·ck·et /səkət/ n. [C] 1 the place in a wall where you can connect electrical equipment to the supply of electricity —outlet 2 the hollow part of something that another part fits into: eye
sod  /soʊd/ n. [C,U] a piece of dirt with grass growing on top of it

so-da  /ˈsoʊdə/ n. [C,U] a soft drink

Thesaurus

Soft drink, pop, soda pop →

2 also *soda water* water that contains bubbles, often added to alcoholic drinks [Origin: 1400—1500 Italian, name of a plant from which soda is obtained]

sod-den  /ˈsoʊdən/ adj. very wet and heavy: sodden clothing

so-di-um  /ˈsoʊdiəm/ n. [U] 1 Chemistry (symbol Na) a silver-white metal that is an element and usually exists in combination with other substances 2 SODIUM CHLORIDE (=salt): a low-sodium diet

sodium chloride  n. [U] Chemistry the type of salt that is used in cooking and on foods

so-fa  /ˈsoʊfa/ n. [C] a comfortable seat that is wide enough for two or three people to sit on [synonym couch]: She sat down on the sofa. [origin: 1600—1700 Arabic suffah “long seat”]

soft  /soʊft/ adj. 1 not hard, firm, or stiff, but easy to press (antonym hard): a soft pillow 2 smooth and pleasant to touch (antonym rough): soft skin  a cat with soft fur 3 a soft sound, voice, or music is quiet and often pleasant to listen to: There was some soft music playing in the background. 4 Her voice was soft and calming.

Thesaurus

→ QUIET

4 soft colors or lights are not too bright (antonym harsh): soft lighting is much more romantic.

Thesaurus

light?  light, pale, pastel, faded →

5 soft drugs are illegal drugs and are considered to be less harmful than some other drugs 6 (informal) a soft job, life, etc. is too easy and does not involve hard work or difficulties 7 (informal) not strict enough or not treating people severely enough when they have done something wrong: The Governor does not want to seem soft on crime. 8 Some of his rivals think he’s gone soft. 9 have a soft spot for sb to like someone 9 a soft touch (informal) someone who is easy to deceive or persuade to do something such as give you money 10 soft water does not contain a lot of minerals and forms bubbles from soap easily [Origin: Old English sooft] —softly adv. —softness n. [U]

Thesaurus

Soft drinks, soft drinks, soft drinks, soft drinks, all mean the same thing. Soft drink is a general word that is used everywhere in the U.S. Soda is used mainly in the Northeast and Southwest. Pop is used mainly in the Midwest and West. Soda pop is fairly old-fashioned, but it is still used in some parts of the U.S., especially in the Midwest.

soft-en  /ˈsɔftən/ v. [T] 1 to become softer, or to make something do this (antonym harden): a lotion that helps to soften your skin 2 to become less severe and more gentle, or to make something do this: His voice softened as he spoke to her. 3 Goldberg tried to soften the blow (make bad news less upsetting) with a joke.

soften sb ↔ up phr. v. to be nice to someone so that she will do something for you

soft-en-er  /ˈsɔftənər/ n. [C] a substance that you add to water to make clothes feel soft after washing

soft-heart-ed  /ˈsɔftˌhɑːrtɪd/ adj. kind and sympathetic

soft-le, softly  /ˈsɔftli/ n. (plural softies) [C] (informal) someone who is very kind and sympathetic, or is easily persuaded: He’s just a big softy really.

soft-spoken  adj. having a quiet gentle voice

Thesaurus

→ QUIT

software  /ˈsɔftwɛr/ n. [U] if the sets of programs that tell a computer how to do a particular job → HARDWARE: She loaded the new software. 2 software programs  a software company

soft-wood  /ˈsɔftwʊd/ n. [C,U] wood from trees such as PINE and FIR that is cheap and easy to cut, or a tree with this type of wood → HARDWOOD

soft-y  /ˈsɔftI/ n. [C] another spelling of SOFTIE

sog-gy  /ˈsɒgI/ adj. very wet and soft: The pie crust was kind of soggy.

soil 1  /soʊl/ n. [C,U] the top layer of the earth in which plants grow: The soil here is very poor. 2 rich, fertile soil [Origin: 1200—1300 Anglo-French “piece of ground,” from Latin solium “seat”]

Thesaurus

→ see picture at PLANT

soil 2  v. [T] (formal) to make something dirty —soiled adj.

sojourn  /ˈsoʊdʒərn/ n. [C] (formal) a period of time that you stay in a place that is not your home —sojourn v. [I]

soil-age  /ˈsɔlɪdʒ/ n. [U] a feeling of happiness after having been very sad or upset: After the death of her son, Val found solace in the church.

so-lar  /ˈsoʊlər/ adj. Physics relating to the Sun or the Sun’s power → LUNAR: a solar eclipse 3 solar energy [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin solariis, from sol “Sun”]

solar
solar cell

*solar* cell n [C PHYSICS a piece of equipment that can produce electric power from the light from the Sun

solar plexus /soʊˈlər plɛksəs/ n [singlu-lar] 1 BIOLOGY a set of nerves inside your chest just above your stomach, that control the way the organs inside your stomach area work 2 the front part of your body below your chest

*solar* system n the solar system PHYSICS the Earth and all the PLANETS, Moons, etc. that move around the Sun

sold /səld/ v the past tense and past participle of SELL.

soldier /ˈsəldər/ 1 to join metal surfaces together or to repair them using melted metal

soldier /ˈsəldiər/ n [C] a member of the army, especially someone who is not an officer [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French soldier, from soi-ˈdle “pay,” from Late Latin solidus “gold coin”] see picture at ARMY FORCES

soldier v soldier on a v to continue doing something in spite of difficulties: It won’t be easy without him, but we’ll have to soldier on.

sold-out adj if a concert, movie, etc. is sold-out, all the tickets for it have been sold

sole /ˈsəul/ /ˈsoʊl/ adj [only before noun] 1 only: He was the sole survivor of the crash. | His sole purpose in going there was to see Rachel. | the sole black member of the jury 2 not shared with anyone else: The women had to take sole responsibility for their children. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French soule, from Latin solus “alone”]

sole n 1 [C] the bottom of your foot or shoe: The soles of his feet were perfectly clean. see picture at SHOE 2 [C,U] a flat ocean fish, or the meat from this fish

solely /ˈsəʊli/ /ˈsoʊli/ adv only, or not involving anyone or anything else: Scholarships are awarded solely on the basis of financial need.

solemn /ˈsɔləmn/ adj 1 very serious: His face grew solemn. | a solemn ceremony 2 [only before noun] a solemn promise is a promise that you will definitely keep [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French solennus “ceremonial, formal, solemn”] —solemnly adv —solemnity /ˈsɔləmni/ n [U]

solemnize /ˈsɔləmˌnɪz/ v [T] (formal) to ask someone for money, help, or information —sol-men-za-tion /ˈsɔləmənˌzeɪʃən/ n [U]

solemnity /ˈsɔləmni/ n [C] 1 (formal) someone who goes from place to place trying to sell goods 2 LAW the main lawyer of a city, town, or government department

solicitor /səˈlɪsktər/ n [formal] caring very much about someone’s safety, health, or comfort

solid /ˈsɔləd/ adj 1 firm and usually hard, without spaces or holes: solid rock | The lake in the park is frozen solid. 2 strong and well made: a good solid chair 3 a solid achievement or solid work is of real, practical, and continuing value: Julia has a solid foundation for a career in design. 4 someone or something that is solid can be depended on or trusted: a bank with a solid reputation | The prosecution has no solid evidence. 5 solid gold/silver/oak etc. completely made of gold, etc.: a solid gold necklace 6 (informal) continuous, without any pauses: She didn’t talk to me for three solid weeks.

solidify /ˈsɔlədɪfaɪ/ v [C,U] to become solid, or to make a substance become solid

solidly adv —solidity /ˈsɔlədɪtɪ/ n [U]

solidness /ˈsɔlɪdnəs/ n [U] PHYSICS an object or substance that has a firm shape: Water changes from a liquid into a solid when it freezes. 2 solids [plural] food that is not liquid: Is the baby eating solids yet? 3 MATH a shape that has length, width, and height

solid state (physics) n [U] the loyalty and support of a group of people that share the same aim or opinions: We are going on strike to show solidarity with the nurses.

solidification /ˌsɔlədəˈfɪkəʃən/ /ˌsəʊlɪdəˈfɪkəʃən/ n [U] to become solid, or to make a substance become solid

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solid-state /ˌsɔlədˈsteɪt/ adj (formal, disapproving) concerned only with yourself and the things that affect you yourself: his solipsistic view of the world

solid-state /ˌsɔlədˈsteɪt/ n 1 [U] a card game for one player 2 [C] a piece of jewelry that has only one jewel in it: a diamond solitaire ring

solidarity /ˈsɔlədərəti/ /ˈsəʊlɪdərəti/ adj 1 [only before noun] a
solitary person or thing is the only one in a place: A solitary figure waited by the door. 2 [only before noun] done or experienced without anyone else around: Helena took long solitary walks to the lake. 3 spending a lot of time alone, usually because you like being alone: Hamilton was described as a solitary man.

**solitary confinement** n. [U] a punishment in which a prisoner is kept alone

**solitude** /ˈsəʊlɪtjuːd/ n. [U] the state of being alone, especially when this is what you enjoy: She spent most of her life in solitude.

**solve** /sɒlv/ v. [T] 1 to find a way of dealing with a problem or difficult situation: Mike thinks money will solve all his problems. 2 to find the correct answer to a question or problem, or the explanation for something that is difficult to understand: I couldn’t solve the equation. | Police are still trying to solve the crime/case/mystery. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin solvere “to loosen, solve, dissolve, pay”] —**solvable** adj.

**solo** /ˈsəʊloʊ/ ad using enough money to pay your debts —**solvency** n. [U]

**solution** n. 1 a way of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation: the perfect solution to all our problems. | Both sides are trying to find a peaceful solution. | The only solution was to move into a quieter apartment.

**some** adj. 1 a number of people or things, or an amount of something, when the exact number or amount is not said or shown: Do you want some coffee? | Of course you’ll make some new friends in college.

**some** pron. 1 a number of people or things, or an amount of something, but not all: The team has some of the best young players in the country. | Some people believe in life after death. | In some cases, the damage can be repaired. | Some (informal) a fairly large amount of something: It was some time before the police finally arrived. [Origin: Old English sum]

**some** adv. 1 a little more or a little less than a particular number or amount: Some 700 homes were damaged by the storm. 2 some more an
somebody /somˈbeidi/ adv. (spoken) some
one 7 or something said when you cannot remember or cannot be exact: Maybe I cooked it too long or something. 8 be (really) something used when something is impressive or unusual: It’s really something to see all the hot air balloons taking off together. 9 a little something a small gift that is not very expensive: Here’s a little something for you.

some-time /somˈtiim/ adv. at an unknown time in the past or future: I’ll call you sometime next week.

some-times /somˈtaimz/ adv. on some occasions, but not always: Sometimes I don’t get home until 9:00 at night. “Do you miss your old school?” “Sometimes.”

some-where /somˈweI/ adv. at an unknown time in the past or future: Someday I’m going to go to Spain.

some-day /somˈdeI/ adv. at an unknown time in the future: Someday I’m going to go to Spain.

some-ne-ver /somˈnevər/ adv. at an unknown time in the past: I wish I could have been in London then.

some-thing /somˈθing/ pron. a word meaning a particular person, used when you do not know or do not say who that person is (synonym) somebody: Be careful! Someone could get hurt. “Does Mike still live here?” “No, someone else (= a different person) is renting it now.”

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some-thing /somˈθing/ pron. 1 used to mention a particular thing when you do not know its name, do not know exactly what it is, etc. ➔ anything, everything, nothing: There’s something in my eye. [He said something about a party.] [There’s something wrong (= a problem) with the phone.] [Can you do something about that noise?] [I don’t eat eggs. Could I have something else?] ➔ thing

some-place /somˈpleI/ adv. (spoken) some
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something to eat/drink some food or a drink: We went out for something to eat after the movie. 3 have/ be something to do with sb/sth to be connected with or related to a particular person or thing, but in a way that you are not sure about: I know Steve’s job has something to do with investments. 4 make something of yourself to become successful through your own efforts 5 something like 100/2,000 etc. approximately 100, 2,000, etc.: There are something like 3,000 homeless people in this city. 6 twenty-something/thirty-something (informal) used when someone is between the ages of 20 and 29, 30 and 39, etc., when you do not know exactly
Bill was the son of German immigrants. 2 [singular] used by an older person as a friendly way to talk to a boy or young man: What’s your name? [Origin: Old English soun].

son·net /son·na·t/ n. [C] ENGL. ARTS a piece of CLASSICAL MUSIC usually for two instruments, one of which is a piano

song /sɒŋ/ n. 1 [C] a short piece of music with words: She sang a song. | a pop/folk/hope song | He suddenly burst/broke into song | instarted singing. 2 [U] songs in general: a celebration of music, song and dance 3 [CU] the musical sounds made by birds [Origin: Old English sōng]

so·na·to /so·nAÔ@/ n. a piece of music for two instruments, one used by an older person as a friendly way to talk to a boy or young man:

soon /suːn/ adv. 1 in a short time from now, or a short time after something has happened: It will be dark soon. | Paul became pregnant soon after they were married.

soon /suːn/ v. [I] 1 to make someone feel calmer and less worried, angry, or upset: Lucy soothed the baby by rocking him in her arms. 2 to make a pain stop hurting as much: A massage would soothe your aching muscles. [Origin: Old English sothan “to prove the truth,” from south “true”]

sooth·ing /ˈsoʊθɪŋ/ adj. gentle, soothing music

sop /sɒp/ v. (stopped, stopping) sop ath ↔ up phr. v. to remove a liquid from a surface using something that will absorb the liquid: Jesse sopped up the spilled drink with a towel.

so·phistic·a·tion /ˈsAfmOrIk/ n. the experience of difficult or complicated subjects and therefore able to understand them well: today’s more sophisticated investors made or designed well, and often complicated: a highly sophisticated alarm system [Origin: 1500—1600 Italian soppitazione, Latin, past participle of sophiscare “to deceive with words, hide the true nature of something,” from Latin sophisticus]

sop·o·ri·fic /ˈsAp@ˈrIfIk/ adj. highly sophisticated and therefore able to understand them well: today’s more sophisticated investors made or designed well, and often complicated: a highly sophisticated alarm system [Origin: 1500—1600 Italian soppitazione, Latin, past participle of sophiscare “to deceive with words, hide the true nature of something,” from Latin sophisticus]

so·pra·no /soʊˈprænəʊ/ n. (plural sopranos) [C,U] ENGL. ARTS a woman, girl, or young boy singer with a very high voice

sor·bet /ˈsɔrbət/ n. [C,U] a sweet frozen food made from fruit juice, sugar, and water [Origin: 1500—1600 Old French “fruit drink,” from Old Italian sorbetto]

sor·cer·er /ˈsɔrsərər/ n. [C] a man in stories who uses magic [syn. witch]

sor·cer·ess /ˈsɔrsərəs/ n. [C] a woman in stories who uses magic [syn. witch]

sor·did /ˈsɔrdɪd/ adj. involving immoral or dishonest behavior: all the sordid details of the scandal [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin sordidus, from sordis “dirt”]

THE SAURUS

in a minute (spoken) — used when talking about something that will happen within a few minutes: I’ll be ready in a minute.

any minute now (spoken) — used when something will happen in a very short time from now, but you do not know exactly when: The train should be here any minute now.

before long — soon or in a short time: Those two will be getting married before long.

shortly (formal) — soon: Davis made a confession shortly after his arrest.

in the near future — in the next few weeks or months: They promised to contact us again in the near future.

presently (old-fashioned) — in a short time: The doctor will see you presently.

quickly: I’ll get it fixed as soon as possible. | How soon can you get here? 3 as soon as immediately after something has happened: I tried to call you as soon as I heard the news. 4 sooner or later used to say that something will definitely happen, but you are not sure when: She’s bound to find out sooner or later. 5 the sooner...the better used to say that something should happen as quickly as possible: The sooner you finish this report, the better. 6 no sooner had...than used when something has happened almost immediately after something else: No sooner had I stepped in the shower than the phone rang. → would (just) as soon or would

soot /suːt/ n. [U] black powder that is produced when something burns

soothe /soʊθ/ v. [I] 1 to make someone feel calmer and less worried, angry, or upset: Lucy soothed the baby by rocking him in her arms. 2 to make a pain stop hurting as much: A massage would soothe your aching muscles. [Origin: Old English sothan “to prove the truth,” from south “true”]

THE SAURUS

relieve, ease, lessen, alleviate

→ REDUCE

soothing /ˈsoʊθɪŋ/ adj. gentle, soothing music

THE SAURUS

advanced, modern, high-tech, state-of-the-art, cutting-edge

→ ADVANCED

sophistication /ˌsAfmOrˈkeʃən/ n. [U]

soph-o·mor·ic /səˈfAfmOrɪk/ adj. very silly and unreasonable: sophomoric humor

THE SAURUS

→ sophistication

sop·ping /ˈsApɪŋ/ adj. very silly and unreasonable: sophomoric humor

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sore /sɔr/ adj. 1 painful as a result of a wound, infection, or too much exercise: My knee's a little sore from running yesterday. | a sore throat

2 sore point/spot (with sb) something that is likely to make someone upset or angry if you talk about it: Don't mention marriage — it's a sore point with him. 3 (old-fashioned) upset, angry, or annoyed [Origin: Old English sar] —soreness n. [U].

sorely /ˈsɔrli/ adv. very much: He will be sorely missed by everyone.

sorority /saˌrərəti/ · sor·or·i·ty [C] a club for women at a college or university 

sorrow /ˈsɔrə/ · sor·row [N.C.U] a feeling of great sadness, or an event that makes you feel great sadness: a time of great/deep sorrow | Our prayers are with you in your time of sorrow. —sorrowful adj.

sor·ry /ˈsɔrri/ adj. 1 sorry/I'm sorry (spoken) a used to tell someone that you feel bad about doing something that has upset or annoyed him/her: I'm really sorry, I didn't mean to hurt your feelings. | "Kevin! Don't do that!" "Sorry." | Sorry about the mess. | I'm sorry (that) I was late. b) used when politely saying something that disappoints or disagrees with someone: I'm sorry — we're not going to be able to come. | I'm sorry to call you so late, but this is important. 2 [not before noun] feeling bad about a situation and wishing it were different: Casey was sorry (that) he had gotten so angry. | I was sorry to hear of your father's death. 3 be/feel sorry for sb to feel pity or sympathy for someone because she is in a bad situation: He was lonely and I felt sorry for him. | Stop feeling sorry for yourself and do something! 4 sorry! (spoken) used to ask someone to repeat something that you have not heard correctly. pardon 5 [only before noun] (informal) very bad: That's the sorriest excuse I've ever heard. [Origin: Old English sarig, from sar; influenced by sorrow]

sort /sɔrt/ n. 1 [C] a type or kind of something: What sort of work does he do? | They had all sorts of (=many different kinds of) seafood on the menu.

2 sort of (spoken) used when what you are saying or describing is not very definite or exact: I still feel sort of tired. | “Do you like him then?” “Sort of.” 3 [informal] if a computer does a sort, it arranges a list of things in order

sort /sɔrt/ v. [T] to put things in a particular order, or to arrange them in groups according to size, type, etc.: Eggs are sorted according to size. | Applications will be sorted into three piles.

sort through /sɔrt θru/ v. 1 to organize something that is messy, complicated, or in the wrong order: I need to sort out all the paperwork. 2 to deal with a problem: Mike's still trying to sort out his personal life.

soul /sɔl/ n. 1 [C] the part of a person that is not physical and contains his/her thoughts, feelings, character, etc. Many people believe the soul continues to exist after death: the immortality of the human soul | He knew in his soul that Linda was never going to change. 2 [C] a person: There wasn't a soul in sight. 3 [U] a type of popular modern music that often expresses deep emotions, usually performed by black singers and musicians. 4 [U] a special quality that gives something its true character: the soul of the Old Town area 5 [U] a special quality that makes you feel strong emotions: His poetry lacks soul. [Origin: Old English sawól]

soul·ful /ˈsəulfəl/ adj. expressing deep, usually sad, emotions: a soulful performance

soul·less /ˈsəulfəls/ adj. lacking the qualities that make people feel interest, emotions, or excitement: a soulless suburb

'soul·search·ing /səulˈsɛrˌkhiŋ/ n. [U] the act of carefully examining your thoughts and feelings in order to make a decision: soul-searching questions

sound /saʊnd/ n. 1 [C.U] something that you hear, or something that can be heard: the sound of breaking glass | Turn the sound down/up (=make it quieter or louder) on the TV, will you?

A sound is anything that you can hear: the sound of voices

A noise is usually a loud, unpleasant, or unexpected sound: the deafening noise of overhead planes
2 like the sound of sth to be interested in a plan, idea, what someone says, etc.: “Things will be changing. I don’t like the sound of that.”

3 from the sound of it/things (spoken) according to what you have heard or read about something: From the sound of it, they’re having marriage problems.

4 [C] EARTH SCIENCES a long wide area of water that connects two larger areas of water

sound adj. 1 practical, based on good judgment, and likely to produce good results: His advice was sound. | a sound investment 2 in good condition and not damaged in any way 3 of sound mind law not mentally ill

sound adv. sound asleep completely asleep

sound barrier n. the sound barrier the point where an aircraft reaches the speed of sound

sound bite n. [C] a short phrase from a speech or statement that presents an important idea and that is meant to be used on a radio or television news program

sound card n. [C] it a circuit board in a computer that makes the computer able to produce sounds

sound effects n. [plural] special sounds used in order to make a movie, television show, etc. seem more real

soundly /ˈsaundaʊli/ adv. 1 sleep soundly to sleep well and peacefully 2 completely or severely: Washington was soundly defeated

sound-proof /ˈsaundprufl/ adj. a soundproof wall, room, etc. is one that sound cannot pass through, into, or out of.

sound-track /ˈsaʊndtræk/ n. [C] the recorded music from a movie: the soundtrack to “The Mission”

soup /suːp/ n. [C] U a hot liquid food that often has pieces of meat or vegetables in it: chicken noodle soup | a bowl of soup [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 French soupe “piece of bread dipped in liquid, soup”]

'sound, kitchen n. [C] a place where free food is given to people who have no home

'sound, adj. 1 having an acid taste, like the taste of a LEMON: sour apples

'sour noun. 2 milk or other food that is sour is not fresh and has a bad taste and smell: The milk had gone sour. 3 unfriendly or unhappy: a sour expression 4 turn/go sour (informal) to stop being enjoyable, friendly, or satisfactory: Their marriage had turned sour. [ORIGIN: Old English sur]

'source noun. 1 any information: Reliable sources say the company is going bankrupt. | Use sources such as books, magazines, and websites when doing research for your paper. 4 EARTH SCIENCES the place where a stream or river starts [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French source, from sourdre “to rise, spring out,” from Latin surgere “to rise”]

'sour adj. v. [T] to stop being enjoyable, friendly, or satisfactory: Relations between the two countries had soured. 2 [I] to become sour, or to make a food do this

'sour noun. 2 the cause of a problem, or the place where it starts: Technicians located the source of the problem. 3 a person, book, or document that you get information from: Reliable sources say the company is going bankrupt. | Use sources such as books, magazines, and websites when doing research for your paper. 4 EARTH SCIENCES the place where a stream or river starts [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French source, from sourdre “to rise, spring out,” from Latin surgere “to rise”]

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'southern adj. 1 the direction that is at the bottom of a map of the world, or to the right of someone facing the rising Sun: Which way is south? 2 see picture at NORTH

'south n. South /sauθ/ n. [singular] U 1 the southern part of a country, state, etc.: Rain will spread to the south later today, | the
south of France 3 the South the southeastern states of the U.S. [Orig: Old English suth]

southward /·sauθwaːrd/ adj., adv. toward the south

Usage
Use north/south/east/west of sth in order to describe where a place is in relation to another place: Memphis is south of St. Louis.

Use in the north/south/east/west, etc. of sth in order to say which part of a place you are talking about: The mountains are in the west of the province.

Use northern/southern/eastern/western, etc. with the name of a place: They have a cabin in northern Ontario. Don't say "in the north of Ontario."
**spare**

v. [T] to prevent someone from having to do something difficult or unpleasant: I wanted to spare the kids the pain of our divorce.

2 money/time etc. to spare money or time that is left in addition to what you have used or need: We made it to the airport with 10 minutes to spare.

3 to make something such as time, money, or workers available for someone, especially when this is difficult: I guess I can spare a few dollars.

**spare**

n. [C] an additional key, battery, etc. that you have in addition to the one you usually use, so that it is available if it is needed.

**spare**

n. [C] the empty area between two things: the spaces between the words | an empty space at the back of the stage.

**spasm**

v. [spanned, spanning] [T] 1 to include all of a period of time: a career spanning four decades.

2 to include all of a particular area: The Internet spans the globe.

3 to go from one side of something to the other: a bridge spanning the river.

**spatial**

n. [C] a dog with long hair and long ears [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French espagnol “Spaniard, spaniel,” from Latin Hispanic “Spain.”]

**space**

v. 1 [T] to arrange objects, events, etc. so that they have an equal amount of space or time between them: Space the plants four inches apart.

2 [I] also space out (slang) to stop paying attention and begin to look in front of you without thinking.

**space**

n. [U] (informal) very modern: space-age design.

**space**

n. [C] (informal) someone who is spacey.

**space**

n. [C] a vehicle that can travel in space.

**space**

adj. informal

**space**

n. [C] a spacecraft – used especially in stories.

**space**

n. [C] a spacecraft for carrying people into space, that can be used more than once.

**space**

n. [C] a spacey person who does not pay attention, forgets things, and often behaves slightly strangely.

**space**

n. [C] a shoveling card with one or more black shapes like pointed leaves on it [Origin: (1), (2), (3) 1500—1600 Italian spada or Spanish espada “broad sword” (used as a mark on cards)].

**space**

n. [U] long thin pieces of pasta that look like strings.

**spam**

n. [U] email messages that a computer user has not asked for and does not want to read, for example from someone who is advertising something.

**spam**

v. [U] to send the same email message to many different people who have not asked for it and do not want to read it, usually as a way of advertising something.

**span**

n. [C] the amount of time during which something continues to exist or happen: Most children have a short attention span.

2 a period of time between two dates or events: Over a span of five years, they planted 10,000 new trees.

**span**

n. [C] a very small piece of fire coming from a larger fire or from hitting two hard objects together: sparks from the fire.

**span**

n. [C] a small amount of a feeling or quality: As she
spark

spoke, she saw a spark of hope in Tony’s eyes. [Origin: Old English spearan]

spark v. [T] to make something start happening: The argument about whether slavery should be abolished or maintained sparked off the American Civil War. [I] to produce sparks

sparkle /ˈspɜːrkəl/ v. [I] 1 to shine in small bright flashes: diamonds sparkling in the light

spark plug n. [C] a kitchen tool with a wide flat part, used for lifting or spreading food

spark plug n. [C] a common small brown or gray bird [Origin: Old English spearn]

sparrow n. [C] a small common small brown or gray bird [Origin: Old English spearn]

sparse sparingly adj. small in number or amount, and usually scattered over a large area: sparse vegetation [Origin: 1700—1800 Latin sparris “spread out,” from the past participle of spargere “to scatter”] —sparingly adv.: sparsely populated

sparta an old-fashioned Biology having cerebral palsy, a disease that prevents someone being able to control his/her muscles

spat n. [C] (informal) an argument or disagreement that is not important —sparadically adv.

spat n. [C] relating to the position, size, or shape of things

spat-ter /ˈspɛtər/ v. [I,T] if a liquid spatters, or if you spatter it, drops of it fall onto a surface: a t-shirt spattered with paint

spatula /ˈspætələ/ n. [C] a kitchen tool with a wide flat part, used for lifting or spreading food

spatula /ˈspætələ/ n. [C] a kitchen tool with a wide flat part, used for lifting or spreading food

spatulate /ˈspeɪtələt/ v. [I] to make something happen or start to exist: The book “Dracula” has spawned a number of movies. [I] if a fish or frog spawns, it lays a lot of eggs

spawn /spɔrn/ v. [T] Biology to remove part of a female animal’s sex organs so that she cannot produce babies (neutral) neuter

speak /spik/ v. (past tense spoke /spouk/, past participle spoken /spoukt/) 1 TALK TO SB [I] to talk to someone about something or have a conversation: Hello, can I speak to Mr. Sherwood, please? | Solomon spoke with a reporter. | He spoke of/about his love of the theater. 2 SAY WORDS [I] to use your voice to say words: He spoke very softly.

language [T] to be able to talk in a particular language: My brother speaks French. | Don’t say “My brother speaks in French.” | Can you speak English?

opinion /əˈpɪnjən/ n. [U] to say something that expresses your ideas or opinions: Generally speaking, money issues matter most to voters. | He spoke highly/well of (as said good things about) her.

so to speak (spoken) used in order to say that the words you have used do not have their usual meaning: Being beaten by a 12-year-old took the wind out of my sails, so to speak.

speaking of sb/sth (spoken) used when you want to say more about someone or something that has just been mentioned: Speaking of Jody, how is she?

English?

speak for sb/sth (spoken) used when you want to say more about someone or something that has just been mentioned: Speaking of Jody, how is she?

speak out pron. v. 1 also speak on behalf of sb to express the feelings, thoughts, etc. of another person or group of people: Mr. Miles spoke for all the parents at the school.

2 sth speaks for itself to show something so clearly that no explanation is necessary: Our profits speak for themselves (=our profits show how good or bad our business is).

3 be spoken for to be promised to someone else: This puppy is already spoken for.

speak out pron. v. to say publicly what you think about something, especially as a protest: people speaking out against human rights abuses
specialize /spɛˈkæliːz/ v [v l] to limit most of your study, business, etc. to a particular subject or activity: a lawyer who specializes in divorce cases —specialization /ˌspeɪsəˈlɪzaʃən/ n [C U]

specialized /ˈspeɪsəˌlɪzd/ adj developed for a particular purpose: soldiers going through specialized training

speciality /ˈspeɪsəlɪtɪ/ n 1 for one particular purpose: specially trained dogs used by blind people 2 (spoken) especially: I had it made specially for you.

special prosecutor n [C] law an independent lawyer who is chosen to examine the actions of a government official and find out if they have done anything wrong or illegal

specialty /ˈspeɪsəlɪti/ n (plural specialties) [C] 1 a subject that you know a lot about, or a skill that you have: his academic specialty 2 a food or product that is very good, produced in a particular restaurant, area, etc.: The house specialty is chicken enchiladas. 3 a particular product or business that has one purpose or sells one type of thing: specialty magazines

speak up phr.v. 1 (spoken) used in order to ask someone to speak more loudly: Could you speak up please, I can’t hear you. 2 to say publicly what you think about something: If you don’t like what’s happening, speak up!

speaker /ˈspiːkər/ n [C] 1 someone who makes a speech: the guest speaker for the evening 2 the part of a radio, CD player, etc. where the sound comes out — see picture on page A6 3 English/French etc. speaker someone who speaks English, French, etc. 4 also Speaker of the House politics the politician who controls discussions in the U.S. House of Representatives

spare /spɑːr/ n [C] a pole with a sharp pointed blade at one end, used as a weapon

spear /ˈspiər/ v [T] to push a pointed object such as a fork into something

spearhead /ˈspiərhed/ v [T] to lead an attack or an organized action: the troops who spearheaded the rescue mission

special /ˈspɛʃəl/ adj different in some way from what is ordinary or usual, and often better or more important: a special place in the classroom for reading | Give her something special this Christmas. | a dish served on special occasions 2 particularly important to someone and deserving love, attention, etc.: He made me feel special. | her special friends 3 special care/attention etc. more care, attention, etc. than is usual: We try to give special care to the youngest patients. [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French especially, from Latin specialis “particular”]

specialist /ˈspɛʃəlist/ n [C] 1 someone who knows a lot about a particular subject or has a lot of skill in it: a heart specialist

special education n [U] education for children who have physical or mental problems

special effects n [plural] images or sounds that have been produced artificially to be used in a movie or television program

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fine specimen of Roman pottery from the 1st Century A.D. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin specere "to look (at)"

specious /spec'od/ adj (formal) seeming to be true or correct, but really false: a specious argument

speculate /spek'ê/ v (past tense and past participle speculated /spek'êlad/ adj covered with a lot of small spots or marks: a speck of dust

spectacle /spek'teIÔø/ n [C] a very small mark, spot, or piece of something: a speck of dust

spectacular /spek'teIÔø/ adj (disapproving) an unusual or strange thing or situation that you see: He got drunk and made a spectacle of himself.

spectacularly /spek'teIÔøli/ adv very impressive or exciting: a spectacular view of the Grand Canyon

spectacular\textsuperscript{2} /spek'teIÔø/ n [C] an event or performance that is very big and impressive

spectator /spek'teIÔø/ n [C] someone who watches an event, game, etc. → see picture at AUDIENCE

speech /spêch/ n 1 [C] a talk, especially a formal one about a particular subject, given to a group of people: a campaign speech 2 [U] the ability to speak, or the way someone speaks: Her speech was slow.

speechless /spêch'liz/ adj unable to speak because you are angry, shocked, upset, etc.: Boyd’s answer left her speechless.

speed /spêd/ n 1 [C,U] how fast something moves or travels: a car traveling at high speed

speed\textsuperscript{2} /spêd/ v (past tense and past participle speeded /spêd\textsuperscript{2}/ or speeded) 1 [I] to move or happen quickly: The train sped along/flypast.

speed up \textsuperscript{phr} v to move or happen faster, or to make something do this: an attempt to speed up production 2 [I] to speed up or accelerate

speedboat /spêd'bô/ n [C] a small boat with a powerful engine that can go very fast

speeding /spêd\textsuperscript{2}/n [U] the act of traveling too fast in a vehicle: Police stopped him for speeding.

speed limit /spêd\textsuperscript{2}\textsuperscript{lim}it/ n [C] the fastest speed that you are allowed to drive on a particular road: a 40 mph speed limit

speedometer /spêd\textsuperscript{2}\textsuperscript{om\textsuperscript{e}t}er/ n [C] an instrument in a vehicle that shows how fast it is going

speed trap /spêd\textsuperscript{2}\textsuperscript{tr}ap/ n [C] a place on a road where police wait to catch drivers who are going too fast

speedy /spêd\textsuperscript{2}/ adj (comparative speedier, superlative speediest) happening or done quickly, or working quickly: a speedy recovery → speedily adv

spell /spel/ v 1 [I,T] to form a word by writing or saying the letters in the correct order: My last name is Haines, spelled H-A-I-N-E-S. 2 [C] a list of words
that are often spelled wrong. 2 spell trouble: defeat/danger etc. if a situation spells trouble, etc., it makes you expect trouble: Too many tourists could spell danger for the wilderness. 3 [T] if letters spell a word, they form it [origin: 1200—1300 Old French espeller]

spell sth • out phr ° v to explain something clearly and in detail: an advert spelling out the dangers of smoking

spellbound /ˈspɛlbənd/ adj. extremely interested in something you are listening to: His stories kept/held us spellbound.

spell-check v. [T] a computer program that tells you when you have not spelled a word correctly — spell-check

spell-checker n. [C] if a computer program that tells you when you have not spelled a word correctly — spell-check

spelling /ˈspɛlɪŋ/ n. 1 [U] Eng. Lang. Arts the ability to spell words in the correct way: His spelling has improved. 2 [C] Eng. Lang. Arts the way that a word is spelled: the correct spelling

spelling bee n. [C] a spelling competition done by students

spend /spend/ v. (past tense and past participle spent) 1 [I,T] to use your money to buy or pay for something: We spend $150 a week on groceries. Spending their own money teaches kids about budgets. 2 [T] to use time doing a particular activity: I want to spend more time with my family. We spent the day/morning etc. by the pool. [Origin: 1100—1200 Partly from Old French despendre, from Latin dispensare “to weigh out”]

spending /ˈspɛndɪŋ/ n. [U] Economics the amount of money spent on something, especially by the government: a cut in defense/public spending

spend-thrift /ˈspɛndərθrɪft/ n. [C] someone who spends a lot of money in a careless way

spent /spent/ adj. 1 already used and now empty or useless: spent cartridges 2 [literary] extremely tired

spend /ˈspɛnd/ v. (past tense and past participle spent) 1 [I,T] to use your money to buy or pay for something: We spend $150 a week on groceries. Spending their own money teaches kids about budgets. 2 [T] to use time doing a particular activity: I want to spend more time with my family. We spent the day/morning etc. by the pool. [Origin: 1100—1200 Partly from Old French despendre, from Latin dispensare “to weigh out”]

spend on/over the young prince

sphere /ˈspɛər/ n. [C] 1 the shape of a ball: The Earth is a sphere. 2 a particular area of work, interest, knowledge, etc.: women’s sphere of activity. 3 sphere of influence an area of the world or a situation in which a particular country, group, or person can influence what happens. 4 Math a solid object in the shape of a ball, in which every point on the surface is exactly the same distance from the center. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French espere, from Latin sphæra, from Greek sphaira “ball, sphere”]

sphere-cal /ˈsfɜːrɪkəl, ˈsfɜːr-/ adj. having a round shape like a ball

sphinx /ˈsfɪŋks/ n. [C] an ancient Egyptian image of a lion with a human head

spice /ˈspɪs/ n. 1 [C]U a powder or seed taken from plants that is put into food to give it a special taste: herbs and spices. 2 [singular/L] interest or excitement that is added to something: Travel adds spice to your life. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French espice, from Late Latin species “spices”] —spiced adj.

spice up v. [T] 1 to add interest or excitement to something: Graphics spice up your marketing materials. 2 to add spice to food

pick-and-span /ˈspɪk ənˈspæn/ phr. [T] very clean and neat

spicy /ˈspɪsɪ/ adj. food that is spicy contains a lot of spices: a hot and spicy chili

spider /ˈspʌdər/ n. [C] a small creature with eight legs that makes webs (=sticky nets) to catch insects. [Origin: Old English spithra, from spinna]
spill\(^1\)/spill/ v. 1 [I.T] if a liquid spills or you spill it, it flows over the edge of a container by accident: I spilled coffee on my shirt. 2 [I] if people spill out of a place, they move out in large groups. 3 spill your guts (informal) to tell someone a lot of personal things, especially because you are upset [ORIGIN: Old English spīllan "to kill, destroy, waste"]

spill over prv. v. if a problem or bad situation spills over, it begins to affect other places, people, etc.: There’s a danger that the war will spill over into neighboring countries.

spill\(^2\)/spill/ n. [CU] an act of spilling something, or the amount that is spilled: an oil spill

spin\(^1\)/spin/ v. (past tense and past participle spun) 1 [I.T] to turn around and around very quickly, or to make something do this: The ceiling fans were spinning. 2 to spin a tale/yarn/story to tell a story that you have invented

spin \(\leftrightarrow\)/spin/ 1 [T] to describe a situation or information in a way that is intended to influence the way people think about it – used especially about what politicians do: In the book, he admits his affair but spins it as best he can. 2 [U] to make cotton, wool, etc. into thread by twisting it together: An oil spill is an act of spilling something, or the amount that is spilled. 3 to spin around, revolve, rotate

spin\(^2\)/spin/ adj. long and thin and not strong: spindly legs

spinal cable 1 [C] biology the long string of nerves that go from your brain down your back, through your spine → see picture at Brain\(^1\)

spindly\(^*/spindly*/ adj. long and thin and not strong: spindly legs

spin doctor n. [C] politics someone who describes a situation in a way that is intended to influence people’s opinions of it: a White House spin doctor

spine\(^*/spine*/ n. 1 also spine column biology the long row of bones down the center of your back → see picture on page A3 2 a stiff sharp point on an animal or plant: cactus spines 3 the part of a book that the pages are attached to

spineless\(^*/spineless*/ adj. lacking courage and determination

spine\(^*/spine*/ n. 1 [C] a simple machine used in past times to make thread

spinning wheel n. [C] a simple machine used in past times to make thread

spiral\(^*/spiral*/ v. 1 to move up or down in the shape of a spiral: a leaf spiraling to the ground 2 to gradually but continuously get worse in a way that can’t be controlled: The economy has spiraled downward. 3 to feel his life was spiraling out of control.

spiral\(^*/spiral*/ n. 1 [C] an act of turning around quickly: the spin of the wheel 2 [singular] politics the way someone, especially a politician, talks about information or a situation, in order to influence the way people think about it → spin doctor: A spokesman tried to put a positive spin on the report. 3 political spin control (the attempt to control the way people think about an event) 4 a short trip in a car for pleasure

spiral\(^*/spiral*/ adj. related to or affecting the spine: a spinal injury

spinal column 1 [C] biology the long row of bones down the center of your back, through your spine → see picture at Brain\(^1\)

spiral\(^*/spiral*/ adj. long and thin and not strong: spindly legs
**spirit**-ual /ˈspɪrɪtjuəl/ adj relating to the spirit rather than the body or mind: *spiritual health* 2 relating to religion: *a spiritual leader* — *spiritually* adv.

spit**-**1 /spɪt/ v. (past tense and past participle spit or spat /ˈspæt/; present participle spitting) [T] to force a small amount of liquid, blood, food, etc. from your mouth: *He spat on the ground.* [She tasted the drink and immediately spat it out. [Origin: Old English spitter]

spit**-**2 n. 1 [U] (informal) SALIVA. 2 [C] A long thin stick that you put through meat to cook it over a fire

**spite** /spleɪt/ n. informal a feeling of wanting to hurt, annoy, or upset someone: *Lois refused to let her ex-husband see the children out of spite (=because of spite).*

spite**-**ful /ˈspleɪtfəl/ adj. being unkind deliberately in order to annoy or upset someone

**spill** /ˈspɪl/ v. 1 [I,T] if a liquid splashes, or if you splash it, it falls on something or hits against it: *He spilled some cold water on his face.* | Water splashed down onto the rocks. 2 [I] to move around in water in a noisy way: *The children were splashing around in the pool.*

spill**-**2 n. [C] 1 The sound water makes when something hits it: *Jerry jumped into the water with a loud splash.* → *see picture on page A7* 2 A mark made by a liquid splashing onto something else: *spills of paint on my pants* 3 A splash of color a small area of bright color 4 Make a splash (informal) to do something that gets a lot of public attention: *The story made a splash in the newspapers.*

spill**-**y /ˈspɪlɪ/ adj. big, bright, and very easy to notice: *a splashy tie*

split /splɪt/ n. [singular] (informal) the sound made when something wet hits a hard surface

split**-**1 /ˈsplætʃ/ v. [I,T] if a liquid splatters, or if someone splatters it, it hits against a surface: *rain splattering against the window*

split**-**2 /ˈsplæt/ also *play out* v. [I,T] to spread your fingers, arms, or legs wide apart: *He sat with his legs splayed out in front of him.*

**spine** /spʌɪn/ n. [C] biology an organ near your stomach that helps clean your blood and fight against infections

splint /ˈspʌnt/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a splint used for keeping a broken bone in position → *see picture on page A7*

**spipi**-d**-** /ˈsplɛndɪd/ adj. 1 excellent: a splendid performance 2 beautiful or impressive: a splendid view from the balcony [origin: 1600—1700. Latin splendidus, from splendidus “to shine”] — *splendidly* adv.

splinter**-**1 /ˈsplæntər/ n. [C] a small sharp piece of wood, glass, or metal that has broken off of a larger piece: *I have a splinter in my finger.*

splinter**-**2 v. [I,T] to break into thin sharp pieces, or to cause something to do this 2 if a group or organization splinters, or if it is splintered by something such as a disagreement, it separates into smaller groups or organizations

**split** /ˈspɪt/ v. (past tense and past participle split; present participle splitting) 1 [I,T] also split up to divide or make something divide into two or more groups, parts, etc.: *We’ll split up into three work groups.* | Try splitting this section into two.

spoil**-** /ˈspɔɪl/ v. [I,T] to tear or break something along a straight line, or to be torn or broken in this way: The board had split in two. | One of the boxes had split open. 3 [I,T] if a group of people splits, or if something splits them, they divide into smaller groups after disagreeing strongly about something: It was feared that the issue would split the church. 4 [I] to divide something among two or more people in equal parts: Do you want to split a pizza? | We decided to split the money between us. 5 [I] (informal) to leave a place quickly

split**-**up /ˈspɔɪltəp/ v. [I,T] to end a marriage or a relationship: Eve’s parents split up when she was three.

split**-**2 n. [C] 1 A long straight hole caused when something breaks or tears: a split in the seam of my skirt 2 A serious disagreement that divides an organization or group of people into smaller groups: a split in the Republican Party

split in**-**fin**-**itive /ˈspʌtɪnˈfɪnɪtɪv/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a phrase in which you put an adverb or other word between the word “to” and an INFINITIVE (basic form of a verb), for example in “to easily win.” Some people think that this is incorrect English.

**split**-**level** adj. a split-level house, room, or...
split second

building has floors at different heights in different parts

split 'second n. a split second an extremely short period of time: For a split second, I thought I was going to die. —split-second adj.: a split-second decision (=one taken very quickly)

split-ting /split/ing/ adj. splitting headache a very painful headache

splurge /splz/ v. [i] (informal) to spend more money than you can usually afford: We went shopping and splurged on clothes.

spoil /spoul/ v. 1 [T] to ruin something by making it less attractive, enjoyable, useful, etc.: Don’t let his bad mood spoil your evening. 2 [T] to let a child do or have whatever they want, with the result that they behave badly: We’ve been careful not to spoil our kids. 3 [T] to treat someone in a way that is very kind or too generous: a hotel that spoils its guests. 4 [i] if food spoils, it starts to decay. 1 if food spoils, it starts to decay.

spoke /spok/ v. 1 [T] a piece of a very light substance that is full of small holes and is used for washing or cleaning something. 2 [C] a sea animal with a soft body, from which some sponges are made [Origin: 1000—1100 Latin spongia, from Greek]

sponge² v. 1 [T] also sponge down to wash something with a wet sponge. 2 [T] to remove liquid from a surface using a sponge.

spoils /spoils/ n. [plural] things taken by an army from a defeated enemy, or things taken by thieves.

spoil·man /spoul'm@n/ n. (plural speakers) a male spokesperson: a spokesman for the victims’ families

spokes-man /spoulks'm@n/ n. (plural spokespeople /spoulks'plsp@pl/) someone who has been chosen to speak officially for a group, organization, government, etc.: a White House spokesperson

spokes-wom-an /spoulks'w@m@n/ n. (plural spokeswomen /-w@mn/) a female spokesperson

spoon /spoun/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a RHYTHM in poetry in which there are two stressed words or syllables next to each other, as in the phrase “praise Him”

sponge¹ /spoun/ n. 1 [C]U] a light cake made with eggs, sugar, and flour but usually no fat

spon·y /sp@ndz/ adj. soft and full of holes like a sponge: spongy wet earth

spoon cake /spounek/ n. [C,U] a light cake made with eggs, sugar, and flour but usually no fat

spoke /spok/ v. [T] to agree to give someone money for a proposal for an event, etc.

spoof /spuf/ n. [C] a funny book, movie, or play, etc. that copies a serious or important book, etc., and makes it seem silly: a spoof onto of Shakespeare’s “Richard III” —spoon v. [T]

spook¹ /spuk/ n. [C] (informal) a GHOST

spook² v. [T] (informal) to frighten someone: Being alone all night really spooked me. | The drop in share prices spooked investors.

spook·y /spuki/ adj. (informal) strange or frightening: spooky old house

spool /spul/ n. [C] an object shaped like a small wheel that you wind wire, thread, camera film, etc. around

spoon¹ /spoun/ n. [C] a tool used for eating, cooking, and serving food, shaped like a small bowl with a long handle [Origin: Old English spoun “piece of wood split off”]

spoon² v. [T] to pick up or move food with a spoon: Spoon the sauce over the fish.

spoon·er·ism /spounz'riz@zm/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a phrase in which the speaker accidentally exchanges the first sounds of two words, with a funny result. For example, the speaker might say
to sports: a store selling sporting goods (esports equipment) | one of the biggest sporting events of the year

sports /'spɔrts/ n 1 relating to sports or used for sports: a sports club | sports equipment 2 on the subject of sports: I like reading the sports pages/section (=win a newspaper).

'sports car n [C] a low fast car, often with a roof that can be folded back

'sports cast /'spɔrts-keɪst/ n [C] a television program of a sports game

'sports jacket also 'sports coat n [C] a man’s comfortable jacket, worn on informal occasions

sports-man-ship /'spɔrstmənʃɪp/ n [U] behavior that is fair, honest, and polite in a game or sports competition: We try to teach the kids good sportsmanship.

'sports-wear /'spɔrswɛə/ n [U] clothes that are appropriate for informal occasions

'sport-utility vehicle n [C] an SUV

'sport-y /'spɔrtɪ/ adj (informal) designed to look attractive in a bright informal way: a sporty red car

spot /ˈspɒt/ n 1 1 PLACE a particular place: Oh, sorry, I’m sitting in your spot. | a popular vacation spot | a parking spot 2 COLORED AREA a small round area on a surface, that is a different color from the rest: a white dog with black spots 3 MARK a small mark on something: grease spots | There are spots of blood on his jacket.

'MARK 2 4 on the spot (informal) a immediately: Cathy was offered the job on the spot. b) at the place where something is happening: He lit up a cigar on the spot. 5 APPEARANCE a short appearance or advertisement on TV, radio, etc.: an advertising spot | a guest spot on the Tonight Show 6 POSITION a position in a competition: The top finisher will earn a spot in the U.S. Olympic team. 7 put sb on the spot to deliberately ask someone a question that is difficult or embarrassing to answer 8 bright spot something that is good in a bad situation: Foreign trade is the one bright spot in the economy. 

hit the spot at wit?" spot v (spotted spotting) [T] 1 to notice or recognize someone or something that is difficult to see: A helicopter pilot spotted the wreckage of the plane. | She has a good eye for spotting talent. | I spotted something moving in the trees.

see, notice, glimpse/catch a glimpse of sth/ab, catch sight of ab/sth → SEE
spot check

2 to give the other player in a game an advantage: Come on, I’ll spot you 10 points if you play.

spot check n [C] an examination of a few things or people in a group, to see whether everything is correct or satisfactory: Health inspectors will make spot checks throughout the state.

spot-less /ˈspɔtliːs/ adj. 1 completely clean: Donna keeps her car spotless. 2 completely honest and good; a spotless reputation

spot-light /ˈspɔtlaɪt/ n. 1 [C] a very powerful light that can be directed at someone or something, or at a place in the area, especially when people are performing 2 the spotlight a lot of attention in newspapers, on television, etc.: Russia is back in the media spotlight again.

spot-light-er /ˈspɔtlaɪtər/ n. a person or thing that produces a spotlight

spot-ty /ˈspɔtɪ/ adj. good in some parts but not in others: The stock market showed spotty gains.

spouse /ˈspous/ n [C] (formal) a husband or wife 1 [C] (from Latin sponsus “promised (in marriage)”)

spout /ˈspou/ n [C] a small pipe on the side of a container that you pour liquid out through

spray /ˈspreɪ/ n. 1 [C] if a liquid sprays or fire sprays from somewhere, it comes out very quickly in a powerful stream: A leak spouted from the garden hose. 2 [I] (informal) also spray off to talk a lot in a boring or annoying way: He’s always spouting off about politics.

sprain /ˈsprɛɪn/ v [I] to injure a joint in your body by suddenly twisting it: Any sprained her ankle when she fell. —sprain n [C]

spread /spred/ v. 1 [T] if a liquid spreads on, it is forced out of a container, hose, etc. in a stream of very small drops: Spray a little perfume on the backs of your knees too. 2 [I] (informal) if a bird or insect spreads its wings, it stretches them wide: if a group of people spread out, they move apart from each other in order to cover a wide area: If we spread out, it should be easier to find her.

spread n. 1 [singular] the increase in the area or number of people that something has an effect on: the spread of TB 2 [C] a food that you put on bread: cheese/chocolate etc. spread 3 [C] (informal) a large meal for several people on a special occasion: There was a nice spread at the reception after the wedding. 4 [C] a special article or advertisement in a newspaper or magazine: a two-page spread 5 [C] a large farm or ranch: a 500-acre spread

spread-sheet /ˈspredʃiːt/ n [C] 1 a computer program that can show and calculate financial information 2 a document that contains rows and columns of numbers that can be used to calculate something

spread /ˈspreset/ n. 1 [C] a short period in which you do something that you enjoy, especially spending
money or drinking: I see you went on a shopping spree!

sprig /sprij/ n. [C] a small stem or part of a branch with leaves or flowers on it: a sprig of parsley

spring /spring/ n. 1 [C,U] the season between winter and summer, when leaves and flowers appear: The park opens in the spring. | I'm going to Cancun this spring. | last next spring (the spring before or after this one) 2 [C] a twisted piece of metal that has been made so that it will return to its original shape after it has been pressed down 3 [C] earth sciences a place where water comes up naturally from the ground: a hot spring 4 [U] the ability of a chair, bed, etc. to return to its normal shape after being pressed down 5 [C] a sudden quick movement or jump in a particular direction

spring /spring/ v. (past tense sprang /spring/ also sprung /spring/, past participle sprung /sprung/) [I] 1 to jump or move suddenly and quickly in a particular direction. He turned off the alarm and sprang out of bed. | He sprang to his feet (=stood up suddenly) and rushed after her. | The lid of the box sprang open/shut (=suddenly opened or shut). | The branch sprang back/up (=moved quickly back to its original position or shape) and hit him in the face.

thesaurus jump, skip, hop, leap

2 spring to mind if someone or something springs to mind, you immediately think of him, her, or it: Pam’s name springs to mind as someone who could do the job. 3 spring into action/spring to life to suddenly become active or start doing things: The whole school springs into action at Homecoming. 4 spring for sb’s defense to immediately help someone who is being attacked or criticized: Molly sprang to her daughter’s defense. 5 spring a leak if a boat or a container springs a leak, it begins to let liquid in or out through a crack or hole

spring for ssth pbr v. (informal) to pay for something: Carol said she’d spring for lunch.

spring from ssth pbr v. to be caused by something: health problems that spring from living in a cold, wet country

spring on ssth pbr v. (informal) to tell someone something or ask him/her to do something when s/he does not expect it and is not ready for it: I’m sorry to have to spring this on you.

spring up pbr v. to suddenly appear or start to exist: All along the railroad, new towns sprang up.

spring-board /spring'bord/ n. [C] 1 something that helps you to start doing something: His computer knowledge provided a springboard for his career. 2 a strong board that bends, used in order to jump high, especially into water

spring ‘break n. [C] a vacation from school in the spring that is usually one week long

spring ‘chicken n. be no spring chicken (tired) to no longer be young

spring ‘fever n. [U] a sudden feeling of energy and wanting to do something new and exciting, that you get in the spring

spring tide n. [C] earth sciences a tide in which the rise and fall of the level of the sea is higher than normal, which takes place every two weeks when the moon is new or full ➔ Neap tide

spring-time /spring'tam/ n. [U] the time of year when it is spring

sprin-gy /spring/ adj. returning quickly to its original shape after being pressed: springy grass

sprin-klé /springklé/ n. 1 [T] to scatter small drops of liquid or small pieces of something onto something else: spaghetti sprinkled with parmesan 2 a small piece of food, or a light layer of these: chocolate sprinkles | a sprinkle of grated cheese 2 a light rain

sprin-ker /springklér/ n. [C] a piece of equipment used for scattering drops of water on grass

sprin/ /spring/ v. [I] to run very fast for a short distance ➔ sprint n. [C] ➔ sprinter n. [C]

thesaurus run, dash, tear, race ➔ run

sprout /springt/ v. 1 [I,T] biology to start to grow, or produce new leaves, buds, or shoots: a plant sprouting new flowers | seeds beginning to sprout 2 [I] also sprout up to appear suddenly in large numbers: new homes sprouting up in the suburbs

sprout /springt/ n. [C] 1 biology a new growth on a plant 2 a bean or other plant that is not fully grown and is eaten in salads: alfalfa sprouts 3 a brussels sprout

spruce /springt/ n. [C,U] a tree with short leaves shaped like needles, or the wood of this tree

spruce /springt/ v. 1 [I,T] to make yourself or a place look better or neater: I want to spruce up a little before dinner. 2 ➔ spruce up

sprung /springt/ v. a past tense and the past participle of SPRING

spry /spring/ adj. a spry old person is active and cheerful

spud /spud/ n. [C] (informal) a potato

spin /spirn/ v. the past tense and past participle of SPRIN

spunky /springki/ adj. (informal) brave and full of...
energy and determination: the film’s spunky heroine
—spunk n. [U]

spur¹ /spər/ n. 1 on the spur of the moment without planning ahead of time: We got married on the spur of the moment. 2 [C] a sharp pointed object attached to the heel of a rider’s boot that she presses against the side of a horse to encourage it to go faster

spur² v. (spurred, spurring) [T] 1 to make an improvement or change happen faster: Growth in the city was spurred by cheap housing. 2 also spur sb on to encourage someone to do or continue doing something: Her sister’s success spurred her on to practice harder.

spur·ri·ous /ˈspʊrəriəs/ adj. (formal) not based on correct facts or careful thinking, and so likely to be wrong: spurious arguments [Origin: 1500—1600 Late Latin spuriosus, from Latin (noun), “child of unmarried parents”]

spurn /spɔrn/ v. [T] (literary) to refuse to accept something or to refuse to have a relationship with someone, in an unkind way: a spurned lover

spurt /spɔr/ v. [I] 1 to flow out suddenly with a lot of force: Blood spurted from his arm. 2 to suddenly move forward very quickly: Liza spurted past the other runners.

spur·ton·ce·ous /ˈspʊrətənsəs/ adj. [C] a stream of liquid, flames, etc. that comes out of something suddenly: Water was coming out of the faucet in spurts (=quickly for short periods). 2 a short sudden increase in activity, effort, or speed: a growth spur

spu·ter /ˈspʌtər/ v. 1 [I] if something such as a process stutters, it stops working well or effectively: The country’s economic growth spurted to a halt during 2007. 2 [I] if an engine sputters, it makes sounds like very small explosions, because it is not working correctly: The engine sputtered and died. 3 [I,T] to talk quickly in short confused phrases, especially because you are angry or shocked: “They think I’m a fool,” she sputtered.

spy /spai/ v. (spied spies) [I] to secretly collect information or watch people, usually for a government or company: She hired a private detective to spy on her husband. | He confessed to spying for North Korea. n. [C]: a government spy

squab·ble /ˈskwɑbəl/ v. [I] to argue about something unimportant: What are those kids squabbling about now? —squabbled n. [C]

squadrn /ˈskwɔdrn/ n. [C] a car used by police

squad·ron /ˈskwɔdrən/ n. [C] a military force consisting of a group of aircraft or ships

squall /ˈskwɔl/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a sudden strong wind that brings rain or snow

square /ˈskweər/ adj. 1 having four straight equal sides and four 90° angles: a square window. 2 square inch/mile etc. the measurement of an area that is a square shape with sides an inch, mile, etc. long: two square acres of land. 3 like a square in shape forming a 90° angle, or seeming to do this: a square corner. a square jaw. 4 be [all] square if two people are square, they do not owe each other any money: Here’s your $20, so now we’re square. 5 a square meal a complete satisfying meal. 6 a square deal honest and fair treatment from someone: a car dealer that gives customers a square deal. 7 (old-fashioned) honest: I’m being square with you. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French esquarre, from Vulgar Latin exquadra, from exquadrare “to make square”]

square² n. [C] 1 a shape with four straight equal sides forming four RIGHT ANGLES —see picture at POLYGON

square³ v. [T] MATH to multiply a number by itself

square up phr. v. to pay money that you owe: I’ll get the drinks, and we can square up later.

square⁴ adv. (spoken) SQUARELY

squared /ˈskwaːrd/ adj. 3/9/10 etc. squared MATH the number 3, 9, 10, etc. multiplied by itself: 7 squared equals 9.

'square dance n. [C] a type of dance in which four pairs of dancers face each other in a square

square·ly /ˈskwɔrli/ adv. 1 exactly or directly: The ball landed squarely in the palm of his hand. 2 completely and with no doubt: The report
squeak

1 /skwæk/ v. [I] to make a very short high noise or cry: Is that your chair squeaking? — squeak n. [C]: the squeak of new leather ▶ see picture on page A7

squeaking adj. making very high noises that are not loud: a squeaky voice ▶ squeeze in high, high-pitched, shrill ▶

2 squeaky clean (informal) a) never having done anything morally wrong: The incident has ruined McIntyre’s squeaky clean image. b) completely clean: squeaky clean hair

squeal /skwel/ v. [I] to make a long loud high sound or cry: His tires squealed as he swerved around the corner. ▶ children squealing with excitement. 2 squeal on (sb) (informal) to tell the police or someone in authority about someone you know who has done something wrong

squeal n. [C] a long loud high sound or cry: squeals of delight

squeamish /'skwaimʃ/ adj. easily shocked or upset, or easily made to feel sick by disgusting sights: I couldn’t be a doctor – I’m too squeamish.

squeaky /skwæki/ adj. 1 (C] one of a group of large vegetables with solid flesh and hard skins, such as squashes ▶ see picture at VEGETABLE 2 [U] an indoor game similar to RACKETBALL

squelch /skwelʃ/ v. [I] (informal) to stop something from spreading or continuing: Store owners said the law would squelch competition. 2 [I] SQUISH

squeeze /skiː(ə) /v. /'skwiːz/ [T] to press something firmly with your fingers or hand: He squeezed Jim’s shoulder gently. 2 [I,T] to twist or press something in order to get liquid out of it: Squeeze some lemon juice onto the salad. ▶ see picture on page A5

SYN squeeze, compress, compact ▶ Press, crush, mash, grind, squish, squash, crush, smash, grind, cram

THESAURUS ▶ press, crush, mash, grind, squeeze, compress, compact ▶ PRESS

2 [I,T] to push yourself or someone else into a small space [T] SQUEEZE. Can you squeeze in next to Rick? She had to squeeze past boxes of books to get to the front door. 4 squeeze sb/sth in (informal) to manage to do something although you are very busy: Professor Lang can squeeze you in at 2:00. 5 squeeze sb/sth out of (st) to not let someone or something take part in something: Some small businesses are being squeezed out of the market. 6 [T] ECONOMICS to strictly limit the amount of money that is available to an organization: a school squeezed by budget cuts [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 squease “to press, squeeze” (15—17 centuries), from Old English cwseas]
squirrel

/skwɔrl/ n [C] a small animal with a long furry tail that lives in trees and eats nuts [Origin: 1300—1400 Anglo-French esquirel, from Latin sciuorus, from skeia “shadow” + oura “tail”] → see picture at Rodent

squirt1 /ˈskwɔrt/ v 1 [T] if you squirt liquid or it squirts, it is forced out of a narrow hole in a thin fast stream: Orange juice squirted onto her dress. 2 [T] to hit or cover someone or something with a stream of liquid: The children squirted each other with the hose.
squirt2 n. [C] 1 a thin stream of liquid: a squirt of ketchup 2 (spoken) a word used when speaking to a small child: Hey squirt — it’s time to wake up.
squish /ˈskwiʃ/ v 1 [T] (informal) to squash something soft or wet, or to become squashed 2 [I] to make a sucking sound by moving through something soft and wet, such as mud
squishy /ˈskwiʃɪ/ adj soft, wet, and easy to squeeze: squishy mud
Sr. the written abbreviation of Senior
St. 1 the written abbreviation of STREET 2 the written abbreviation of SAINT
stab1 /stæb/ v (stabbed, stabbing) 1 [T] to push a sharp object into someone or something: He was stabbed to death in a fight. 2 [I] to stab sb in the back (informal) to do something bad to someone who likes and trusts you (informal) betray
stab2 n. 1 [C] an act of stabbing or trying to stab someone: The victim had four stab wounds. 2 take a stab at (doing) sth (informal) to try to do something that is difficult or that you have never done: Carla decided to take a stab at learning to sail.
stab·bing /ˈstæbɪŋ/ n [C] a crime in which someone is stabbed
stab·bil·i·ty /ˈstæbɪlɪti/ 1 the condition of not changing very often or suddenly (ANT) instability: a long period of political stability 2 the condition of being strong and steady and not likely to fall or move in an unsafe way (ANT) instability: the structural stability of a building 3 the quality of being mentally and emotionally healthy, so that you are not likely to become mentally ill. Lawyers questioned his emotional stability.
sta·bi·li·ze /ˈstæbɪlɪzaɪ/ v 1 [T] to reach a state where changes no longer happen often or suddenly, or to make something do this → STABLE: The financial markets are finally stabilizing. 2 [T] to make something steady and not likely to fall or move in an unsafe way: A rod is put in to stabilize the broken bone. —stabilization /ˌstæbɪlɪzaˈʃən/ n [U]
sta·ble /ˈstæbl/ adj 1 steady and not likely to move: Be careful — the ladder doesn’t look stable. 2 not likely to change often or suddenly: a stable marriage 3 calm, reasonable, and not easy to upset: He was clearly not a very stable person. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French estable, from Latin stabilis, from stare “to stand”]
stable2 n. [C] a building where horses are kept
stack1 /stæk/ n [C] a neat pile of things: a stack of magazines on the table
THE Thesaurus
pile, heap, mound → PILE
stack2 v. 1 [I,T] also stack up to form a neat pile, or to put things into a neat pile: Just stack the dishes in the sink for now; chairs that are designed to stack easily 2 [T] to put piles of things on something: Al has a job stacking shelves in the supermarket.
stack up phr. v. (informal) used to talk about how good something is compared with something else: a new PC that stacks up well against the others on the market
sta·di·um /ˈstædiəm/ n (plural stadiums or sta·di·ums /ˈstædiəm/ [C] a building for sports, large rock concerts, etc., consisting of a field surrounded by rows of seats: a football stadium [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin, Greek stadiion “unit of length, race-track”]
staff1 /stæf/ n [C,U] the people who work for an organization: a meeting of library staff members | Joan is the only lawyer we have on staff. | Reiter manages a staff of forty: a staff meeting → WORK
staff2 v. [T] to be or provide the workers for an organization: a hospital staffed by experienced nurses → staffing n. [U]: staffing costs
staff·er /ˈsteɪfər/ n. [C] someone who is paid to work for an organization

stag /ˈsteɪɡ/ n. [C] a fully grown male DEER

stage1 /ˈsteɪdʒ/ n. 1 [C] a particular point or time in a process that something or someone reaches before going to the next one: *The disease is still in its early stages.*  | *At this stage (right now) no one is sure what to do next.*  | *The government has promised elections at some stage in the next 12 months.*  | *Children go through various stages of development.*  | *the planning stage of the project*

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### THE SAURUS

**part** – one of the pieces or features of something, such as an event or period of time: *The early part of his life was spent in New York.*

**step** – one of a series of actions that you do in order to deal with a problem or achieve something: *an important first step toward peace*

**phase** – a separate part in a process of development or change: *Schools will receive extra funding in both phases of the plan.*

**point** – a specific moment, time, or stage in something’s development: *The team is playing better than I thought they would at this point.*

**round** – one of a number of events that are related: *the first round of the negotiations*

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2 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the raised floor in a theater where actors, singers, musicians, etc. perform | *see picture of theater*  3 [singular, U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the profession of acting: *Lina’s always wanted to be on stage (=be an actor).*

**THEATRE**

4 [C] a place where something important happens: *the world political stage*

5 s/he’s going through a stage (=informal) used in order to say that someone young will soon stop behaving badly or strangely: *6 stage left/right* ENG. LANG. ARTS the left or right side of the stage, from the view of an actor facing the people watching [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French *estage*, from Latin *stare* “to stand”] | *set the stage/scene at SET*

**THESTROUS**

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**stage2** /ˈsteɪdʒ/ v. [T] 1 to organize a public event: *They’re stageing five plays this summer.*  | *Workers are staging a strike.*  | 2 to start doing something again or being successful, after you had stopped or not been successful for some time: *After trailing in the polls, he staged a remarkable comeback in the days before the election.*

**STAGE-coach /ˈsteɪdʒkəʊʃ/ n. [C] a closed vehicle pulled by horses, that carried passengers and mail in past times

**stage fright** n. [U] nervousness that some people feel before they perform in front of a lot of people

**stage manager** n. [C] someone who is responsible for a theater stage during a performance

**stag·ger·ing /ˈsteɪɡərɪŋ/ adj. extremely great or surprising: *She spends a staggering amount of money on clothes.*

**stagger** /ˈsteɪɡər/ n. [C] an unsteady movement of someone who has difficulty walking

**staging** /ˈsteɪdʒɪŋ/ n. [C,U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the activity or art of performing a play, or the way this is done: *a modern staging of “Romeo and Juliet”*

**stagnant** /ˈsteɪɡənənt/ adj. 1 stagnant water or air does not move or flow and often smells bad | *2 not changing or improving: Steel production has stayed stagnant.*

**stal·id /ˈsteɪld/ adj. serious, old-fashioned, and boring: *a staid old bachelor*

**stain** /ˈsteɪn/ v. [I,T] to accidentally make a colored mark on something, especially one that is difficult to remove, or to be marked in this way: *This carpet stains easily.* | *a tablecloth stained with wine*  2 [T] to paint wood with a stain

**stain** /ˈsteɪn/ n. 1 [C] a mark that is difficult to remove: *I got coffee stains on my shirt.*

**stainless steel** n. [U] a type of steel that does not rust

**stair** /ˈsteɪr/ n. 1 *stairs* [plural] a set of steps built for going from one level of a building to another: *Bev ran up/down the stairs.*  | *Please leave your shoes at the bottom/foot of the stairs.*  | 1 I left my briefcase at the top of the stairs. | *The office is up one flight of stairs (=set of stairs).*  2 [C] one of the steps in a set of stairs: *Jane sat on the bottom stair.* [ORIGIN: Old English *stæger*] | *downstairs, upstairs*

**stair·case /ˈsteɪrkeɪs/ n. [C] a set of stairs inside a building, and the structure that supports it

**stair·way /ˈsteɪrwэɪ/ n. [C] a set of stairs and the structure that supports it, either inside or outside a building

**stake1 /ˈsteɪk/ n. 1 be at stake if something that you value very much is at stake, you will lose it if a plan or action is not successful: *The team goes into the game knowing their coach’s job is at stake.*  2 have a stake in sth a) to have an important part or share in a business, plan, etc.: *Hughes had a 5% stake in the company.*  b) if you have a stake in something, you will get advantages...
stalagmite /staˈlægmat/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a pointed object that hangs down from the roof of a cave, that is formed gradually by water that contains minerals dropping slowly from the roof → STALAGMITE

stalagmite /staˈlægmat/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a pointed object coming up from the floor of a cave, that is formed gradually by water that contains minerals dropping from the roof of the cave → STALACTITE

stale /steɪl/ adj. 1 no longer fresh (ADJ) fresh: stale bread 2 no longer interesting: a stale old joke

stalemate /ˈsteɪlmæt/ n. [C, U] a situation in which neither side in an argument, battle, etc. can gain an advantage: talks aimed at breaking the stalemate

stall /stalk/ v. 1 [T] to follow a person or animal quietly in order to catch, attack, or kill him, her, or it: We know the rapist stalks his victims at night.

2 [I] to walk in a proud or angry way: Sheryl turned and stalked out of the room.

stalker /ˈstæklər/ n. [C] someone who follows and watches someone else over a long period of time, in a way that is annoying or threatening → STALKING

stall /stæl/ n. [C] 1 a table or a small store with an open front, especially outdoors, where goods are sold: a market stall 2 a small enclosed private area for washing or using the toilet: a shower/bathroom stall 3 an enclosed area in a building for an animal, especially a horse

stall /stɔl/ v. [I, T] 1 if an engine stalls, or you stall it, it suddenly stops working: My car always stalls when it’s cold. 2 (informal) to deliberately delay doing something, or to make someone else do this: Quit stalling and answer my question! I’ll try to stall him for a few minutes.

stallion /ˈstæliən/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a fully grown male horse

stalwart /ˈstælwɔːt/ n. [C] someone who strongly supports a particular organization or set of ideas [Origin: Old English stælwætra “useful, strong”] → stalwart adj.: a stalwart supporter

stake /steɪk/ n. 1 a property that you or someone else has the right to have or owns: to take a stake in the country’s future. 2 informal a firm or strong belief: I feel they have as taken in the country’s future.

stake out /ˈsteɪkaʊt/ phr.v. → follow, track, tail → FOLLOW 1 to watch a place secretly and continuously: The police have been staking out the club for weeks. 2 informal to prevent something bad from continuing: efforts to stamp out drug abuse

stam– /ˈstæm–/ C,U 1 a pollen-producing part of a flower, that produces POLLEN → ANther

stam– /ˈstæm–/ U physical or mental strength that lets you continue doing something for a long time without getting tired [Origin: 1700—1800 Latin, plural of stamen “thread, thread of life”]

stam– /ˈstæm–/ v. [I, T] to speak with a lot of pauses or to repeat the first letter of some words, either because you have a speech problem or because you are nervous → STUTTER — STAMMER

stamping /ˈstæm–ɪŋ/ → FOOD STAMP

stamping /ˈstæm–ɪŋ/ v. [I, T] to put a pattern, sign, or letters on something using a special tool: Please stamp the date on all incoming mail.

stamp out /ˈstæmp ˈaʊt/ phr.v. to prevent something bad from continuing: efforts to stamp out drug abuse

stamped /ˈstæmpt/ adj. → FOOD STAMP

stamped /ˈstæmpt/ v. [I, T] to lift up your foot and put it down hard, or to walk in this way: She stomped out of the room. The audience applauded and stamped their feet. 2 [I] to put a pattern, sign, or letters on something using a special tool: Please stamp the date on all incoming mail.

stampede /ˈstæmpid/ n. [C] 1 an occasion when a large number of animals suddenly start running together 2 a sudden rush by a lot of people who all want to do the same thing or go to the same place [Origin: 1800—1900 American Spanish estampida, from Spanish, “crush”] → STAMPEDE

stance /ˈstæns/ n. [C usually singular] 1 an opinion that is stated publicly: the Senator’s tough stance on crime

stanch /ˈstæntʃ/ v. [T] STAUNCH

stanchion /ˈsteɪntʃən/ n. [C] 1 pole or post that holds a fence, gate, etc. closed

stanchi– /ˈstæntʃi–/ adj. → FOOD STAMP

stanchi– /ˈstæntʃi–/ v. [T] to put up a fence, gate, etc.: The officer stanchioned the horse.

stanchion post /ˈsteɪntʃən ˈpɔːst/ n. → FOOD STAMP

stanchion post /ˈsteɪntʃən ˈpɔːst/ n. → FOOD STAMP
stand /stænd/ v (past tense and past participle stood /stʌd/)
1. STAND [t] to be on your feet in an upright position: Anna was standing in front of me. | Hundreds of people stood watching. | Could you stand still (=stand without moving) and listen to me? | Don’t just stand there (=stand doing nothing) – help me! | A policeman told everyone to stand back/aside (=move and stand farther away from something).
2. START STANDING [t] also stand up to rise onto your feet after you have been sitting, bending, or lying down: She stood up and put her coat on.
3. BE IN A PLACE/POSITION [I] to be in a place or position, or to put something in a place or position: There’s now a parking lot where the theater once stood. | A lamp stood on the table. | Few houses were left standing after the tornado hit.
4. can’t stand (spoken) to dislike something or someone very much: Dave can’t stand dogs. | Allison can’t stand the sight of blood. | I can’t stand to be around cigarette smoke.
5. IN A STATE/CONDITION [linking verb] to be in a particular state or condition: The kitchen door stood open. | The house has stood empty for 20 years. | Where/How do negotiations stand right now? | The offer, as it stands (=the present offer), is not acceptable.
6. BE GOOD ENOUGH [T] to be good enough or strong enough to remain unharmed or unchanged by something: jeans that can stand the rough wear kids give them | Their marriage has certainly stood the test of time.
7. ACCEPT A SITUATION [T] to be able to accept or deal well with a difficult situation: He could hardly stand the pain.

**THESAURUS**
- tolerate, accept, put up with

8. HEIGHT [I] to have a particular height: The Eiffel Tower stands 300 meters high.
9. LEVEL/AMOUNT [I] to be at a particular level or amount: The unemployment rate stood at 8% in January.
10. DECISION/OFFER [I] not in progressive) if a decision, offer, etc. stands, it continues to exist or be correct: The court has ruled that the conviction should stand. | My offer of help still stands.
11. OPINION where sb stands if you know where someone stands, or how someone stands on a particular matter, you know what his/her opinion is: Where do you stand on the issue of gun control? | You just never know where you stand with Walter.
12. SUGGEST STH TO SB could stand (spoken) used in order to say that someone should do something or that something should be different: He could stand to lose a little weight.
13. stand a chance (of doing sth) to be likely to succeed in doing something: You don’t stand a chance of going out with her.
14. stand to do sth to be likely to do or have something: The company stands to make more than $12 million on the deal.
15. stand in the way/in sb’s way to prevent someone from doing something, or prevent something from happening or developing: I always encouraged Brian. I didn’t want to stand in his way. | You can’t stand in the way of progress!
16. stand on your own two feet (informal) to be independent and not need help from other people
17. it stands to reason (that) used in order to say that something is clearly true: It stands to reason that children will copy their parents.
18. stand trial to be brought to a court of law to have your case examined and judged
19. stand pat to refuse to change a decision or plan
20. stand on your head/hands to support yourself on your head or hands in an upright position, with your feet in the air [Origin: Old English standan]

**stand around** pbr. v to stand somewhere and not do anything: Everybody was just standing around talking.

**stand back** pbr. v to move backward away from something, or stand some distance away from something: Stand back from the edge of the platform.

**stand by** pbr. v
1. stand by sth to continue to believe that something you said, did, or believed is still correct or true: I stand by what I said earlier.
2. stand by sb to stand loyal to someone and support him/her in a difficult situation: Matt’s parents have stood by him through his drug problem.
3. to be ready to do something: Fire crews are now standing by.
4. to do nothing to help someone, or to not prevent something from happening: People just stood by and watched him being attacked.

**stand for** sth pbr. v
1. to be a short form of a word or phrase: VA stands for Veterans Administration.
2. to support an idea, principle, etc.: Martin Luther King stood for fairness and racial equality.
3. not stand for sth if someone will not stand for something, she will not allow it to happen: Ms. Smith won’t stand for any nonsense.

**stand in for** sb pbr. v
to do someone else’s job while he or she is away: Karen stood in for me when I was sick.

**stand out as** phr.
1. to be clearly better than other things or people: Morrison stands out as the most experienced candidate.
2. to be very easy to see or notice: In her red dress, she really stood out in the crowd.

**stand up** pbr. v
1. to be on your feet, or to rise to your feet: We stood up when the judge came in. | Stand up straight and don’t slouch!
2. to be proven to be true, useful, or strong when tested: The accusations will never stand up in court.
3. stand sb up to not meet someone when you have promised to meet him/her: My date stood me up last night.
stand up for sb/sth phr. v.
to support or defend someone or something when sb or it is being attacked or criticized: Don’t be afraid to stand up for what you believe in.

stand up to sb phr. v.
to be brave and refuse to do or say what someone is trying to make you do or say. He became a kind of hero for standing up to local gangs.

stand1 n. [C] 1 a piece of furniture or equipment for supporting something: a music stand 2 a table or small structure, usually outside or in a large building, used for selling or showing things to people: a hotdog stand 3 [usually singular] an opinion that you state publicly: Bradley was unwilling to take a stand (=say what his opinion was) on the issue. 4 the stand law the place in a court of law where someone sits when the lawyers ask him/her questions: Shaw had lied on the stand (when he was answering questions). 5 will take the stand (=begin answering questions) Friday. 5 an effort to defend yourself or to oppose something: We have to make/take a stand against racism. 6 stands [plural] the place where people sit to watch a sports game

stand2 adj. normal or usual: The shoes are standard. 3 standards [plural] moral principles about what kind of behavior or attitudes are acceptable: She has very high moral standards. [Orig: 1100—1200 Old French "battle-flag"]

standard1 n. [C,U] a level of quality, skill, or ability that is considered to be acceptable: teachers who have high/low standards | Tricia’s parents set very high standards. | Students have to meet/reach a certain standard or they won’t pass. | national academic/health/environmental standards 2 by ... standards compared to the normal or expected level of something else: By American standards, Rafael’s salary is pretty low. 3 standards [plural] moral principles about what kind of behavior or attitudes are acceptable: She has very high moral standards. [Orig: 1100—1200 Old French "battle-flag"]

standard2 adj. normal or usual: The shoes are available in all standard sizes. | Security checks are now standard practice/procedure.

standard deviation n. [C] MATH in statistics, a calculation which shows how much each value in a set is different from the mean of the values in the set

standardize /ˈstændəˌdaɪzaɪd/ v. [T] to make all the things of one particular type the same as each other: national standardized tests —standardization /ˌstændəˌdaɪzaɪˈneɪʃən/ n. [U]

standard of living n. (plural standards of living) [C] ECONOMICS the amount of wealth and comfort that a person, group, or country has: a nation with a high/low standard of living

stand-by /ˈstændəˌbeɪ/ n. (plural standbys) [C] 1 someone or something that is ready to be used when needed: a stand-by power generator 2 on standby a) ready to be used when needed: The police have been kept on standby in case of trouble. b) if you are on standby for an airplane ticket, you will be allowed to travel if there are any seats that are not being used

stand-in n. [C] someone who does the job or takes the place of someone else for a short time

standing1 adj. [only before noun] 1 permanently agreed or arranged: We have a standing invitation to use their beach cabin. 2 done from a standing position: a standing ovation (when people stand to CLAP after a performance)

standing2 n. [U] someone’s rank or position in a system, organization, etc., based on what other people think of him/her: The scandal damaged the governor’s standing in the polls.

stand-off /ˈstændəˌɒf/ n. [C] a situation in which neither side in a fight or battle can gain an advantage

stand-offish /ˈstændəˌɒfɪʃ/ adj. (informal, disapproving) unfriendly and formal

stand-out /ˈstændəˌaut/ n. [C] someone who is better at doing something than other people in a group —stand out adj.

stand-point /ˈstændəˌpaʊnt/ n. [C] one way of thinking about a situation [SYN point of view]: Let’s look at this from a practical standpoint.

stand-still /ˈstændəˌstɪl/ n. [singular] a situation in which there is no movement or activity at all: The funeral brought the city to a standstill. | The traffic came to a standstill.

stand-up /ˈstændəˌʌp/ adj. [only before noun] (informal) standup COMEDY involves one person telling jokes as a performance —stand up n. [U]

stank /stæŋk/ a past tense of stink

stan-z-a /ˈstænざ/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a group of lines that forms part of a poem

staple1 /ˈstæpl/ n. [C] 1 a small piece of thin wire that is used in order to hold pieces of paper together 2 a food that is needed and used all the time: staples like flour and rice [Orig: (2) 1300—1400 Middle Dutch stapel “place of trade”]

staple2 v. [T] to fasten things together with a staple

star1 /ˈstɑr/ n. [C] 1 PHYSICS a very large amount of burning gases in space, that looks like a point of light in the sky at night: I lay on my back and looked up at the stars. | The stars were out (=shining). | The galaxy of stars to which our sun belongs is one of millions of galaxy scattered throughout the universe. —SPACE 2 a famous performer in entertainment or sports: a movie star | By the age of twenty, she was already a big
star. 3 a) a shape with five or six points, that is supposed to look like a star in the sky: The U.S. flag's fifty stars represent fifty states. → see picture at SHAPE. b) a mark in the shape of a star, that is used in order to show something is important: I put stars next to the items we still need to buy. 4 (informal) someone who is particularly good at something: Jim is definitely our star player. 5 the star of the show the person who gives the best performance in a play, movie, etc. 6 a mark used in a system for showing how good a hotel or restaurant is: a three-star/four-star/five-star restaurant [Origin: Old English steorra]

star·ry 1 a) starry sky: the light of the stars: for a long time: so many stars: the flag's fifty stars represent fifty states. 2 starry-eyed (informal) having a dreamy look: having a starry-eyed teenager

star·dom 1 the star power the power that a famous performer has of attracting attention: Star power is measured by the box office draw of a film or TV show. 2 the situation of being a famous performer: She has become a star in the world of fashion.

stare /stɑːr/ v. (stared, staring) [I,T] if a movie, play, etc. stars someone, or if someone stars in a movie, play, etc., that person has one of the main parts in it: a movie starring Bruce Willis | He has also starred in comedies. | Nicole Kidman stars as Emma.

star-board /ˈstɑːrbɔːrd/ n. [U] the right side of a ship or aircraft when you are looking toward the front → PORT

starch /ˈstɑr(t)/ n. 1 [C,U] biology a substance in such foods as bread, rice, and potatoes 2 [U] a substance used for making cloth stiff

starchy /ˈstɑrki/ adj. starchy foods contain a lot of starch

star·dom /ˈstɑːrdɒm/ n. [U] the situation of being a famous performer

stare /ˈstɑːr/ v. [I] to look at someone or something for a long time: Sue stared at him in disbelief. | He sat staring into space (looking at nothing for a long time). [Origin: Old English starian] —stare n. [C]: She gave him a hard stare.

star-fish /ˈstɑːrfɪʃ/ (plural starfish) n. [C] a flat sea animal that is shaped like a star

stark /stɑːrk/ adj. 1 very simple and severe in appearance: the stark beauty of the desert 2 unpleasantly clear and impossible to avoid: the stark realities of drug addiction —starkly adv.

stark-eyed (informal) not wearing any clothes

star·let /ˈstɑːrlɛt/ n. [C] a young actress who plays small parts in movies and is hoping to become famous

star·light /ˈstɑːrlaɪt/ n. [U] the light that comes from the stars

star·ling /ˈstɑːrlɪŋ/ n. [C] a greenish-black bird that is very common in Europe and North America

star·lit /ˈstɑːrlɪt/ adj. (literary) made brighter by the light of the stars: a starlit night

star·ry /ˈstɑːrri/ adj. having many stars: a starry sky

star·ry·eyed /ˈstɑːrriˌɛd/ (informal) hopeful about things in a way that is silly or unreasonable: a starry-eyed teenager

Stars and 'Stripes n. the Stars and Stripes the flag of the U.S.

Star-Span·gled Ban·ner /ˈstɑːr spæŋgəld/ 'berns/ n. the Star-Spangled Banner the national anthem (=song) of the U.S.

star·studded adj. including many famous performers: a star-studded cast

start /stɑːt/ v. 1 begin doing sth [I,T] to begin doing something: Have you started making dinner? | It's starting to rain. | Mark's starting school/college in the fall. | It's late, so we should get started.

2 begin happening [I,T] to begin happening, or to make something do this: The race starts in ten minutes. | The fire was started by a loose wire.

3 business/organization etc. [I,T] also start up to begin a new business or business activity: Brad left his father's company to start a business of his own.

4 trip [I] also start off/out to begin a trip: You'll have to start early if you want to get there by noon.

5 car/engine/machine [I,T] also start up if you start a car or engine, or if it starts, it begins to work: Can't you get that engine started?

6 to start with (spoken) a] used in order to emphasize the first of a list of things you want to mention: There's a lot wrong with those kids — to start with, they're rude. b) at the beginning of a situation: I was nervous to start with, but then I was fine.

7 prices start at/from sth if prices start at or from a particular figure, that is the lowest figure at which you can buy something: Tickets start from $12.

8 road/river [I] if a road, river, etc. starts somewhere, it begins in that place: The Red River starts in New Mexico.

9 move suddenly [I] to move suddenly because you are surprised or afraid [Origin: Old English styrant "to jump"]

start off phr. v. to begin an activity: Let's start off by reviewing what we did last week.

start on sth phr. v. to begin working on something: You'd better get started on your homework.

start out phr. v. 1 to begin happening or existing in a particular way,
start 994

especially when this changes later: The book started out as a short article.
2 to begin your life, profession, or an important period of time: Laura started out as a teacher, and later got into writing.

start over phr. v.
to start doing something again from the beginning: If you make a mistake, just erase it and start over.

start² n. 1 [C usually singular] the beginning of an activity, event, or situation: Hurry, or we'll miss the start of the show. | They've had problems (right) from the start. | The day got off to a good/bad start. 2 It's a start (informal) used in order to say that something you have achieved may not be impressive, but it will help with a bigger achievement: We only have $2 million of the $60 million needed, but it's a start. 3 for a start (informal) said in order to emphasize the first of a list of facts or opinions: I don't think she'll get the job. She's too young, for a start. 4 [singular] a sudden movement caused by fear or surprise: Ed woke up with a start.

star·ter /ˈstɑːtər/ n. [C] 1 a person, horse, etc. that is in a race when it starts: Of the eight starters, only three finished the race. 2 for starters (informal) used in order to emphasize the first thing in a list: You've spelled the name wrong, for starters.

starting lineup n. [C usually singular] the best players on a sports team, who play when the game begins

start·ing /ˈstɑːtɪŋ/ adj. [starting news]

‘starting’ adj. 1 [only before noun] economics start-up costs are related to starting and developing a new business

start·up /ˈstɑːtʌp/ adj. 1 [Economics] a new small company: an Internet start-up

star·va·tion /ˈstɑːrvəʃən/ n. [U] suffering or death caused by not having enough to eat: people dying of starvation

starve /ˈstɑːrv/ v. 1 [T] to suffer or die because you do not have enough to eat, or to make someone do this: Thousands of people could starve to death. 2 starving/starved (spoken) to be very hungry: When do we eat? I'm starving! 3 be starved for/of sth to not be given something very important: That poor kid's just starved for attention.

stash /ʃtæʃ/ v. [T] informal to keep something in a safe, often secret, place: He has money stashed away in a Swiss bank.

stash² n. [C] (informal) an amount of something, especially drugs or money, that is kept in a secret place: a stash of drugs

state¹ /ˈsteɪt/ n. 1 [C] the condition that someone or something is in: We are concerned about the state of the economy. | Exercise can improve your state of mind (the way you think and feel). | They found him in a state of shock. | The house was in a sorry state (=in a bad condition). 2 [C] also state politics one of the areas with limited law-making powers that some countries, such as the U.S., are divided into: the state of Oklahoma. 3 [C,U] also state politics a country or its government: a meeting between heads of state | state-owned industries

state² v. [T] (formal) 1 to give a piece of information or your opinion, especially by saying it clearly: Please state your name. | The witness stated that he had never seen the woman before.

state·ly /ˈsteɪli/ adj. impressive in style or size: a stately mansion

state·ment /ˈsteɪmənt/ n. [C] a formal or political or government leader, especially one who is known as being wise and fair. —state·manship /ˈsteɪtmənʃip/ n. [U]

state·ments /ˈsteɪtməntz/ n. (plural statesmen /ˈsteɪtmən/) [C] politics a political or government leader, especially one who is known as being wise and fair. —state·smanship /ˈsteɪtmənʃip/ n. [U]

state·ly·ness /ˈsteɪliˈnes/ n. [U] national importance

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state·ly·ness /ˈste
developing: The population of the state has remained static for many years.

**static** /ˈstætɪk/ (U) 1 PHYSICS noise caused by electricity in the air that spoils the sound on a radio or TV 2 PHYSICS static electricity

**static electricity** n. [U] PHYSICS electricity that is not flowing in a current, but collects on the surface of an object and gives you a small electric shock

**station** n. 1 a place where public vehicles stop so that passengers can get on and off, goods can be loaded, etc.: a bus/train station 2 a building or place that is a center for a particular type of service or activity: a police station | a gas station 3 a company that broadcasts on radio or television, or its programs that you receive: a radio/TV station 4 [U] your social or professional rank or position, considered in relation to other people: high-status/low-status jobs | Doctors have traditionally enjoyed high social status. 3 the status of sth what is happening at a particular time: No one would comment on the status of her application. (Origin: 1700—1800 Latin, from the past participle of stare “to stand”)

**statue** n. (C) the legal and social position of a person, group, country, etc.: Please state your name, age and marital status (=whether you are married or not). | the social status of women 2 [U] your social or professional rank or position, considered in relation to other people: high-status/low-status jobs | Doctors have traditionally enjoyed high social status. 3 the status of sth what is happening at a particular time: No one would comment on the status of her application. (Origin: 1700—1800 Latin, from the past participle of stare “to stand”)

**statutory** /ˈstætərəri/ adj. not moving: a stationary vehicle

**stationary** /ˈstæʃəneri/ adj. not moving: a stationary vehicle

**stationary** /ˈstæʃəneri/ n. [U] special paper for writing letters on, usually with matching envelopes

**stationary** /ˈstæʃəneri/ n. [C] a car with a door at the back, and a lot of space for boxes, cases, etc.

**statistics** a) [plural] a collection of numbers which represents facts or measurements: Statistics show that the crime rate is falling. | the poverty statistics for New York City b) [U] SCIENCE the science of using numbers to represent facts or measurements: Statistics is a branch of mathematics. 2 [singular] a single number that represents a fact or measurement: Is he aware of the statistic that two out of three marriages fail? —**statistical** adj.: statistical analyst — statistically adv.

**statistician** /ˈstætɪstɪʃən/ n. [C] someone who works with statistics

**statue** /ˈstætju/ n. [C] an object that looks like a person or animal, and is made of stone, metal, etc.: a statue of Abraham Lincoln | the Statue of Liberty
stay away phr. v. to not go near someone or something: Stay away from my sister!

stay behind phr. v. to stay in a place after the other people have left

stay in phr. v. to stay in your home and not go out: Let’s stay in and watch TV.

stay on phr. v. to continue to do a job or to study after the usual or expected time for leaving: Karen is staying on for a fifth year in college.

stay out phr. v. to remain away from home during the evening or night: She stayed out until midnight.

stay up phr. v. to not go to bed: We stayed up late last night.

1 stay2 n. [C] a short period of time that you spend somewhere: We hope you enjoy your stay.

STD n. [C, U] sexually transmitted disease a disease such as AIDS that is passed from one person to another during sex

steal /stedl n. 1 stand sb in good steal to be very useful for someone in the future: a skill that has stood me in good steal as an actor 2 (formal) do sth in sb’s steal to do something instead of someone else

steak /stedk n. [C] a thick flat piece of meat or fish

steal /stedl v. (stealed, steals) [T] to take something that belongs to someone else without his/her permission: Two local men were arrested for stealing a car. When did you find out your partner was stealing from you?

steal v. (stealed, steals) [T] to take something that belongs to someone else: Someone had ripped off $3000 worth of stereo equipment.

steal v. (stealed, steals) [T] to move quietly without anyone noticing you [Ori: Old English stelan]

steal v. (stealed, steals) [T] to steal something from someone else: Someone robbed the bank last night.

steal v. (stealed, steals) [T] to steal something from a store by leaving without paying for it: The store loses a lot of money because people shoplift.

steal v. (stealed, steals) [T] to steal something from someone else: Someone had ripped off $3000 worth of stereo equipment.

steal v. (stealed, steals) [T] to steal things that are not valuable: He was caught pilfering office supplies.

steal v. (stealed, steals) [T] to steal money or other things from a bank, store, or person: He had been mugged at gunpoint.

steal v. (stealed, steals) [T] to steal something from a store by leaving without paying for it: The store loses a lot of money because people shoplift.

steal v. (stealed, steals) [T] to steal something from someone else: Someone had ripped off $3000 worth of stereo equipment.

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steal v. (stealed, steals) [T] to steal money or other things from a bank, store, or person: He had been mugged at gunpoint.
shaped easily, consisting of iron and carbon. 2 nerves of steel the ability to be brave and calm in a dangerous or difficult situation [Origin: Old English style, stele].

steel v. steel yourself to prepare yourself to do something unpleasant

steel wool n. [U] A rough material made of steel wires, used in order to make surfaces smooth, remove paint, etc.

steely /stil/ adj. extremely strong and determined; a steely expression

steep /stɪp/ adj. 1 a road, hill, etc. that is steep goes down or up at a sharp angle 2 a steep increase or rise in something is large and happens quickly 3 (informal) very expensive [Origin: Old English steep “high, steep, deep”] —steeply adv. —steepness n. [U]

steep v. [L.T.] 1 be steeped in history/tradition etc. to contain a lot of a particular quality: Yale is an old university steeped in tradition. 2 to put something such as food in a liquid and leave it there for some time: Leave the tea bag steep for two minutes.

steeples /stɛppl/ n. [C] A tall pointed tower on a church

steer /stɪər/ v. 1 [L.T] to control the direction that a vehicle goes in: Maria steered while I gave directions. 2 [T] to influence someone’s behavior or the way a situation develops: Helen tried to steer the conversation away from school. 3 [T] to guide someone to a place: Bobby took my arm and steered me into the next room. 4 steer clear of (sb/sth) (informal) to try to avoid someone or something

steering /ˈstɪərɪŋ/ n. [U] The parts of a vehicle that allow you to control the direction it goes in: power steering

steering wheel n. [C] A wheel that you turn to control the direction a vehicle goes in

stellar /ˈstɛlər/ adj. 1 done extremely well: a stellar performance 2 physics relating to the stars

stem /stem/ n. [C] Biology a long thin part of a plant, from which leaves or flowers grow see picture of plant.

stem v. (stemmed, stemming) [T] Stem the tide/flow of sth to stop something from spreading or growing; an effort to stem the rising tide of crime

stem from sth v. to develop as a result of something else: A lot of her emotional problems stem from her childhood.

stench /stɛŋk/ n. [C] A strong unpleasant smell (syn: stink, odor: the stench of rotting food

stencil /ˈstɛnkl/ n. [C] A piece of paper or plastic with patterns or letters cut out of it, which you use for painting patterns or letters onto a surface —stencil v. [T]

step /step/ n. [C]

1 movement the movement you make when you put one foot in front of the other when walking: He took a few steps and then stopped. 1 Jamie took a step forward/back.

2 action one of a series of things that you do in order to deal with a problem or achieve something: We must take steps (=take action) to make sure it never happens again. 1 an important first step toward peace 2 Environmentalists called the change a step in the right direction (=a good thing to do).

3 stair a flat narrow surface, especially one in a series, that you put your foot on when you are going up or down, especially outside a building 

4 stage in a process a stage in a process or a position on a scale: The next step will be to interview the selected candidates.

5 dancing a movement of your feet in dancing

6 in step/out of step a) having ideas that are the same as, or different from, other people’s: The president needs to keep in step with public opinion. b) moving your feet in the same way as, or a different way from, people you are walking or marching with

7 sound the sound you make when you take a step 

8 music, English, arts the difference in pitch between two musical notes that are separated by one key on a piano (syn: tone [Origin: Old English stæpe]

step v. (stepped, stepping) [I] 1 to move somewhere by putting one foot down in front of the other: Step aside/back and let the doctor through. 2 to bring your foot down on something: Sorry – I didn’t mean to step on your foot.

3 step on it step on the gas (spoken) to drive faster: If you don’t step on it we’ll miss the plane. 4 step on sb’s toes to offend or upset someone, especially by trying to do his/her work.

5 step out of line to behave badly by breaking a rule or disobeying an order

step down/aside phr. v. to leave your job or official position because you want to or think you should: He’s decided to step down at the end of the year.

step forward phr. v. to come and offer help: Several volunteers have kindly stepped forward.

step in phr. v. to become involved in a situation, especially to stop trouble: The police stepped in and stopped the fight.

step out phr. v. to go out for a short time: Molly just stepped out – may I take a message?

step one step up phr. v. to increase the amount of an
activity or the speed of a process: The airlines are stepping up security checks.

step-brother  /step,broθər/  n.  [C] the son of someone who has married one of your parents.


step-child  /step,tʃild/  n. (plural stepchildren)  [C] a stepdaughter or stepson.

step-daughter  /step,daʊθə/  n.  [C] a daughter that your husband or wife has from a relationship before your marriage.

step-father  /step,fɑθə/  n.  [C] a man who is married to your mother but who is not your father.

step-ladder  /step,lædər/  n.  [C] a LADDER with two sloping parts that are attached at the top so that it can stand without support.

step-mother  /step,mɑθər/  n.  [C] a woman who is married to your father but who is not your mother.

steppes  /step/, the steppes  [U] a large area of land without trees, especially in Russia, parts of Asia, and southeast Europe.

stepped-up  adj. [only before noun] done more quickly or with more effort than before ➔ step up the stepped-up security at the airport.

stepping-stone  /steɪp,steɪn/  n.  1 something that helps you to improve or become more successful: a stepping-stone to a better job.  2 one of a row of stones that you walk on to get across a stream.

step-sister  /step,sɪstə/  n.  [C] the daughter of someone who has married one of your parents.

step-son  /step,sɔn/  n.  [C] a son that your husband or wife has from a relationship before your marriage.

stereo  /ˈstɛriəʊ, ˈstɛriəʊ/  n.  (plural stereos)  [C] 1 a machine for playing records, CDs, etc. that produces sound from two SPEAKERS ➔ see picture on page 16.  2 in stereo if music or a broadcast is in stereo, the sound it makes is directed through two SPEAKERS.

stereo-type  /ˈstɛriəʊ,tɪp, ˈstɛriəʊ/  n.  (disproving) an idea of what a particular type of person is like, especially one which is wrong or unfair: racial stereotypes | stereotypes about women —stereotypical  /ˈstɛriəʊ,tɪp,kæl/  adj.

stereotype  v.  [T] (disproving) to decide, usually unfairly, that some people have particular qualities or abilities because they belong to a particular race, sex, etc.: Too many children’s books stereotype girls as helpless and weak.

sterile  /ˈstɛrɪl/  adj.  1 BIOLOGY unable to have children, INFERTILE fertile.  2 BIOLOGY completely clean and not containing any BACTERIA: a sterile bandage.  3 lacking new ideas or imagination —sterility  /ˈstɛrɪləti/  n.  [U]

sterilize  /ˈstɛrɪlɪz/  v.  [T] 1 BIOLOGY to make something completely clean and kill any BACTERIA in it: All the surgical instruments are sterilized before use.  2 BIOLOGY to perform an operation that makes a person or animal unable to have babies —sterilization  /ˌstɛrɪləˈzeɪʃən/  n.  [C,U]

sterling  /ˈstɛrlɪŋ/  adj.  sterlling qualities/character/record etc., excellent qualities, characters, etc.

sterling ‘silver  also sterling  n.  [U] a metal that is over 92% pure silver.

sternum  /ˈstɜrnəm/  n.  (plural sternums or sterna)  [C,U] BIOLOGY a BREASTBONE.

stevel唷  /ˈstɛvəl/  v.  [T] to make something to perform an operation that leaves someone healthy and able to perform —sterilization, from Greek stetho- “chest” + French -scope.

stew  /ʃu/  v.  1 to cook something slowly in liquid: stewed tomatoes.

steward  /ˈstjuərd/  n.  1 (old-fashioned) a man who is a FLIGHT ATTENDANT.  2 also shop steward a worker who represents the members of a union —stewardship  /ˈstjuədrɪʃəp/ n.

stewardess  /ˈstjuərdəs/  n.  (old-fashioned) a woman who is a FLIGHT ATTENDANT.

sticke  /stɪk/  v.  (past tense and past participle stuck)  1 [T] to attach something to something else using a sticky substance, or to become attached to a surface: Did you remember to stick a stamp on the envelope?  2 [I] to push a pointed object into something, or to be pushing into something in this way: The nurse stuck an eekle in my arm.  3 [T] to put something somewhere: Just stick your coat on that chair.

stick  /stɪk/  v.  4 [I] if something sticks or is stuck, it is fixed and difficult to move: Hey, this door is stuck.  5 stick in sb’s mind if something sticks in your mind, you remember it well because it was surprising, interesting, etc.  6 stick your neck out (informal) to take the risk of saying or doing something that may
be wrong, or that other people may disagree with [Origin: Old English *sticien*]

**stick around** phr. *v.* (informal) to stay in a place or wait somewhere for someone

**stick by sb** phr. *v.* to help and support someone who is in a difficult situation: **My wife has always stuck by me.**

**stick out** phr. *v.* 1 if part of something sticks out, it comes out further than the rest of a surface or comes out through a hole: **Paul’s legs were sticking out from under the car.** 2 **stick sth ↔ out** to deliberately move part of your body forward or push it out: **Don’t stick your tongue out at me!** 3 **stick out (like a sore thumb)** (informal) to be easily noticed because of looking very different from everyone or everything else: **4 stick it out (informal) to continue doing something that is difficult, boring, etc.**

**stick to sb/sth** phr. *v.* 1 to decide what to do, say, or believe, and not change this: **That’s my story and I’m sticking to it.** 2 **stick to your guns** to continue to say or do something, although people disagree with you

**stick together** phr. *v.* (informal) if people stick together, they continue to support each other

**stick up** phr. *v.* if a part of something sticks up, it is raised up or points upward above a surface

**stick for sb** phr. *v.* (informal) to defend someone who is being criticized: **You’ll have to learn to stick up for yourself.**

**stick with** phr. *v.* (informal) 1 **stick with sb** to stay close to someone when there is a risk you could be separated 2 **stick with sb/sth** to continue supporting someone or doing something: **Let’s just stick with the original plan.** 3 **stick sb with sth** to give someone a difficult or unpleasant responsibility: **I’ll go as long as I don’t get stuck paying the bill again!** 4 **stick with it** (informal) to continue doing something that is difficult, boring, etc. 5 **stick with sb** to remain in your memory: **One thing he said has stuck with me ever since.**

**stick** 1 n. [C] 1 a long thin piece of wood that has fallen or been cut from a tree 2 a long thin piece of something: **a stick of chewing gum** 3 a long thin piece of wood or metal that you use for a particular purpose: **a walking stick** 4 **the sticks** [plural] (informal) an area that is very far away from a town or city: **a kid from the sticks** to get the short end of the stick at short

**stick-er** /ˈstɪkr/ n. [C] a small piece of paper or plastic with a picture or writing on it, that you can stick onto something

**stick-in-the-mud** n. [C] someone who is not willing to try anything new, or does not want to go out and have fun

**stick-ler** /ˈstɪklər/ n. be a stickler for rules/punctuality etc. to think that rules, etc. are extremely important, and expect people to follow them

**stick shift** n. [C] a piece of equipment in a car that you move with your hand to control its gears ➔ AUTOMATIC

**stick-up** n. [C] (informal) a situation in which someone steals money from people in a bank, store, etc. by threatening them with a gun

**stick-y** /ˈstɪklɪ/ adj. 1 made of or covered with a substance that sticks to surfaces: **sticky candy** | Your hands are sticky. 2 (informal) a sticky situation, question, or problem is difficult to deal with 3 weather that is sticky is very hot and the air feels wet ➔ humid —**stickiness** n. [U]

**stiff** /stɪf/ adj. 1 if a part of your body is stiff, your muscles hurt and it is difficult to move: **I’ve got a stiff neck.** | My back was stiff and sore.

**stick** v. [T] ( slang) to suddenly stop moving, especially because you are frightened or worried

**stick** n. [C] 1 (slang) the body of a dead person 2 **working stiff** (informal) an ordinary person who works to earn enough money to live

**stiff-en** /ˈstɪfn/ v. [I] to suddenly stop moving, especially because you are frightened or worried

**stick** adv. bored/scared/worried stiff (informal) extremely bored, etc.

**stick** n. [C] 1 (slang) a person who works to earn enough money to live

**stick** adj. very formal: The evening was stiff and formal. 6 a **stiff drink** a very strong alcoholic drink 7 a **stiff wind/breeze** a fairly strong wind [Origin: Old English *stif*] —**stiffly** adv. —**stiffness** n. [U]

**stiff-ly** adv. bored/scared/worried stiff (informal) extremely bored, etc.

**stick** n. [C] 1 (slang) the body of a dead person

**stick** v. [T] (slang) to not pay someone money that you owe him/her or that s/he expects to be given

**stiff-en** /ˈstɪfn/ v. [I] to suddenly stop moving, especially because you are frightened or worried

**stick** n. [C] 1 (slang) the body of a dead person

**stick** v. [T] to stop something from happening, developing, or being expressed: **laws that stiff competition** —stiffen adj. stiffening heat

**stig-ma** /ˈstɪgmə/ n. 1 [singular, U] a strong feeling in society that a type of behavior or a particular illness or condition is something to be ashamed of: **the stigma attached to mental illness** 2 [C] biology the top stiffy part of the female structure of a flower, which receives the pollen that allows it to form new seeds ➔ see picture at **flower**! [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin “mark, mark burned on the skin,” from Greek, from *stizein* “to tattoo”]

**stig-ma-tize** /ˈstɪgməˌtaɪz/ v. [T] to make someone feel they should be ashamed of their situation: **Single mothers often feel that they are stigmatized by society.** —**stigmatization** /ˌstɪgməˈtaɪzaʃən/ n. [U]

**still** /stɪl/ adv. 1 up to a particular point in time and continuing at that moment: **Andy’s still asleep.**
still

**USAGE**

**Still** is used to say that a situation that began in the past has not changed and is continuing: He still lives with his parents.

**Always** means "all the time" or "every time": Her house is always clean. I always see him on Tuesdays.

**Yet** is used in negative sentences and questions to talk about something that you expect to happen, but which has not happened: I haven't finished the book yet. Is Mark back from lunch yet?

**GRAMMAR**

Use **still** before a verb unless the verb is "be": She still wants to go. You're still young.

If there are two or more verbs together, **still** comes after the first one: I can still see him sitting there at his desk.

**The Saurus**

**still**

**adj.**

1. not moving: the still waters of the lake.
2. quiet and calm: keep/stand/stay/keep/still.
3. 3 not windy: a hot still day.
4. 3 not moving: the still waters of the lake.

**still-born** /ˌstɪlˈbɔrn/ adj. biology born dead.

**still life** n. (plural still lifes) [C.U] ENG. LANG. ARTS a picture of an arrangement of objects, especially flowers and fruit.

**still-ed** /ˈstɪld/ adj. stilting writing or speaking is formal and unnatural.

**stillts** /ˈstɪltz/ n. (plural stillts) a pair of poles you can stand on, used for walking high above the ground.

**stim-u-lant** /ˈstɪmyələnt/ n. [C] biology a drug or substance that makes you feel more awake and active: Caffeine is a stimulant.

**stim-u-late** /ˈstɪmyəleɪt/ v. [T] 1. to encourage more of an activity, or to help a process develop faster: The proposed tax cuts should help to stimulate the economy.
2. to make someone going about and interested in something: We hope the project will stimulate students' interest in science.
3. stimulating adj. a stimulating conversation.

**stim-u-lus** /ˈstɪmyəlus/ n. (plural stimuli /-lai/) [C.U] something that causes a development or reaction: The budget package will give a stimulus to the economy.

**stim** /ˈstɪm/ v. (past tense and past participle stung /ˈstʌŋ/) [I.T] 1. if an insect or plant stings you, it causes a sharp pain and that part of your body swells: Jamie was stung by a bee. 2. to feel a sudden sharp pain in your eyes, throat, or skin, or to make someone feel this: The antiseptic might sting a little.

**stim-er** /ˈstɪmər/ n. [C] biology the point on a creature’s body that contains poison, for example on a bee.

**stim-ray** /ˈstɪmreɪ/ n. [C] a large flat fish that has a long tail like a whip with stingers on it.

**stingy** /ˈstɪŋdʒi/ adj. not willing to spend money or share something even though you have enough: She’s stingy.

**stink** /stɪŋk/ v. (past tense stank /ˈstæŋk/ or stunk /ˈstʌŋk/, past participle stunk) [I] 1. to have a very strong bad smell: The dog’s breath stinks! The room stank of cigar smoke.
2. 2sth stinks (spoken) said when you think something is bad or unfair: I think the whole thing stinks.
3. stinky adj.

**stink** /stɪŋk/ n. [singular] 1. make/cause/raise a stink to complain very strongly about something.
2. a very strong bad smell.

**stink-er** /ˈstɪŋkər/ n. [C] informal someone who behaves badly.

**stink-ing** /ˈstɪŋkɪŋ/ adj. having a very strong bad smell: a dump full of stinking garbage.

**stint** /ˈstɪnt/ n. [C] a period of time that you spend doing something: a five-year stint in the army.

**stint** /ˈstɪnt/ v. [I] skimp.

**stip-end** /ˈstɪpænd, -pənd/ n. [C] an amount of money paid regularly to someone such as a priest or student as a salary: a monthly stipend.

**stip-u-late** /ˌstɪpjuˈleɪt/ v. [T] (formal) if an agreement, law, or rule stipulates something, it must be done: The contract stipulates that we receive 25% of the profits.
stir /stɜːr/ v. (stirred, stirring) 1 [T] to mix a liquid or food by moving a spoon around in it: Could you stir the sauce for me? | Stir the flour into the mixture. ➔ see picture on page 155

2 [T] to move slightly, or to make someone or something do this: Rachel stirred in her sleep. 3 [T] to make someone feel a strong emotion: The killings stirred citizens in her sleep. 
stir up sb phr. v to deliberately cause problems or arguments: John was always stirring up trouble. [Origin: Old English *strīpur, *strīpor]

stir-fry /stɪrˌfri/ n. [C] usually singular to quickly cook meat, vegetables, etc. in a little oil over very high heat ➔ stir-fried

stirrup /ˈstɪrrəp, ˈstrɪrəp/ n. [C] one of the two metal parts on a horse’s saddle that you put your foot in

stitch /stɪtʃ/ n. [C] 1 one of the small lines of thread where a piece of cloth has been sewn: tiny stitches in the sleeves 2 a piece of special thread that a doctor uses to sew together a cut or wound: Nancy had 14 stitches in her leg. 3 one of the small circles that you knit when you are making a sweater: 4 in stitches (informal) laughing so much that you cannot stop: Her jokes had us all in stitches. 5 not a stitch (of clothing) (informal) no clothes at all: He stood there without a stitch on.

stitch up phr. v to sew two pieces of cloth together, or to sew something onto a piece of cloth ➔ stitching n [U]

stock /stɒk/ n. 1 [C] a supply of something that is kept to be sold or used later: stocks of canned food in the cupboard | Their new album is now in stock/out of stock (=available or unavailable to be sold). 2 [C] ECONOMICS a share or shares in a company | A liquid made from boiling meat, or vegetables, used especially for making soups: chicken stock 4 take stock (of sth) to think carefully about everything that has happened so that you can decide what to do next: We need to take stock of the situation.

2 v. [T] to have a supply of something available to be sold or used: Do you stock camping equipment?

stock up phr. v to buy a lot of something that you intend to use later: I need to stock up on groceries.

stock-broker /ˈstɑk,broukər/ n. [C] ECONOMICS a person or company whose job is to buy and sell stocks, bonds, etc. for other people ➔ stockbroker n [U]

stock-er, -ificate n. [C] ECONOMICS an official document that proves you own stock in a company

stock-ex-change n. [C] ECONOMICS the place where stocks, bonds, etc. are bought and sold ➔ stock exchange

stock-hold-er /ˈstɑk,hoʊldər/ n. [C] ECONOMICS someone who owns stock

stock-ing /ˈstɑkɪŋ/ n. 1 a very thin close-fitting piece of clothing that covers a woman’s foot and most of her leg: silk stockings 2 a large sock that is hung by the fireplace before Christmas to be filled with presents

stock-market n. [C] 1 ECONOMICS the place where stocks, bonds, etc. are bought and sold ➔ stock market 2 the stock market ECONOMICS the business of buying and selling stocks, bonds etc. or their average value: She made a fortune on the stock market. | The stock market keeps going up.

stock-pile /ˈstɑkpaɪl/ n. [C] a large supply of something that you collect in order to use it in the future: a stockpile of weapons ➔ stockpiling

stock-s’-still adv. not moving at all

stock-y /ˈstɑkəl/ adj. a stocky person is short and heavy and looks strong: a stocky policeman

stock-yard /ˈstɑkwaɪrd/ n. [C] a place where cattle are kept before being sold or killed for their meat

stock-y /ˈstɑkɪ/ adj. boring, formal, and old-fashioned ➔ stoic

sto-i-cal /ˈstoʊɪkl/ adj. not showing your emotions or not complaining when something bad happens to you [Origin: 1500—1600 Stoic “follower of the ancient Greek thinker Zenos, who said that happiness results from accepting what happens in life”] ➔ stoicism

stoke /stɔk/ v. [T] 1 to add more wood or fuel to a fire 2 to cause something to increase: High economic growth could stoke inflation.

stoked /ˈstɒkt/ adj. (informal) very happy and excited about something

stolen /ˈstɑlən/ n. the part of a plant and produces roots where it touches the ground. New plants grow from those roots. 2 BIOLOGY part of the body wall of some very simple animals that grow together in one place, on which new members of the colony grow

sto-ma /ˈstoʊmə/ n. (plural stomas or stomata /ˈstoʊməs/ or -mətə) [C] BIOLOGY one of the many very small
stomach

holes on the surface of a leaf, that controls the amount of water and gases that enter and leave the plant

stomach /ˈstəmək/ n. [C] 1 BIOLOGY the organ in your body that digests the food you eat; Sam’s stomach growled (made a noise). Don’t drink on an empty stomach. → see picture at ORGAN. 2 the front part of your body, below your chest. She punched her sister in the stomach. 3 the ability and willingness to do something unpleasant: I didn’t have the stomach to watch him fight. [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French estomach, from Latin stomachus “throat, stomach”] → feel sick to your stomach at sick

stomach2 v. [T] to be able to deal with something that is unpleasant: I just can’t stomach moving again.

stomach-ache /ˈstəməsh-ek/ n. [C] a pain in your stomach

stomp /ˈstomp/ v. [I] to walk with very heavy steps or put your foot down hard, usually because you are angry

stone1 /ˈstoun/ n. 1 [U] EARTH SCIENCES rock, or a hard mineral substance; a stone fireplace. 2 [C] a small rock or a piece of rock. A few of the protesters began throwing stones at the police. 3 [C] a jewel; a ring set with precious stones. 4 [C] BIOLOGY a ball of hard material that can form in an organ such as the kidney or bladder. [Origin: Old English stōn]

stone2 adv. stone cold/deaf/dead completely cold, DEAD, or dead

stone3 v. [T] to kill or hurt someone by throwing stones at him/her

Stone Age n. the Stone Age HISTORY the very early period in human history, when only stone was used for making tools, weapons, etc. → BRONZE AGE, IRON AGE

stoned /ˈstounnd/ adj. (slang) feeling very excited or very relaxed after taking illegal drugs

stone-wall /ˈstounwl/ v. [I,T] to deliberately delay doing something or refuse to give information about it: The union is stonewalling on the station about it: delay doing something or refuse to give information

stony /ˈstouni/ adj. 1 covered with stones or containing stones. 2 showing no emotion or pity: a stony silence

stood /ˈstoud/ v. the past tense and past participle of STAND

stool /ˈstul/ n. [C] 1 a seat that has three or four legs, but no back or arms: a piano stool → see picture at SEAT. 2 BIOLOGY a piece of solid waste from the body [Origin: Old English stōl]

stoop1 /ˈstoup/ v. [I] 1 to bend your body forward and down: Troy stooped to pick up his pencil. 2 to do something that other people consider to be bad or morally wrong: I never thought you’d stoop so low.

stoop2 n. 1 [singular] if you have a stoop, your shoulders lean forward or seem too round. 2 [C] a set of stairs leading up to a city house, or the flat area at the top of them

stop1 /stəp/ v. (stopped, stopping) 1 [I,T] to not continue, or to make someone or something not continue: He finally stopped smoking. The rain’s stopping. Doctors stopped the bleeding. He’s been stopped twice by the police for speeding.

2 [I] to pause during an activity, trip, etc. in order to do something: We stopped for gas in Louisville. 3 Let’s find a place to stop and eat. 4 She stopped to tie her shoe.

stop by phr.v. to make a short visit to a person or place, especially before going somewhere else: It was nice of Judy to stop by. 2 to deliberately make a short visit to a place or person, especially when you are going somewhere else: Let’s stop in at Gary’s on the way home.

stop off phr.v. to quickly visit a place that is on the way to where you are going: I need to stop off at the post office.

stop2 n. 1 [singular] the action of stopping or of being stopped: The taxi came to a stop outside his hotel. 2 [C] a place where you stop during a trip, or the short period you spend at that place: Paris will be the first stop of the tour. 3 [C] a place where a bus or train regularly stops for its passengers: This is my stop. 4 the bus/subway/train stop at 45th Street
stop-gap /ˈstoʊgpæp/ n. [C] a solution, plan, person, etc. that you use until you have a better one: a stopgap measure to deal with the parking problem

stop-light /ˈstoʊplʌt/ n. [C] a set of red, yellow, and green lights used for controlling traffic

stop-over /ˈstoʊpəʊvər/ n. [C] a short time between parts of a trip, especially a long airplane trip: a three-hour stopover in Atlanta

stop-page /ˈstoʊp pádʒ/ n. [C] an occasion when workers stop working for a short time as a protest

stop-watch /ˈstoʊpwɔtʃ/ n. [C] a watch used for measuring the exact time it takes to do something, such as run a race → see picture at WATCH

store /stɔr/ n. [U] the act or state of keeping something in a special place: when it is not being used: the safe storage of chemical weapons | The furniture is in storage.

store1 /stɔr/ n. [C] 1 a place where goods are sold to the public: a street lined with small stores | a grocery/book/shoe etc. store | I’m going to the store (a food store) to get some milk.

store2 v. [T] 1 also store away to put things somewhere and keep them there until you need them: photos stored in shoe boxes

storefront /ˈstoʊfrʌnt/ n. [C] 1 the part of a store that faces the street | 2 storefront church/office/school etc. a small church, etc. in a shopping area

storehouse /ˈstoʊraʊs/ n. a storehouse of information/memory etc. something that contains a lot of information, memories etc.

store-keeper /ˈstoʊrkɪpər/ n. [C] someone who owns or is in charge of a store

store-room /ˈstoʊrroʊm/ n. [C] a room where goods are stored

storm /ˈstɔrm/ n. [C] 1 a period of bad weather when there is a lot of wind, rain, snow, etc.: a snowstorm | a winter/summer storm

storm1 /ˈstɔrm/ n. [C] 1 a period of bad weather when there is a lot of wind, rain, snow, etc.: a snowstorm | winter/summer storm

superstore – a very big store, especially one that has many different types of products, or one that has a lot of one type of product

stores that sell goods more cheaply

outlet store – a store that sells things for less than the usual price

warehouse store – a store that sells things in large amounts at lower prices

people who use or work in stores

customer – someone who buys the things sold in a store

sales assistant/clerk – someone whose job it is to help customers to buy things

cashier – someone whose job is to receive and pay out money in a store

2 a supply of something that you keep to use later: secret stores of weapons | 3 be in store to be about to happen to someone: There’s a surprise in store for you!

store away to put things somewhere and keep them there until you need them: photos stored in shoe boxes

keep, save → keep

2 to keep facts or information in a computer: data stored on the hard drive

storefront church/office/school etc. a small church, etc. in a shopping area

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storm surge

a lot of force: Police officers stormed the building. 2 [I] to go somewhere in a fast noisy way because you are very angry: Jack stormed in, demanding an explanation.

storm surge n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a sudden rise in the level of the sea caused by a tropical storm, which results in large amounts of water flooding the land

stormy /ˈstoʊmi/ adj. 1 with rain, strong winds, snow, etc.: stormy weather | a stormy day 2 a stormy relationship or situation is one in which people often feel angry

story /ˈstɔrɪ/ n. (plural stories) [C] 1 a description of an event that is intended to entertain people: a story about/of a | a story of an event that is intended to entertain people: a story short | think something will take too long to explain: a story short (spoken) said when you want to finish explaining something quickly: To make a long story short, she got mad and left. 6 an excuse, explanation, or lie: Do you believe his story? | make a long story short | straight | 3 to sit or stand with your legs on either side of something: Nick straddled a chair. 2 if something straddles a line, road, river, etc., part of it is on one side and part on the other side: a town that straddles the U.S.-Canadian border 3 to include different areas of activity, groups, time, etc.: My research straddles economics and social sciences.

straggly /ˈstrægli/ adj. 1 not bent, curved, or leaning: straight teeth 2 a straight line | long straight hair 3 a straight face a serious expression on your face even though you want to laugh or smile: a straight face 4 one after the other: three straight story | get/three straight straight | get/keep straight (spoken): three straight story (spoken) to correctly understand the facts about a situation without being confused: I can’t keep all their names straight. 6 get straight A’s/B’s etc. to earn the grade “A,” “B,” etc. in all of your school subjects. 7 a straight face a serious expression on your face even though you want to laugh or smile: How did you keep a straight face? 8 (informal) HETEROSEXUAL. 9 alcoholic drinks that are straight do not have any ice, water, etc. added to them 10 (informal) not liking to take risks or do things that are not ordinary, and often following strict moral rules: “What’s his girlfriend like?” ‘She’s pretty straight.”

stove /ˈstouv/ n. [C] 1 a piece of kitchen equipment on which you cook food in pots and pans, and that contains an oven: There’s a pan of rice on the stove. 2 a metal container inside which you burn wood, coal, etc. in order to heat a room: an old wood stove [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 Middle Dutch, Middle Low German, “heated room,” from Vulgar Latin extuʃa, from Greek τυφήν “to smoke”]

stout /ˈstaut/ adj. 1 fairly fat and heavy 2 brave and determined: a stout defender of human rights

stow /ˈstou/ also stow away v. [T] to put something away neatly in a place until you need it again: Please stow all carry-on baggage under your seat.

stow-a-way /ˈstouə.weɪ/ n. [C] someone who hides on an aircraft, ship, etc. in order to travel without paying
straight² n. 1 [C] (informal) someone who is heterosexual gay 2 the straight and narrow a sensible and moral way of living

straight³ n. [C] MATH an angle that measures exactly 180° ➔ see picture of ANGLE

straight·en /`streItn/ v. 1 [L] also straighten out to become straight, or make something straight: She straightened a picture on the wall. 2 [I] also straighten up to make your back straight, or to stand up straight after bending down 3 [T] also straighten up to clean a room that is messy

straighten /`streItn/ phr. v. 1 to deal with a difficult situation or solve a problem: I’ll talk to him and see if I can straighten things out. 2 to improve your bad behavior or deal with personal problems, or to help someone do this: He’s back in school and getting himself straightened out.

straighten up phr. v. to start behaving well: You straightened up right now, young man!

straight·for·ward /`streItfɔrward/ adj. 1 simple or easy to understand: The task was relatively/fairly straightforward.

→ THESAURUS ➔ SIMPLE

2 honest and not hiding what you think: a straightforward response

→ THESAURUS ➔ HONEST

straight·jack·et /`streIt`dʒækIt/ n. [C] a special coat for violent or mentally ill people that prevents them from moving their arms

strand /`strænd/ n. [C] a single thin piece of thread, hair, wire, etc.: He reached out and brushed a strand of hair away from her face.

strand·ed /`strændd/ adj. needing help because you are unable to move from a particular place: I was stranded at the airport without any money.

strange¹ /`streɪndʒ/ adj. 1 unusual or surprising, in a way that is difficult to understand: a strange incident that puzzled the police 2 funny – a little strange or unusual: I heard a funny noise downstairs 3 peculiar – strange, unfamiliar, or a little surprising: a peculiar taste 4 curious (formal) – strange or unusual: a curious disappearance 5 mysterious – strange in a way that is hard to explain or understand: his mysterious disappearance 6 odd – strange, especially in a way that you disapprove of or cannot understand: It seemed like an odd thing to say.

weird – strange and different from what you are used to: a weird experience I wear clothes in a bizarre way.

bizarre – very unusual and strange in a way that is hard to explain or understand: In a bizarre twist, the judge was later arrested for impersonating a police officer.

eccentric – an eccentric person is strange and
**strange**

1. adj. (not familiar: [U]) it was all alone in a strange country.

2. adj. (unusual or surprising way: [C]) Their son was acting strangely.

3. adj. (no money to spend: [C]) It was strangely quiet.

4. adj. (new and unfamiliar place or situation: [C]) It was strangely quiet.

5. adj. (an unusual or unfamiliar place: [C]) It was strangely quiet.

6. adj. (an artist who is no stranger to controversy: [C]) The art of leading an army.

7. adj. (acting/behaving in an unusual or unfamiliar place: [C]) It was strangely quiet.

8. adj. (an eccentric old man: [C]) It was strangely quiet.

9. adj. (not familiar: [U]) It was strangely quiet.

10. adj. (in her home: [U]) It was strangely quiet.

11. adj. (not familiar: [U]) It was strangely quiet.

12. adj. (acting/behaving in an unusual or unfamiliar place: [C]) It was strangely quiet.

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stream /strim/ n. [C] 1. a natural flow of water that is smaller than a river; a clear mountain stream [\textit{see picture at RIVER}] 2. a long continuous series of people, vehicles, events, etc.: a stream of cars | a steady/constant stream of complaints 3. a flow of water, gas, smoke, etc.: a stream of warm air [\textit{Origin: Old English}]

stream2 v. 1. [I] to move quickly and continuously in one direction, especially in large amounts: Tears were streaming down his cheeks. People streamed out of the theater. 2. [I] if light streams somewhere, it shines through an opening: Sunlight streamed in through the window. 3. [I] if you stream sound or video, you play it on your computer while it is being downloaded from the Internet, rather than saving it as a file and then playing it.

stream·er /'strimər/ n. [C] a long narrow flag or piece of colored paper used as a decoration for special events.

stream·line /'strimlaIn/ v. 1. to make something have a smooth shape so that it moves easily through the air or water —\textit{streamlined} adj.

street /strit/ n. [C] 1. a road in a town or city with houses, stores, etc. on one or both sides: Be careful crossing the street. | the building down/across/up the street

street·car /'strit-`kar/ n. [C] an electric bus that moves along metal tracks in the road.

streetlight /'strit-læt/ also street·lamp /'strit-læmp/ n. [C] a light at the top of a tall post in the street.

\textbf{strength} /stræŋkθ, streŋθ/ n. 1. [\textit{Physical}] [U] the physical power and energy that makes someone strong (\textit{symbol force}) | \textit{weakness}: She hardly had the strength to move. 2. [\textit{Determination}] [U] the quality of being brave or determined in dealing with difficult situations: When she died, I didn’t feel I had the strength to carry on. 3. [\textit{Country/System Etc.}] [U] the power of an organization, country, or system: the military/economic/political strength of the U.S. 4. [\textit{Feeling/Belief Etc.}] [U] how strong a feeling, belief, or relationship is: the strength of her religious beliefs. 5. [\textit{Quality/Ability}] [C] a particular quality or ability that makes someone or something special and effective: the strengths of the argument | her father’s strengths and weaknesses. 6. [\textit{Substance/Mixture}] [U] how strong a substance or mixture is: full-strength pesticide. 7. [\textit{Money}] [U] economics the value of one country’s money compared to other countries’ money: The yen gained in strength against the dollar today. 8. [\textit{Number of People}] [U] the number of people on a team, in an army, etc.: At full strength, the squad has 12 men. 9. on the strength of sth because of something that persuaded or influenced you: She was hired mainly on the strength of her ability to translate Russian. [\textit{Origin: Old English strength}]

\textbf{strengthen} /'strengθən/ v. 1. [T] to become stronger. | Family dinners strengthen your ties/bonds/connections with your children. 2. [I] to make something such as your body or a building stronger: | \textit{Weaken}: The dollar has strengthened against other currencies. | The trade agreement will strengthen the economy.

\textbf{strengtheningly} /strengθəlnı/A ADV using a lot of effort, strength, or determination: strenuously

\textbf{strep throat} /strep `θroʊt/ n. [U] (informal) a fairly common medical condition in which your throat is very sore.

\textbf{stress} /stres/ n. 1. [\textit{Continuous}] [C,U] continuous feelings of worry about your work or personal life, that prevent you from relaxing: Baxter’s under a lot of stress at work. | Stress can cause severe health problems. 2. [\textit{Special attention or importance given to an idea or activity}] [\textit{Syn. emphasis}]: He put/laid stress on the need for more teachers. 3. [\textit{Force or pressure on an object}] [C,U] physics the physical force or pressure on an object: Fractures form when the rocks are subjected to stress. 4. [\textit{Eng. Lang. Arts}] the degree of force or loudness with which you say a word or part of a word, or play a note of music: The stress is on the first syllable.
stress\textsuperscript{2} v 1 [T] to emphasize a statement, fact, or idea: Herman stressed that participation is voluntary. | She stressed the need for more health education.

THE SAURUS

\textit{emphasize, highlight, underline, underscore} \rightarrow \textbf{EMPHASIZE}

2 [I] also \textbf{stress out} (spoken) to feel stressed: Terry’s stressing out about his midterms. 3 [T] to say a word or part of a word loudly or with more force, or play a note of music more loudly: The word “basketball” is stressed on the first and third syllable.

\textbf{stressed} /\textit{strEtst}/ [AE] adj 1 also \textbf{stressed out} (spoken) so worried and tired that you cannot relax: I was stressed out and exhausted.

\textbf{stressed} /\textit{strEtst}/ [AC] adj 1 also \textbf{stressed out} (spoken) to reach out your arms, legs, or body to pull something so tightly, press together”

\textbf{stress mark} n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a mark that shows which part of a word is emphasized the most

\textbf{stretch\textsuperscript{1}} /\textit{streCh}/ v 1 [T] also \textbf{stretch out} to become bigger or looser as a result of being pulled, or to make something become bigger or looser by pulling it: My sweater has stretched all out of shape. 2 [T] to reach out your arms, legs, or body to full length: Maxie got up and stretched. | Klein stretched out his hand to Devlin. \rightarrow see picture on page 49 3 [I] to spread out over a large area, or continue for a long period: The line of people stretched around the corner. | The project will probably stretch into next year. 4 [I] if cloth stretches, it changes shape when you pull or wear it, and becomes its original shape when you stop: The shorts stretch to fit. 5 [T] to pull something so that it is tight: Stretch a rope between two trees. 6 \textbf{be stretched} (to the limit) to have hardly enough money, supplies, energy, time, etc. to do something: Our resources are already stretched to the limit. 7 \textbf{stretch your legs} (informal) to go for a walk.

\textbf{stretch\textsuperscript{2}} n 1 [C] an area of water or land: a \textbf{dangerous stretch} of road 2 [C] a continuous period of time: Nurses are working up to 12 hours at a stretch (=without stopping). 3 [C] the action of stretching part of your body 4 [U] the ability of a material to become bigger or longer without tearing 5 \textbf{not by any stretch} (of the imagination) (spoken) used in order to say that something is definitely not true: She’s not fat, by any stretch of the imagination.

\textbf{stretch-er} /\textit{strEtChEr}/ n [C] a covered frame on which you carry someone who is injured or too sick to walk.

\textbf{strew} /\textit{str@w}/ v (past participle \textit{strewn} /\textit{strun}/ or \textit{strewed}) [T] to throw or drop a number of things over an area in a messy way: Papers were strewed all over the floor.

\textbf{strict} /\textit{strIk@n}/ adj (formal) very badly affected by trouble, illness, sadness, etc.: a woman \textbf{stricken by grief} \rightarrow \textbf{POVERTY-STRIKEN}

\textbf{strict} /\textit{strIkts}/ adv 1 expecting people to obey rules or do what you say: Her parents are very strict.

\textbf{strict} /\textit{strIkts}/ adj \hspace{1em} (formal) very badly affected by trouble, illness, sadness, etc.: a woman \textbf{stricken by grief} \rightarrow \textbf{POVERTY-STRIKEN}

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to emphasize what you are saying: The drug treatment program is strictly voluntary. 4 only for a particular purpose, thing, or person: These bowls are strictly for decoration.

**strike**\(^1\) /strīk/ v (past tense stroked /strōk/; past participle struck /strīkt/) to walk with quick long steps: He strode across the room.

**THESAURUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walk</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>Stroll</th>
<th>Amble</th>
<th>Trudge</th>
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<th>Hike</th>
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</table>

**strike**\(^2\) n [C] 1 a long step that you make when you walk: 2 make (great) strides to develop or make progress quickly: Doctors have made great strides in treating this type of injury. 3 take sth in stride to deal with a problem calmly without becoming annoyed or upset: Most children take this type of teasing in stride.

**strike**\(^3\) n (formal) trouble or disagreement between two people or groups: conflict: a period of ethnic/political/marital strife

**strike**\(^4\) n (U) a time when a group of workers deliberately stop working because of a disagreement about pay, working conditions, etc.: The union decided to go on strike. 2 a C a military attack: threats of air strike 3 two/three etc. strikes against a condition, situation, or quality that makes it extremely difficult for someone or something to be successful: Children from poor backgrounds have several strikes against them before even starting school. 4 a C in baseball, an attempt to hit the ball that fails, or a ball that is thrown toward the batter within the correct area, but is not hit

**strike**\(^5\) n [C,U] someone who is not working because s/he is on strike

**string**\(^1\) /strīng/ n [C,U] a strong thread made of several threads twisted together, used for tying things: We tied a string around the box. 2 C a number of similar things or events that happen one after the other: a string of arrests for drug offenses 3 (no) strings attached having no special conditions or limits on an agreement, relationship, etc., or having conditions or limits: They lent him the money with no strings attached. 4 first/second/third string relating to or being a member of a team or group with the highest, second highest, etc. level of skill.
string

the second string quarterback  5 a string of pearls/beads etc. a lot of PEARLS, BEADS, etc. on a string  6 [C] one of the long thin pieces of wire that is stretched across a musical instrument to produce sound  7 the strings ENG. LANG. ARTS the people in an ORCHESTRA who play instruments such as the VIOLIN, CELLO, etc.  ➔ control/hold the purse strings at PURSE  ➔ pull the strings at PULL

string  ➔ stringent /straɪndʒt/ adj. stringent rules, laws, etc. strictly control something

string  ➔ stringy /ˈstrɪŋɡɪ/ adj. 1 food that is stringy has long thin pieces in it that are difficult to eat 2 stringy hair looks like string because it is dirty

strip  ➔ stripped /ˈstrɪpɪd, ˈstrɪpɪŋ/ also strip off  1 [I,T] to take off your clothes, or take off someone else’s clothes: He stripped and got into the shower.  1 I stripped off her snowsuit.  2 [T] to remove something that is covering the surface of something else: Strip off the old wallpaper.

strip  ➔ striped /ˈstrɪpəd, ˈstrɪpəd/ adj. having a pattern of stripes: a blue and white striped shirt

strip mall  ➔ strip mall n. [C,U] a row of small stores built together, with an area for parking cars in front of it

strip-tease  ➔ striptease n. [C,U] the dance that a stripper does

strove /ˈstrəʊv/ v. (past tense strove /ˈstrəʊv/ or stroved, past participle striven /ˈstrɪvən/ or strived, present participle striving) [I] (formal) to try very hard to get or do something: teachers who are striving to meet the needs of their students
structure 3 [C] something that has been built: a huge steel structure
structure4 [Ac] v [T] to arrange something carefully in an organized way: Structure your essay so that your opinions are supported by evidence.
—structured adj: a loosely/carefully/highly structured novel
struggle1 /stragl/ v [I] 1 to try very hard to do or achieve something, even though it is difficult: We’re struggling to pay the bills. 2 to fight someone who is attacking you or holding you: She struggled with him, pushing him away. 3 to move somewhere with a lot of difficulty: He struggled up the stairs with the luggage.
struggle2 n [C] 1 a long hard fight for freedom, political rights, etc.: a struggle for equality | a power struggle
strut1 /strat/ v (strutted. strutting) [T] to play an instrument such as a guitar by moving your fingers across the strings
strum /stram/ v (strummed. strumming) [T] to play an instrument such as a guitar by moving your fingers across the strings
stub1 /stabl/ n [C] 1 a short piece of metal or wood used for supporting a part of a bridge, the wing of an aircraft, etc.
stub2 v (stubbed. stubbing) [T] to stop a cigarette from burning by pressing the end of it against something
stubborn /stöbøn/ adj: a stubborn woman | his stubborn refusal to cooperate
stubbornly adv: a stubborn child
stubby /stöbi/ adj: stubby fingers
stub·ly /strölti/ adv 1 if you feel or believe something strongly, you are very sure and serious about it: I feel strongly that medical records should be kept private. 2 in a way that persuades someone to do something: I strongly urge/advisecourage you to get more facts before deciding. 3 in a way that is easy to notice: The house smelled strongly of gas.
stub·born /stöbøn/ adj: a stubborn child
stub·ble /strölt/ n 1 [U] the very short stiff hairs on a man’s face when he has not shaved
stub·bo·ly /strölti/ adv: a stubbo·ly adj: see picture at CLEAN-SHAVEN
stub·by /stöbi/ adj: short and thick or fat: his stubby fingers
stub·by·ness /stöbøni/ n [U] a CEMENT mixture used especially for covering the outside walls of houses
stub·by·ness /stöbøni/ n [U] a CEMENT mixture used especially for covering the outside walls of houses
stuck-up

window, but it was stuck. | We got stuck in traffic. 2 not able to continue working on something because it is too difficult: Can you help me with this? I'm stuck. 3 not able to get away from a boring or unpleasant situation: I'm stuck at home all day with the kids.

**stuck-up** adj. (informal) proud and unfriendly because you think you are better than other people

**THE SAURUS**

proud, conceited, big-headed, vain, arrogant, egotistical, haughty → PROUD

**stud** /stʌd/ n. 1 [C] BIOLOGY an animal, such as a horse, that is kept for breeding, or the use of animals for breeding: a stud farm | The racehorse was retired to stud after a training injury. 2 [C] a small round EARRING 3 [C] ( slang ) a man who is very active sexually 4 [C] a small round piece of metal that is put on a surface for decoration: a leather jacket with silver studs

**stud·ded** /stʌdɪd/ adj. decorated with a lot of studs or jewels: a bracelet studded with diamonds → STAR-STUDDED

**stu·dent** /stjuːdənt/ n. [C] 1 someone who is studying at a school, university, etc.: She has 30 students in her class. | Sally’s an A/B/C student (=she earns A’s, etc., etc.). | a first-year law/medical student

**THE SAURUS**

a business/biology/English etc. major – someone studying a particular subject as his or her main subject at a college or university: Greg is a philosophy major.

freshman – a student in the first year of high school or college: My brother is a freshman at the University of Wisconsin.

sophomore – a student in the second year of high school or college

junior – a student in the third year of high school or college

senior – a student in the last year of high school or college

graduate – someone who has successfully completed his/her studies at a school, college, or university: a graduate of Ohio State University

undergraduate – a student in the first four years of college, who is working for his/her first degree.

graduate student – someone who is studying after completing an advanced degree such as a Ph.D. or an M.A.

alumni – former students of a school, college, or university: the Ithaca College Alumni Association

2 a student of sth someone who is very interested in a particular subject: He’s obviously an excellent student of human nature.

student ‘body n. [C] all the students in a school, university, etc.

**stud·ied** /stʌdɪd/ adj. studied behavior is deliberate and intended to have a particular effect on other people: She spoke with a studied politeness.

**stu·dio** /stjuːdɪəʊ/ n. (plural studios) [C] 1 a room where television and radio programs are made and broadcast, or where music is recorded: a recording studio in Nashville | a studio audience

2 a movie company or the place where movies are made: the big Hollywood studios

3 a room where a painter or photographer works: an art studio

4 also studio apartment a small apartment with one main room

**stu·di·ous** /stjuːdɪəs/ adj. spending a lot of time reading and studying

**study** /stʌdi/ n. (plural studies) 1 [C] a piece of work that is done to find out more about a particular subject or problem, and that is usually written in a report: Several studies showed the drug can cause birth defects. | a study on/off of 100 patients

**THE SAURUS**

research, experiment → RESEARCH

2 [U] the process of learning about a subject: the study of ancient history | ways to improve your study skills/habits

3 [C] a room in a house that is used for work or study: 4 studies [plural] the work you do in order to learn about something: She began graduate studies at Berkeley. [ORIGIN: 1100—1200 Old French étude, from Latin studium “mental effort, eagerness, study”]

**study** v. (studied, studies) 1 [I,T] to spend time going to classes, reading, etc. to learn about a subject: I need to study for a midterm. | She studied at Harvard. | I’m studying English/psychology/medicine etc.

**THE SAURUS**

learn, pick sth up, get the hang of sth, acquire → LEARN

2 [T] to examine something carefully to find out more about it: An accounting firm is studying the problem. | Dr. Brock is studying how the disease affects children.

**stuff** /stʌf/ n. [U] (informal) 1 a substance or material of any kind: What’s this sticky stuff on the floor? 2 a number of different things: She brought me some books and stuff (=other things). | People still want decent housing, good health care and a bunch of other stuff. 3 sb’s stuff things that belong to someone: You can put your stuff over here for now. | I’ve got to pack my stuff.

**THE SAURUS**

property, possessions, things, belongings, effects → PROPERTY

4 all the activities that someone does: I have a lot of stuff to do. | He likes biking and skateboarding and stuff like that. | 5 different subjects, information, or ideas: a magazine with a lot of interesting stuff in it [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French estoffe, from estoffe “to provide with things needed”]

**stuff** v. [T] 1 to push things into a small space quickly: He stuffed some clothes into a bag and left. 2 to fill something until it is full: a pillow stuffed with feathers | Campaign workers stuffed envelopes. 3 to fill a chicken, vegetable, etc. with a mixture of bread, rice, etc. before cooking it.
fill the skin of a dead animal in order to make the animal look alive

**stuffed** /ˈstʌfd/ adj. 1 [not before noun (informal)] completely full, so that you cannot eat any more: The cake looks great, but I’m stuffed. 2 stuffed animal/toy/hare etc. a toy animal covered and filled with soft material

**stuffed-up** adj. (informal) unable to breathe because you have a cold

**stuff-y** /ˈstʌfi/ adj. 1 not having enough fresh air: **The room was hot and stuffy.** 2 boring, formal, and old-fashioned: stuffy lawyers

**stumble** /ˈstʌmb(ə)l/ v. (I) 1 **to almost fall down while you are walking:** Scott stumbled over the steps.

**stumbling block** n. (C) a problem that prevents you from achieving something: the main stumbling block to passage of the new law

**stump** /stump/ n. 1 [C] the part of a tree that remains in the ground after the rest has been cut down 2 [C] the part of an arm, leg, etc. that remains when the rest has been cut off 3 [singular] politics a place or occasion when a politician makes a speech to try to gain political support: On the stump, he talked a lot about health care.

**stump** v. [T] if you are stumped by a question or problem, you are unable to find an answer to it: It’s a question that has stumped everyone. 1 I was completely stumped.

**stun** /stʌn/ v. (stunned, stunning) [T] 1 to surprise or shock someone so much that s/he does not react: There was a stunned silence. 2 to make someone unconscious for a short time by hitting him/her on the head

**stung** /stʊŋ/ v. the past tense and past participle of **sting**

**stunk** /stʌŋk/ v. a past tense and past participle of **stink**

**stunk** v. (stunk, stunk) [T] a state in which you cannot think, see, etc. clearly: We found him in a drunken stupor.

**sturdy** /ˈstʌdrɪ/ adj. (comparative **sturdier**, superlative **sturdiest**) strong and not likely to break or be hurt: sturdy walking shoes

**stutter** /ˈstʌtə(r)/ v. [T] to speak with difficulty because you repeat the first sound of a word

**stunt**1 /ˈstʌnt/ n. [C] 1 something that is done to attract people’s attention: a publicity stunt 2 a dangerous action that is done to entertain people, usually in a movie: 3 pull a stunt to do something that is silly or that is slightly dangerous: Don’t ever pull a stunt like that again!

**stunt**2 v. [T] to stop someone or something from growing or developing correctly: Lack of food has stunted their growth.
style

style /ˈstʌli/ [Ae] n 1 [C/U] [ENG. LANG. ARTS] a way of doing, making, painting, etc. something that is typical of a particular period of time, place, or group of people: He’s trying to copy Van Gogh’s style of painting. | architecture in the Gothic style. 2 [C] the particular way that someone behaves, works, or deals with other people: Carolyn has an informal style of teaching. | Yelling at her students is not her style (=is not the way she usually behaves). | I don’t like loud parties – a quiet night at home is more my style (=I prefer quiet nights at home). 3 [C/U] a particular design or fashion for something such as clothes, hair, furniture, etc.: They have over two hundred styles of wallpaper to choose from. | Long hair is in style/out of style (=fashionable or not fashionable). 4 [U] the particular way you do things that makes people admire you: You may not like him, but you have to admit that he has style. | an actor with style. 5 [C,U] [ENG. LANG. ARTS] a particular set of rules for using words, formatting documents, spelling, etc.: It’s not considered good style to use abbreviations in essays. 6 [C] [BIOLOGY] the long thin part of the female structure in a flower, that is between the OVAR and the STIGMA. → see picture at FLOWER. 7 [ORIGIN: 1200—1300] Latin stilus “pointed stick, stylus, style of writing”

style /ˈstʌli/ v [T] to cut someone’s hair in a particular way

stylish /ˈstʌliʃ/ [Ae] adj attractive in a fashionable way: a very stylish woman | stylish clothes

stylistic /ˈstʌlistɪk/ [Ae] adj [ENG. LANG. ARTS] relating to the style of a piece of writing or art: I’ve made a few stylistic changes to your report.

stylistics /ˈstʌlistɪks/ [n.] [L] [ENG. LANG. ARTS] the study of style in written or spoken language

stylized /ˈstʌlzd/ [Ae] adj [ENG. LANG. ARTS] designed, written, or drawn in an artificial style that is not natural or like real life: A stylized ocean wave is typical of Greek decoration.

sty-mie /ˈstʌmi/ [v.] [T] (informal) to prevent someone from doing what she has planned or wants to do: The police investigation has been stymied by a lack of witnesses.

suave /ˈswɑv/ adj attractive, confident, and relaxed, but often in a way that is not sincere

sub /ˈsʌb/ n [C] 1 (informal) a SUBSTITUTE. 2 a SANDWICH made out of a long LOAF of bread filled with meat, cheese, etc.

subatomic /ˈsʌbətəˈmætɪk/ adj PHYSICS smaller than an atom or existing inside an atom: subatomic particles

sub-committee /ˈsʌbkrɪmɪtʃu/ [n] [C] a small group formed from a committee to deal with a particular subject in more detail

sub-conscious /ˈsʌbˈkɑnʃəs/ adj sub-conscious thoughts and feelings are in your mind and affect your behavior, but you do not know that they exist. → subconsciously

sub-con-ti-nent /ˈsʌbˌkɒnˈtɪnənt/ n [C] [EARTH SCIENCES] a large area of land that forms part of a CONTINENT

sub-cul-ture /ˈsʌbˌkʌltʃər/ n [C] a particular group of people in a society whose behavior, beliefs, activities, etc. make them different from the rest of the society: the drug subculture

sub-di-vide /ˈsʌbdɪvaid/ [v.] 1 to divide into smaller parts something that is already divided 2 [SUB-DIVISION] [n.]

sub-dued /ˈsʌbduːd/ adj 1 a person or sound that is subdued is unusually quiet: Jason looked subdued after talking to the principal. 2 subdued colors, lights, etc. are less bright than usual

subject /ˈsʌbdʒekt/ [n.] 1 the thing you are talking about or considering in a conversation, discussion, book, movie, etc.: Bashkiriff is the subject of the book. “For Sasha, With Love.” | While we’re on the subject of money, do you have the $10 you owe me? | Stop trying to change the subject (=talk about something else)! | A member of the audience raised the subject (=started talking about it) of the president’s age.

sub-ject /ˈsʌbdʒekt/ v [T] to control someone, especially by using force: The nurses were trying to subdue a violent patient. [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French soudark “to lead into bad actions,” from Latin subducere “to force to obey.”

subdued /ˈsʌbduːd/ adj 1 a person or sound that is subdued is unusually quiet: Jason looked subdued after talking to the principal. 2 subdued colors, lights, etc. are less bright than usual

subject matter /ˈsʌbdʒektˌmɑːtər/ [n.] 1 something that you study at a school or university: “What’s your favorite subject?” “Science.” → UNIVERSITY. 2 something that you study at a school or university: “What’s your favorite subject?” “Science.” → UNIVERSITY. 3 [ENG. LANG. ARTS] in grammar, a noun, noun phrase, or PRONOUN that usually comes before the verb in a sentence, and represents the person or thing that does the action of the verb. In the sentence “Jean loves her cats,” “Jean” is the subject. → OBJECT. 4 subject matter the subject that is being discussed in a book, shown in a movie
or play, etc. 5 science a person or animal that is used in a test or experiment: all the subjects were men between the ages of 18 and 25. 6 English language a subject the thing or person that is shown in a painting or photograph: Degas frequently used dancers as his subjects. 7 politics someone who was born in a country that has a king or queen, or someone who has the legal right to live there: he's a british subject. [origin: 1300—1400 old french, latin subjectus, from subjicere "to put under your control"]

subject² adjective be subject to sth a) to be likely to be affected by something: all prices are subject to change. b) to be dependent on something: the deal is subject to approval by the bank. c) if you are subject to a law, you must obey it: congress is subject to the same laws as everyone else.

subject³ /səbˈdʒekt/ v. subject sb/sth to sth phr. v. (formal) to force someone or something to experience something very bad, upsetting, or difficult: police subjected him to hours of questioning.

subjective /səbˈdʒektɪv/ adj. a subjectivity, or photograph: the thing or person that is shown in a painting or photograph: ARTS men between the ages of 18 and 25. his subjects.

to change in "if i were you," the verb "to be" is in the subjunctive, not the present participle. to express doubt, wishes, or possibility. for example, in "if i were you," the verb "to be" is in the subjunctive.

subjective language /səbˈdʒektɪv/ n. c. [eng. lang.] arts in grammar, a verb form used in order to express doubt, wishes, or possibility. for example, in "if i were you," the verb "to be" is in the subjunctive.

subject to /səbˈdʒekt tə/ v. to be subject to sth or someone in authority so that s/he can consider or approve it, or the piece of writing itself: all submissions must be received by the 15th of March.

subjective /səbˈmɪʃən/ [AC] n. 1 [U] the state of being controlled by a powerful person or organization and accepting that you must obey him, her, or it: the prisoners were starved into submission. his submission to what god wanted him to do. 2 [C][U] the act of giving a piece of writing to someone so s/he can consider or approve it, or the piece of writing itself: all submissions must be received by the 15th of march.

subjective /səbˈmɪʃəv/ adj. always willing to obey someone and never disagreeing with him/her: a submissive wife

subjective /səbˈmɪt/ [AC] v. (submitted, submitting). 1 [T] to give a plan, piece of writing, etc. to someone in authority so that s/he can consider or approve it: i submitted my plan to the committee yesterday. 2 [I][formal] to obey someone who has power over you, especially because you have no choice: they refused to submit to the kidnapper's demands.

sub or di nate /səbˈɔrdɪneɪt/ [AC] n. [C] (formal) someone who has a lower position or less authority than someone else: a manager who has a good relationship with her subordinates

subordinate /səbˈɔrdeɪnt/ adj. less important than something else, or lower in rank or authority: a subordinate position

sub or di nate /səbˈɔrdɪneɪt/ n. c. [eng. lang. arts] subordinate clause n. c. [eng. lang. arts] a dependent clause

sub om /səbˈəʊm/ v. [T] law to persuade someone to tell lies in a court of law, or to persuade someone to do something else that is illegal, especially for money: subornation /səbˈɔrənʃən/ [n. [U]]

subject to /səbˈploʊt/ [n. c. eng. lang. arts] a plot (set of events) that is less important than and separate from the main plot in a story, play, etc.

sub poena /səbˈpoʊnə/ [n. c. law] a legal document ordering someone to come to a court of law and be a witness [origin: 1400—1500 latin sub poena "under punishment" (the first words of the written order)] —subpoena /səbˈploʊnə/ v. [T]

subcribe /səbˈskriːb/ v. [I] to pay money regularly to have a newspaper or magazine sent to you, or for a particular service: what magazines do you subscribe to? [households that subscribe to cable TV — subscriber n. [c]

subjective to /səbˈploʊt/ v. to agree with or support an idea, opinion, etc.: they obviously don't subscribe to his theory.

sub scrip tion /səbˈskrɪpʃən/ [n. c] an amount of money that you pay regularly to have copies of a

THE SAURUS

subscribe, give in, concede, yield → surrender

THE SAURUS

dive, plunge, sink → dive
TRADITIONAL ECONOMY
uncover any new evidence. Subsequent investigations did not uncover any new evidence. [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin, present participle of subsequi “to follow closely,” from sequi “to follow”]

subsequent

subsidy

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sub·tle·ty /ˈsʌtəl-ti/ n. (plural subtleties) 1 [U] the quality that something has when it has been done in a skillful or intelligent way: the sub·telt·y of the wine’s flavor 2 [C usually plural] something that is important but difficult to notice: The sub·tlet·ies of the story do not translate well into other languages.

sub·tract /ˈsʌb-trækt/ v. [T] MATH to take a number or amount from something larger: If you sub·tract 15 from 25 you get 10. —CALCULATE

sub·tract·ion /ˈsʌb-træk-shən/ n. [U] MATH the process of taking a number or amount from a larger number or amount —ADDITION, DIVISION, MULTIPLICATION

sub·urb /ˈsʌbərb/ n. [C] an area away from the center of a city, where a lot of people live: We moved to the suburbs last year. 1 a suburb of Chicago [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin suburbium, from arbs “city”]

sub·ur·ban /ˈsʌbər-bən/ adj. relating to a suburb, or in a suburb: suburban life | suburban Miami (the suburbs around Miami)

sub·ur·bi·a /ˈsʌbər-bi-ə/ n. [U] all suburbs in general: life in suburbia

sub·ver·sive /ˈsəb-vər-siv/ adj. intending to destroy or damage a government, society, religion, etc.: subversive activities

sub·vert /ˈsəb-vərt/ v. [T] POLITICS to try to destroy the power or influence of a government, benefit, etc.

sub·way /ˈsəbwe/ n. (plural subways) [C] a railroad that runs under the ground in cities: a subway station | We took the subway home. —see picture at TRANSPORTATION

suc·ceed /səkˈsid/ v. 1 [I] to do what you have tried to do, or to do well in something such as your job and set a target: She gave herself five years to succeed as a writer. 2 [I] to have the result or effect that something is intended to have: Our advertising campaign succeeded in attracting more customers. 3 [I] to be the next person to take a position or do a job after someone else: Mr. Harvey will succeed Mrs. Lincoln as chairman.

suc·ceed·ing /səkˈsid-əŋ/ adj. coming after something else: Sales improved in succeeding years.

suc·cess /səkˈses/ n. 1 [C]U] something that has the result or effect that you intended, or the act of achieving this: suc·cess: We had no success in developing a better engine. 2 [C] someone who does very well in his/her job, classes, in society, etc. —ANT failure: He was not much of a success as a comedian.

suc·cess·ful /səkˈses-fəl/ adj. 1 having the result or effect you intended or unsuccessful: The surgery was completely successful. 2 making or earning a lot of money: a successful businessman | a successful movie — success·fully adv.

suc·cess·ion /səkˈses-ən/ n. 1 in succession happening one after the other: The team has won four championships in succession. 2 a succession of sth a number of people or things that happen or follow one after another: She’s had a succession of rich husbands. 3 [U] the act of taking over an important job, position, etc., or the right to do this

suc·cess·ive /səkˈses-əv/ adj. coming or following one after the other: Babe Ruth hit three successive home runs in one game. —su·cess·iv·ly adv.

suc·cess·sor /səkˈses-ər/ n. [C] 1 someone who takes a job or position that was held before by someone else: No one was certain who Mao’s successor would be. 2 (formal) a machine, system, etc. that exists after another one in a process of development: The refrigerator was the successor to the ice box.

suc·cinct /səkˈsɪŋkt/ adj. clearly expressed in a few words: [Origin: 1400—1500 Latin, past participle of succingle “to tuck up,” from subj “under, close to” + cingere “to put a belt around”] — succinctly adv.

suc·cu·lent /səkˈkyə-lənt/ adj. juicy and tasting very good: a succulent steak — suc·cul·ence n. [U]

suc·cum·ber /səkˈkʌm-bər/ v. 1 [I] to stop opposing someone or something, and allow him, her, or it to take control: Eventually, she suc·cum·bered to his charms. 2 to become very sick or die from an illness: [Origin: 1400—1500 French succomber, from Latin succumbere, from sub- “under, close to” + cumbere “to lie down”]

suc·cum·ber·ing /səkˈkʌm-bər-ıŋ/ adj. coming after something else: Sales improved in succeeding years.

suc·cum·ber·ly /səkˈkʌm-bər-əl/ adv. in a way that allows something to happen: She succumbed to temptation.

suc·cum·ber·ing·ly /səkˈkʌm-bər-ıŋ-lē/ adv. in a way that allows something to happen: She succumbed to temptation.

suc·cum·ber·ous /səkˈkʌm-bər-əs/ adj. likely to succumb to a particular thing: She’s a succumbrous thing.

such /sʌtʃ/ determinant, pron. 1 used in order to talk about a person or thing that is like the one that you have just mentioned: Such behavior is not acceptable here. 2 “Did you get the job?” “No such luck (= I wasn’t lucky).” 3 such as used when giving an example of something: big cities such as New York, Tokyo, and London. 4 there’s no such person/thing as sb/sth used in order to say that a particular person or thing does not exist: There’s no such thing as a perfect job. 5 not (…)

as such used to say that the word you are using to describe something is not exactly correct: She's not retired as such, she's just taking a long break.

suck /sʌk/ v. 1 [T] to hold something in your mouth and pull it on with your tongue and lips: Don’t suck your thumb, Katie. | Ben was sucking on a piece of candy. 2 [T] to take air, liquid, etc. into your mouth by making your lips form a small hole and using the muscles of your mouth to pull air, liquid, etc. in: Michael put the cigarette to his lips and sucked in the smoke. 3 [T] to pull someone or something with a lot of force to a particular place: A man almost got sucked under by the current. 4 get/be sucked into (doing) sth to become involved in something you do not want to be involved in: I’m not going to get sucked into an argument with you guys. 5 sth sucks (slang) used to say that something is bad, unfair, dishonest, etc.: That movie sucks. [Origin: Old English succan]
suck up to sb phr. v. (spoken, disapproving) to say or do a lot of nice things in order to make someone like you or to get what you want: She’s always sucking up to her boss.
suck-er /sʌkər/ n. [C] 1 (informal) someone who is easily tricked: Ellen always was a sucker. 2 be a sucker for sth to like something so much that you cannot refuse it: I’m a sucker for old movies.

sucrose /səkʃruːs/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY the most common form of sugar ➔ FRUCTOSE, GLUCOSE, LACTOSE

suction /sʌkʃən/ n. [U] the process of removing air or liquid from a container or space so that another substance can be pulled in, or so that two surfaces stick together

sudden /ˈsʌdn/ adj. 1 done or happening quickly or in a way you did not expect: We’ve had a sudden change of plans. | Don’t make any sudden moves around the animals. 2 all of a sudden suddenly: All of a sudden, the lights went out. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French soudain, from Latin subitius, from subitus “sudden”] —suddenness n. [U]
sudden-ly /ˈsʌdnli/ adv. quickly and in a way you did not expect: She suddenly realized what she’d done. | Smith died suddenly of a heart attack.

such-and-such /ˈsʌk(ə)n dəl’shə/ n. [plural] the bubbles that form on top of water with soap in it —sudsy adj.
sue /suː/ v. [L.T] LAW to make a legal claim against someone, especially for money, because she has harmed you in some way: She plans to sue the company for $1 million. | Aaron is being sued for fraud.
suf-fer /səˈfər/ v. 1 [T] to feel pain or the effects of something that is not easy to describe: Neil suffered a heart attack last year. | Marnie suffers from headaches. 2 [T] to experience a situation and be badly affected by it: Small businesses are suffering financially right now. | The team suffered its worst defeat in ten years. 3 [I] to become worse in quality: Andy’s work began to suffer after his divorce. —sufferer n. [C] —suffering n. [C.U]: The war has caused so much suffering.
suf-fice /saːfɪs/ v. [I] (formal) to be enough: A light lunch will suffice.
suf-fi-cient /səˈfɪʃənt/ adj. (formal) as much as you need for a particular purpose: Will $100 be sufficient? | They had sufficient evidence to send him to prison. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin, present participle of sufficere “to put under, suffice”] —sufficiency n. (singular, U): Is there a sufficiency of time to analyze the data?

suffocation /ˈsʌfəkəˈkeɪʃən/ n. the process of removing air from the lungs or other body cavities, especially when a person is drowned, in asphyxiation, by asphyxia, by water, by drowning, or by窒息: One firefighter was suffocated by the smoke. 2 be suffocating (informal) to feel uncomfortable because there is not enough fresh air —suffocator /ˈsʌfəkəˈteɪʃən/ n. [U]
suffrage /ˈsʌfrɪdʒ/ n. [U] POLITICS the right to vote

suffer-get /ˈsʌfərɡət/ n. [C] POLITICS a woman who tried to gain the right to vote for women, especially in the early 20th century

sug-AR /ˈsʊɡər/ n. [U] a sweet white or brown substance that is obtained from plants and used for making food and drinks sweet: Do you take sugar in your coffee? [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French sucre, from Medieval Latin sucrum, from
2 to say or show that something may be true: The article suggested that Nachez might run for mayor. [Are you suggesting that I cheated? demonstrate 3 to say that someone or something is suitable for a particular job or purpose recommend: Gina Reed’s name has been suggested for the job.

2 singular(U) a possibility of something: The police said that there was no suggestion of murder.

suggestive /suˈdʒestɪv/ adj. suggesting: a suggestive remark 2 similar to something: The smells from the jars were suggestive of an herb garden in summer.

suicidal /suˈsadəl/ adj. 1 wanting to kill yourself: suicidal thoughts 2 likely to result in death: a suicidal attack

suicide /səˈsaɪd/ n. 1 [C] the act of killing yourself: Her brother committed suicide last year. [Did she leave a suicide note (= note or letter saying why she killed herself)?] 2 political/social/ethnic suicide something you do that ruins your job or position in society [Origins: 1600—1700 Latin sui "of oneself" + English -cide, from Latin -caedere "to kill"

suit1 /sət/ n. 1 [C] a set of clothes made of the same material, including a jacket with pants or a skirt: a dark gray business suit 2 [C] a piece of clothing or set of clothes used for a special purpose: a bathing suit 3 [C] law a lawsuit: A homeowner filed suit against the county and lost. 4 [C] one of the four types of cards in a set of playing cards

suit2 v. [T] 1 to be acceptable or right for a person or situation: It takes time to find a college that will suit your child’s needs. 2 clothes, colors, etc. that suit you make you look attractive: Short hair suits you. 3 to have the right qualities to do something: Lucy’s well/ideally suited for the job. 4 suit yourself (spoken) used to tell someone that she can do whatever she wants to do, even though you are annoyed or upset: “I’m not sure I want to go tonight.” “Suit yourself.”

suitable /suˈtæbl/ adj. right or acceptable for a particular person, purpose, or situation: This book isn’t suitable for young children.

suitably adv. suitably

suitcase /suˈtseɪ/ n. 1 a bag or box with a handle, for carrying your clothes and possessions when you travel: She folded up the clothes and packed (=put) them in the suitcase. see picture at case

suite /suˈti/ n. [C] 1 a set of expensive rooms in a hotel or large building: the honeymoon suite 2 a suite of offices in West Palm Beach 3 English/Latin Arts a piece of music made up of several short parts: the Nutcracker Suite 3 a group of related computer programs

suit up v. phr. v. 1 to put on clothes that are suitable for a job or purpose: She suited up for boxing, and he suited up for football.

sum /sʌm/ n. [C] 1 an amount of money: The city has spent a large sum of money on parks. 2 the sum of $5,000 3 the total when you add two or more numbers together: The sum of 4 and 5 is 9.

summary /səˈmærɪ/ n. 1 a short account or description of the main points: The meeting could be summed up as a complete waste of time.

summarize /səˈmærɪz/ v. [T, T] to give the main information about an event, plan, report, etc., not all the details: The authors summarize their views in the introduction.
summer va
summer school

summer vaca·tion n. [CU] the time during the summer when schools are closed, or a trip you take during this time

summer va·cation n. [CU] classes that you can take in the summer at a school or college

summer mer·time n. [C,U] the time of year when it is summer

summer vaca·tion n. [CU] the time during the summer when schools are closed, or a trip you take during this time

summer vaca·tion n. [CU] the first day of the week, between Saturday and Monday; Anna is coming back Sunday.

sun·burn /ˈs∧nbɔrn/ n. [U] the condition of having skin that is red and painful from spending too much time in the sun —sunburned adj

sun·dai·ly /ˈs∧ndriːli/ adj (written abbreviation Sun.day) daily

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that come from the Sun: Let’s go out and enjoy the sunshine.
sun-tan /ˈsʌntɑːn/ n. [C] a tan
sun-up /ˈsʌnʌp/ n. [U] sunrise
su-per-/ˈsuːər/ adj. (informal) extremely good: You guys really did a super job.
super/ ˈsuːər/ n. [C] (spoken) a building superintendent
super/ˈsuːər/ adv. (spoken) extremely: a super expensive restaurant
Su-per-b/ˈsuːərb/ adj. extremely good: superbly excellent
Super Bowl n. a football game played once a year in order to decide which professional team is the best in the U.S.
Su-per-ci-l-i-ous/ˈsuːpərˌsɪliəs/ adj. (formal, disapproving) behaving as if you think that other people are less important than you: She cast a supercilious glance in my direction.
Su-per-fi-cial/ˈsuːpərˌfɪʃəl/ adj. 1 based only on the first things you notice, not on complete knowledge: a superficial understanding of physics 2 affecting only the surface of your skin or the outside part of something, and therefore not serious: She had some superficial cuts on her arm. 3 (disapproving) someone who is superficial does not think about things that are serious or important: She had some superficial cuts on her arm. 4 superficially: in a superficial way 
Super-fluous/ˈsuːpərˌfljuəs/ adj. (formal) more than is needed or wanted: unnecessary: superficial details
Su-per-he-ro/ˈsuːpərˌhɪərəʊ/ n. (plural superheros) [C] a character in a comic book, movie, etc. who uses special powers, such as great strength or the ability to fly, to help people
Su-per-high-way/ˈsuːpərˌhɪərweɪ/ n. [C] a very large road on which you can drive fast for long distances
Su-per-hu-man/ˈsuːpərˌhuːmən/ adj. using powers that are much greater than those of ordinary people: a superhuman effort to finish the job
Su-per-im-po-si-tion/ˈsuːpərˌɪmpəˌziʃən/ n. [U]
Su-per-in-tend-ent/ˈsuːpərɪnˈtɛndənt/ n. [C] 1 someone who is responsible for all the schools in a particular area of the U.S. 2 someone who takes care of an apartment building 3 someone who is responsible for a place, job, activity, etc.
superstitious /səˈpərəˈtɪʃəs/ adj (disapproving) influenced by superstitions.

sup·per·struc·ture /ˈsuːpərstrukʃər/ n [singular, U] a structure that is built on top of the main part of something such as a ship or building.

sup·per·vise /ˈsuːpərˌvɪz/ vi [I,T] to be in charge of an activity or person, and make sure that things are done in the correct way: Griffin closely supervised the research.

sup·per·vis·or /ˈsuːpərˌvɪzər/ n [C] someone who supervises an activity or a person.

sup·ple·ment /ˈsəppləmənt/ n [C] a supplementary vitamins person or organization in order to help pay for the cost of something: He provides financial support to his ex-wife.

sup·ple·men·tal /ˈsəppləˌmentəl/ adj additional: supplementary vitamins.

sup·ple·men·tary /ˈsəppləˌmentərɪ/ adj: supplementary vitamins.

sup·ply /ˈsəpplə/ v [plural supplies] 1 [C,U] ECONOMICS an amount of something that is available to be sold or bought, or the process of providing this → DEMAND: the nation’s fuel supplies. 2 [C,U] an amount of something that is available to be used: the supply of oxygen to the brain.

super·struc·ture, from super- "standing over someone," from super- "above, over" + stare "to stand."
is believed to be true by many people: This is supposed to be the best Chinese restaurant in town.

**SPOKEN PHRASES**

2 I suppose a) used in order to say that you think something is probably true, although you are not sure: I suppose (that) you’re right. b) used when you are agreeing to let someone do something, especially when you do not really want him/her to do it: “Can we come with you?” “I suppose so.” c) used when saying in an angry way that you think something is true: I suppose that you thought that was funny! 3 suppose/supposing used in order to ask someone to imagine what might happen: Suppose you do get the job. Who’d take care of the kids? 4 what’s that supposed to mean? said when you are annoyed by what someone has just said: “I’ll keep your idea in mind.” “Keep it in mind! What’s that supposed to mean?” 5 do you suppose (that)...? used in order to ask someone’s opinion about something: Do you suppose people will ever live on Mars?

sup-posed /səˈpouzd/ adj used in order to say that what you are talking about is believed to be true, but you do not believe or agree with it yourself: the supposed link between violent movies and crime

sup-pos-ed-ly /səˈpoʊzdli/ adv used when saying what other people say or believe is true, especially when you do not think they are right: He comes from a very wealthy family, supposedly. | How could a supposedly intelligent person make so many mistakes?

sup-po-si-tion /səˈpəʊzɪʃən/ n. [C] (formal) something that you think is true even though you are not certain and cannot prove it

sup-press /səˈpreʃ/ v [T] 1 to stop people from opposing the government, especially by using force: The army has suppressed the revolt. 2 to control a feeling, so that you do not show it: Andy could barely suppress his anger. 3 to prevent important information or opinions from becoming known: His lawyer suppressed some of the evidence. — suppression /səˈpreʃən/ n [U]

su-prem-a-cy /səˈpreməsɪ, su-/ n. [U] a situation in which a group or idea is more powerful or advanced than anything else

su-preme /səˈprɪm, su-/ adj 1 having the highest position of power, importance, or influence: the supreme commander of the fleet 2 [only before noun] the greatest possible: He made a supreme effort.

Su-preme ‘Court n. the Supreme Court LAW the court of law with the most authority in the U.S.

su-preme-ly /səˈprɪmlɪ, su-/ adv extremely: a supremely confident athlete

sur-charge /sərˈtʃɑrdʒ/ n. [C] money that you have to pay in addition to the basic price of something

sure1 /ʃuər,ʃʊər/ adj 1 [not before noun] certain about something: “That’s Sarah’s cousin.” “Are you sure?” 2 sure (that) I had the keys when we left the house. | I’m sure what happened. | Are you always so sure about everything?

sure2 adv 1 sure enough (informal) used in order to say that something has been done: He called to make sure that we got home okay. 2 to do something so that you can be certain of the result: Make sure you get there early. 3 certain to happen or be true: He’s sure to say something stupid. | Investing in the stock market is not a sure thing (=it is risky). 4 be sure of sth to be certain that something will happen: The Giants are now sure of a place in the play-offs. 5 sure of yourself confident about your own abilities and opinions 6 for sure (informal) a) certainly: I think he’s married, but I don’t know for sure. b) used in order to emphasize that something is certain: We’ll always need teachers – that’s for sure. 7 sure thing (spoken) said in order to agree to something: “See you Friday.” “Yeah, sure thing.” [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French sur, from Latin securus, from se “without” + cura “care”]

**THESAURUS**

certain – completely sure: I’m certain that I turned off the stove. | It now seems certain that the Earth’s climate is starting to change. convinced – completely sure that something is true, especially when you cannot prove it but you have strong feelings about it: She was convinced that her son was innocent. confident – sure that something good will happen, or that you will be able to achieve what you want: We’re confident that we’re going to win. satisfied – sure that something is true, so that you have enough information to make a decision: The insurance company needed to be fully satisfied that the fire had started accidentally. positive – completely sure – used especially when other people seem doubtful: Are you positive about that? have no doubt – to be so certain about something that there are no doubts in your mind: I have no doubt that he will be found. without (a doubt) – used when saying that you are completely sure about something: Tiger Woods is without doubt one of the greatest golfers of all time.

2 make sure (that) a) to check that something is true or that something has been done: He called to make sure that we got home okay. b) to do something so that you can be certain of the result: Make sure you get there early. c) certain to happen or be true: He’s sure to say something stupid. | Investing in the stock market is not a sure thing (=it is risky). 4 be sure of sth to be certain that something will happen: The Giants are now sure of a place in the play-offs. 5 sure of yourself confident about your own abilities and opinions 6 for sure (informal) a) certainly: I think he’s married, but I don’t know for sure. b) used in order to emphasize that something is certain: We’ll always need teachers – that’s for sure. 7 sure thing (spoken) said in order to agree to something: “See you Friday.” “Yeah, sure thing.” [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French sur, from Latin securus, from se “without” + cura “care”]

**SPOKEN PHRASES**

2 said in order to say yes to someone: “Can I read your paper?” “Sure.” 3 used as a way of replying when someone thanks you: “Hey, thanks for your help.” “Sure.” 4 said in order to emphasize a statement: “Sure, certainly. It is hot out here. 5 used in order to admit that something is true, before you say something very different: Sure, he’s cute, but I’m still not interested.
Surely

Surely adv. 1 used in order to show that you are surprised at something: Surely you’re not leaving so soon? 2 used in order to show that you think something must be true: This will surely result in more problems.

Surety noun [plural sureties] 1 [C] Law money that someone gives as a promise that someone else will come to a court of law. If the person does not come to the court, the person who pays the surety loses some or all of the money. ➔ bail 2 [C] Economics someone who will pay a debt, go to court, etc. if someone else fails to do so

Surf v. 1 to ride on ocean waves standing on a special board. 2 surf the Internet/Net/ Web to look quickly at different places on the Internet for information that interests you ➔ Internet — surfer n. [C] — surfing n. [U]: Didn’t you go surfing at Ventana? ➔ see picture on page 54, channel surf at channelly

Surf noun [plural surfs] 1 [U] the white part that forms on the top of waves as they move toward the shore

Surface noun 1 the outside or top layer of something: the Earth’s surface | leaves floating on the surface of the lake. 2 the surface the qualities that someone or something seems to have until you learn more about him, her, or it: On the surface she seems happy enough. I sensed a lot of tension below/beneath the surface. 3 a flat area, for example on top of a cupboard, on which you can work: a cleaner for all your kitchen surfaces [origin: 1600—1700 French sur- “above” + face “face”]

Surf noun 2 [I] to become known: Rumors have begun to surface in the press. 2 [I] to appear again after being hidden or absent: Three years later he surfaced again. 3 [I] to rise to the surface of water: Whales were surfacing near our boat. 4 [T] to put a surface on a road

Surface noun tension n. [U] Physics the way the molecules in the surface of a liquid stick together so that the surface is held together

Surfboard noun [C] a long special board that you stand on to ride on ocean waves

Surfing noun a surf of sth (formal) an amount of something that is too large or more than you need (η α) excess: The world already has a surfeit of mediocre pianists

Surge v. 1 to suddenly move very quickly in a particular direction: The crowd surged forward. 2 also surge up if an emotion surges or surges up, you begin to feel it very strongly: Rage surged up inside her.

Surge noun 1 [C] a sudden large increase in something: a surge of excitement | a surge in oil prices. 2 a sudden movement of a lot of people

Surgeon noun [plural surgeons] 1 [U] medical treatment in which a doctor cuts open your body to fix or remove something inside: heart surgery | Jenny is having surgery tomorrow. 2 [C] the place where operations are done in a hospital, or the process of performing surgery: Dr. Flint is in surgery right now.

Surprise noun 1 [U] something that is unexpected when you have something unexpected or unusual happens: Bill looked at us in surprise. | To my surprise, she agreed. | It came as no surprise when he left. 2 [C] something that is unexpected or unusual: What a surprise to see you here! | Dad, I have a surprise for you! | a surprise party (=a party given for someone who is not expecting it) 3 catch/take sb by surprise to happen in an unexpected way: The heavy snowfall caught everyone by surprise. [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French, past participle of surprendre “to take over, surprise”]

Surprise v. 1 to make someone feel surprised: Her reaction surprised me. | “Pam got fired.” “It doesn’t surprise me.” 2 to find, catch, or attack someone when she does not expect it: A security guard surprised the robber.

Surprised adj. having a feeling of surprise: Robert looked surprised to see me there. | I’m surprised at how much it costs. We were surprised (that) David got the job.

Surplus noun 1 of something than is needed or used: a surplus of goods. 2 Economics money that a country or company has after it has paid for the things it needs (η α) deficit: a budget surplus

Surplus noun a more than what is needed or used: surplus corn

Surely

Thesaurus doctor, physician, specialist, pediatrician ➔ Doctor
shocked – feeling surprised, and often upset or offended: We were all shocked by the news.
astonished – very surprised: Her lawyer was astonished at the verdict.
astounded – very surprised: I was astounded at how bad the play was.
flabbergasted – very surprised and shocked: People were flabbergasted, something like this couldn’t happen.
stunned – too surprised and shocked to speak: We watched in stunned disbelief.

It’s surprising how quickly she finished the job. | A surprising number of people came. | It’s hardly/scarcely surprising that they lost the game. — surprisingly adv.: The test was surprisingly easy.

**THESSAURUS**

extraordinary – unusual and surprising: He spends an extraordinary amount of money on clothes.
amazing – very surprising or unexpected, and sometimes difficult to believe: It’s amazing how fast some animals can run.
shocking – surprising and upsetting: It is shocking that a policeman could lie to the public.
astonishing – very surprising, and often difficult to believe: The population of the world is growing at an astonishing rate.
astonishing – very surprising, and almost impossible to believe: the astounding success of her second novel
staggering – very surprising and shocking, especially because something is so large: a staggering sum of money.

The government will have surrendered. | The man finally surrendered to the police.

stunning – very surprising, and often difficult to believe
— astonishingly adv.: She did not have the right to force others to submit to her views.

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susceptible /səˈspektəbəl/ adj. difficult to believe or trust: Her story is highly suspect.
suspect /ˈsəspekt/ n [C] someone who may be guilty of doing something wrong or dishonest: Potter was arrested on suspicion of robbery. | I'm not sure who erased the file, but I have my suspicions.
suspicious /ˈsəspjəs/ adj. making you think that something is probably guilty of doing something wrong or dishonest: I'm suspicious of her intentions. | Her behavior made me suspicious.
survey /ˈsərveɪ/ v [T] 1 to officially stop something from continuing for a period of time: a suspension of military activity. 2 an act of removing someone from a school or job for a short time, in order to punish him/her: a three-day suspension for cheating.
suspending /ˈsəspændəŋ/ v [T] to officially stop something from continuing for a period of time: The bus service has been suspended until further notice.

more than sixty hours a week is not sustainable in the long-term.

sustainable development n. [U] ECONOMICS the practice of limiting how much coal, oil, and other natural materials a country or industry uses, so that they continue to last for a long time.
sustainable adj. continuing for a long time: A sustained effort is needed.

sustenance n. 1 food that is needed in order to live: The buffalo provided sustenance to the Plains Indians. 2 something that helps something to continue: His religion was his sustenance.

SUV n. sport utility vehicle a type of vehicle that is bigger than a car and is made for traveling over rough ground

swallow v. [T] (swallowed, swallowing) [I,T] to exchange something you have for something that someone else has: Can I swap seats with you? [ORIGIN: 1500—1600 swap “to hit” (14—19 centuries), from the sound; from the practice of striking the hands together when agreeing a business deal] — swap n. [C]

swampy adj. relating to or forming a swamp

swamp n. 1 a country or industry uses, the practice of limiting how much coal, oil, and other natural materials a country or industry uses, so that they continue to last for a long time

swan n. 1 a common small bird with pointed wings and a tail with two points

swarm n. 1 a large group of insects that move together: a swarm of bees

swarth·y adj. -i [U] someone who is swarthily dark skinned

swat v. [I] to try to influence someone to make a particular decision: Nothing you say will sway her.

sway v. [I] to move slowly from one side to another: palm trees swaying in the breeze 2 the power to rule or influence people: Superstitious beliefs still hold sway in the country.

swear v. [I,T] to use offensive language: Don’t swear in front of the children. I’m sorry I swore at you. 2 [I,T] to promise that you will do something: Do you swear to tell the truth?

swear n. 1 [U] a swinging movement from one side to another: the sway of the ship 2 (literary) the power to rule or influence people: Superstitious beliefs still hold sway in the country.

swear n. 2 [U] a sworn statement.

swear n. 3 [T] (informal) used in order to emphasize that something is true: She swore that she had never seen him before. I swear (to God) I didn’t take
sweat·shirt  /swet·shirt/  n.  1] a piece of clothes made of thick soft material, worn especially for sports  → see picture at CLOTHES
sweat·suit, sweat·suit  /swet·suit/  n.  [C] a set of clothes made of thick soft material, worn especially for sports  → see picture at CLOTHES

swear word  n.  [C] a word that is considered rude or shocking

swear·y  /swet·i/  adj. covered with sweat, or smelling like sweat: I felt hot and sweaty.  | sweaty hands

sweat·proof  /swet·proof/  adj.  1] also sweep up to clean the dirt from the floor or ground using a BROOM: I’ve just swept the kitchen floor.

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sweet-en-er /ˈswɪt-ər, -nər/ n. [C,U] a substance used instead of sugar to make food or drinks taste sweeter. Many diet foods are full of artificial sweeteners.
sweet-heart /ˈswɪt(h)ərt/ n. [C] 1 a way of talking to someone you love: Good night, sweet-heart. 2 (old-fashioned) the person that you love: He married his childhood sweet-heart.
sweet-ie /ˈswɪti/ n. [C] (spoken) 1 a way of talking to someone you love 2 someone who is kind and easy to love: Pat’s such a sweetie!
sweet pota-to n. [C] a root that looks like an orange potato, is yellow inside, and tastes sweet
sweets /ˈswɪts/ n. [plural] (informal) sweet food or candy
swell1 /swel/ v. (past tense swollen, past participle swollen) 1 [I] also swell up to gradually increase in size, especially because of an injury: My ankle swelled up like a balloon. 2 [I,T] to increase to a much bigger amount or number: The city’s population has swollen to 2 million. 3 swell with pride/anger etc. to feel very proud, angry, etc.
swell2 n. [singular] the movement of the ocean as waves go up and down
swell-ing /ˈswɛlnɪŋ/ n. [C,U] an area on your body that becomes larger than usual because of injury or sickness: This medicine should help reduce the swelling.
swell-ter-ing /ˈswɛlteroʊɪŋ/ adj. unpleasantly hot: a sweltering summer day
swep-t /ˈswɛpt/ v. the past tense and past participle of sweep
swerve /swɜːv/ v. [I] to make a sudden movement to the left or right while moving forward, usually in order to avoid hitting something: Mark swerved to avoid hitting the dog.
swift /swɪft/ adj. happening or moving very quickly: a swift response —swiftly adv.
swig /swɪg/ v. (swigged, swigging) [T] (informal) to drink something by taking large amounts into your mouth —swig n. [C]
swill1 /swɪl/ n. [U] food for pigs
swill2 /swɪl/ n. [T] to drink a lot of something, especially beer
swim1 /swɪm/ v. (past tense swam /swæm/, past participle swum /swʌm/) 1 [I,T] to move through the water, using your arms and legs: Can Lucy swim? 2 He swims 20 laps a day. 3 We used to swim in the lake.
swim2 n. [C] a time when you swim: Would you like to go for a swim after work?
swim-bladder n. [C] biology an air bladder
swim-ming pool n. [C] a structure that has been built and filled with water for people to swim in
swim-ming suit n. [C] a swimsuit
swim-ming trunks n. [plural] a piece of clothing like shorts, worn by men for swimming
swim-suit /swɪmsuːt/ n. [C] a piece of clothing worn for swimming
swin-dle1 /swɪndl/ v. [T] to get money from someone by tricking or deceiving him/her [origin: Old English schwindel “someone confused or unbalanced”] —swindler n. [C]
swindle2 n. [C] a situation in which someone gets money from someone else by tricking him/her
swine /swɪn/ n. (plural swine) [C] (old-fashioned) a pig
swing1 /swɪŋ/ v. (past tense and past participle swung /swɪŋt/) 1 [I,T] to move backward and forward while hanging from a particular point, or to make something move in this way: They walked hand in hand, swinging their arms. 2 [T] to move smoothly in a curved direction, or to make something move this way: The screen door kept swinging open/shut. 3 [I] if opinions or feelings swing, they change a lot: Her mood swung from happiness to despair.
swing around phr. v. to turn around quickly, or to make something do this: Misch swing around to face her. swing at sb/sth phr. v. to try to hit someone or something with your hand or with an object that you are holding: He swung at the ball and missed. swing by (sth) phr. v. (informal) to quickly visit a person or place before going somewhere else: Can we swing by the store on the way home? swing·board n. 1 a seat hanging from ropes or chains, on which children swing: A bunch of kids were playing on the swings. 2 an attempt to hit someone or something by swinging your arm, an object, etc.: Then he tried to take a swing at me.

swipe/swøp/ v. 1 [T] to swipe at or try to hit someone or something by swinging your arm very quickly 2 [T] (informal) to steal something: Somebody swiped my wallet. 3 [T] to pull a plastic card through a machine that can read the electronic information on it —swipe n. [C]

swirl/swɪrl/ v. [T] to turn around and around, or to make something do this: Mist swirled around the mountain peaks. —swirl n. [C]

swish/swɪʃ/ v. [T] to move or make something move quickly through the air with a soft sound like a whistle: One cow swished its tail. —swish n. [singular]

Swiss1 n. /swɪs/ adj. relating to or coming from Switzerland

Swiss2 n. /'swɪs/ the Swiss [plural the people of Switzerland, considered as a single group

switch1 /swɪtʃ/ v. 1 [T] to change from doing or using one thing to doing or using something else: If you switch to a low-fat diet, your health will improve. 2 [T] to switch from doing or using one subject to another: He switched sides just days before the election. 3 [T] to replace an object with a similar object, especially secretly or accidentally: We must have accidentally switched umbrellas. switch off pht. v. to turn off a machine, radio, light, etc. by using a switch: Be sure to switch off the lights when you leave. switch over pht. v. to start using a different product, system, etc.: More and more people are switching over to Internet banking.

switch2 n. [C] 1 the part that you press or push on a machine, radio, light, etc. so that it starts or stops operating: Where’s the on/off switch? 2 a change from one thing to another: More shoppers are making the switch to organic food.

switch-board /swɪtʃbɔːrd/ n. [C] a piece of equipment that connects all the telephone calls made to or from a particular business, hotel, etc.

swiv·el /'swɪv(ə)l/ also swivel around v. [I,T] to turn around while remaining in the same place, or to make something do this: She wants a chair that swivels.
exist very closely together and depend on each other for particular advantages —**biotic**

**sym·bol** /sʌmˈboʊl/ **n.** 1 a picture, person, object, etc. that represents a particular quality, idea, organization, etc.: The cross is the most important symbol in Christianity. | The dove is a symbol of peace. 2 a letter, number, or sign that represents a sound, amount, chemical substance, etc.: Fe is the chemical symbol for iron. [**origin:** 1400—1500 Latin symbolum, from Greek symbolon, “proof of who someone is, checked by comparing its other half”]

**sym·bol·ic** /sʌmˈbɔlɪk/ **adj.** 1 representing a particular idea or quality: A red rose is symbolic of love. 2 important and representing an idea or quality, but not having any real effect: The president’s trip to Russia was mostly symbolic. —**symbolically** adv.: Fairy tales deal symbolically with the problems of growing up.

**sym·bol·ism** /sʌmˈboʊlɪzəm/ **n.** [U] the use of symbols to represent things: There’s a lot of religious symbolism in his paintings.

**sym·bol·ize** /sʌmˈboʊlaɪz/ **v.** [T] if something symbolizes a quality, feeling, etc., it represents it: A wedding ring symbolizes a couple’s promises to each other.

**sym·me·try** /sɪmˈɛtrɪ/ **n.** [U] the quality of being the same size and shape —**symmetrical** adj.: Two are exactly the same size and shape. —**symmetrically** adv.: “I see the board and the city’s largest crime syndicate.”

**syn·drome** /sɪnˈdrɒm/ **n.** [plural syndromes /-drəʊsɪz/] [C] an unusual collection of physical or mental conditions that show you have a particular disease.

**sym·po·thy** /sɪmpəˈθɛ/ **n.** [plural sympathies] [C] a feeling of support for someone who is sad, hurt, lonely, etc.: I have absolutely no sympathy for students who get caught cheating on tests. | I’m sorry to hear Bill died; you have my deep sympathy. 2 support for someone’s plans, actions, ideas, etc.: I do have some sympathy with their aims.

**syn·pho·ny** /sɪnˈfɔni/ **n.** (plural symphonies) [C] Eng. Lang. Arts a long piece of music written for an orchestra. [**origin:** 1200—1300 Old French symphonie, from Latin symphonia, from Greek, from synphonos “sounding together”]

**symp·tom** /sɪmˈptəm/ **n.** [C] 1 a physical condition that shows you may have a particular disease: Common symptoms of diabetes are weight loss and fatigue. 2 a sign that a serious problem exists: Rising crime rates are another symptom of a society in trouble. [**origin:** 1500—1600 Latin symptomata, from Greek, “something that happens,” symptom = symptomatic /sɪmˈpɑlmətɪk/ adj.

**syn·a·gogue** /sɪnəˈgɑg/ **n.** [C] a building where Jewish people go to have religious services. [**origin:** 1100—1200 Old French synagogue, from Late Latin, from Greek “gathering of people, synagogue”]

**syn·on·ym** /sɪnˈənɪm/ **n.** [C] a word that is exactly the same or nearly the same meaning as another word in the same language. For example, “sad” and “unhappy” are synonyms. —**antonym** [U] 1200—1300 Old Latin synonymum, from Greek, from synphonos “symphonous”]

**syn·on·y·mous** /sɪnəˈnɪməs/ **adj.** 1 having a strong association with another quality, idea, situation, etc.: He thinks that being poor is synonymous with being a criminal. 2 Eng. Lang. Arts two words that are synonymous have the same or nearly the same meaning.

**synop·sis** /sɪˈnɒpəsɪs/ **n.** (plural synopses /sɪˈnɒpsɪz/) [C] Eng. Lang. Arts a short description of the main parts of a story. [**origin:** 1600—1700 Late Latin, Greek, from synopsethai “to be going to see together”]

**thesaurus** —**kind, nice, caring, warm-hearted, compassionate** → **Kind**
syn·tax /ˌsɪntæks/ n. [U] ENG. LANG. ARTS the way that words are arranged in order to form sentences or phrases.

syn·the·sis /ˌsɪnθəˈzɪs/ n. (plural syntheses /ˌsɪnθəˈziːz/ [C]) the act of combining several things into a single complete unit, or the combination that is produced [Origin: 1400—1500 Greek syntith- enai “to put together”].

syn·the·sis·ter /ˌsɪnθəˈziːstər/ n. [C] an electronic musical instrument that can produce the sounds of various different musical instruments.

sys·tem·atic /ˈsɪstəmæˈtɪk/ adj. made from artificial substances, not natural ones: synthetic fabrics like acrylic and polyester —synthetically adv.

sys·tem·at·ic /ˈsɪstəmæˈtɪk/ adv. careful, methodical, thorough, meticulous, painstaking —carefully

sys·tem·a·tic·al·ly /ˈsɪstəmæˈtɪkələli/ adv. organized carefully and done thoroughly: a systematic approach to training —systematically adv.

ttT

T, t /ti/ the twentieth letter of the English alphabet.

T /ti/ n. to a T (informal) exactly or perfectly: That dress fits you to a T.

tab /tæb/ n. [C] 1 an amount of money that you owe for a meal or drinks you have had, or for a service: Our lunch tab came to $53. | I’ll put it on your tab. | The city is picking up the tab for street repairs (is paying for them).

THE SAURUS bill, check ➔ BILL

2 keep tabs on sb/sth (informal) to carefully watch what someone or something is doing: The police are keeping close tabs on her. 3 a small piece of metal, plastic, or paper that you pull to open a container 4 a small piece of paper, cloth, plastic, etc. that sticks out from the edge of something, so that you can find it more easily

tab·by /ˈtæbɪ/ n. (plural tabbies) [C] a cat with light and dark lines on its fur.

ta·ble /ˈteɪbəl/ n. (plural tables) (=put knives, forks, dishes, etc. on a table before a meal) 1 a group of things or parts that work together as a whole for a particular purpose: the public school system 2 a way of organizing or doing something: a filing system 3 a system of government 4 a system sb’s system someone’s body – used when you are talking about its medical or physical condition 5 get sth out of your system (informal) to do something that helps you stop feeling angry, annoyed, or upset 6 the system (informal) the official rules and powerful organizations that restrict what you can do: You can’t beat the system (=avoid or break the rules). 7 the digestive system

ta·ble·spoon·ful /ˈteɪbəlsˈpʊf/ n. [C] 1 a piece of furniture with a flat top supported by legs: a picnic table 2 a table at a restaurant: Reserve a table for four and invite your sisters. 3 the whole table (=all the people sitting at a table in a restaurant) 4 turn the tables (on sb) to change a situation completely so that someone loses an advantage and you gain one [Origin: 1100—1200 Old French, Latin tabula “board, list”]

ta·ble·spoon·ful /ˈteɪbəlsˈpʊf/ n. [C] 1 a large spoon used for measuring food 2 a large spoon used for eating or serving food.

ta·ble·spoon·ful /ˈteɪbəlsˈpʊf/ n. [C] a food used for covering a table.

thre·es·tle·tis /ˈθɜrəstətɪs/ n. (plural thre·es·tle·ties) MEDICINE a small round piece of medicine that you swallow (=pill) to cure a disease or infection —pill, capsule ➔ MEDICINE

2 a set of pieces of paper for writing on that are
guessed together at the top

3 a flat piece of hard clay or stone that has words cut into it

**tal·le** n. [U] PING-PONG

**tab·loid** /ˈteɪbɔɪld/ n. [C] a newspaper that has small pages, a lot of photographs, short stories, and not much serious news → BRODSHEET → NEWSPAPER

**ta·bo·o** /ˈtaɪboʊ/ ta- n. (plural taboos) [C,U] a religious or social custom which means a particular activity or subject must be avoided → taboo adj.; a taboo subject

**ta·bu·late** /ˈteɪbjuˌleɪt/ v. [T] (formal) to arrange facts, numbers, or information together in lists, rows, etc. → tabulation /ˈteɪbjuˌleɪʃən/ n. [U]

**tac·it** /ˈtekst/ adj. tacit agreement, approval, or support is given without anything actually being said: Some people think there is a tacit agreement between the government and industry to not enforce environmental laws. → tacitly adv.

**tac·i·turn** /ˈtekstərən/ adj. a taciturn person does not talk a lot, and seems unfriendly

**tack** /tæk/ also** tack up** v. [T] to attach something to a wall, board, etc. using a THUMB TACK

**tack** sth on [phr. v.] (informal) to add something new to something that is already complete: Joan tucked a few words on the end of my letter.

**tack** n. 1 [C,U] the way you deal with a particular situation or a method that you use to achieve something: If polite requests don’t work, you’ll have to try a different tack. 2 [C] a THUMB TACK.

**tack** le 1 /ˈtekstəl/ v. [T] 1 to try to deal with a difficult problem: The program is a new attempt to tackle homelessness.

2 to force someone to the ground to stop him/her from running, especially in football: Edwards was tackled on the play.

**tack** le 2 n. [C] the act of tackling someone. 2 [C] in football, one of the players who play on the outside of the GUARDS. 3 [U] the equipment used in some sports such as fishing

**tac·k·y** /ˈteksi/ adj. 1 showing that you do not have good judgment about what is fashionable, socially acceptable, etc.: It’s kind of tacky to give her a present that someone else gave you. 2 cheaply made and of bad quality: tacky furniture 3 slightly sticky → **tackiness** n. [U]

**ta·co** /ˈtakoʊ/ n. (plural tacos) [C] a type of Mexican food made from a TORTILLA, that is folded and filled with meat, beans, etc. [Origin: 1900—2000 Mexican Spanish, Spanish, “wad, snack”]

**tact** /tækt/ n. [U] the ability to say or do things carefully and politely so that you do not embarrass or upset someone

**tact·ful** /ˈtæktfʊl/ adj. careful not to say or do something that will embarrass or upset someone else (and) tactless: There was no tactful way of saying what he wanted to say. → tactfully adv.

**tac·tic** /ˈtæktɪk/ n. 1 [C usually plural] a skillfully planned action used for achieving something: aggressive sales tactics 2 tactics [plural] the way in which soldiers, weapons, etc. are arranged in a battle

**tac·ti·cal** /ˈtæktɪkəl/ adj. done in order to help you achieve what you want: His public statement was a tactical move to avoid criticism.

**tact·less** /ˈtæktɪsl/ adj. carelessly saying or doing things that are likely to upset someone

**ta·dle** /ˈtædl/ v. (spoken) a tad a small amount: Could you turn up the sound just a tad?

**ta·pole** /ˈtæpdɔʊl/ n. [C] a small creature with a long tail that lives in water and grows into a FROG OR TOAD

**tad·dy** /ˈtædi/ n. [U] a type of soft CHEWY candy

**tag** /ˈtæɡ/ n. 1 [C] a small piece of paper, plastic, etc., attached to something to show what it is, who owns it, what it costs, etc.: I can’t find the price tag on these jeans. 2 [U] children’s game in which one player chases and tries to touch the others

**tag** v. (tagged, tagging) [T] to attach a tag to something: Scientists have now tagged most of the bay’s seals.

**tag along** [phr. v.] (informal) to go somewhere with someone, especially when s/he has not invited you: Do you mind if I tag along?

**ta·gai** /ˈtaɪgə/ n. the taiga EARTH SCIENCES a forest of PINE trees (=trees with needle-shaped leaves) that stay on the tree in winter) between the TUNDRA and the STEPPES of northern Russia and Asia

**tail** /ˈteɪl/ n. 1 [C] the movable part that sticks out at the back of an animal’s body: The dog wagged its tail. → see picture on page A2. 2 [C] the back part of an aircraft → see picture at AIRPLANE. 3 [C] the end or back part of something, especially something long and thin: the tail of a comet 4 tails a) [plural] a man’s jacket with two long parts that hang down the back, worn to formal events b) [U] the side of a coin that does not have a picture of someone’s head on it

5 the tail end of sth the last part of an event, situation, or period of time: the tail end of the century

**tail** v. [T] (informal) to secretly watch and follow someone such as a criminal
tailgate /ˈteɪlɡet/ n. [C] 1 a door at the back of a car or truck that opens out and down 2 a TAILGATE PARTY

tailgate /ˈteɪlɡeɪt/ v. to drive too closely to the vehicle in front of you

tailgate /ˈteɪlɡeɪt/ n. [C] 1 a party before a sports event or concert, where people eat and drink in the PARKING LOT of the place where the event is happening

tail-light /ˈteɪllʌt/ n. [C] one of the two red lights at the back of a vehicle

tail-lor /ˈteɪlər/ v. to tailor sth to/for sb to make something so that it is exactly what someone wants or needs: The music class is tailored to children.

tail-lor-′made /ˈteɪlərməd/ adj. 1 exactly right for someone or something: The job seems tailor-made for him. 2 made by a tailor: a tailor-made suit

tail-pipe /ˈteɪlpɪp/ n. [C] a part of a car's EXHAUST

tail-spin /ˈteɪlspɪn/ n. 1 in into a tailspin in or into a bad situation that keeps getting worse in a way that you cannot control: Raising interest rates could send the economy into a tailspin. 2 [C] an occasion when an airplane falls through the air, with the front pointing down and the back spinning in a circle

taint /ˈteɪnt/ v. 1 to make someone or something seem less honest, respectable, or good: Her reputation was tainted by the scandal. 2 to damage something by adding an unwanted substance to it: The blood supplies were tainted with bacteria. —taint n. [C]

taint-ed /ˈteɪntɪd/ adj. 1 a tainted substance is not safe because it is spoiled or contains poison: a tainted blood supply 2 affected or influenced by something illegal, dishonest, or morally wrong: tainted witnesses

Tai-wan-ese /ˌtaɪwaˈniːzə/ adj. relating to or coming from Taiwan

take /teɪk/ v. (past tense took /tʊk/, past participle taken /ˈteɪkn/) [T] 1 MOVE to move someone or something from one place to another: Merritt was taken by ambulance to the nearest hospital. | Remember to take a jacket with you. | I was going to take some work home. 2 DO STH used with a noun to show that an action is being done: Here, take a look. | I'm going to take a shower first. | Would you mind taking a picture/photo of us? | The new rules take effect May 1. | He took the lead (=went into first place) on the final lap. 3 REMOVE to remove something from a particular place: Can you take the turkey out of the oven for me? 4 STEAL/BORROW to steal something or borrow something without asking someone’s permission: They took all her jewelry. 5 HOLD/PUT to get hold of something in your hands: Let me take your coat. 6 TIME/MONEY/EFFORT if something takes a particular amount of time, money, etc., that amount of time, money, etc. is needed in order for it to happen or succeed: It takes about three days to drive there. It'll take a lot of planning, but I think it can be done. 7 ACCEPT/RECEIVE to accept or receive something: Are you going to take the job? | Do you take Visa? | Take my advice and go see a doctor. | Why should I take the blame? 8 STUDY to study a particular subject: We had to take two years of English. 9 take a test/exam to write or do a test: I’m taking my driving test next week. 10 GET CONTROL to get possession or control of something: Rebel forces have taken control of the airport. | The communists took power in 1948. 11 ACCEPT STH BAD to accept a bad situation without becoming upset: Jeff can’t take the stress. She’s taken a lot of abuse from him. | His constant drinking was hard to take (=difficult to accept). 12 MACHINE/VEHICLE if a vehicle, machine, etc. takes a particular type of gas or battery, etc., you have to use that type of gas, battery, etc. in order for it to work: Most cars take unleaded gas. 13 MEDICINE/DRUG to swallow or inject a medicine or drug: He doesn’t smoke, drink, or take drugs (=use illegal drugs). | Why don’t you take an aspirin or something? 14 TRAVEL to use a car, bus, train, etc. to go somewhere, or to travel using a particular road: I’ll take the subway home. | Take Route 78 to Exit 18. 15 REACT/CONSIDER to react to someone or something or consider him, her, or it in a particular way: He takes his job very seriously. | Have you taken into consideration his points of view? | I didn’t mean for you to take what I said literally. 16 WRITE also take down to write down information: He’s not here; can I take a message? | Let me take down your phone number. 17 FEELINGS/REACTIONS to have a particular feeling or reaction when something happens: His family took the news pretty hard (=were very upset). | She doesn’t seem to take a lot of interest in her kids. 18 MEASURE to measure the amount, level, or rate of something: Sit here and we’ll take your blood pressure. 19 HAVE SPACE FOR SB/STH to have enough space to contain a particular number of people or things: The station wagon takes six people. 20 BUY to decide to buy something: He gave me a discount so I said I’d take it. 21 SIZE to wear a particular size of clothing or shoes: Jim takes an extra large shirt. 22 not take sth lying down to refuse to accept being treated badly
23 take it upon yourself to decide to do something even though no one has asked you to do it:
Parents have taken it upon themselves to raise extra cash for the school.

24 do you take sugar/milk/cream etc.? (spoken) used to ask someone whether s/he likes to have sugar or milk in a drink such as tea or coffee
[Origins: 1000—1100 Old Norse takja] → take care at CARE, take care of sb/sth at CARE, take part at PART, take place at PLACE

take after sb/sth

take after sb to look or behave like another member of your family: Jenny takes after her dad.

take sth ↔ apart phr. v.
to separate something into all its different parts (ant: put together): Vic took apart the faucet and put it in a new washer.

take sb/sth ↔ away phr. v.
to remove someone or something: One more speeding ticket and your license will be taken away. | He was taken away to begin a four-year prison sentence.

take sb/sth ↔ back phr. v.
1 to admit that you were wrong to say something: All right, I’m sorry, I take it back.
2 to return something to the store where you bought it because it does not fit, is not what you wanted, etc.

take sb/sth ↔ down phr. v.
to remove something from its place, especially by separating it into pieces (ant: put up): We take down the Christmas tree on January 6.

take in phr. v.
1 take sb/sth ↔ in to collect or earn an amount of money: We’ve taken in $700,000 so far for charity.
2 take sb/sth ↔ in to let someone or something stay in your house or a shelter, because she, he, or it has nowhere else to stay: The Humane Society took in almost 38,000 cats and dogs last year.
3 take sth ↔ in to notice, understand, and remember things: Babies take in an amazing amount of information.
4 take sth ↔ in to bring something to a place in order to be repaired: I need to take the car in for a tune-up.
5 take in sth to go to see something, such as a movie, play, etc.: Tourists come to New York to take in the sights.
6 be taken in (by sb) to be deceived by someone who lies to you: Don’t be taken in by his promises.
7 take sth ↔ in to make a piece of clothing fit you by making it narrower: If we take in the waist, the dress will fit you.

take off phr. v.
1 take sth ↔ off to remove something (ant: put on): Your name has been taken off the list. | Take your shoes off in the house.
2 if an aircraft takes off, it rises into the air from the ground (formal) to leave a place: We packed everything in the car and took off.
4 take time/a day/a week etc. off also take time, etc. off work to not go to work for a period of time: I’m taking some time off work to go to the wedding.
5 to suddenly become successful: He died just as his film career was taking off.

take on phr. v.
1 take sb ↔ on to compete or fight against someone: The winner of this game will take on Houston in the championship.
2 take on sth to begin to have a particular quality or appearance: Once we had children, Christmas took on a different sort of importance.
3 take sth ↔ on to start doing some work or to start being responsible for something: Ethel agreed to take on the treasurer’s position.
4 take sb ↔ on to start to employ someone: The team has taken on a new coach.

take out phr. v.
1 take sb out to go with someone to a restaurant, movie, party, etc., and pay for his/her meal and entertainment: We’re taking Sabina out for dinner.
2 take sth ↔ out to arrange to get something from a bank, court, insurance company, etc.: The couple took out a $220,000 mortgage.
3 take sth ↔ out on sb phr. v.
to treat someone badly when you are angry or upset, even though it is not his/her fault: Don’t take it out on me just because you’ve had a bad day.
4 take sth ↔ over phr. v.
to take control of something: His son will take over the business.

take to phr. v.
1 take to sb/sth to start to like someone or something: The two women took to each other right away.
2 take to doing sth to begin doing something regularly: Sandra has taken to getting up early to go jogging.

take up phr. v.
1 take sth ↔ up to begin doing a job or activity: I’ve just taken up tennis.
2 take sth ↔ up to fill a particular amount of time or space: The program takes up a lot of memory on the hard drive. | Our new car takes up the whole garage.
3 take sth ↔ up to begin discussing or considering something: The Senate will take up the bill in the next few weeks.

take sb up on sth phr. v.
to accept an offer, invitation, etc.: A number of students have taken him up on his offer of extra help.

take ↔ with sb phr. v.
to discuss something with someone, especially a complaint or problem: You should take it up with the police.

take ↔ n. [C] 1 an occasion when a scene for a movie or television program is filmed 2 [usually singular] (informal) the amount of money earned by a store or business in a particular period of time

take ↔ /teik/ v. the past participle of take

take-off /teikˌof/ n. 1 [C/U] the time when an airplane leaves the ground and begins to fly: The
plane crashed shortly after takeoff. → see picture at LAND 2 [C] a funny performance that copies the style of a particular show, movie, or performer

**take-out** /ˈteɪk-ət/ **n.** [C] 1 a meal you buy at a restaurant to eat at home 2 a restaurant that sells this food → **take-out** adj.

take-over /ˈteɪk-əʊvər/ **n.** [C] 1 the act of getting control of a company by buying over half of its STOCK 2 the act of getting control of a country or political group, often using force: a **military take-over**.

tal-cum powder /ˈtælkəm ˈpaʊdər/ **n.** [U] a powder which you put on your skin after washing to make it smell nice

tale /tɛl/ **n.** [C] a story about imaginary events: a fairy tale by Hans Christian Andersen | tales of adventure

**THESAURUS** story, myth, legend, fable, yarn → STORY

talent /ˈtælənt/ **n.** 1 [C,U] a natural ability to do something well: great musical talent | his talent for painting | Vinny has a real talent for basketball.

**THESAURUS** flair, gift, aptitude → SKILLFUL

→ SKILLFUL

talented /ˈtæləntɪd/ **adj.** having a natural ability to do something well: a talented actor

2 [U] a person or people who have talent: The Marlins have some of the best young talent in baseball. [Origin: 1400–1500 talent unit of weight or money in the ancient world (9—21 centuries), from Latin talentum, from Greek talanton; from a story in the Bible in which a man gives talents to his three servants, and two of them use them well]

talented adj. having a natural ability to do something well: a talented actor

2 [U] to discuss something with someone, especially something important: I’d like to talk with you in private. | Grandpa never talks about the war. | Those guys are always talking sports/business/politics etc. (=discussing them). 3 talk your way out of something (informal) to use excuses or explanations to escape from a bad situation: My brother always manages to talk his way out of trouble. 4 [I] to give a speech: Professor Wilson will talk on/about the recent election in Canada. 5 [I] to tell someone secret information because you are forced to: Prisoners who refused to talk were shot.

**SPoken Phrases**

6 talk tough (on sth) to tell people your opinions very strongly: The governor is talking tough on crime. 7 what are you talking about? used when you think what someone has said is stupid or wrong: What are you talking about? I paid you yesterday. 8 we’re you’re talking $500/three days etc. used to tell someone how much something will cost, how long something will take to do, etc.: We’re talking at least ten days to fix the car. 9 talk about funny/stupid/rich etc. said in order to emphasize that something is very funny, stupid, etc.: Talk about lucky. That’s the second time he’s won this week.

talk back **phr. v.** to rudely answer someone who is older or has more authority than you: Don’t talk back to your father!

talk down to **phr. v.** to speak to someone as if she is stupid, although she is not: He always explains things but never talked down to me.

talk sb into **phr. v.** to persuade someone to do something: Maybe I can talk Vicky into driving us to the mall.

talk sb out of **phr. v.** to persuade someone not to do something: Brenda talked me out of quitting my job.

talk sth ↔ over **phr. v.** to discuss a problem with someone before deciding what to do

talk** n.** 1 [C] a conversation: Steve and I had a long talk last night. | I need to have a talk with Siconne. 2 talks (plural) formal discussions between governments, organizations, etc.: the latest trade talks 3 [C] a speech: Mr. Mason will be giving a talk on/about the Civil War. 4 [U] news that is not official or not completely true: There was
tal·ly  /tækl/ n. [C] a record of how many things are there:
1. a list of yardage scored in a football match
2. a list of the number of goals scored in a hockey match
3. a record of how many things are there:

-tally, -tally  v. [T] to add up something:
1. to add up the scores in a football match
2. to add up the number of goals scored in a hockey match

-tally, -tally  adj.:
1. tallied

used to talk about the height of people and things:
1. a tall man
2. a tall building

v. [T] to make something tall:
1. to make a tree taller
2. to make a building taller

adj.:
1. tall
2. tall

n.
1. a tall tale
2. a tall order
3. a tall story

USAGE
Use tall to talk about the height of people and things:
1. She's only five feet tall.
2. The building is 10 stories tall.

Use tall to talk about other narrow objects:
1. A tall narrow window.
2. A tall narrow vase.

Use tall to talk about buildings:
1. The tallest building in the city.
2. The tallest building in the world.

Use tall to talk about mountains, walls, fences, etc.:
1. The tallest mountain in the world.
2. The tallest wall in the world.

Use tall to talk about how far something is from:
1. The tall grass.
2. The tall trees.

Use tall to talk about how much something is:
1. The tall man.
2. The tall woman.

Use tall to talk about how high something is:
1. The tall building.
2. The tall tree.

Use tall to talk about the height of people and things:
1. He's a tall man.
2. She's a tall woman.

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2. The tall tree.

Use tall to talk about the height of people and things:
1. He's a tall man.
2. She's a tall woman.

Use tall to talk about the height of people and things:
1. The tallest building in the world.
2. The tallest building in the city.

Use tall to talk about how far something is from:
1. The tall grass.
2. The tall trees.

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2. The tall tree.
tangled /'tæŋgəld/ adj 1 twisted together in a messy way: The phone cord is all tangled up. 2 complicated and confusing: tangled emotions

tango /'tæŋgou/ n. (plural tangos) [C] a dance from South America with smooth movements and sudden pauses, or the music for this dance

tank /tæŋk/ n. 1 a large container for holding liquid or gas: a fish tank | a car's gas tank 2 a heavy military vehicle with a large gun and metal belts over its wheels [Origin: 1600—1700 Portuguese tanque "poot"]
tankard /tæŋkərd/ n. [C] a large metal cup used for drinking beer

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tan-ta-mount /'tæntəmaʊnt/ adv be fantastically mount to sth to be almost the same thing as something else that is bad: His refusal to speak was tantamount to admitting he was guilty.
tan-trum /'tæntrum/ n. [C] if someone, especially a child, throws or has a tantrum, s/he suddenly becomes very angry, noisy, and unreasonable: temper tantrums

tao-ism /'təʊəzəm/ , dau-/ [U] SOCIAL SCIENCE a way of thought developed in ancient China, based on the writings of Lao Tzu, emphasizing a natural and simple way of life

tap /tæp/ n 1. [T] to gently hit your fingers or foot against something: Someone was tapping on the window outside. | Caroline tapped her feet in time to the music. | He turned as someone tapped him on the shoulder.  2 [T] to put a tap on someone's telephone: Murray began to suspect that his phone had been tapped.
tap /tæp/ v (tapped tapping) 1 [I,T] to gently hit your fingers or foot against something: Someone was tapping on the window outside. | Caroline tapped her feet in time to the music. | He turned as someone tapped him on the shoulder.  2 [T] to use or take what you need from a supply of something: With the Internet you can tap into information from around the world. | We need to tap the country's natural resources without destroying the environment.  3 [T] to put a tap on someone's

tap dance /'tæp dans/ n. [U] a type of dancing in which you wear shoes with pieces of metal on the bottom, which make a sound as you move — tap dance v. [I]
tape /tæp/ n. 1 a) [U] a thin narrow band of plastic material used for recording sounds or video pictures → videotape: Did you get the interview on tape (=recorded on tape)? b) [C] a flat plastic case that contains this type of tape: I'll listen to the tape tomorrow. | a blank tape (one with nothing recorded on it)  2 [C,U] a narrow band of sticky material used for sticking things together  3 Scotch tape: A photo was stuck to the wall with tape.

tape /tæp/ adj 1 a) [U] to record sounds or pictures onto a tape → videotape: Did you tape the movie?  2 [T] to stick something onto something else using tape: He has lots of postcards taped to his wall.

tape /tæp/ phr.v. 1 (tape recording) to record sounds or pictures on a tape "videotape: Did you tape the movie?"  2 (tape up) to firmly tie a bandage around an injury

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[THESAURUS]
hit, knock, bang, rap → HIT 

3 [T] also tape up to firmly tie a bandage around an injury
tarp /tɑːp/ n. [U] a heavy cloth or piece of thick plastic that water cannot go through, used to protect things from the rain

tar·ry /ˈtərri/ (literary) v. (tarried, tarrying) [T] to stay in a place too long, or delay going somewhere

tart /tɑːrt/ adj. tart food has a sour taste; tart green apples

tart·ed /ˈtaːrtɪd/ v. tarred, tarring [T] to cover something with tar

tar·get /ˈtɑːɡət/ n. [C.U] a large hairy brown substance that is produced when tobacco burns

tar·get·ted /ˈtɑːɡətɪd/ v. targeted on/at [T] to aim something at someone or something: Are the missiles targeted on/at American cities? 2 to make something have an effect on a limited group or area: Which welfare programs are targeted at the unemployed? 3 to choose a particular person or place to attack: Thieves have targeted smaller banks with less security.

tar·get·less /ˈtɑːɡətlɪs/ adj. —targetlessness n. [U] a hard substance that forms on teeth, damaging them

tar·get·line /ˈtɑːɡətlɪn/ n. [C.U] a line that is used to aim something at someone or something: The schools target of $2 million in sales. 2 it will take a lot of hard work to meet (achieve) our target this year.

tar·get·less·ly /ˈtɑːɡətlɪsli/ adv. without a target, usually without a top, usually containing fruit

tar·get·less·ly /ˈtɑːɡətlɪsli/ adv. without an aim or result that you try to achieve: We’re trying to reach a target of $2 million in sales. 2 it will take a lot of hard work to meet (achieve) our target this year.

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taste /tæst/ n. [C] a bitter/sour/sweet, etc. taste | He no longer has any sense of taste or smell.

thesaurus

- delicious – very good
- sweet – like sugar
- tasty – having a pleasant taste, but not sweet
- sour – like a lemon (=yellow fruit)
- salty – containing a lot of salt
- hot/spicy – containing spices that give you the feeling that your mouth is burning
- bland – not having an interesting taste

2 [C, U] be the kind of things that someone likes: We have similar tastes in clothes. | She never lost her taste for travel. 3 [U] your judgment when you choose clothes, decorations, etc.: She has really good taste in music. 4 [C usually singular] a small amount of a food or drink, eaten to find out what it is like: Here, have a taste and tell me what you think. 5 be in good/bad/poor taste to be appropriate or inappropriate for a particular occasion: The joke was in very bad taste. 6 a taste of sth a short experience of something: The trip gave us a taste of life on board a ship.

taste /tæst/ v. 1 [I] to have a particular type of taste: The chicken tastes really good. | This milk tastes a little sour. ▶ Don’t say “it is tasting.” | ▶ What does the soup taste like (=how would you describe its taste)? 2 [T] to put a small amount of food or drink in your mouth in order to find out what it is like: Taste this and see if it needs more salt. 3 [T] to recognize the taste of a food or drink: My cold’s so bad I can’t taste a thing. ▶ Don’t say “I am not tasting.”

tasteful /tæstfəl/ adj. chosen, decorated, or made with good taste: Frank was dressed in casual but tasteful clothes. —tastefully adv. —tastefully furnished apartment

tasteless /tæstləs/ adj. 1 chosen, decorated, or made with bad taste: tasteless jokes 2 tasteless food is unpleasant because it does not have a strong taste

taster /tæster/ n. [C] someone whose job is to test the quality of a food or drink by tasting it: wine tasters

tasting /tæstɪŋ/ n. [C] an event where you can try different kinds of food and drinks: a cheese tasting

tasty /tæstɪ/ adj. having a very good taste: a tasty meal

thesaurus

- delicious, sweet, sour, salty, hot, spicy, bland → TASTE

tattered /tætərd/ adj. old and torn: tattered curtains

tatters /tætərz/ n. in tatters a) clothes that are in tatters and old and torn b) completely ruined: All his great plans lay in tatters.

tattle /tætl/ v. [I] if a child tattles, s/he tells a parent or teacher that another child has done something bad

tattle-tale /tætəl, tɛl/ n. [C] (spoken) someone who tattles

tattoo /tætəʊ/ n. (plural tattoos) [C] a picture, word, etc. that is put permanently onto your skin using a needle and ink: He has a tattoo of a snake on his left arm. [origin: 1700—1800 Tahitian (the language spoken on the Pacific island of Tahiti) tatu] —tattooed adj. —tattoo v. [T]

taunt /tɔnt, tɔnt/ v. [T] to try to make someone upset or angry by saying something unkind: The other kids taunted him about his weight. —taunt n. [C]

Bull /bʊl/ n. 1 [U] the second sign of the zodiac, represented by a bull. 2 [C] someone born between April 20 and May 20

taut /tɔt/ adj. 1 stretched tight: a taut rope 2 seeming worried: a taut look on his face —tautly adv.

tautology /tɔtələdʒi/ n. (plural tautologies) [C,U] (technical) a statement in which you say the same thing twice using different words in a way that is not necessary, for example “He sat alone by himself.” —tautological adj. —tautologically adv.

tavern /tɔˈvɛrn/ n. [C] a bar [origin: 1200—1300 Old French taverne, from Latin taberna “small simple building, shop”]

tawdry /tɔˈdri/ adj. cheap and of bad quality: tawdry jewelry —tawdriness n. [U]

tawny /ˈtɔni/ adj. having a light gold-brown color: a lion’s tawny fur

tax /tæks/ n. [C,U] the money you must pay the government, based on how much you earn, what you buy, where you live, etc.: a 15% tax on cigarettes | Everyone who works pays tax. | The city will have to raise taxes to pay for the roads. | If elected, she promised to cut taxes. | I only earn $25,000 a year after taxes (=after paying tax). | A tax increase/cut [origin: 1200—1300 Old French taxer “to make a judgment about, tax,” from Latin taxare “to feel, make a judgment about, blame”]

taxation /tækˈseɪʃən/ n. [U] economics the system of charging taxes, or the money collected from taxes

tax base n. [C usually singular] 1 economics all the people and companies who pay tax, and the total amount they pay 2 economics income, goods, and property on which people or companies must pay tax

tax-exempt adj. not taxed, or not having to pay tax: tax-exempt savings | a tax-exempt charity
taxi /ˈtɛksi/ n. (plural taxis) also taxi-cab /ˈtɛksiˌkæb/ [C] a cab ➔ see picture at TRANSPORTATION
taxi /ˈtɛksi/ v. (past tense and past participle taxed, third person singular taxes or taxeds, present participle tax-ing) [I] if an airplane taxis, it moves slowly on the ground before taking off or after landing
taxi-der·my /ˈtɛksiˌdɜrmi/ n. [U] the process or skill of filling the body of a dead animal, bird, or fish with a special material so that it looks alive
tax·ing /ˈtɛksɪŋ/ adj. needing a lot of effort: a taxing job
taxi stand n. [C] a place where taxis wait in order to get passengers
tax·on·o·my /ˌtɛksəˈnəmi/ n. (plural taxonomies) [C,U] a system of different groups according to the features that they share, and of giving them names ➔ taxonomic /ˌtɛksəˈnæmɪk/ adj. Both species are members of the same taxonomic family as shrimp.
tax·pay·er /ˈtɛksɨˌpɛər/ n. [C] someone who pays taxes
tax·shelter n. [C] a plan or method that allows you to legally avoid paying taxes
TB the abbreviation of TUBERCULOSIS
tbsp. the written abbreviation of TABLESPOON
tea /tiː/ n. 1 a) [C]U a drink made by pouring boiling water onto dried leaves, or a cup of this drink: a cup of tea | We’ll have two teas and a coffee, please. b) [I] dried leaves used for making tea 2 mint/herbal etc. tea a hot drink made by pouring boiling water onto the leaves or flowers of a particular plant [Origin: 1600–1700 Chinese i.e.]
tea bag n. [C] a small paper bag with dried leaves in it, used for making tea
teach /tiːʃ/ v. (past tense and past participle taught /tiːtʃt/) 1 [I,U] to give someone lessons, especially in a school or college: | Mr. Rochet has been teaching for 17 years. She teaches math at Jackson High School. | Firstly, we teach the children to read. | All students are taught basic computer skills. | We teach students about the dangers of drugs. 2 [T] to tell or show someone how to do something: Can you teach me one of your card tricks? | My dad taught me (how) to swim. 3 teach sb a lesson (informal) to punish someone for something s/he has done, so that s/he will not want to do it again [Origin: Old English hrēcan “to show, teach”]
teach·er /ˈtiːʃər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to teach: my history teacher

teacher’s ‘pet n. [C] a child who everyone thinks is the teacher’s favorite student and is therefore disliked by the other students
teach·ing /ˈtiːʃɪŋ/ n. 1 [U] the work that a teacher does, or the profession of being a teacher: I’d like to go into teaching (=become a teacher) when I finish college. 2 also teachings plural the moral, religious, or political ideas spread by a particular person or group: the teachings of the Buddha
tea·cup /ˈtiːkʌp/ n. [C] a cup that you serve tea in
tea·kettle /ˈtiːkɛtl/ n. [C] U a very hard yellowish-brown wood that is used for making ships and good quality furniture, or the tree that this wood comes from
team /tiːm/ adj. a group of people who compete against another group in a sport, game, etc.: Which team is winning? | a baseball/football etc. team ➔ GROUP 2 a group of people who are chosen to work together to do a particular job: a team of doctors | The children must work as a team to solve the problem.
team·mate /ˈtiːmmeɪt/ n. [C] someone who plays or works on the same team as you
team·player n. [C] someone who works well as a member of a team
team·ster /ˈtiːmstər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to drive a truck
team·work /ˈtiːmwɜːk/ n. [U] the ability of a group to work well together, or the effort the group makes
tea·pot /ˈtiːpat/ n. [C] a container used for serving tea, that has a handle and a SPOUT
tear /tɛər/ v. (past tense tore /tɔːr/, past participle torn /tɔːrn/) 1 [I,U] if you tear paper, cloth, etc., or if it tears, you make a hole in it or it breaks into small pieces | You’ve torn your sleeve. | He tore the envelope open. | Oh no, I tore a hole in my jeans! | Someone had torn some pages out of the book. | Be careful, you don’t want your dress to tear! ➔ BREAK 2 [T] to pull something violently by a particular person or group: The storm actually tore the door off its hinges. 3 [I] to move very quickly, often in a careless or dangerous way: Two kids came tearing around the corner.

teacher's pet

run, sprint, dash, race ➔

run

THES AURUS
A teacher is usually someone who works in a school: Marie is a high school teacher.
A teacher can also be someone who helps a person learn something: a guitar teacher
A professor, lecturer, or an instructor teaches in a university or college: A professor has a higher rank than a lecturer or an instructor.
An instructor is also someone who teaches a sport or practical skill such as swimming or driving: a driving instructor ➔ SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY

run

THES AURUS
run, sprint, dash, race

run
tear apart  phr. v. 1 tear sth ↔ apart to make a group, organization, etc. start having problems: The scandal is tearing the company apart. 2 tear apart to make someone feel extremely unhappy or upset: It tore me apart to see her leave.

tear sth ↔ down  phr. v. to deliberately destroy a building: The old high school was torn down in the early '90s.

tear into  sb/sth  phr. v. (informal) to strongly criticize someone or something: Then he started tearing into her for spending too much money.

tear ↔ up  phr. v. to tear a piece of paper or cloth into small pieces: He tore up all of Linda's old letters.

1 tear  [ɪər] n. [C] a drop of liquid that comes out of your eyes when you cry: She ran away with tears in her eyes. | Suddenly Brian burst into tears (=started crying).

2 tear  [ɪər] n. [C] a hole in a piece of paper, cloth, etc. where it has been torn: There was a tear in his shirt.

tear-drop  [ˌtɪərdrɒp] n. [C] a single tear

tearful  /ˈtɪərfl/ adj. crying or almost crying

tease  [tiːz] v. 1 [T] to make jokes about someone in order to embarrass or annoy him/her because you think it is funny: Don't cry. I was just teasing. 2 [I] to comb your hair in the wrong direction so that it looks thicker

tease  [teɪs] n. [C] someone who enjoys teasing people

tea-spoon  [ˈtiːspʌn] n. [C] 1 [written abbreviation tsp.] a small spoon used for stirring a cup of tea or coffee. 2 a) a special spoon used for measuring food. b) also tea-spoonful  [ˈtiːspʌnfʊl] the amount this spoon holds

teat  [tiːt] n. [C] a nipple on a female animal

techni-cal  /ˈteknaɪkl/ adj. 1 relating to the practical skills, knowledge, and methods used in science or industry: Technical experts will look into the cause of the crash. 2 relating to a particular subject or profession: a legal document full of technical terms

techni-cal-ly  /ˈteknaɪklɪ/ adv. 1 according to the exact details of a rule or law: Technically, he's responsible for fixing all the damage. 2 relating to the way machines are used in science and industry: a technically advanced engine

tech-ni-cian  /tekˈnjɪʃn/ n. [C] a skilled scientific or industrial worker: a lab technician

tech-nique  /tekˈnɪk/ n. [C] a special skill or way of doing something: new techniques for teaching English | Tiger Woods is regarded as a golfer with excellent technique.

techno-log-i-cal  /tekˈnəlɒdʒɪkəl/ adj. The twentieth century was a time of rapid technological change.

techno-log-i-cal-ly  /tekˈnəlɒdʒɪklɪ/ adv. a technically advanced country

tec-ton-ic plate  /tekˈtɒnɪk plɪt/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES one of the very large areas of rock that form the surface of the Earth, and that move around in relation to each other in a way that can cause EARTHQUAKES, etc.

teddy bear  /ˈteddi bɛər/ n. [C] a soft toy shaped like a bear (origin: 1900—2000 from Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt (1858-1919), U.S. president, who liked hunting bears)

te-di-ous  /ˈtiːdiəs/ adj. boring, and continuing for a long time: a tedious discussion

te-di-um  /ˈtiːdiəm/ n. [U] the quality of being tedious

tee  [tiː] n. [C] a small object used for holding a golf ball, or the raised area from which you hit the ball

teem  /tiːm/ v. to make full of people or animals that are all moving around: The lake teemed with fish. —teeming adj.: the teeming streets of Cairo

teen  /tiːn/ n. [C, plural teens] 1 a teenager (informal) a) a person between 13 and 19 years old: She got married when she was still in her teens. —teen adj.

—teen-age  /ˈtiːnɪdʒi/ adj. between 13 and 19 years old, or relating to someone who is: teenage pregnancy | our teenage son • Don’t say “our son is teenage.”

teen-age  /ˈtiːnɪdʒi/ adj. between 13 and 19 years old

tee-shirt  /ˈtiːʃɜrt/ n. [C] a T-SHIRT

tee-ter  /ˈtiːtər/ v. [I] 1 to move or stand in an unsteady way: She stood there, teetering in her new high-heeled shoes. 2 be teetering on the brink/edge of a sth to be very likely to become
involved in a dangerous situation: The country is teetering on the brink of revolution.

tell /tel/ v (T) [T] to broadcast something on television: Is the game going to be televised?

televis /‘telɪvɪz/ [v] [T] to broadcast something on television: Is the game going to be televised?

televisión /‘telɪsɪvʊn/ also TV n 1 also television set [C] a piece of electronic equipment shaped like a box with a screen, on which you can watch programs: Will you turn on/off the television? 2 [U] the programs that you can watch and listen to on a television: He’s been watching television all day. | What’s on television tonight?

thESAURUS

Types of television programs

- movie/film: There’s a good movie on Channel 7 at 9 o’clock.
- soap opera—a program that is on TV regularly, often every day, about the same group of people
- sitcom—a funny TV program which has the same people in it every week in a different story
- game show—a program in which people play games in order to try and win prizes
- talk show—a program in which people answer questions about themselves
- cartoon—a movie or program that uses characters that are drawn and not real
- drama series—a set of TV programs about the same group of people or about a particular subject, shown regularly; a new drama series about cops and lawyers
- documentary—a program that gives information about a subject
- the news—the 6 o’clock news

topic

When you want to watch TV, you look in the TV guide (a list of TV programs) to see what’s on. When you decide which program/show you want to watch, you turn on the TV, usually by using a remote control. Many people just turn on the TV and change channels (= television stations) until they find a program they want to watch. If you change channels a lot, you can call it channel hopping/surfing. A lot of people have cable TV or satellite TV, which gives them a lot of channels to choose from. People who watch a lot of TV are sometimes called couch potatoes.

3 [U] the activity of making and broadcasting programs on television: a job in television [origin: 1900—2000 French télévision, from Greek telestheikon “seeing a long way,” from telos “far away” + skopein “watcher”]

tell /tel/ v (past tense and past participle told /toul/) 1 INFORMATION [T] to give someone facts or information in speech or writing: Tell Mark (that) I said hi. | Did you tell Jennifer about the party? | Could you tell me how to make that cheesecake? | She wouldn’t tell me why she was angry. | I don’t think he’s telling the truth. | Dad used to tell us bedtime stories.

1 INFORMATION [T] to give someone facts or information in speech or writing: Tell Mark (that) I said hi. | Did you tell Jennifer about the party? | Could you tell me how to make that cheesecake? | She wouldn’t tell me why she was angry. | I don’t think he’s telling the truth. | Dad used to tell us bedtime stories.
There's not telling how long it will take. There's not telling what/how/whether etc. it's cold.

8 recording.

used in order to say that it is impossible to know what has happened or what will happen next: There's no telling how long it will take.

8 all told in total: All told, 40,000 airline workers have lost their jobs this year.

9 STH WRONG [L,T] (spoken) to tell someone in authority about something wrong that someone else has done: I was afraid my little sister would tell on us.

SPOKEN PHRASES

10 (I'll) tell you what said in order to suggest something: Tell you what, call me on Friday, and we'll make plans then.

11 I tell you/I'm telling you/let me tell you said in order to emphasize something: I'm telling you, the gossip in this place is unbelievable!

12 tell me about it said in order to say that you already know how bad something is: “She's so arrogant!” “Yeah, tell me about it.”

13 (I) told you (so) said when someone does something you have warned him/her about, and it has a bad result: I told you. You can't trust her.

14 to tell you the truth said in order to emphasize that you are being honest: I don't know how you cope, to tell you the truth.

15 you never can tell you can never tell used in order to say that you can never be certain about what will happen in the future: They're not likely to win, but you never can tell.

[Origin: Old English tellian]

tell so apart phr. v.
to be able to see the difference between two people or things, even though they are similar: Carol puts the twins in different color booties so you can tell them apart.

tell sb off phr. v.
to talk angrily to someone when she has done something wrong: She told him off in front of the whole office.

tell-er /'telər/ n. [C] someone whose job is to receive and pay out money in a bank

tell-ing /'telɪŋ/ adj. a remark that is telling shows what you really think, although you may not intend it to

tell-tale /'telət/ adj. clearly showing something has happened or exists, often something that is a secret: What are the telltale signs of drug addiction?

tem·pe·rate /ˈtemprət/ n. [U] (formal) the quality of doing or saying something even though you know it may offend or annoy someone or get you in trouble: He had the temerity to criticize me!

tem·per·a·ment /ˈtemprəmənt/ n. [C,U] the part of your character that makes you likely to be happy, angry, sad, etc.: a baby with a calm temperament

tem·per·a·men·tal /ˈtemprəməntəl/ adj. 1 tending to get upset, excited, or angry very easily 2 a temperamental machine does not always work correctly

tem·per·er·ance /ˈtemprərəns/ n. [U] the practice of not drinking alcohol

tem·per·a·ment·ry /ˈtemprəməntrē/ n. [C] usually singular history a group of people whose aim was to prevent or strictly limit the drinking of alcohol, especially in the late 1800s and early 1900s

tem·per·ate /ˈtemprət/ adj. weather or a part of the world that is temperate is never very hot or very cold: a temperate climate

tem·per·a·ture /ˈtemprətʃər/ n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES one of the two parts of the Earth that are between the POLAR ZONES and the TROPIES, where the weather is not usually very hot nor very cold

tem·per·a·ture·zone /ˈtemprətʃərˌzoʊn/ n. [C,U] how hot or cold something is: Water freezes at a temperature of 32°F. The temperature rose to 102
tempest /tɛmˈpest/ n. [C] (literary) a violent storm
tempestuous /tɛmˈpɛstʃuəs/ adj. always full of strong emotions: a tempestuous relationship
template /tɛmˈplæt/ n. [C] 1 a sheet of paper, plastic, or metal in a particular shape, used in order to help you cut other materials in the same shape 2 if a computer document that you use as a model for producing many similar documents
tempest /tɛmˈpest/ n. [C] 1 a building where people go to worship in some religions: a Buddhist temple 2 usually plural one of the two fairly flat areas on each side of your forehead [Origin: (1) 800—900 Latin templum]
temper /tɛmˈpɛr/ n. (plural tempers) 1 the speed at which something happens [see pace]: the tempo of city life 2 ENG. LANG. ARTS the speed at which music is played
temporary /tɛmˈpərərē/ adj. existing or happening for only a limited period of time [ant. permanent]: a temporary visa | Linda was employed on a temporary basis. [Origin: (1) 1500—1600 Latin temporarius, from tempus “time”] 2 temporarily /tɛmˈpərərēl/ adv. the library is temporarily closed.
tempt /tɛmpt/ v. 1 [T] to persuade someone to do something by making it seem attractive: They’re offering free gifts to tempt people to join. 2 be tempted to do sth to consider doing something that may not be a good idea: I was tempted to correct him, but I didn’t want to hurt his feelings. 3 tempted fate to say or do something that may cause problems —tempting adj. a tempting offer
temporary attachment /tɛmˈpərərē ə tʃəˈtɛnʃən/ n. [CU] 1 a strong desire to have or do something even though you know you should not: I had to resist the temptation to slap her. I finally gave in to temptation and had a cigarette. 2 something that you want to have or do, even though you know you should not: The candy at the check-out counter is a temptation to children.
ten /tɛn/ n. 10 2 ten o’clock: I have a meeting at ten. 3 ten years old: He’s ten next week. [Origin: Old English tiēn]
ten,1 /tɛn/ adj. a piece of paper money worth $10
ten,2 /ˌtɛnəˈble/ adj. (formal) 1 a tenable belief, argument, etc. is reasonable and can be defended successfully: The new discovery makes this theory less tenable. 2 a tenable situation can continue because any problems can be dealt with: Continuing to fight in Vietnam no longer seemed tenable.
tenacious /tɛnəˈʃəs/ adj. very determined to do something, and unwilling to stop trying —tenaciously adv. —tenacity /tɛnəˈsɑːti/ n. [U]
tenancy /tɛnənsi/ n. (plural tenancies) [C, U] the period of time that someone rents a house, room, etc., or the right to use a house, room, etc. that has been rented
tenant /tɛnənt/ n. [C] someone who lives in a house, room, etc. and pays rent to the person who owns it ➔ LANDLORD: The desk was left by the previous tenant.
tenancy farmer n. [C] someone who farms land that is rented from someone else
tend /tɛnd/ v. 1 tend to do sth to be likely to do a particular thing: People tend to need less sleep as they get older. 2 [T] also tend to sb/sth to take care of someone or something: Rescue teams were tending to the survivors.
tendency /tɛndənsi/ n. (plural tendencies) 1 if someone or something has a tendency to do something, she is likely to do it: He has a tendency to talk too much. 2 the way in which a situation is beginning to develop or change that is happening to it: There is a tendency for men to marry younger women.
tender /ˈtendər/ adj. 1 gentle in a way that shows love: a tender look. 2 a tender part of your body is painful if someone touches it: My arm is still tender where I bruised it.
tender2 /ˈtendər/ v. [T] (formal) to formally offer something to someone: Maria has tendered her resignation (=officially said that she is going to leave her job).
tender-hearted /ˈtendər ˈhɑrɪtvɪd/ adj. very kind and gentle
tender /ˈtendər/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a thick strong part inside your body that connects a muscle to a bone
tendril /ˈtendrɪl/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a thin curling piece on the stem of a climbing plant, by which the plant fastens to a wall
tenement /tɛnəmɛnt/ n. [C] a large building divided into apartments, especially in a poor area of a city
tenet /ˈtɛnt/ n. [C] a principle or belief: the tenets of Buddhism
tennis /ˈtenɪs/ n. [U] a game in which two or four
tennis shoe

people use rackets to hit a ball to each other across a net

tennis shoe n [C] a light shoe used for sports

ten-or /tenyor/ n 1 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a male singer with a high voice 2 the tenor of sth (formal) the general meaning or quality of something: the tenor of the president's speech


T<br />

THE S A U RUS<br />

worried, anxious, nervous →

2 tense muscles feel tight and stiff —tensely adv: She leaned forward tensely, listening.

tense2 also tense up v [T] to become tight and stiff, or to make your muscles do this

tense3 n [C,U] ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, one of the forms of a verb that shows actions or states in the past, the present, or in the future. For example, “he studied” is in the past tense, “he studies” is in the present tense, and “he will study” is in the future tense.

tension /tenʃən/ [A] n 1 [C,U] the feeling that exists when people do not trust each other and may suddenly attack each other or start arguing: the racial tension in American society | tension between the union workers and management 2 [U] nervous and anxious feeling: The room was filled with tension as students waited for their exams. 3 [U] tightness or stiffness in a wire, rope, muscle, etc.: Muscle tension can be a sign of stress. 4 [C,U] a difficult situation in which different needs or ideas affect the situation in opposite ways: the tension between preserving civil liberties and increasing national security 5 [C,U] the amount of force that stretches something: How much tension can the wire bear before snapping?

tent /tent/ n [C] a shelter that you can easily move, made of cloth or plastic and supported by poles and ropes: Where should we pitch the tent? (= put up the tent)?

ten-tacle /'tenækəl/ n [C] BIOLOGY one of the long thin parts like arms of a sea creature such as an octopus

ten-ta-tive /'tɛntətɪv/ adj 1 not definite or certain: tentative plans 2 done without confidence: a tentative smile —tentatively adv

tenth /'tentθ/ number 10th

ten-u-ous /'tenjuəs/ adj: a situation or relationship that is tenuous is uncertain, weak, or likely to change: There is only a tenuous connection between the two events. —tenuously adv

ten-ure /'tenjuər/ n [U] 1 the right to stay permanently in a teaching job at a university 2 (formal) the period of time when someone has an important job: the Mayor’s tenure in office

tee-pee, teepee /'tipə/ n [C] a round tent used by some Native Americans [Origin: 1700—1800 Dakota Sioux tipi, from ti “to live in a place” + pi “to use for”]

ten-ν-id /'tenpɪd/ adj tepid liquid is slightly warm

te-qui-la /tə'kiːlə/ n [U] a strong alcoholic drink made in Mexico [Origin: 1800—1900 Spanish Tequila area of Mexico]

ter-a-byte /'terəˌbiːt/ n [C] IT a unit for measuring the amount of information a computer can store or use, equal to about a TRILLION BYTES

term1 /tɜrm/ n [C] 1 in terms of sth if you explain something in terms of a particular fact or event, you talk about it only in relation to that fact or event and no others: In terms of sales the book hasn't been very successful. 2 in financial/artistic etc. terms if you describe or consider something in financial, etc. terms, you are thinking of it in a financial, etc. way: A million years isn’t a very long time in geological terms.

3 WORD/EXPRESSION a word or expression that has a particular meaning, especially in a technical or scientific subject: I don’t understand these legal/medical/technical terms.

4 CONDITIONS terms [plural] the conditions of an agreement, contract, legal document, etc.: Under the terms of the agreement, the debt will be repaid over twenty years.

5 be on good/bad/friendly etc. terms (with sb) to have a particular type of relationship with someone: He hasn’t been on good terms with his father for years.

6 SCHOOL/COLLEGE one of the periods that a school or college year is divided into: QUARTER, SEMESTER: When does the spring term start?

7 PERIOD OF TIME a fixed period of time during which someone does something or something happens: The president hopes to be elected for a second term. | Reynolds could get a prison term of up to 85 years.

8 be on speaking terms to be able to talk to someone and have a friendly relationship with him/her: We’re barely on speaking terms now.

9 come to terms with sth to understand and deal with a difficult situation: It was hard to come to terms with Marie’s death.

10 in the long/short term during a long or short period from now: The company’s prospects look better in the long term. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French termes “edge, limit, end,” from Latin terminus]

term2 v [T] (formal) to use a particular word or phrase to describe something: The meeting could hardly be termed a success.

ter-mi-na-li ty /'tɛrmɪnəlɪti/ n [C] a terminal illness cannot be cured, and causes death: terminal cancer —terminally adv: terminally ill

terminal2 n [C] 1 a big building where you go to get onto airplanes, buses, or ships: Our flight leaves from Terminal B. 2 it a computer KEYBOARD and screen connected to a computer that is somewhere else
children were terrified of the dog. We were terrified that the bridge would collapse.

**thesaurus**

**frightened, afraid, scared, petrified, fearful ➔ FRIGHTENED**

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**terrestrial** /təˈrɪstrəl/ adj. 1 [only before noun] relating to land or ocean that is owned or controlled by a particular country: U.S. territorial waters. 2 territorial animals or people closely guard the place they consider to be their own.

**thesaurus**

**area, region ➔ AREA**

2 [U] land of a particular type: At that time the western part of America was unexplored territory. 3 [C] land that belongs to a country, but is not a state, province, etc.: the U.S. territory of Guam. 4 [C] the area that an animal considers to be its own. 5 [U] a particular area of experience or knowledge: We are in unfamiliar/uncharted territory (=an area that we do not yet know about) with the new drug. 6 come/go with the territory to be a normal and accepted part of a particular job, situation, place, etc.: You'd better get used to criticism from the press – it comes with the territory. 7 territorial band around a town, from terra "earth, land".

**terror** /ˈterər/ n. 1 [C] a feeling of extreme fear, or something that causes this: She ran away in terror. 2 [U] violent action for political purposes. a) terrorism: a campaign of terror against the West. b) terrorist attack.

**thesaurus**

**bad, awful, appalling, horrifying, lousy, horrendous, atrocious, abysmal ➔ BAD ➔ horrible, disgusting, revolting, dreadful ➔ HORRIBLE**

1 very badly: The team played terribly. 2 extremely: I'm terribly sorry, but the answer is no.

**terri-fy** /ˈterəfai/ v. (terrified, terrifies) [T] to make someone extremely afraid: The thought of giving a speech terrified her. —terrifying adj. a terrifying experience.

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**test** /tɛst/ n. 1 a set of questions or exercises to measure someone's skill or knowledge: I have a
test /tɛst/ n. 1 a test is a way to find out if something works, whether it is safe, etc.: In science, we did a test for chemicals in the water. 2 a situation in which the qualities of something are clearly shown: Today’s race is a real test of skill. | Living together will really put their relationship to the test (=find out how good it is).

text /tekst/ v. [T] 1 to measure someone’s skill or knowledge, using a test: We’re being tested on grammar tomorrow. 2 to use or check something to find out if it works or is successful: None of our products is tested on animals. 3 to do a medical check on part of someone’s body: You need to get your eyes tested. They tested her for diabetes. 4 to show how good or strong something is: The next six months will test your powers of leadership.

testament /tekstamənt/ n (formal) a testament to sth something that shows or proves something else very clearly: His latest record is a testament to his growing musical abilities.

test case n. [C] a legal case that makes a particular principle of law clear and is used as a model for similar cases in the future

test drive n. [C] an occasion when you drive a car and decide if you want to buy it. —test drive v.

testimonial /testɪməˈnəl/ n (formal) a formal statement about someone’s qualities and character

testimonial /testɪˈmoniəl/ n [C] a formal statement about someone’s qualities and character

testimonial /testɪˈmɔːniəl/ n [C] a formal statement about someone’s qualities and character

testimonies /ˈtestɪmənɪz/ n (plural thalamus) 1 LAW a formal statement of what is true, especially one made in a court of law: In her testimony, Susan denied the allegations. 2 (pl) testimony to sth something that clearly shows or proves that something is true: This achievement is a testimony to your hard work.

testosterone /ˈtestəstərəʊn/ n. [U] BIOLOGY the hormone in men that gives them their male qualities

test tube n. [C] SCIENCE a small glass container shaped like a tube that is used in scientific tests

testy /ˈtestɪ/ adj impatient and easily annoyed: It had been a long day, and we were all getting a little testy. —testily adv

tetanus /ˈtɛtənəs/ /ˈteɪnəs/ n. [U] BIOLOGY a serious disease caused by infection in a cut or wound

tether /ˈteθən/ n. [C] a rope or chain that is used to tie something to something else —tether v. [T]

tetrahe dron /ˌtɛtrəhɪˈdrɒn/ n. [C] MATH a solid shape with four sides that are shaped like triangles

Tex-Mex /ˈtɛksˌmɛks/ (adj) [only before noun] (informal) relating to the music, cooking, etc. of Mexican-American people: a Tex-Mex restaurant

text /tekst/ n. 1 [U] any written material: The book has pictures but no text. 2 [C] a book or other piece of writing that is related to learning or intended for study. 3 the text of sth the exact wording of something: The entire text of the speech was printed in the newspaper. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French texte, from Latin textus “woven material”]

text v. [T] to send someone a text message using a CELL PHONE

textbook /ˈtekstbʊk/ n. (also textbook) a textbook example/case of sth) a very clear and typical example of how something should happen or be done

textile /ˈtekstɪl/ n. [C] any material that is made by weaving

text message n. [C] a written message that you send to someone using a CELL PHONE. —text messaging n. [U]

textual /ˈtekstʃʊəl/ adj. relating to a book, story, or article: written: a textual analysis of the poem

texture /tekstʃʊər/ n. [C,U] the way that a surface, material, etc. feels when you touch it, and how smooth or rough it looks: fabric with a coarse texture

textured /tekstʃʊərd/ adj. having a surface that is not smooth

thalamus /ˈθɛləməs/ n. (plural thalami /ˈθɛləmi/) [C] BIOLOGY an area of the brain that sends the information you receive from your eyes, ears, etc. to the CEREBRAL CORTEX

thank /θæŋk/ v. [T] 1 to tell someone that you are pleased and grateful for a gift or for something that she has done: We would like to thank everyone for helping. 2 thank God (spoken) used when you are very glad about something: Thank God no one was hurt! 3 have sb to thank (for sth) (spoken) used in order to say who
you are grateful to. I have Phil to thank for getting
me my first job.

thankful /ˈθæŋkfəl/ adj. glad and grateful that
something good has happened. Our family has a lot
to be thankful for. | I'm thankful that no one was
hurt. —thankfully adv.: Thankfully, everything
turned out all right.

thankless /ˈθæŋkləs/ adj. a thankless job is
difficult and you do not get much praise for doing it

thanks /θæŋks/ interjection (informal) 1 used to
tell someone that you are grateful for something
s/he has done for you or given you: [THANKS] thank you: Can I borrow your pen? Thanks. | Thanks for the
drink. | Thanks a lot for helping out. 2 (spoken)
used when politely answering someone's question
about someone or something that has already been
mentioned or is already known about —THANKS: I've
never seen that movie. | Who told you that? | Those
were her exact words. 3 thanks/no thanks (spoken) said
in order to accept or refuse something that is
offering you: ‘Do you want another cup of cof-
fee?’ “Oh, thanks.”

Thanks-giving /θæŋksˈɡriːvŋ/ n. a holiday in
the U.S. and Canada in the fall when families have
a large meal together to celebrate and be thankful
for food, health, families, etc.

“Thank you” 1 n. plural 1 something that you say or
do to show that you are grateful to someone: He left
without a word of thanks. 2 thanks to sb/sth because of someone or something: We're late, thanks to you.

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for food, health, families, etc.

‘thank you’ interjection 1 said in order to tell
someone that you are grateful for something that
s/he has done: ‘I really liked the book. Thank you.’ | Thank
you very much. | Thank you for the perf-
ume. 2 thank you/no thank you said in order
to accept or refuse something that is
offering you: ‘Would you like another cookie?’ | No thank you.

‘thank you’ adj. thank you letter/gift/note etc. a letter, gift, etc. that is given to someone to
thank him/her for something

‘thank you’ n. [C] usually singular something that
you say or do to thank someone for something:
Please accept this gift as a thank you for your support.

that /ðæt/ determiner, pron. (plural those /ðəʊz/) 1 used to talk about someone or something that is
far away from you or closer to another person than
it is to you ➔ THIS: My office is in that building. | Who are those boys over there? 2 used to talk
about someone or something that has already been
mentioned or is already known about ➔ THIS: I've
never seen that movie. | Who told you that? | Those
were her exact words. 3 that/those used after a noun as
a RELATIVE PRONOUN, instead of ‘which’ or
‘who’; a ticket that I bought last week | Have you
met the couple that moved in next door?

THAT 2 by@: strong @by/ conjunction used after
verbs, nouns, and adjectives to introduce a CLAUSE
which shows what someone says or thinks, or
which states a fact, gives a reason, etc.: The rules
state that if the ball hits the line, it's in. | Is it true
that the Nelsons are moving? | They're showing the
movie that you wanted to see. | Have you gotten the
letter that I sent you? ➔ so (THAT) at SO?

that 2 /ðæt/ adv. (spoken) 1 that long/much/big
e tc. used when talking about the size of something
and showing it with your hands: It's about that
long. 2 that good/bad/difficult etc. as good, bad,
bad, etc. as someone has already mentioned: I
didn't realize things were that bad. 3 not that
much/long/big etc. not very much, long, etc.: It
won't cost all that much.

thatch /θætʃ/ n. [C/U] dried STRAW used for
making roofs —thatched /θætʃd/ past

thaw /θəʊ/ v. 1 [I,T] also thaw out if ice or snow
thaws or is thawed, it becomes warmer and turns
into water (and) freeze: The snow was beginning to
thaw. 2 [I,T] also thaw out if frozen food thaws
or is thawed, it becomes soft so it is ready to be
cooked (and) freeze: 3 [I] to become more friendly
and less formal: Relations between the two
countries are beginning to thaw.

thaw 2 n. [singular] 1 a period of warm weather
during which snow and ice melt: the spring
thaw 2 a time when a relationship becomes more
friendly

the 1 /ðiː/ before a vowel ðiː; strong ðiː/ definite
article 1 used before nouns to show that you are
the

talking about a particular person or thing, especially when he, she, or it has already been mentioned or when there is only one, as: the tallest building in the world | the woman I saw yesterday | That's the dress I want. 2 as part of the names of some countries, rivers, oceans, etc.: the United States | the Pacific Ocean 3 used before an adjective to make it into a noun that refers to a particular group of people: the economic gap between the rich and the poor 4 used before a singular noun to show that you are talking about that thing in general: The computer has changed our lives. 5 each or every: He's paid by the hour. 6 used before the names of musical instruments: Kira's learning to play the piano. 7 used in order to talk about a part of the body: The ball hit him right in the eye! 8 used before a particular date or period of time: the 1960s | the third of May 9 used in order to emphasize that someone or something is important or famous: It's definitely the movie to see.

GRAMMAR
Do not use the when you are talking about something in general using an uncountable noun or a plural noun form: Do you like pizza? She gets a lot of email. Use the when you are talking about a particular thing: The pizza was still very hot. The email was from a friend in Boston. Do not use the before the names of airports, train stations, or streets: The plane arrives at Denver airport at 5:30. The train leaves from Grand Central. She lives on Carn Avenue. Use the when you are talking about a particular airport, train station, or street without naming it: We arrived at the airport. The train was just leaving the station. They live on the same street.

the² adv. 1 the... the... used in comparisons to show that two things happen together: The more you practice, the better you'll play. "When do you want this?" "The sooner the better." 2 used in front of the superlative form of adjectives and adverbs to emphasize that something is as big, good, etc. as it is possible to be: He likes you the best.

the-a-ter n. 1 [C] a building with a stage where plays are performed: the Apollo Theater 2 [U] the work of acting in, writing, or organizing plays: She's been working in theater for many years. 3 [C] a building where movies are shown [origin: 1300—1400 Old French théâtre, from Latin, from Greek θέατρον, from thesaurai “to watch”]

the-at-ri-cal /θiətrəˈkæl/ adj. 1 relating to the theater: an expensive theatrical production 2 behaving in a way that is intended to make people notice you —theatrics n. [plural]

theif /θiːf/ n. [C] the act or crime of stealing something —theft n. [U] crime, robbery, burglary, shoplifting —CRIME

their /θiːr; strong ðiər/ possessive adj. 1 belonging or relating to the people, animals, or things that have been mentioned, or are known about: The guests left their coats on the bed. Their daughter is a teacher. 2 (spoken) used instead of "his" or "hers" after words such as someone, anyone, everyone, etc.: Everybody has their own ideas about it.

theirs /θairs/ pron. 1 the thing or things belonging to or relating to the people or things that have been mentioned, or are known about: When our washing machine broke the neighbors let us use theirs. 2 (spoken) used instead of "his" or "hers" after words such as someone, anyone, everyone, etc.: Okay, get your coats. Does everyone have theirs?

them /θəm, ðəm; strong ðəm/ pron. 1 the object form of "they": Has anybody seen my keys? I can't find them. My friends want me to go out with them tonight. 2 (spoken) used instead of "him" or "her" after words such as someone, anyone, everyone, etc.: If anyone calls, can you tell them to call back later?
theme /ˈθiːm/ n. 1 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the main subject or idea in a book, movie, speech, etc.: Love is the main theme of the book.

2 theme music/song/tune music or a song that is always played during a particular television or radio program [Origins: 1200—1300 Latin theema, from Greek, “something laid down, theme”]

them·selves /ˈðɛmˌsɛlvz, ˈðɛm-əl/ pron. 1 the reflexive form of “they”: People usually like to talk about themselves. 2 used in order to emphasize the subject or object of a sentence: Doctors themselves admit that the treatment does not always work. 3 (all by themselves a) alone: Many old people live by themselves. b) without help: The kids made cookies all by themselves. 4 (all to themselves) for their own use: The kids had the pool to themselves today.

then1 /ðɛn/ adv. 1 after something has happened: We could have lunch and then go shopping. 2 at a particular time in the past or future: Just then, the phone rang. 3 back then. 3 (spoken) said in order to show that what you are saying is related in some way to what has been said before: “He can’t come on Fridays.” “Then how about Saturday?” 4 So you’re going into nursing then? 4 used in order to say that if one thing is true, the other thing is also true or should be the correct result: “I have to pick Bobby up at school.” “Then you should leave by 2:30.” 5 used in order to add something to what you have just said: He’s really busy at work, and then there’s the new baby too! 6 then and there immediately: I would have given up then and there if my parents hadn’t encouraged me. → but then (again)... at But1, (every) now and then at Now1

then2 /ðɛn/ [only before noun] used when talking about someone who did a job at a particular time in the past: the then-President of the U.S.

the·o·lo·gian /ˌθiːəˈloʊdiən/ n. [C] someone who studies or writes about theology

the·o·lo·gy /ˌθiːəˈloʊdʒi/ n. [U] the study of religion —the·o·lo·gi·cal /ˌθiːəˈloʊdʒiˈkal/ adj.

the·o·rem /ˈθeərəm, ˈθiərəm/ n. [C] MATH a statement that can be shown to be true, especially in mathematics

the·o·ret·i·cal /ˌθiːəˈretɪkl/ adj. 1 SCIENCE relating to scientific ideas rather than practical situations: theoretical physics 2 a theoretical situation could exist but does not yet exist

the·o·ret·i·cally /ˌθiːəˈretɪklɪ/ adv. 1 used to say that something could happen, but it is extremely unlikely: Theoretically, every child should have an equal chance at a good education. 2 according to a theory: Is near light-speed space travel theoretically possible?

the·o·rist /ˈθiːərɪst/ n. also the·o·re·ti·cian /ˌθiːərəˈtɪʃn/ n. [C] someone who develops ideas that explain why particular things happen or are true

ther·ap·ist /ˈθɛriəpɪst/ n. also ther·a·peu·tic /θərəˈpyʊtɪk/ adj. 1 relating to the treatment or cure of a disease: therapeutic drugs 2 making you feel calm and relaxed

ther·a·peu·tic·al·ly /ˌθɛrəˈpyʊtɪkəlɪ/ adv.

there /ðεər/ pron. there is/are/was/were etc. used in order to say that something exists or happens: There were several people hurt in the accident. | Suddenly, there was a loud crash. | Are there any questions? [Origins: Old English thær]

there2 /θɛər/ adv. 1 in or to a particular place that is not where you are or near you → here: Would you hand me that glass over there? 1 I know Tucson well because I used to live there. 2 The party was almost over by the time I got there (=arrived). 2 at a particular point in time, in a situation, story, etc.: I’ll read this chapter and stop there. 3 if something is there, it exists: The money’s there if you need it. 4 be there (for sb) to be ready to help someone if s/he needs help: My folks are great—they’re always there for me. → then and there at then1

there1 /θɛər/ adv. from Greek, from thema, “something laid down, theme”

the·o·ry /ˈθɪəri/ n. (plural theo·ries) 1 [C] SCIENCE an idea that explains something works, why something happens, etc., especially one that has not yet been proven to be true: Darwin’s theory of evolution | There are different theories about how the brain works. | The theory that light is made up of waves is commonly accepted.

there·a·py /ˌθɛərəˈpi/ n. (plural therapies) 1 [C,U] the treatment of an illness or injury over a fairly long period of time: Ted’s having physical therapy for his back. 2 [U] the treatment or examination of someone’s mental problems by talking to him/her for a long time about his/her feelings: He’s been in therapy for years. —therapist n. [C]: a speech therapist
there·a·bout·s /ˈðɛrəˈbaʊts/ · 'ðɛrə baʊts/ adv near a particular number, amount, or time, but not exactly: The chair costs $50 or thereabouts.

there·a·for·e /ˈðɛrəfɔr/ adv (formal) after a particular event or time (see adv. afterward): The store caught fire and closed shortly thereafter.

there·by /θərˈbaɪ/ · ‘θərbaɪ/ adv (formal) with the result that: Expenses were cut 12%, thereby increasing efficiency.

there·in /θərˈɪn/ · ‘θərɪn/ adv (formal) 1 in that place, or in that piece of writing: We have studied the report and the information contained therein. 2 therein lies sth used in order to state the cause of something: The two sides will not talk to each other, and therein lies the problem.

there·of /θərˈəʊf/ · ‘θərəʊf/ adv (formal) relating to something that has just been mentioned: Money, or the lack thereof (lack of money), played a major role in their marital problems.

there·up·on /θərˈə̅pən/ · ‘θərə̅pən/ adv (formal) immediately after something happens and as a result of it

ther·ma·l /ˈθɜrməl/ adj 1 PHYSICS relating to or caused by heat: thermal energy 2 thermal clothing is made from special material to keep you warm in very cold weather: thermal underwear

ther·mo·dy·nam·ic·s /θɜrməˈdɑːnɪkz/ · ‘θɜrmədɑːnɪkz/ n [U] PHYSICS the science that deals with the relationship between heat and other forms of energy—thermodynamic adj

ther·mo·e·ter·s /θɜrməˈeɪtərz/ · ‘θɜrməeɪtərz/ pl n [C] a piece of equipment that measures the temperature of the air, your body, etc. [origin: 1600—1700 French thermomètre, from Greek therme “heat” + French -mètre “meter”]

ther·mo·nu·cle·ar fu·sion /θɜrməˈnjuːklər ˈfjuːʒən/ · ‘θɜrmənjuːklər ˈfjuːʒən/ n [U] PHYSICS nuclear fusion that takes place when the nuclei of light atoms, for example those of hydrogen, crash into each other at very high speeds and temperatures

Ther·mos /ˈθɜrməs/ n [C] (trademark) a special container like a bottle that keeps hot drinks hot or cold drinks cold

ther·mo·sphere /θɜrməˈsfaɪər/ · ‘θɜrməsfaɪər/ n the thermosphere EARTH SCIENCES the highest layer of the Earth’s upper ATMOSPHERE, which consists of the EXOSPHERE and the IONOSPHERE

ther·mo·stat /θɜrməˈsteɪt/ · ‘θɜrməsteɪt/ n [C] an instrument that keeps a room, machine, etc. at a specific temperature

the·sau·rus /ˈθɛsəraʊs/ · ‘θɛsəraʊs/ n (plural thesauruses or thesauri /ˈθɛsərəʊ/ or /ˈθɛsəraʊ/ [C]) a book in which words are put into groups with other words that have a similar meaning

these /ðɪz/ · ‘ðɪz/ determiner, pron. the plural form of this

the·sis /ˈθɛsɪs/ · ‘θɛsɪs/ n (plural theses /ˈθɛsɪz/) · ‘θɛsɪz/ [C] 1 ENG. LANG. ARTS a long piece of writing about a particular subject that you do as part of an advanced university degree, such as a MASTER’S DEGREE: He wrote his thesis on 18th century literature.
2 also thesis statement ENG LANG ARTS the statement in a piece of writing that gives the main idea or the writer's opinion 3 an idea or opinion about something, that you discuss in a formal way or give examples for: His thesis is that large governments no longer work very well. [Orig: 1300—1400 Latin, Greek, "an act of laying down," from Greek tithenai “to put, lay down”]

they /′θeɪ/ pron. 1 the people or things that have already been mentioned or that are already known about: Ken gave me these flowers — aren’t they beautiful? | I stopped at Doris and Ed’s place, but they weren’t home. 2 a particular group or organization, or the people involved in it: Where are they going to build the new highway? | “Naranjas” is what they call oranges in Mexico. 3 they say/ think (spoken) used in order to say what people in general say or think: They say it’s bad luck to spill salt. 4 (spoken) used instead of “he” or “she” after words such as someone, anyone, everyone, etc.: Somebody at work said they saw you at the party.

they’d /′θeɪd/ 1 the short form of “they had”: They’d been missing for three days. 2 the short form of “they would”: They’d like to visit us soon.

they’ll /′θeɪl/ the short form of “they will”: They’ll have to wait.

they’re /′θer/; strong /′θer/ the short form of “they are”: They’re very nice people.

they’ve /′θeɪv/ the short form of “they have”: They’ve been here before.

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They've been here before.

**THICK** /′θɪk/ adj. 1 something that is thick is wide and not thin (ANT) thin: a thick piece of bread | a thick layer of paint 2 2 feet thick/12 inches thick etc. used in order to describe how thick something is: The wall is about 16 inches thick. 3 a substance that is thick has very little water in it: thick soup 4 difficult to see through or breathe in: The air was thick with smoke | driving in thick fog 5 growing very close together with not much space in between: a thick forest [He has thick black hair. [Orig: Old English thicce] —thickly adv.

**THICK** /′θɪk/ n. 1 be in the thick of sth to be involved in the most active, dangerous, etc. part of a situation: U.S. troops are right in the thick of the action. 2 through thick and thin in spite of any difficulties or problems: They stayed married through thick and thin.

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They've been here before.
thing /θɪŋ/ n 1 a fact, idea, statement, action, or event: A funny thing happened last week. | That's a terrible thing to say. | I have better things to do with my time. | I kept wondering if I was doing the right thing. 2 used to talk about an object without saying its name, or when you do not know its name: Do you know how to turn this thing off? 3 things [plural] life in general and the way it is affecting people: How are things going at work? | We can't change the way things are. 4 sb's things the things you own or the things you are carrying: Just put your things over there. 5 not know/feel/see etc. a thing to know, feel, see, etc. nothing: It was so dark I couldn't see a thing. 6 there's no such thing (as sth) used in order to emphasize that someone or something does not exist or does not happen: There's no such thing as Santa Claus! 7 the last thing sb wants/expects etc. something that someone does not want, expect, etc., at all: The last thing we wanted was to start a fight. 8 do your own thing (informal) to do what you want, and not what someone else wants you to do

SPOKEN PHRASES 9 the thing is said when explaining a problem or the reason for something: We want to come, but the thing is we can't find a babysitter. 10 for one thing said when giving a reason for something: I don't think she'll get the part – for one thing she can't sing! 11 it's a good thing (that) used in order to say that it is lucky or good that something happened: It's a good thing the drug store's open late. 12 first thing at the beginning of the day or morning: Let's talk about the report first thing in the morning. 13 (it's) just one of those things used in order to say that something that has happened is not someone's fault or could not have been avoided 14 it's (just) one thing after another said when a lot of bad or unlucky things keep happening to you

thing-a-ma-jig /ˈθɪŋəməˌdʒɪdʒ/ n (spoken) said when you cannot remember the real name of the thing you want to mention

thin /θɪn/ v (thinned, thinning) [T] to make something thinner, or to become thinner: She has really thick hair, and the hairdresser thinned it a little (=cut it so that there were fewer hairs). | Thin the paint with water.

thin out phr v if a crowd thins out, people gradually leave so there are fewer of them

something /ˈsʌmtʃɪŋ/ n C 1 a hard solid thing: a sharp metal object. 2 something – a thing, used especially when you do not know its name or what it is: There's something in my eye.

SPOKEN PHRASES 3 things [plural] life in general and the way it is affecting people: How are things going at work? | We can't change the way things are. 4 sb's things the things you own or the things you are carrying: Just put your things over there. 5 not know/feel/see etc. a thing to know, feel, see, etc. nothing: It was so dark I couldn't see a thing. 6 there's no such thing (as sth) used in order to emphasize that someone or something does not exist or does not happen: There's no such thing as Santa Claus! 7 the last thing sb wants/expects etc. something that someone does not want, expect, etc., at all: The last thing we wanted was to start a fight. 8 do your own thing (informal) to do what you want, and not what someone else wants you to do

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thing-a-ma-jig /ˈθɪŋəməˌdʒɪdʒ/ n (spoken) said when you cannot remember the real name of the thing you want to mention

think /θɪŋk/ v (past tense and past participle thought /θəʊt/ 1 [T] to have an opinion about something: I think that New York is a great place to live. | I don't think (that) he likes me (=I think that he does not like me). | What do you think of my new car?

SPOKEN PHRASES 2 [T] to believe that something is true, although you are not sure: I think (that) you're right. | I thought it was going to be sunny. 3 [I] to use your mind to decide something, solve problems, have ideas, etc.: What are you thinking about? | I couldn't think of anything to say. | Just a second, I'm thinking. 4 [I] use your mind to remember something: I can't think of her name. 5 think about/of doing sth to consider the possibility of doing something: I'm thinking about moving to Florida. 6 think of sb to consider the feelings and wishes of another person, rather than just doing what you want: Bill's always thinking of others. 7 think better of sth to decide not to do something that you had intended to do: He reached for his cigarettes and then thought better of it. 8 think nothing of (doing sth) to do something easily that other people consider to be difficult or unusual: Purdey thinks nothing of driving two hours to work every day. 9 think twice to consider a decision very carefully before you decide if you will do it or not: You should think twice before signing the contract. 10 who would have thought? used in order to say that something is very surprising: 3 [I] to use your mind to decide something, solve problems, have ideas, etc.: What are you thinking about? | I couldn't think of anything to say. | Just a second, I'm thinking. 4 [I] use your mind to remember something: I can't think of her name. 5 think about/of doing sth to consider the possibility of doing something: I'm thinking about moving to Florida. 6 think of sb to consider the feelings and wishes of another person, rather than just doing what you want: Bill's always thinking of others. 7 think better of sth to decide not to do something that you had intended to do: He reached for his cigarettes and then thought better of it. 8 think nothing of (doing sth) to do something easily that other people consider to be difficult or unusual: Purdey thinks nothing of driving two hours to work every day. 9 think twice to consider a decision very carefully before you decide if you will do it or not: You should think twice before signing the contract. 10 who would have thought? used in order to say that something is very surprising:
17 you would think (that) also you would have thought (that) used in order to say that you expect something to be true although it is not: You would think someone who can sing that well would take better care of their voice. 18 just think! said when asking someone to imagine or consider something: Just think—tomorrow we’ll be in Hawaii! 19 come to think of it said when you have just remembered something that is related to your conversation: Come to think of it, I did see Rita yesterday.

think back [ˈθɪŋk bæk] phr. v. to think about things that happened in the past: Thinking back, it amazes me we survived on so little money.

think a lot about sth v. to think carefully, considering all the possible problems, results, etc.: The arguments had not been thought out very carefully.

think through v. to consider something carefully before making a decision: Take a few days to think over the offer.

think up v. to produce an idea, plan, etc. that is completely new: Who thinks up the stories for these stupid TV shows?

thinking [ˈθɪŋkɪŋ] n. [U] 1 an opinion about something, or an attitude toward something: They have a different way of thinking about the issue. 2 the activity of using your mind to solve a problem, produce thoughts, etc.: Lance’s quick thinking had saved her life.

think tank n. [C] a committee of people with experience in a particular subject that an organization or government establishes to produce ideas and give advice: a right-wing think tank

thin-ly [ˈθɪnli] adv. 1 if something is cut thinly, it is cut into thin pieces: a thinly sliced onion 2 with only a small number of people or things spread over a large area: a thinly populated area

thinning [ˈθɪnɪŋ] n. [U] if your hair is thinning, some of it has fallen out

-thin-skinned adj. too easily offended or upset by criticism

third /θɜːd/ number 1 3rd 2 1/3

third base n. [U] in baseball, the third place that a player must touch before gaining a point

third degree n. give sb the third degree (informal) to ask someone a lot of questions in order to get information from him/her

third-degree burn n. [C] a very severe burn that goes through someone’s skin

third party n. [singular] LAW someone who is not one of the two main people involved in something, but who is involved in it or affected by it

third person n. [singular] ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS in grammar, a form of a verb or PRONOUN that you use to show the person or thing that is being mentioned. “He,” “she,” “it,” and “they” are all third person pronouns.

third-person narrative/ account/story ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS a story that is told by a third person narrator

third-person ‘narrator’ n. [C] ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS someone who tells a story from outside the action of the story and who knows everything that is happening

third-rate adj. of very bad quality

third World n. the Third World a phrase meaning the poorer countries of the world that do not have developed industries, which some people consider to be offensive

thirst /ˈθɜːrst/ n. 1 [singular] the feeling of wanting or needing a drink ➔ HUNGRY: Water is the best drink to quench your thirst (stop you being thirsty). ➔ Don’t say “I have thirst.” say “I am thirsty.” ➔ 2 [U] the state of not having enough to drink: Many of the animals had died of thirst. 3 a thirst for sth a strong need or desire for something: a thirst for knowledge

thirsty /ˈθɜːstɪ/ adj. feeling that you want to drink something ➔ HUNGRY: I’m thirsty – can I have a glass of water? — thirstily adv.

thirteen /θɜːrˈtiːn/ number 13 — thirteenth number

third /ˈθɜːrd/ number 1 30 2 the thirties a) the years between 1930 and 1939 b) the numbers between 30 and 39, especially when used for measuring temperature 3 be in your thirties to be aged between 30 and 39: She’s in her early/mid/late thirties. — thirtieth /ˈθɜːrtiθ/ number

this /ðɪs/ determiner, pronoun (plural these /ðiːz/ ) 1 used to talk about someone or something that is close to you ➔ THAT: My mother gave me this necklace. 2 What should I do with this (=something I am holding and showing you)? 2 used to talk about something that has just been mentioned or is already known about: I’m going to make sure this doesn’t happen again. 3 used to talk about the present time or a time that is close to the present ➔ LAST, NEXT: What are you doing this week? We’ll be seeing Malcolm this Friday (on Friday of the present week). 4 (spoken) used in conversation to mention a particular person or thing: This friend of mine said he could get us tickets. 5 We saw this really cool movie last night. 5 this is... (spoken) used in order to introduce someone to someone else: Nancy, this is my wife, Elaine.

this adj. used when talking about the size, number, degree, or amount of something: I’ve never stayed up this late before. 1 Katie’s about this tall now (said when using your hands to show a size).

thistle /ˈθɪstl/ n. [C] a wild plant with purple flowers and leaves that have sharp points

thong /θɔŋ, θɔŋ/ n. 1 thongs (plural) a pair of open summer shoes, held on your feet by a v-shaped band that fits between your toes
piece of underwear, or the bottom part of a bikini, that has a single string instead of the back part

**thorax** /ˈθɔːræks/ n. (plural thoraces or thoraxes /-ræz-/) [C] 1 **BIOLOGY** the part of the body between your neck and your diaphragm (the area above your stomach) 2 **BIOLOGY** the part of an insect’s body between its head and its abdomen —**thoracic** /ˈθɔːræsik/ adj.

**thorn** /ˈθɔrn/ n. 1 [C] a sharp point that grows on a plant, such as a rose 2 a thorn in your side something or someone that annoys you or causes you problems over a long time

**thorny** /ˈθɔrnɪ/ adj. 1 thorny question/problem/issue etc. a question, problem, etc. that is very difficult to deal with 2 having a lot of thorns

**thorough** /ˈθɔːrəʊ/ adj. 1 including every possible detail: The police conducted a thorough search of the property.

**thoroughfare** /ˈθɔːrəfrɛɪ/ n. your main road through a city

**thoroughly** /ˈθɔːrəli/ adv. 1 completely or very much: Thanks for dinner; I thoroughly enjoyed it. 2 carefully and completely: Rinse the vegetables thoroughly.

**those** /ðəʊz/ determiner, pron. the plural of that

**thought** /θɔːt/ n. 1 [C] in order to introduce a statement that is surprising, unexpected, or different from your other statements → although: Though Beatrice is almost 40, she still plans to compete. I seem to keep gaining weight even though I’m exercising regularly. 2 used like “but” in order to add a fact or opinion to what you have said: I thought he’d been drinking though I wasn’t completely sure. 3 as though used like “as if” in order to say how something seems or appears: She was stoning at me as though she knew me.

**thoughtful** /θɔːθfʊl/ adj. 1 serious and quiet because you are thinking about something: a thoughtful look on his face 2 kind and always thinking of things you can do to make other people happy: You have a very thoughtful husband. 3 it was really thoughtful of you to remember my birthday.

**thoughtless** /θɔːθləs/ adj. not thinking about the needs and feelings of other people: a thoughtless remark

**thoughts** /θɔːθz/ n. pl. (= what you think or remember) 1 I’ve just had a thought. I’ll ask Terry to come. 2 Even the thought of flying scares me. 3 The thought that I might not have a job next year made me nervous. 4 What are your thoughts on the subject? (= what is your opinion)? 5 the act of thinking: She sat at her desk, lost/deep in thought (rethinking so much she didn’t notice anything else). 6 [U] the act of considering something carefully and seriously: You need to give the decision plenty of thought. 7 [C,U] a feeling of caring about someone: Michael never gave any thought to others. 8 You are always in my thoughts (= used in order to tell someone that you think and care about him/her a lot). 9 [U] a way of thinking that is typical of a particular group, period of history, etc.: ancient Greek thought 10 [C,U] an intention or wish: He has no thoughts of running for President.

**thoughts on** /θɔːθz ɒn/ prep. phr. v. 1 to move through a place by carefully going around things that are in the way: Bikers have to thread their way through traffic, because there’s no safe bike lane.

**threads** /θrɛdz/ n. 1 [U] a long thin line of cotton, silk, etc. that you use to sew cloth: a needle and thread → see picture at kni$t 2 [singular] the relationship between different parts of a story, explanation, etc.: He lost the thread (= forgot the main part) of his argument.

**thread** /θrɛd/ adj. clothes, carpets, etc. that are threadbare are very thin because they have been used a lot

**threadbare** /ˈθrɛdbær/ adj.

**threadless** /ˈθrɛdləs/ adj. not having a job next year made me nervous. 4 What are your thoughts on the subject? (= what is your opinion)? 5 the act of thinking: She sat at her desk, lost/deep in thought (rethinking so much she didn’t notice anything else). 6 [U] the act of considering something carefully and seriously: You need to give the decision plenty of thought. 7 [C,U] a feeling of caring about someone: Michael never gave any thought to others. 8 You are always in my thoughts (= used in order to tell someone that you think and care about him/her a lot). 9 [U] a way of thinking that is typical of a particular group, period of history, etc.: ancient Greek thought 10 [C,U] an intention or wish: He has no thoughts of running for President.

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tell someone that you will cause damage or harm if s/he does not do what you want: He made a threat against my family. [threats of violence] a bomb threat —We received a bomb threat.

threaten /ˈθreɪtn/ v. 1 [T] to say that you will cause someone trouble, pain, etc. if s/he does not do what you want: Sandra threatened to run away from home. | Don’t you threaten me! | 2 [T] to be likely to harm or destroy something: Pollution is threatening the historical buildings of Athens. 3 [I,T] if something unpleasant threatens to happen, it seems likely to happen: The fighting threatens to become a major war.

threatening /ˈθreɪtnɪŋ/ adj. making threats or intended to threaten someone: a threatening letter

three /θri/ number 1 3 | three o’clock: I’ll meet you at three. 3 three years old: Mikey didn’t start talking until he was three. [Origin: Old English thrice, three]

three-D, 3-D /ˌθriːˈdiː/, /ˈθriːdi/ adj. a three-D movie or picture is made so that it appears to be three-dimensional. —three-D, 3-D n. [U]: a movie in 3-D.

three-dimensional adj. 1 having or seeming to have length, depth, and height. Two-dimensional: a three-dimensional object. 2 Eng. lang. a three-dimensional character in a book, movie, etc. seems like a real person because s/he has many different qualities. —one-dimensional

threshold /ˈθreɪʃɔld/ n. 1 on the threshold of sth at the beginning of a new and important event or development: In the 1990s, we were on the threshold of a new period in telecommunications. 2 the level at which something begins to happen or have an effect on something: She has a high/low pain threshold. 3 the entrance to a room, or the area of floor at the entrance.

throw /θru/ v. the past tense of throw

thrill /θrɪl/ n. [U] (old-fashioned) wise and careful use of money. —thrifty adj.

‘thrift store n. [C] a store that sells used goods, especially clothes, often in order to get money for a charity.

thrill1 /θrɪl/ n. [C] a strong feeling of excitement and pleasure, or the thing that makes you feel this: For him, nothing beats the thrill of driving a fast car.

thrill2 v. [T] to feel strong excitement and pleasure, or make someone else feel this: His music continues to thrill audiences. —thrilled adj.: We’re thrilled with the results. —thrilling adj.: a thrilling game
thrive

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throw sb/sth ↔ out phr. v. 1 to get rid of someone or something that you do not want or need: I threw a lot of stuff out. 2 to make someone leave a place quickly because s/he has behaved badly: Cooper got thrown out of the Navy for taking drugs. 3 if people throw out a plan or suggestion, they refuse to accept it.

throw sth ↔ together phr. v. to make something quickly and not very carefully: How about throwing some sandwiches together?

throw up phr. v. (informal) to vomit

throw n. [C] an action in which someone throws something: a good throw to first base

throw-a-way /ˈθroʊəˌweɪ/ adj. 1 throwaway remark/line etc. a short remark that is said quickly and without thinking carefully 2 throwaway society a society that wastes things instead of caring about the environment

throw-back /ˈθroʊbæk/ n. [C usually singular] something that is similar to something that existed in the past: The machine looks like a throwback to an earlier era.

throw /ˈθroʊ/ v. the past participle of throw

thru /θru/ prep., adj. (informal) through

thrust /θraʊst/ v. (past tense and past participle thrust) [T] 1 to push something somewhere with a sudden or violent movement: Dean thrust some money into the driver’s hand. 2 [I] to push something somewhere with a sudden or violent movement: The driver’s hand thumped him on the back.

thesaurus

shove, stick → SHOVE

2 to be put in a difficult situation or forced to accept it: The incident thrust the nation into an economic crisis.

thrust n. 1 the thrust the main meaning or most important part of what someone says or does: The main/major/whole thrust of his argument is that all of life is political. 2 [U] physics the force of an engine that makes a car, train, or airplane move forward

thru-way /ˈθruˌweɪ/ n. [C] a wide road for fast traffic

thud /θuːd/ n. [C] the low sound that is made by a heavy object hitting something else: He landed with a thud. —thud v. [I]

thug /θʌɡ/ n. [C] a violent man

thumb /θʌm/ n. [C] 1 the short thick finger on the side of your hand that helps you to hold things → see picture at HAND 2 give/get the thumbs up/down to show that you approve or disapprove of something, or that you are ready to do something: His new movie got the thumbs up from the public. 3 be under sb’s thumb if you are under someone’s thumb, s/he controls what you do → rule of thumb at RULE, stick out (like a sore thumb) at STICK OUT

thud v. thumb your nose at sb/sth to show that you do not respect rules, laws, someone’s opinion, etc.: Protesters feel the government is thumbing its nose at citizens’ basic rights.

thumb through sth phr. v. to look through a book, magazine, etc. quickly

thumb-nail /ˈθʌmˌnɑːl/ n. [C] the nail on your thumb

thumb-nail sketch/description a short description that gives only the main facts

thumb-tack /θʌmtæk/ n. [C] a short pin with a wide flat top, used for attaching papers to walls

thump /θʌmp/ v. 1 [I,T] to make a dull sound by hitting against something: The dog thumped his tail on the floor. 2 [I] if your heart thumps, it beats very quickly because you are frightened or excited 3 [T] (informal) to hit someone: Brasso thumped him on the back. —thump n. [C]

thunder /ˈθʌndər/ n. [U] the loud noise that you hear during a storm, usually after a flash of lightning; a storm with thunder and lightning: Suddenly, there was a great clap/crack of thunder.

[origin: Old English thunor]

thunder v. 1 it thunders if it thunders, a loud noise comes from the sky, usually after lightning: The kids came thundering downstairs.

thunder-bolt /ˈθʌndərˌbɔːlt/ n. [C] a flash of lightning that hits something

thunder-clap /ˈθʌndərˌklæp/ n. [C] a loud noise of thunder

thunder-cloud /ˈθʌndərˌklaʊd/ n. [C] a large dark cloud in a storm

thunder-ous /ˈθʌndərəs/ adj. extremely loud: thunderous applause → LOUD

thunder-storm /ˈθʌndərˌstɔːrm/ n. [C] a storm with thunder and lightning

thunder-struck /ˈθʌndərˌstrʌkt/ adj. extremely surprised or shocked

Thurs-day /ˈθɜːzdɪ, -dəɪ/ (written abbreviation Thurs.) n. [C,U] the fifth day of the week, between Wednesday and Friday: I tried to call you Thursday. Kim is leaving for Chicago on Thursday. He was arrested last Thursday. I made the appointment for next Thursday. Jason arrived late Thursday night. [origin: Old English Thursday, from Thunor god of the sky = day “day”]

thus /ðəs/ adv. (formal) 1 as a result of something that you have just mentioned [SYN] so: Traffic will become heavier, thus increasing pollution.

thesaurus

therefore, so, as a result/consequently/as a consequence, hence, thereby, accordingly → THEREFORE

2 in this way: The oil spill could thus contaminate the water supply. Thus far until now: Reviewers have said it’s the best movie thus far this year.
thwart

thwart /ˈ thwart/ [T] to prevent someone from doing what she is trying to do

thyroid /ˈ thraʊrd/ also thyroid gland n. [C] BIOLOGY an organ in your neck that produces HOR. MONES (=substances that affect the way your body grows and the way you behave)

ti ara /ˈ tɪ ara, tɪ ə rə/ n. [C] a piece of jewelry like a small CROWN

tibia /ˈ ti bɪə/ n. (plural tibias or tibiae /-bi-i/) [C] BIOLOGY a bone in the front of your leg ➔ FIBULA

tick /tɪk/ n. [C] a sudden movement of a muscle in your face, that you cannot control

tick1 /tɪk/ n. [C] 1 the short repeated sound that a clock or watch makes every second 2 a small creature with eight legs that attaches itself to animals and sucks their blood

tick2 v. 1 [I] if a clock or watch ticks, it makes a short sound every second ➔ what makes sb tick (informal) the reasons that someone behaves in a particular way

tick sb/sth ↔ off phr. v. [I, T] to annoy someone: Her attitude really ticks me off. 2 to tell someone a list of things: McCoy ticked off a list of the speakers.

ticked-off adj. (informal) very annoyed

tick·et /ˈ tɪkɪt/ n. [C] 1 a printed piece of paper that shows that you have paid to do something, for example see a movie or travel on an airplane: two tickets to for the Lakers game  a concert/bus/airplane ticket

Types of tickets

one-way ticket – a ticket that lets you go to a place but not back again
round-trip ticket – a ticket that lets you go to a place and back again
off-peak ticket – a ticket that is cheaper than the usual price because you cannot use it at the busiest times
season ticket – a ticket that lets you make the same trip every day for a particular period of time
e-ticket – a ticket that you buy over the Internet, which you print from your computer or which you pick up when you arrive at the airport to go on your trip

2 a printed note saying that you must pay money because you have done something illegal while driving or parking your car: a speeding/parking ticket

3 a list of the people supported by a particular political party in an an election: the Democratic ticket

“notice attached to something,” from Old French estiquier “to attach”

ticket2 v. [T] to give someone a ticket for parking his/her car in the wrong place or for driving too fast

tick·le /ˈ tɪkl/ v. [T] to move your fingers lightly over someone’s body in order to make him/her laugh: Stop tickling me!

The TESaurus

touch, feel, stroke, rub, scratch, pat, pet, brush, caress ➔ TOUCH

2 [I,T] if something touching your body tickles you, it makes you want to rub your body because it is uncomfortable: Mommy, this blanket tickles. 3 [T] if a situation, remark, etc. tickles you, it amuses or pleases you: Mom will be tickled pink/tickled to death (every pleased) when she hears you’re coming.

tickle2 n. [C] a feeling in your throat that makes you want to cough

tickish /ˈ tɪkɪʃ/ adj. 1 someone who is ticklish is very easy to tickle ➔ informal (a ticklish situation or problem must be dealt with very carefully

tic-tac-toe /ˈ tɪk tɔk toʊ/ n. [U] a children’s game in which two players draw the marks X and O in a pattern of nine squares, trying to get three in a row

tid-al /ˈ tɪd əl/ adj. relating to the regular rising and falling of the ocean: tidal pools

tidal wave n. [C] a very large ocean wave that flows over the land and destroys things

tid·bit /ˈ tɪd bit/ n. [C] 1 a small piece of food that tastes good 2 a small piece of interesting information, news, etc.

tide1 /ˈ taid/ n. 1 [C] the regular rising and falling of the level of the ocean: It’s high/low tide. ➔ NEAR TIDE, SPRING TIDE

2 [singular] the way in which events or people’s opinions are developing: The tide has turned, and more jobs are being created than lost. 3 [singular] a large amount of something that is increasing; a rising tide of hate crimes

tide2 v. tide sb over phr. v. to help someone deal with a difficult time: Could you lend me $50 to tide me over until payday?

tid·dy /ˈ tید di/ adj. carefully arranged, and not messy

tie1 /tai/ v. (past tense and past participle tied, present participle tying, third person singular ties) 1 [I,T] to fasten something or hold it in a particular position using a rope, string, etc.: The dress ties in the back. 2 She tied the scarf around her neck. 3 a dog tied to the fence
tie·break·er /ˈtaɪ.b्रɛkər/ n. [C] 1 a long narrow piece of cloth that men wear around their neck, tied in with their shirts • see picture at CLOTHES 2 a relationship between two people, groups, or countries: close family ties /diplomatic/economic/political etc. ties with Japan 3 a piece of string, wire, etc. used in order to fasten or close something such as a bag 4 the result of a game, competition, or election in which two or more people get the same number of points, votes, etc.: The game ended in a tie.

tie-break-er /ˈtaɪ.b्रɛkər/ n. [C] an additional question or point that decides the winner when two people or teams are tied

tie·dye /ˈtaɪ.dɛ/ v. [T] to make a pattern on clothing or other material by tying string around it and coloring it with DYE

tier /ˈtaɪər/ n. [C] 1 one of several layers or levels that rise up above another: the top tier of seats 2 one of several levels in an organization or system: four tiers of management
tiff /ˈtaɪf/ n. [C] a slight argument between friends
tig-er /ˈtaɪɡər/ n. [C] a large strong wild cat with orange and black lines on its fur

tight1 /ˈtaɪt/ adj. 1 CLOTHES fitting part of your body very closely: These shoes feel too tight. 2 TIGHT SHOES 3 FIRMLY PULLED pulled or stretched firmly: a tight bandage 4 FIRMLY FIXED firmly fixed and difficult to move: Make sure the screws are tight. 5 FIRMLY CONTROLLED controlled very strictly and firmly: Security is tight for the President’s visit. 6 MONEY a) (informal) if money is tight, you do not have enough of it b) (disapproving) someone who is tight tries hard to avoid spending money 7 TIME if time is tight, it is difficult for you to do the things you need to do in the time you have: a tight schedule 8 COMPETITION a tight election, game, competition, etc. is one in which the competitors have an almost equal chance of winning: a tight race for the Senate seat — tightly adv. tight2 adv. very firmly or closely /tɪt/ tightly: Hold tight and don’t let go. 9 Put the lid on tight. 10 tight-fitting jeans

tight·en /ˈtaɪt.n/ v. 1 [T] to close or fasten something firmly by turning it: Tighten the clamps in place. 2 [I] if you tighten a rope, wire, STRAP, etc., or if it tightens, it is stretched or pulled until it is tight: I tightened the bindings of the snowshoes. 3 [I] also: tighten up to make a rule, law, or system more strict: The government has tightened border controls. 4 [I] if your muscles or a part of your body tightens, or you tighten it, it becomes stiff: Miguel’s lips tightened in anger. 5 [I] to close firmly around something: Richard tightened his grip on her arm. 6 tighten your belt (informal) to try to spend less money than you usually spend

tight·fisted adj. (informal, disapproving) not generous with money /ˈtaɪt.fɪst/ stringy

tight·lipped adj. not willing to talk about something

tight·rope /ˈtaɪt.rʌp/ n. [C] a rope or wire high above the ground that someone walks along in a CIRCUS

tights /ˈtaɪts/ n. [plural] a piece of women’s clothing made of thick colored material that fits tightly over the feet and legs and goes up to the waist

til·de /ˈtɪlda/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a mark (˜) that is placed over the letter “n” in Spanish when it is to be pronounced /n/ 1 tie /taɪ/ n. [C] a thin square piece of baked clay or other material that is used for covering roofs, walls, or floors —tie v. [T] till1 /tɪl/ n. 1 PROPER CONJUNCTION (spoken) until: I was up till 1:00 a.m. till2 v. [T] to prepare land for growing crops till /tɪl/ v. [T] 1 to move into a position where one side is higher than the other, or to make something do this: She listened, her head tilted to one side. 2 if an opinion or situation tilts, or something tilts it, it changes so that people start to prefer one person, belief, or action to others: Public opinion had been tilting toward supporting the war. —tilt n. [C,U]
tim·ber /ˈtaɪm.bər/ n. [U] trees that are cut down and used for building or making things

time1 /ˈtaɪm/ n. 1 MINUTES/HOURS ETC. [U] the thing that is measured in minutes, hours, years, etc. using clocks: Time seemed to pass/go by very quickly. 2 a three-month period of time
time

2 ON THE CLOCK [singular] a particular point in time that is shown on a clock in hours and minutes: What time is it?| Evan is just learning to tell time (=look at a clock to see what time it is).

3 OCCASION [C] an occasion when something happens or someone does something: We visit him two or three times a month. | When was the first/last time you saw Kelly? | It makes me laugh every/each time I see it. | The next time you come, we’ll go to a show. | Smoking is not allowed at any time.

4 HOW OFTEN/HOW LONG [singular, U] a period of time during which something happens or someone does something, used especially to emphasize how often or how long it happens: I used to play tennis all the time (=often). | They seem to spend most of the time arguing (=they argue a lot). | Mandy’s been gone for a long/short time. | Patty whined the whole time (=during all of a period of time). | These pictures were taken some time ago (=a fairly long time ago).

5 WHEN STH HAPPENS [C,U] the particular minute, hour, day, etc. when something happens or someone does something: At that/the time (=at that particular time in the past), few people had cars. | I was really hungry by the time I got home. | We left the building at the same time. | Don’t say “in the same time.” | The program’s on at breakfast/supper time. | You’ve caught me at a bad time (=at a time that is not convenient) – can I call you back later? | This isn’t the right time to ask for a raise.

6 It’s time..., used in order to say when something should be done, should happen, or is expected to happen: It’s time for dinner. | It’s time to go.

7 TIME NEEDED [U] the amount of time that is available or needed to do something: Learning a language takes time (=takes a long time). | I won’t have time to cook dinner. | I want to spend more time with my family. | Come on – stop wasting time. | There is time for questions afterward.

8 be on time to arrive or happen at the correct time or the time that was arranged: The buses are never on time. | Don’t say “be in time.”

9 in time early or soon enough to do something: They arrived in time for dinner. | Don’t say “on time to” or “on time for.”

10 from time to time sometimes, but not regularly or very often: He comes up to visit from time to time.

11 ahead of time before an event or before you need to do something, in order to be prepared: We need to get there ahead of time to get a good seat.

12 at all times always: Keep your hands inside the car at all times.

13 in no time soon or quickly: We’ll be there in no time.

14 it’s about time (spoken) said when you feel strongly that something should happen soon or should already have happened: It’s about time you got a job.

15 half the time if something happens half the time, it happens quite often: Half the time, Alan doesn’t even return her phone calls.

16 when the time comes when you expect to happen actually happens, or when something becomes necessary: She’ll make the right choice when the time comes.

17 one/two etc. at a time allowing only a specific number of things to happen or exist at the same time: You can borrow three books at a time.

18 take your time to do something slowly or carefully without hurrying: Take your time and look over your essay before turning it in.

19 for the time being for a short period of time from now, but not permanently: For the time being, she’s living with her father.

20 good/bad/difficult etc. time a period of time or an occasion when you have experiences that are good, bad, etc.: That was the happiest time of my life. | Did you have a good time at Laura’s?

21 IN HISTORY [C] a particular period in history: It happened in the time of the Romans.

22 times [plural] the present time or a particular period in history, and the ways that people do or did things during that period: modern times | Their technology is 30 years behind the times.

23 time’s up (spoken) said in order to tell people to stop doing something because there is no more time left: Okay, time’s up. Put down your pencils.

24 in time to sth if you do something in time to a piece of music, you do it using the same RHYTHM and speed as the music.

25 do time (informal) to spend time in prison [Origin: Old English time]

2 time? v. [T] 1 to do something or arrange for something to happen at a particular time: The bomb was timed to go off at 3:00. | an ill-timed/well-timed announcement (=one that happens at a bad or good time). 2 to measure how fast someone or something is going, how long it takes to do something, etc.: Christie was timed at 10.02 seconds.

3 time and a half n. [U] one and a half times the normal rate of pay

4 time bomb n. [C] 1 a situation that is likely to become a very serious problem: It’s an environmental time bomb. 2 a bomb that is set to explode at a particular time.

5 time card n. [C] a card on which the hours you have worked are recorded by a machine.

6 time-consuming adj. needing a long time to do: a time-consuming process

7 time frame n. [C] the period of time during which you expect or agree that something will happen or be done

8 time-honored adj. a time-honored method, custom, etc. is one that has existed or worked well for a long time

9 time-keeper n. [ <-tarm, kipér ] [C] someone who officially records how long it takes to do something, especially at a sports event

10 time-less adj. always remaining beautiful, attractive, etc.: timeless melodies

11 time-limit n. [C] the longest time that you are allowed to do something for: There is a time limit for using the library computer.
time·ly /ˈtaɪmli/ adj. done or happening at exactly the right time: a timely decision.

time·ly·ness /ˈtaɪmli·nəs/ n. [U] a quality of being timely

time·ly·ly /ˈtaɪmli·lɪ/ adv. in a timely manner

time·ly·ness /ˈtaɪmli·nəs/ n. [U] the quality of being timely

·time `off n. [U] time when you are officially allowed not to be at work or studying

time `out n. 1 take time out to rest or do something different from your usual job or activities 2 [C] a short time during a sports game when the teams can rest and get instructions from the coach

tim·er /ˈtaɪmər/ n. [C] an instrument for measuring time, when you are doing something such as cooking

times /ˈtaɪmz/ prep. MATH multiplied by: Two times two equals four.

time·ta·ble /ˈtaɪmətəbəl/ adj. capable of being timed

time·ta·ble·ness /ˈtaɪmətəbəl·nəs/ n. [U] the quality of being timeable

tim·ing /ˈtaɪmɪŋ/ n. 1 [U] the skill of doing something at exactly the right time: A comedian has to have good/wonderful timing or his jokes will fall flat. 2 [C]U] the time when someone does something or when something happens: the timing of his resignation

tim·orous /ˈtaɪmərəs/ adj. (formal) lacking confidence and easily frightened: a timid woman —timorously adv.

tin /ˈtaɪn/ n. [U] a soft white metal used for making cans, building materials, etc.: a tin can

tin·der /ˈtaɪndər/ n. [U] material that burns easily, used for lighting fires

tine /ˈtaɪn/ n. [C] a pointed part of something that has several points, for example on a fork

tin·foil /ˈtaɪnfəl/ n. [U] (old-fashioned) foil

tinge /ˈtaɪndʒ/ n. [C] a very small amount of a color, emotion, or quality: a tinge of sadness in her voice | white paint with a yellow tinge —tinged adj.

tin·gle /ˈtaɪŋgl/ v. [I] to feel a slight sting on your skin: My fingers tingled with the cold. —tingle n. [C]

tin·ker /ˈtaɪŋkər/ v. [I] (informal) to make small changes to something in order to repair it or improve it: Dad was tinkering with the engine.

tin·kle /ˈtaɪŋkəl/ v. [I] to make high soft ringing sounds: a tinkling bell — tinkly adj.

tin·ny /ˈtaɪni/ adj. a tinnny sound is unpleasant to listen to, and sounds like it is coming from something made of metal: tinnny music

tin·sel /ˈtaɪnsəl/ n. [U] thin pieces of shiny silver paper, used especially as Christmas decorations

tint /ˈtaɪnt/ n. [C] a small amount of a light color shade: The sky had a pink tint.

tint·v. [T] to change the color of something, especially hair

ti·ny /ˈtaɪni/ adj. extremely small: thousands of tiny little flies | a tiny fraction of the budget

THESAURUS
small, little, minute, miniature, minuscule

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tirade

ti·rade /ˈtaɪrəd/ n [C] a long angry speech criticizing someone or something: a tirade against/at politics

tire1 /ˈtaɪər/ n [C] a thick round piece of rubber that fits around the wheel of a car, bicycle, etc.: I had a flat tire (= all the air went out of it) on the way home.

tire2 v. 1 [T] to become tired, or to make someone feel tired: Even short walks tire her. 2 tire of sth to become bored with something: We never tired of her stories.

tired /ˈtaɪərd/ adj 1 feeling that you want to sleep or rest: I was too tired to move. 2 Ben looks tired out.

TIRELESS /ˈtaɪrlɪs/ adj working very hard in a determined way: tireless worker — tirelessly adv

tire·some /tɪrˈsʌm/ adj annoying and boring: Tiring: a tiresome conversation

tiring /ˈtaɪərɪŋ/ adj making you feel tired: The trip had been tiring.

tis·sue /ˈtɪsʊ/ n 1 [C] a piece of soft thin paper, used for blowing your nose 2 [U] biology the material forming animal or plant cells: damaged lung tissue

tit·for·tat /ˈtɪtˌfɔːrˌtæt/ n [C] (informal) something bad that you do to someone because s/he has done something bad to you

tithe /ˈtaɪθ/ n 1 [C] usually plural. 1 social science a particular amount, usually 10% of income; that members of some Christian churches are expected to give to the church 2 history a tax paid to the church, in past times

tit·il·late /ˌtɪtɪlˈleɪt/ v [T] to make someone feel excited or interested, especially sexually: TV news seems often meant to titillate you, not inform you.

tit·tle /ˈtaɪtl/ n 1 [C] the name given to a book, painting, play, etc.: What is the title of her new book? 2 [C] (written) a book: this year’s bestselling titles 3 [C] a word or name that describes someone’s rank or position: Her official title is editorial manager. 4 [C] a word such as “Mrs.” “Dr.” “Senator,” etc. that is used before someone’s name to show whether s/he is married or what his/her rank or position is 5 [C] the position of being the winner of an important sports competition: the National League batting title 6 [singular, U] the legal right to own something: Who has the title to this land?

tit·le·role /ˈtaɪlərəl/ n [T] to give a name to a book, play, etc.: The concert was titled “Home for the Holidays.”

title·character /ˈtaɪlətʃərkəl/ n [C] the main character in a play, movie, etc., which is the same as the name of the play.

tit·ter /ˈtaɪtər/ v [T] to laugh quietly, especially in a nervous way — titter n [C]
tis·zy /ˈtɪzɪ/ n (informal) in a tizzy feeling nervous, upset, and sometimes confused

tLC n [U] (Informal) tender loving care kindness and love that you give to someone when s/he is sick or upset

TN the written abbreviation of TENNESSEE

TNT n [U] a powerful explosive
to1 /təʊ/ before vowels to; strong tu/ [used with the basic form of a verb to make the infinitive.] Do not use “to” with modal verbs. 1 used after a verb, noun, or adjective when the infinitive completes its meaning: I’d love to go! It’s starting to rain. The men were told to leave the bar. If you get a chance to see the play, you should. Dad says he’s not ready to retire yet. It’s great to see you! 2 used by itself instead of an infinitive in order to avoid repeating the same verb: You can go if you want to. 3 used after “how,” “where,” “who,” “whom,” “whose,” “which,” “when,” “what,” or “whether”: Can you show me how to do this? Maria didn’t know whether to call Tim or not. 4 used in order to show the purpose of an action: He covered the child to keep her from getting cold. To begin with, let’s look at chapter three. 5 used after “too” and an adjective: It’s too cold to go outside. 6 used after an adjective and “enough”: Are you feeling well enough to go back to work? 7 used after “there is” and a noun: There’s nothing to do here.
to2 prep 1 in order to be in a particular place, event, state, etc.: The drive to the city takes five hours. I couldn’t go to sleep. Are you going to the wedding?

TOWARDS /ˈtɔərdz/ in order to, so (that), for

2 toward or in the direction of a place: She went to the door. 3 threw the ball to me.
toast /təʊst/ n. [C] food that has been heated until it is brown and brown in color

toaster /təʊstɚ/ n. [C] a machine used for making toast

to-bac-co /təˈbækəʊ/ n. [U] dried brown leaves that are smoked in cigarettes, cigars, etc., or the plant that these come from

to-bog-gan-ing /təˈbɒɡənɪŋ/ n. [U] the sport of sliding down snow-covered hills on a special wooden or plastic board that curves up at the front —to boggan /təˈbɒɡən/ v. [I]
T·o·ken·ism /təˈkɑːnɪz/ n. [plural] (informal) clothes, token woman/minority/black etc. adj. 1 a round piece of metal that you use instead of money to pay to use a place where you pay to use a particular road, bridge, etc. 2 something that represents a feeling, fact, event, etc. 3 a token of our appreciation.

to·ken·ism /təˈkɑːnɪz/ n. [plural] (informal) clothes, token woman/minority/black etc. adj. 1 a round piece of metal that you use instead of money to pay to use a place where you pay to use a particular road, bridge, etc. 2 something that represents a feeling, fact, event, etc. 3 a token of our appreciation.

tol·er·able /təˈlɜrəbəl/ adj. 1 something that is tolerable is not very good, but you are able to accept it [not] intolerable. — tolerably adv.

tol·er·ance /təˈlɜrəns/ n. 1 [U] willingness to allow people to do, say, or believe what they want: society's need for religious/racial tolerance 2 [C,U] the degree to which someone or something can suffer pain, difficulty, etc. without being harmed: plants with limited tolerance for/to the cold 3 [C,U] math the amount by which a measurement can be different from what is wanted.

tol·er·ate /təˈlɜrət/ v. [T] to accept something, even though you do not like it: The school will not tolerate sexual harassment. [My stepmother barely tolerated me. —tolerant adj. —toleration /təˈlɜrəʃən/ n. [U]

accept — to agree or deal with a situation you do not like but cannot change: She found it hard to accept his death.

stand — to be able to accept or deal well with a difficult situation: It was so noisy in there that I could hardly stand it.

put up with sth — to accept an annoying situation or someone's annoying behavior, without trying to stop it or change it: I don't see how you can put up with the constant noise.

live with sth — to accept a bad situation as a permanent part of your life that you cannot change: Stress is just something you have to learn to live with.

condone (formal) — to accept or allow behavior that most people think is wrong: I cannot condone the use of violence.

toll /təl/ n. [C] 1 [usually singular] the number of people killed or injured at a particular time: The death toll has risen to 83. 2 [usually singular] a bad effect that something has on someone or something over a long period of time: Years of smoking have taken their toll on his health. 3 the money you have to pay to use a particular road, bridge, etc.

toll /təl/ v. [I,T] if a bell tolls, or you toll it, it keeps ringing slowly.

toll-free adj. a toll-free telephone call does not cost any money. Call our toll-free number now.

tom-ah-awk /təˈmɑːhkw/ n. [C] a light ax used by some Native Americans in past times.

to-ma-to /təˈmeɪtoʊ/ n. (plural tomatoes) 1 a soft round red fruit, eaten as a vegetable raw or cooked: a tomato sauce. [Origin: 1600—1700 Spanish tomate, from Nahuatl (a language from Southern Mexico and Central America) tomatl] 2 see picture at VEGETABLE.

tomb /təm/ n. [C] a grave, especially a large one above the ground: the tomb of China's first emperor. [Origin: 1100—1200 Anglo-French tumbe, from Late Latin tumba "pile of earth under which a body is buried"]

tom-boy /təmˈbaʊ/ n. [C] a girl who likes to play the same games as boys.

tomb-stone /təmˈstʌm/ n. [C] a GRAVESTONE.

tom-cat /təmˈkæt/ n. [C] a male cat.

tome /təm/ n. [C] (literary) a large heavy book.
tomorrow1 /təˈmaʊrəʊ, ˈmaʊr-/ adv. on or during the day after today: Hanson is leaving tomorrow. [I’ll see you tomorrow morning/afternoon/night. [Origin: Old English to mor- gen, from to “tom” + morgen “morning”]
tomorrow2 n [U] 1 the day after today → TODAY, YESTERDAY. Tomorrow is Thursday. 2 the future, especially the near future: the schools of tomorrow. 3 do sth like there’s no tomorrow to do something without worrying about the future: We’re spending money like there’s no tomorrow.
tone /təʊn/ n [C] 1 a unit for measuring weight, equal to 2,000 pounds 2 (informal) a very large quantity or weight: Your suitcase weighs a ton! She spent tons of money.
tone1 /təʊn/ n 1 [C,U] the way your voice sounds, which shows how you are feeling or what you mean: Ben’s calm, relaxed tone of voice | “Yes,” she replied, in an amused tone. 2 [singular, U] the general feeling or attitude expressed in a piece of writing, activity, etc.: The argument set the tone (began a feeling that continued) for the evening. 3 [C] the formal tone of her poems 4 [U] the quality of a sound, especially the sound of a musical instrument or someone’s voice 5 [U] how strong and firm your muscles, skin, etc. are: Exercise will improve your muscle tone. 6 [C] a shade of a particular color 7 [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the difference in pitch between two musical notes that are separated by one key on the piano [Tune] step.
tone2 also tune up v [‘təʊn] 1 to improve the strength and firmness of your muscles, skin, etc.: Do these exercises to tone your stomach muscles.
tone sth. ↔ down phr. v to make something such as a speech or piece of writing less offensive, exciting, etc.: Advisers told him to tone down his statement.
tone-deaf adj unable to hear the difference between different musical notes.
toner /ˈtɒnər/ n [U] a type of ink that is used in machines that print or copy documents.
tongue /tʌŋ/ n [C] 1 the soft part in your mouth that you can move and that you use for tasting and speaking 2 bite/hold your tongue to stop yourself from saying something: Jim struggled to hold his tongue. 3 a language: your mother/native tongue (=the language you learned as a child). 4 the part of a shoe under the LACES (strings that you tie them with) → a slip of the tongue at slip2, on the tip of your tongue at tip.
tool² v. tool around/along phr. v. (informal) to drive, especially for fun

tool-box n. [C] a special box for keeping tools in
toot /tut/ v. [T] if a horn toots, or if you toot it, it makes a short sound —toot n. [C]
tooth /tuθ/ n. (plural teeth /ˈtiːθ/) 1 one of the hard objects in your mouth that you use for biting and chewing your food: The wolf had fierce eyes and sharp teeth. | Did you brush your teeth (=clean them)? ➔ see picture on page A3 2 one of the pointed parts that sticks out from a comb, saw, etc. 3 fight (sb/sth) tooth and nail to try with a lot of effort and determination to do something: Neighborhood groups fought tooth and nail against the closing of the school. [origin: Old English toþ] ➔ have a sweet tooth at SWEET tooth-ache /ˈtʌbɪk/ n. [C/U] a pain in a tooth
tooth-brush /ˈtʌbbrʌʃ/ n. [C] a small brush for cleaning your teeth ➔ see picture at BRUSH!
tooth-paste /ˈtʌpɑːptɑːs/ n. [U] a substance used for cleaning your teeth
tooth-pick /ˈtʌθpɪk/ n. [C] a small pointed piece of wood used for removing pieces of food from between your teeth
top¹ /tɒp/ n. [C] 1 HIGHEST PART the highest part of something (ANT) bottom: the tops of the mountains | Write your name at the top of the page | an ice cream sundae with nuts on top of it 2 UPPER SURFACE the flat upper surface of an object: The table has a glass top | Photographs of the family were displayed on top of the piano. 3 on top of sth a) in addition to something: On top of everything else, I need $700 to fix my car! b) in control of a situation: He felt alert and on top of things. 4 the top the best, most successful, or most important position in an organization, company, competition, etc.: The people at the top make the decisions. | What do these men, who have reached the top of their professions, have in common? 5 CLOTHING clothing that you wear on the upper part of your body: a pink top 6 COVER a cover for a pen, container, etc., especially something that you push or turn: I can’t get the top off this jar. ➔ THESAURUS cover, lid, cap ➔ COVER²

7 off the top of your head (informal) said without checking the facts: Off the top of my head I’d say there were about 50. 8 at the top of your voice/lungs shouted or sung as loudly as you can

9 TOY a toy that spins and balances on its point when you twist it 10 on top of the world (informal) extremely happy
top² adj. 1 at the top (ANT) bottom: the top button of my shirt 2 best or most successful: a top salesman | the top score ➔ POSITION²
top³ v. (topped, topping) [T] 1 to be higher, better, or more than something: Their profits have topped $5 million this year. 2 be topped by/with sth to have something on top: ice cream topped with maple syrup
top sth off phr. v. (informal) to do one final thing before finishing something: She topped it off by being named the most valuable player.
top out phr. v. if something that is increasing tops out, it reaches its highest point and stops rising: The Dow Jones average topped out at 5999.75 today.
top hat n. [C] a man’s tall hat with a flat top, worn in past times ➔ see picture at HAT
top-heavy adj. 1 too heavy at the top and therefore likely to fall over: 2 a top-heavy organization has too many managers
top-i-c /ˈtɒpɪk/ n. [C] a subject that people talk or write about: The discussion was on the topic of human rights | the main topic of conversation | The environment is a hot topic (=important topic) during this election year. [origin: 1400—1500 Latin Topica “Topics,” from Greek Topika, from topos “of a place, of a useful quotation.” This was the title of a book by the ancient Greek thinker Aristotle.] ➔ TOPIC ➔ THESAURUS subject, theme, issue, matter ➔ SUBJECT²
top-i-cal /ˈtɒpɪkəl/ (Ac) adj. relating to something that is important at the present time: The show deals with topical issues.
top-i-c-sent-ence n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the sentence in a PARAGRAPH that states the main idea you are writing about
top-less /ˈtɒplɛs/ adj. a woman who is topless is not wearing any clothes on the upper part of her body
top-most /ˈtɒpmɔːst/ adj. highest: the topmost branches
top-notch adj. (informal) having the highest quality or standard: top-notch schools
top-o-graph-i-cal /ˈtɒpəˌɡræfɪkəl/ also top-o-graph-i-cal adj. EARTH SCIENCES relating to topography
top-o-gra-phy /ˈtɒpəˌɡræfi/ n. [U] 1 EARTH SCIENCES the science of describing or making a map of an area of land 2 EARTH SCIENCES the shape of an area of land, including its hills, valleys, etc. [origin: 1500—1600 Late Latin topographia “description of a place,” from Greek, from topos “a place,” from topo graphein “to describe a place”] ➔ topographer n. [C]
top-ping /ˈtɔpɪŋ/ n. [C, U] food that you put on top of other food to make it taste or look better: pizza toppings

top-ple /ˈtɔp(ə)l/ v. 1 [T] to fall over, or to make something do this: Several trees toppled over in the storm. 2 [T] to take power away from a leader or government: The scandal could topple the government.

top·sy-tur·vy /ˌtɔpsəˈtɜrvə/ adj. in a state of complete disorder or confusion

tor·ment /ˈtɔrmənt/ n. [C, U] severe pain and suffering, or something that causes this

tor·ment /ˈtɔrmənt/ v. [T] to make someone suffer a lot of mental or physical pain: He was tormented by guilt. — tormentor n. [C]

torn /tɔrn/ v. the past tense of tear

tor·no·do /ˈtɔrnoʊdə/ n. (plural tornados) [C] an extremely violent storm consisting of air that spins very quickly (Origin: 1500—1600 Spanish tornada “thunderstorm”)

tor·pe·do /ˈtɔrpədo/ n. (plural torpedoes) [C] a weapon that is fired under the surface of the ocean and explodes when it hits something (Origin: 1700—1800 torpedo type of fish that can produce electricity to protect itself (16—21 centuries), from Latin, “stiffness, numbness, torpedo fish”) — torpedo v. [T]

tor·rid /ˈtɔrɪd/ adj. (formal) lazy or sleepy, and with no energy, activity, or excitement: the torpid warmth of the evening. — torpishly adv.

tor·rent /ˈtɔrənt, ˈtɔrənt/ n. 1 a lot of something: a torrent of criticism 2 [C] a large amount of water moving very quickly in a particular direction — torrential /ˈtɔrənt(ə)l, ˈtɔrənt(ə)l/ adj.; torrential rain

tor·rid /ˈtɔrəd, ˈtɔrəd/ adj. 1 involving strong emotions, especially sexual excitement: a torrid love affair 2 extremely hot

tor·so /ˈtɔrsoʊ/ n. (plural torsos) [C] your body, not including your arms, legs, or head

tort /ˈtɔrt, ˈtɔrt/ n. [C] law an action that is wrong but not criminal and can be dealt with in a civil court of law
	tor·ti·lla /ˈtɔrt̪iˈlə/ n. [C] a thin flat Mexican bread made from cornmeal or flour

tor·toise /ˈtɔrtəs/ n. a slow-moving animal that can put its legs and head inside the shell that covers its body (Origin: 1400—1500 Old French tortue, from Vulgar Latin tartarica, from Late Latin tartaricus “of Tartarus, the land of the dead in ancient stories;” because it used to be thought that tortoises and turtles came from hell)

tor·tu·ous /ˈtɔrtjuːəs/ adj. 1 complicated, long, and therefore confusing: a tortuous process 2 a tortuous road has a lot of turns and is difficult to travel on

tor·ture /ˈtɔrtər/ v. [T] to deliberately hurt someone in order to force him/her to tell you something, to punish him/her, or to cruel: He was tortured to death in prison.

toss /təs/ v. 1 [T] to throw something without much force: Could you toss me my keys? 2 [T] to move around continuously in a violent or uncontrollable way, or to make something do this: The kite was being tossed by the wind. 3 [T] to toss and turning (changing my position in bed because I could not sleep) all night. 4 [T] also toss out (informal) to get rid of something: “Where’s the newspapers?” “I tossed it.” 4 [T] to cover food in a liquid by moving it around in the liquid: Toss the carrots in melted butter. — toss n. [C] → toss/flip a coin at coin²

toss-up /ˈtɔsəp/ n. It’s a toss-up (spoken) said when you do not know which of two things will happen, or which of two things to choose: So far the election is a toss-up.

tot /ˈtɔt/ n. [C] (informal) a small child

tot·al /ˈtotəl/ adj. 1 complete, or as great as is possible: Their marriage was a total disaster. 2 total number/amount/cost etc. the number, amount, etc. that is the total: The total cost of the building will be $6 million.

total² /ˈtɔrtəl/ n. [C] the number that you get when you have added everything together: The city spent a total of two million dollars on the library. 1 I was out of work for 34 days in total.
total

v. 1 [linking verb] to add up to a particular amount: Price money totaling $5,000 will be awarded. 2 [T] (informal) to damage a car so badly that it cannot be repaired: Chad totaled his dad’s new Toyota.

 totalitarianism n. U [politics] based on a political system in which people are completely controlled by the government.

totally adv. completely, wholly, utterly. COMPLETELY

tote n. [T] (informal) to carry something.

tote bag n. [C] a large bag in which you carry things.

totem pole n. [C] a tall wooden pole with images of animals or faces cut into it, made by some Native American tribes.

total adj. 1 [C] something:

- carry, lug, cart, haul, schlep
- completely, absolutely,
- 'total'
- entirely, wholly, utterly

- carry
- carry

- carry

2 [U] if two things are touching, there is no space in between them: Make sure the wires aren’t touching.

- not touch
- not touch

something: My brother won’t let me touch his bike.

- b) to not eat or drink something: She didn’t touch her breakfast.

- c) to refuse to deal with someone:

- to totally affect someone’s emotions, especially by making him/her feel pity or sympathy

- TOUCHED

- His speech touched everyone.

- 6 touch base to talk to someone in order to find out how she is or what is happening: I wanted to touch base with you before the meeting.

- touch down phr. v. if an aircraft touches down, it lands on the ground.

- touch on/upon phr. v. to cause a bad situation or violent event to begin: The report touched off a fierce debate.

- touch up phr. v. to improve something by making small changes to it: Norma touched up her makeup for the picture.

- touch

- total

- total

- 1070

- made by some Native American tribes

- way

- something

- pole with images of animals or faces cut into it,

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- based on a political system in which people are

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- total

- 1070

- made by some Native American tribes

- way

- something

- pole with images of animals or faces cut into it,

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- pole with images of animals or faces cut into it,
tour-ism /ˈtʊərɪzɪm/ n. [U] the business of providing tourists with places to stay and things to do: The island depends on tourism for most of its income.

tour-ist /ˈtʊərɪst/ n. [C] someone who visits a place for pleasure: San Francisco is always full of tourists in the summer. | The Statue of Liberty is a major tourist attraction.

tour-na-ment /ˈtʊrnəmənt/ , ˈtoʊr-/ n. [C] a competition in which many players or teams compete against each other until there is one winner

tour·ni·quet /ˈtaʊrnɪˌkwɛt/ n. [C] a band of cloth that is twisted tightly around an injured arm or leg to make blood stop coming out

tou·sle /ˈtəʊzəl/ , -səl v. [T] to make someone’s hair look messy —tousied adj.

tout /ˈtəʊt/ v. [T] to praise someone or something in order to persuade people that he, she, or it is important or worth a lot: Paul’s band is being touted as the next big thing.

tow·er /ˈtəʊər/ n. 1 a place with houses, stores, offices, etc. where people live and work, that is smaller than a city: a little town on the coast 2 [U]

tow·el /ˈtəʊəl/ n. 1 a small towel used for drying something: a bath towel (=for drying yourself) | a dish towel | [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Old French totile]

tow·el·ly /ˈtəʊəlɪ/ adj.

tow·el·off/down v. [T] to dry your body using a towel

tow·er·ed /ˈtəʊərɪd/ past of tower

tow·er·ing /ˈtəʊərɪŋ/ adj.

tow·n /ˈtaʊn/ n. 1 a place with houses, stores, offices, etc. where people live and work, that is smaller than a city: a little town on the coast 2 [U]
the town or city where you live: How long have you been in town? She’s from out of town (selves in a different town). I’ll be out of town this weekend. 3 [U] the business or shopping center of a town: “Where’s Dad?” “He’s gone into town.” 4 [singular] all the people who live in a particular town: The whole town got involved in the celebrations. 5 [out on the town (informal)] going to restaurants, theaters, etc. for entertainment in the evening: Everyone went out for a night on the town. 6 go to town (on sth) (informal) to do something eagerly and with a lot of energy: The school really went to town on their production of “The Wizard of Oz.” (they did the play well and worked hard on it). [Origin: Old English tun “yard, buildings inside a wall, village, town”] town hall n. [C] a public building used for a town’s local government town-house n. [C] a house in a group of houses that share one or more walls → house town-ship n. [C] an area where people live and work that is organized under a local government towns-people n. [plural] all the people who live in a particular town tow truck n. [C] a strong vehicle that can pull cars behind it tox-ic /ˈtoʊsɪk/ adj. poisonous: toxic chemicals [Origin: 1600—1700 Late Latin toxicus, from Latin toxicum “poison”] → toxicity n. [U] HARMFUL tox-i-cal-o·gy /ˈtoʊsɪkələdʒi/ n. [U] biology the medical study of poisons and their effects toxic ‘waste n. [C,U] waste products from industry that are harmful to people, animals, or the environment tox-in /ˈtoʊsɪn/ n. [C] biology a poisonous substance, especially one made by bacteria toy1 /toʊ/ n. [C] an object for children to play with: Her husband brought home some new toys for the baby. | a toy car | The children were playing with their new toys. toy2 v. toy with phr. v. 1 toy with sth to think about an idea, plan, etc. for a short time and not very seriously: She toyed with the idea of becoming an actress. 2 toy with sb/sth to lie to someone or trick him/her, for example saying that you love him/her when you do not trace1 /treɪz/ v. [T] 1 to study or describe the history, development, or origin of something: He traced his family history (back) to the 17th century. 2 to copy a picture by putting a thin piece of paper over it and drawing the lines that you can see through the paper → draw3 3 to find someone or something that has disappeared: Police are still trying to trace the missing child. trace2 n. 1 [C,U] a sign that someone or something has been in a place: We found no trace of them on the island. | He disappeared without a trace (completely). 2 [C] a very small amount of a substance, quality, emotion, etc. that is difficult to notice: There was a trace of poison in the glass. | a trace of sorrow in his voice trace·element n. [C] chemistry 1 a chemical element that your body needs a very small amount of to live 2 a chemical element that only exists in small amounts on Earth tra-che-a /ˈtrækiə/ n. (plural tracheas or tracheae) [-ki-] [C] biology the tube down which air goes from the throat to the lungs → see picture at lung track1 /træk/ n. 1 keep/lose track of sb/sth to pay attention to someone or something so that you know what is happening, or to fail to do this: She lost track of all the money she spent. 2 be on the right/wrong track to think in a way that is likely to lead to a correct or incorrect result: Keep going, you’re on the right track. 3 for racing [C] a course with a special surface on which people, cars, horses, etc. race 4 sport [U] the sport of running on a track: He ran track in high school. → see picture on page 44 5 be on/off track to be in a state or situation that will lead to success or failure: I feel that my career is back on track now. 6 railroad [C] the two metal lines that a train travels on: railroad tracks → train1 7 tracks [plural] marks on the ground made by a moving animal, person, or vehicle: We saw bear tracks in the mud. 8 song [C] one of the songs or pieces of music on a record: the best track on the album 9 make tracks (informal) to leave somewhere quickly, or hurry when going somewhere → fast track at fast1, off the beaten track/path/at beaten, one-track mind track2 v. [T] 1 to search for a person or animal by following a smell or tracks on the ground: We tracked the moose for hours. 2 to follow the movements of an aircraft or ship by using radar 3 to leave mud or dirt behind you when you walk: Who tracked mud all over the floor? track sb/sth ↔ down phr. v. to find someone or something after searching in different places: We finally were able to track down her parents.
traditional economy

2 the banking/retail/tourist etc. trade the business that comes from or is done by banks, etc. | trade (in) [C] an exchange: Let's make a trade — my frisbee for your baseball. | [C] [U]: a particular job, especially one in which you work with your hands: Jerry's a plumber by trade.

3 if two or more people trade insults or blows, they insult or hit each other

trade 3th ↔ in pref v to give something old that you own, such as a car, as part of the payment for something new: I traded my Chevy in for a Honda.

trade on 3th pref v to use a situation or someone's kindness in order to gain an advantage for yourself: She's trading on her father's fame to try to make it in the music business.

trade up pref v to sell something such as a car or house so that you can buy a better car or house

'trade association also 'industry association n. [C] ECONOMICS a nonprofit organization that supports and protects the rights of a particular industry, for example by trying to persuade the government to make changes to certain laws, so that the industry will develop and be successful

'trademark n. [C] ECONOMICS a special word or picture on a product that shows it is made by a particular company, that cannot be used by any other company

'trade-off n. [C] ECONOMICS the act of accepting something that you do not like or giving up an advantage that you have because it allows you to have or achieve something that you want: Inflation often is a trade-off for healthy economic growth.

'trading post n. [C] ECONOMICS someone who buys and sells goods | trading person who buys and sells stocks, bonds, or currency, etc. on a financial market

'trade route n. [C] ECONOMICS a way across land or the ocean used by traders' vehicles, especially ships, in the past

'trade school n. [C] a school where people go in order to learn a particular trade

'trade secret n. [C] a piece of secret information about a particular business, that is only known by the people who work there

'trade war n. [C] ECONOMICS a situation in which companies or countries compete against each other very strongly, and which usually involves governments putting higher taxes on particular goods brought in from another country

'tradition n. [C] something that people have done for a long time, and continue to do: an old family/Jewish/American etc. tradition | This country has a long tradition of welcoming immigrants. | It's a tradition that the groom should not see the bride before the wedding.

'traditional adj. relating to the traditions of a country or group of people: a traditional Irish folk song | traditional Mexican food | It is traditional to exchange gifts at Christmas. | following ideas, methods, etc. that have existed for a long time rather than using
traditionalist

new or different ideas or methods [syn] subsistence economy

tra-di-tion-alf /tra'difjənl/ n [Ac] 1 someone who likes traditional ideas and does not like change

trafic /trafi:k/ n [U] 1 the vehicles moving along a particular road; We left early to avoid the traffic. | heavy/light traffic (=a small or large amount of traffic) 2 the movement of aircraft, ships, or trains from one place to another: air traffic control

traffic jam n [C] a long line of vehicles on the road that cannot move, or that move very slowly: We were stuck in a traffic jam for two hours!

tra-fick-ing /tra'fikkɪŋ/ n drug/arms trafficking the activity of buying and selling illegal drugs or weapons —trafficker n [C] —trafficking v [I,T]

traffic light also traffic signal n [C] a set of red, green, and yellow lights used for controlling traffic [syn] light

trag-e-dy /tra'джədi/ n (plural tragedies) [C,U] 1 a very sad and shocking event: the tragedy of a child’s death 2 lang. lang. arts a serious play that ends sadly, or this style of writing: Shakespeare's tragedies [origin: 1300—1400 Old French tragédie, from Latin, from Greek trágōdia]

trag-ic /tra'dɪk/ adj very sad and shocking: We heard the news of Holly's tragic death in a plane crash. —tragically adv

trail1 /treɪl/ v 1 [T] also trail behind to be losing a game, competition, or election: The Cowboys are trailing 21–14. 2 [I,T] to pull something behind you, especially along the ground, or to be pulling in this way: The wedding dress trailed on the ground behind her. 3 [I] to follow someone: The two mothers walked along with their kids trailing behind them. 4 [I,T] to follow someone by looking for signs that she has gone in a particular direction

trail off gbe v if your voice trails off, it becomes quieter and quieter until it cannot be heard: Her words trailed off as Mrs. Hellman walked into the room.

trail2 n 1 [C] a path across open country or through a forest: a hiking trail in the mountains 2 a trail of blood/clues/destruction etc. a series of marks or signs left behind by someone or something that is moving 3 be on the trail of sb/sth to be looking for a person or information that is difficult to find: He is always on the trail of a big story.

trail-blaz-er /treɪl,bleɪzə/ n [C] (informal) someone who is the first to discover or develop new methods of doing something: She is a trailblazer in the field of medical research.

trail-er /treɪlə/ n [C] 1 a vehicle that can be pulled behind a car, used for living in during a vacation 2 a vehicle that can be pulled behind another vehicle, used for carrying something heavy 3 a short advertisement for a movie or television program

trail-er park n [C] an area where trailers are parked and used as people's homes

train1 /treɪn/ n [C] 1 a long vehicle which travels along a railroad carrying people or goods. It consists of a line of carriages pulled by an engine: the train to Detroit | It'll take about 4 hours by train. | I take the train to work. | Harry up or we'll miss our train. — see picture at TRANSPORTATION

2 train of thought a related series of thoughts that are developing in your mind: Sorry, I’ve lost my train of thought. 3 a long line of moving animals, vehicles, or people: a camel train 4 a part of a dress that spreads out over the ground behind the person wearing it

train2 v 1 [I,T] to teach someone or be taught the skills of a particular job or activity: Sally spent two years training as a nurse. | He’s training to be a pilot. 2 [T] to teach an animal to do something or to behave correctly: I've trained the dog to sit. 3 [I,T] to prepare for a sports event by exercising and practicing, or to make someone do this: He is training for the Olympics. — practice —trained adj

train-ee /treɪni/ n [C] someone who is being trained for a job: a sales trainee

train-er /treɪnə/ n [C] someone whose job is to train people or animals to do something

train-ing /treɪnɪŋ/ n [U] 1 the process of teaching or being taught skills for a particular job: Myers has no formal training in music. 2 [U] special physical exercises that you do to stay healthy or prepare for a competition: weight training 3 She’s in training for the Boston Marathon.

trait /treɪt/ n [C] a particular quality in someone’s character [syn] characteristic: His jealousy is one of his worst traits.

THESaurus
characteristic, quality →
transaction /trænsˈækʃən/ n. (plural transactions) [C] PHYSICS the curved path of an object that is fired or thrown through the air

trampoline /træmplin/ v. [T] to walk somewhere with heavy steps. Kids were tramping through the snow on their way to school.

tramble /træmˈbl/ v. [I,T] 1 to step on something heavily so that you crush it with your feet: One woman was trampled to death by the crowd. 2 to ignore or not care about someone’s rights or feelings: The new rule trampolines on people’s right to free speech.

trampoline /træmpoˈlin, ′træmpəˌlin/ n. [C] a piece of sports equipment that you jump up and down on, made of a sheet of material tightly stretched across a large frame

trance /træns/ n. [C] a state in which you seem to be asleep but you are still able to hear and understand what is said to you: He seemed to be in a trance. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French transire, from transiōr “to pass away, become unconscious;” from Latin transire]

trance /træns/ n. [C] 1 an exact written or printed copy of something that was said: a transcript of the witness’s testimony 2 an official college document that has a list of the classes you took as a student and the grades you received

transfer /trænsˈfɜːr/ n. from one place, job, etc. to another, or to make someone or something do this: After his first year at Valley College he transferred to UCLA. They’re transferring him from accounts to the shipping department. 2 [T] to move money from one account or institution to another: I’d like to transfer $500 to my checking account. 3 [T] LAW to officially give property or money to someone else [Origin: 1550—1600 Latin transferre, from trans “across” + ferre “to carry” —transferrable /trænsˈfɜːrəbl/ adj.: Organization and dealing well with people are skills that are transferrable to any job.

transfer /trænsˈfɜːr/ v. (transferred, transferring) 1 [I,T] to move from one place, job, etc. to another, or to make someone or something do this: After his first year at Valley College he transferred to UCLA. They’re transferring him from accounts to the shipping department. 2 [T] to move money from one account or institution to another: I’d like to transfer $500 to my checking account. 3 [T] LAW to officially give property or money to someone else [Origin: 1550—1600 Latin transferre, from trans “across” + ferre “to carry” —transferrable /trænsˈfɜːrəbl/ adj.: Organization and dealing well with people are skills that are transferrable to any job.

transform /trænsˈfɔːrm/ v. [T] to change the appearance, character, etc. of someone or something completely, especially in a good way: Will the attempt to transform the country into a democracy succeed? —transformation /trænsˈfɔːrmən/ n. [C,U]: the complete transformation of the city
transmission /transˈmɪʃən/ n. [C,U] the process of sending or passing something from one place, person, etc. to another: the transmission of disease. 4 [U] (formal) the process of passing information, ideas, customs, etc. between people: The transmission of values from parent to child.

transmit /trænzmit/ v. (transmitted, transmitting) 1 [I,T] to send out electric signals for radio or television. 2 [T] to send or pass something from one place, person, etc. to another: The virus is transmitted through the blood. 3 [T] (formal) to pass knowledge, ideas, customs, etc. from one person or group to another: Schools transmit both knowledge and culture to students. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin transmutere, from trans “across” + mittre “to send.”]

transmit-ter /trænzˈmɪtər/ n. (transmitted) equipment that sends out radio or television signals—transmitter/>.

transparent /trænˈspɑːrənt/ adj. 1 if something is transparent, you can see through it: transparent glass. 2 easy to notice and not deceiving anyone: obvious. The ad was a transparent attempt to fool the voters. [Origin: 1400—1500 Medieval Latin, present participle of transpare “to show through,” from Latin trans “through” + parere “to show”] —transparency n. [U] —transparently adv.

transplant /trənˈspɔrnt/ v. [T] to move an organ, piece of skin, etc. from one person’s body to another. 2 to move a plant from one place and put it in another. [Origin: 1400—1500 Late Latin transplantare, from Latin trans “across” + plantare “to plant.”]

transplantation /trənˈspɔrntəʃən/ n. [U] a medical operation in which an organ from someone’s body is put into another person, or the organ itself: a heart transplant.

transformer /trænsˈfɔːmər/ n. [C] a piece of equipment for changing electricity from one voltage to another.

transform /trænsfərm/ v. (transformed, transforming) 1 to change speech or writing from one language to another. \(\text{INTERPRET: He translated the book into German.}\) 2 translate into sth if one thing translates into another, the second thing happens as a result of the first: Will more investment translate into more jobs? —translation /trænˈfɔːrmən/ n. [C,U]

transLate /trænzˈleɪt/ v. [T] to change speech or writing from one language to another. \(\text{INTERPRET: He translated the book into German.}\) 2 translate into sth if one thing translates into another, the second thing happens as a result of the first: Will more investment translate into more jobs? —translation /trænˈfɔːrmən/ n. [C,U]

transient /trænzˈɪənt/ adj. 1 continuing only for a short time: His success was transient. 2 working or staying somewhere for only a short time: transient workers.

transition /trænˈziʃən/ n. [C,U] 1 a period of change from one form or condition to another. The process of changing from one form or condition to another:

transitive /trænsˈɪtɪv/ adj. a transitive verb has an object. In the sentence “She makes her own clothes,” “makes” is a transitive verb.

transform /trænsfərm/ v. (transformed, transforming) 1 to change speech or writing from one language to another. \(\text{INTERPRET: He translated the book into German.}\) 2 translate into sth if one thing translates into another, the second thing happens as a result of the first: Will more investment translate into more jobs? —translation /trænˈfɔːrmən/ n. [C,U]
in a vehicle: *Helicopters will transport the equipment.* (Origin: 1300—1400 Old French *transporter*, from Latin, from trans “across” + portare “to carry”)

**TRANSPORTATION** /trænˈpɔrtəʃən/ n [U] 1 a system or method for carrying passengers or goods from one place to another: *Buses are the main form of public transportation.* 2 the process or business of taking goods from one place to another: *the transportation of goods*

**TRANSPOSE** /trænzˈpouz/ v [T] (formal) to change the order or position of two or more words, letters, etc.

**TRANSSEXUAL** /trænzˈsexjuəl/ n [C] someone who has had a medical operation to become a person of the opposite sex

**TRANSVERSE** /trænzˈvɜrs/ adj lying or placed across something

**TRANSVESTITE** /trænzˈvestiθ/ n [C] someone, especially a man, who enjoys dressing like a person of the opposite sex

**TRAP** /træp/ n [C] 1 a piece of equipment for catching animals: *a mouse trap* 2 a bad situation from which it is difficult to escape: *the deadly trap of drug addiction* 3 a trick that is intended to catch someone or make him/her say or do something that s/he did not intend to

**TRAP** v (trapped, trapping) [T] 1 to prevent someone from escaping from somewhere, especially a dangerous place: *Up to 25 people may be trapped in the burning building.* 2 to trick someone so that s/he says or does something that s/he did not intend to: *The police trapped him into confessing.* 3 be/feel trapped to be in a bad situation from which it is difficult to escape: *She was trapped in an unhappy marriage.* 4 to catch an animal in a trap

**TRAP DOOR** n [C] a small door that covers an opening in a floor or roof

**TRAPEZE** /træˈpiz/ n [C] a short bar hanging...
trash

trash can n [C] a garbage can

trash compactor n [C] a machine used for pressing trash into a small mass

trash talk also 'trash , talking n [U] the act of saying rude or insulting things to or about a sports player during a game or competition

trashy adj of extremely bad quality: trashy novels

trauma n [C,U] a state of extreme shock that is caused by a very bad or frightening experience, or the experience itself: the trauma of divorce [soldiers suffering from trauma [origin: 1600–1700 Greek "wound"]]

traumatize /′traʊməˌtɪz/ v [T] to shock someone so badly that s/he is affected by it for a very long time: He was traumatized by his war experiences.

travel v 1 [U] to make a trip from one place to another, especially to distant places: Rick’s traveling across the U.S. with a backpack. | We always travel light (=without taking many bags). | We traveled by bus/train etc. through France. | He spent years traveling the country/world.

travel agency n [C] a business that arranges travel and vacations

travel agent n [C] someone who works in a travel agency

travel/traveling – the general activity of going from one place to another, especially for long distances and long periods of time: a special ticket for train travel around Europe I haven’t really done much traveling

trip – the time spent and the distance traveled in going from one place to another: a trip to the grocery store | They’re planning a trip to Hawaii. journey (normal) – a trip that is long or difficult: the journey across the plains in a covered wagon

travels – trips to places that are far away, or the act of moving from place to place over a period of time: her travels in South America

voyage – a trip in which you travel by ship or in a spacecraft, used mainly in stories: Columbus’s voyage across the ocean

tour – a trip for pleasure, during which you visit several different towns, areas, etc.: a tour of Europe

expedition – a long and carefully organized trip, especially to a dangerous or unfamiliar place: Lewis and Clark’s expedition across North America

excursion – a short trip to visit a place, usually by a group of people: an all-day excursion to Catalina Island

pilgrimage – a trip to a holy place for religious reasons: a pilgrimage to Lourdes

2 travels [plural] trips, especially to places that are far away: She made a lot of friends on her travels.

Ways of traveling

drive or go by car

drive or go by plane

sail or go by boat/ship

take a train/bus/taxi/cab or go by train/bus etc.

walk/hike or go on foot

bike or go by bike

Someone who travels

traveler – any person who is traveling

passenger – someone who is traveling in a car, bus, train, airplane, etc.

tourist – someone who is traveling somewhere for a vacation

explorer – someone who travels to places that people have not visited before

commuter – someone who travels a long distance to work every day

AIRPORT, JOURNEY, PASSPORT

You can take, make, or go on a trip, journey, or voyage, but you cannot use these verbs with travel

2 [I] to move from one place to person to another: News travels fast in a small town. 3 [I,T] to go a particular distance or at a particular speed: We traveled over 400 miles the first day of our trip.

The bus was traveling at a high speed.

TRAVEL

trapezium

from two ropes high above the ground, used by acrobats

trapezoid /′træpəˌzo id/ n [C] a shape with four sides, none of which is parallel with any other side

trapper /′træpər/ n [C] someone who traps wild animals for their fur

trapping /′træpɪŋ/ n [plural] all the clothes, possessions, etc. that show how rich, famous, or powerful someone is: He has all the trappings of stardom.

trash /′træʃ/ n [U] 1 things that you throw away, such as old food, dirty paper, etc. [garbage: Just put it in the trash. | Will someone please take out the trash (=take it outside the house)?

GARBAGE

2 (informal) something that is of very poor quality: There’s so much trash on TV these days.

trashy adj of extremely bad quality: trashy novels

trav·el /′trævl/ v 1 [T] to destroy something completely: You can’t have parties if your friends are going to trash the place. 2 to criticize someone or something severely: Critics have trashed the movie.

trav·el·er /′trævlər/ n [C] someone who is traveling somewhere

trav·el·ing /′trævlɪŋ/ adj someone who is traveling

travel agency n [C] a business that arranges travel and vacations

travel agent n [C] someone who works in a travel agency

trav·el·ly /′trævl i/ adj to destroy something completely: He was traumatized by his war experiences.

traveling /′trævlɪŋ/ adj someone who is traveling somewhere

travel agency n [C] a business that arranges travel and vacations

travel agent n [C] someone who works in a travel agency

travel

trash

trash can

trash compactor

trash talk

trashy

trauma

traumatize

travel

travel agency

travel agent

trav·el·y

traveling

travel agency

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traveling

travel
travel·er /tra'vələr/ n. [C] someone who is on a trip or who travels often
travel·er's check /tra'vələrz/ n. [C] a special check that can be exchanged for the money of a foreign country
tra·verse /trə'vərs/ v. [I] formal to move across, over, or through something, especially land or water
trav·es·ty /trævəstɪ/ n. (plural travesties) [C] something that is very bad because it is not what it should be: The trial was described as a travesty of justice.
trawl /trɔl/ n. [C] a wide net that is pulled along the bottom of the ocean to catch fish —trawl v. [T,U]
trawl·er /trɔlər/ n. [C] a fishing boat that uses a trawl
tray /treɪ/ n. [C] a flat piece of plastic, metal, or wood with raised edges, that is used for carrying things such as plates, food, etc.
trache·er·ous /trə'kɛərəs/ adj. 1 someone who is treacherous cannot be trusted because s/he secretly intends to harm you 2 extremely dangerous because you cannot see the dangers: Black ice on the roads made driving treacherous.
treach·er·y /trə'kɛəri/ n. [U] actions that are not loyal to someone who trusts you
tradd 1 /træd/ v. (past tense trodd, past participle trodden) 1 tread carefully/lightly etc. to be very careful about what you say or do in a difficult situation: It's best to tread lightly when the boss is in a bad mood. 2 tread water to stay floating upright in deep water by moving your legs as if you were riding a bicycle 3 [U] (old-fashioned) to walk or step on something
tradd 2 n. 1 [C,U] the pattern of lines on the part of a tire that touches the road 2 [C] the part of a stair that you put your foot on
tread·mill /trɛd'mɪl/ n. 1 [C] a piece of exercise equipment that has a large belt around a set of wheels, that you can walk or run on while staying in the same place 2 [singular] work or a way of life that seems very boring because you always have to do the same things
trea·son /trɪərəzn/ n. [U] the crime of being disloyal to your country or government, especially by helping its enemies
treas·ure /trɛzər/ n. 1 [U] a group of valuable things, such as gold, silver, jewels, etc.: a story about buried treasure 2 [C] a very valuable and important object such as a painting or ancient document: the treasures of the Art Institute of Chicago
treasure 2 v. [T] to treat something or someone as very special, important, or valuable: I'll always treasure the memories of this day.
treasure hunt n. [C] a game in which you have to find something that has been hidden by answering questions that are left in different places
treas·ur·er /trɛzərər/ n. [C] someone who takes care of the money for an organization
treas·ury /trɛzərɪ/ n. (plural treasuries) [C] 1 the money in an organization's accounts 2 a government office that controls a country's money: the Treasury Department
treat 1 /trɪt/ v. [T] 1 to behave toward someone in a particular way: Why do you treat me like an idiot? 2 My parents always treated me as an equal. 3 Mr. Parker treats everyone equally/fairly. 2 to consider something in a particular way: You can treat these costs as business expenses. 3 to give someone medical attention for a sickness or injury: Eleven people were treated for minor injuries. 4 to buy or arrange something special for someone: We're treating Mom to dinner for her birthday. 5 to put a special substance on something or use a chemical process in order to protect or clean it: The wood has been treated to make it waterproof.
treat 2 n. 1 [C] something special that you give someone or do for him/her: If you're good, I'll buy you a treat. 2 [singular] an unexpected event that gives you a lot of pleasure: Getting your letter was a real treat. 3 my treat (spoken) used in order to tell someone that you will pay for something: Put away your money – dinner's my treat.
treat·a·ble /trɪə'tæbl/ adj. able to be medically treated: The disease is treatable with antibiotics.
treat·a·tise /trɪə'tɪs/ n. [C] a serious book or article about a particular subject: a treatise on political philosophy
treat·ment /trɪt'mənt/ n. 1 [C,U] a method that is intended to cure an injury or sickness: a new treatment for cancer. 2 She was given emergency treatment by paramedics. 2 [U] a particular way of behaving toward someone or of dealing with him/her: Western society's treatment of women has improved. 3 The coach denied giving his son preferential/special treatment. 3 [C,U] a particular way of dealing with or talking about a subject: I didn't think the program gave the issue serious treatment. 4 [U] a process by which something is cleaned, protected, etc.: a waste treatment plant
treat·ty /trɪ'ti/ n. (plural treaties) [C] politics a formal written agreement between two or more countries: a peace treaty
tre·ble 1 /trɪbəl/ n. [C] En. lang. Arts the upper half of the whole range of musical notes
tre·ble 2 v. [L,T] to triple
tree /tri/ n. [C] a very tall plant that has a trunk (= thick wooden stem), branches, and leaves: an apple tree. 1 As a kid, I loved to climb trees. [Origin: Old English treow]

**Thesaurus**

**Types of tree**

- evergreen – an evergreen tree does not lose its leaves in winter
- deciduous – a deciduous tree loses its leaves in winter

**Words**

- deciduous
- evergreen

**Categories**

- Evergreen
- Deciduous

**Definitions**

- Evergreen: a tree or shrub that retains its leaves throughout the year
- Deciduous: a tree or shrub that sheds its leaves annually or biannually

**Examples**

- An evergreen tree can be a pine, fir, or spruce.
- A deciduous tree is often a maple, oak, or elm.

**Usage**

- Use evergreen for trees that remain green all year round, like firs and pines.
- Use deciduous for trees that shed their leaves in the fall, like maples and oaks.
treetop /ˈtrɪtɒp/ n. [C usually plural] the top branches of a tree
treacle /ˈtreɪkəl/ n. [U] a thick, syrupy liquid made from cooked down sugar

treetop /ˈtrɪtɒp/ n. [C usually plural] the top branches of a tree
treacle /ˈtreɪkəl/ n. [U] a thick, syrupy liquid made from cooked down sugar
trib·ute /ˈtriːbət/ n. [C] A sports competition in which you run, swim, and ride a bicycle.

tribe /ˈtreɪb/ n. [C] A social group that consists of people of the same race who have the same beliefs, customs, language, etc. and live in one area ruled by a chief: the tribes of the Amazon jungle.

trib·u·la·tion /ˈtriːbjʊˌləˈeɪʃən/ n. (plural tribulations) A serious trouble or a serious problem.

trib·u·re /ˈtriːbjʊər/ n. [C] To give out to the tribes, pay.

tribal /ˈtriːbəl/ adj. Ruled by a chief: beliefs, customs, language, etc. and live in one area.

tribute to admiration for someone: The concert will be a tribute to Bob Dylan.

trick 1 /trɪk/ n. [C] 1 something you do in order to deceive someone: It was just a trick to get me to agree. 2 something you do to surprise someone and make other people laugh: The kids like playing tricks on the grownups.

trick 2 v. [T] To deceive someone in order to get something from him/her or make him/her do something: Believe me, we’re not trying to trick you. | Clients were tricked into believing he’d invest the money.

trick·er·y /ˈtrɪkərɪ/ n. [U] The use of tricks to deceive or cheat people.

trick·le /ˈtrɪkəl/ v. [I] If liquid trickles somewhere, it flows slowly in drops or in a thin stream:

Sweat trickled down his face. 2 If people, vehicles, goods, etc. trickle somewhere, they move slowly in small groups or amounts: Refugees have begun to trickle across the border. A trickle of blood.

trick or treat v. go trick or treating if children go trick or treating, they put on costumes and go from house to house on Halloween and say “trick or treat” in order to get candy.

trick·ster /ˈtrɪkstər/ n. [C] Someone who deceives or cheats people.

tricky /ˈtrɪki/ adj. (comparative trickier, superlative trickiest) Something that is tricky is difficult to deal with or do because it is complicated and full of problems: Finding out how the trouble started will be tricky.

tric·us·pid valve /ˈtrɪkəsˌpɪd ˈveɪlv/ n. [C] Biology a part of the right side of your heart that opens and closes to allow blood to flow from the right atrium into the right ventricle and prevent blood from flowing back into the atrium.

tri·cil·i·o·n·a·ry /trɪˈsɪliəˌnərɪ/ adj. A weapon with three points that looks like a large fork.

tri·cy·cle /trɪˈsɪkl/ n. [C] A small vehicle, used especially by young children, with one wheel at the front and two wheels at the back.

tri·dent /ˈtrɪdɛnt/ n. [C] A three-pronged spear with a handle, especially by young children, with one wheel at the front and two wheels at the back.

tri·gon·o·metry /trɪˈɡɒnəmətri/ n. [U] The part of mathematics that is concerned with the relationship between the angles and sides of triangles.

trill 1 /trɪl/ n. [C] A musical sound made by quickly repeating two notes that are very similar:

A bird’s trill.

trill 2 v. [I,T] To make something happen: Heavy rain may trigger mudslides. | Peanuts can trigger an allergic reaction in some people.

trig·o·nom·e·try /trɪɡəˈnɒmətri/ n. [U] The part of mathematics that is concerned with the relationship between the angles and sides of triangles.

trig·o·nom·e·try /trɪɡəˈnɒmətri/ n. [U] Mathematics the part of mathematics that is concerned with the relationship between the angles and sides of triangles.

tri·late·ral /trɪˈleɪtrəl/ adj. Including three groups or countries: a trilateral agreement.
trili•on /ˈtrɪliən/ number 1,000,000,000,000
tri•o•gy /ˈtrɪədʒi/ n. (plural trilogies) [C] a group of three books, plays, movies, etc. that have the same subject or characters [origin: 1600—1700 Greek tria toia “group of three plays;” from tri- “three” + -logia “-logy”]
trim1 /trim/ v. (trimmed, trimming) [T] 1 to cut a small amount off something, especially to make it look neater: Trim off the excess fat.
   2 to reduce the size or amount of something, especially to save money: The mayor has plans to trim the city’s budget.
trim2 adj thin and healthy looking: a trim figure
trim3 n. 1 [singular] an act of cutting something in order to make it look neater: Your beard needs a trim. 2 [singular, U] a decoration around the edges of a car, piece of clothing, etc.: a blue car with white trim
tri•mes•ter /trɪˈmɛstər, trɪˈmes-/, tri•no•mi•al /trɪˈnəməl/ n. 1 one of three periods into which a year at school or college is divided. 2 biology one of the three-month periods of a woman’s pregnancy: Many women feel sick during the first trimester of pregnancy. [origin: 1600—1700 Greek trima tois “three” + mensis “month”]
trim•mings /trɪˈmɪŋz/ n. all the trimmings all the other types of food that are traditionally served with the main dish of a meal: a turkey dinner with all the trimmings
tri•n•i•ty /ˈtrɪni ti/ n. the (Holy) Trinity in the Christian religion, the union of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in one God
tri•n•ket /ˈtrɪpəkt/ n. [C] a piece of jewelry or a small pretty object that is not worth much money
tri•no•mi•al /trɪˈnəməl/ n. [C] math a mathematical expression that has three parts connected by the sign + or the sign −, for example x + y + z
—trinomial adj.
tri•o /ˈtrɪə/ n. (plural trios) [C] 1 a group of three people or things: a jazz trio 2 a piece of music for three performers
trip1 /trɪp/ n. [C] 1 an occasion when you go from one place to another, often to visit a place or person: a trip to the grocery store | I’d met him on my last trip to Japan. They recently took a trip to Florida. | a camping/fishing/ski trip | a week-long business trip
—THESAURUS travel, journey, voyage, tour, expedition, excursion, pilgrimage ➔ travel
trip2 v. (tripped, tripping) 1 [I] to hit something with your foot by accident so that you fall or almost fall: Jack tripped on/over the bottom step.
—THESAURUS fall, slip, stumble, lose your balance ➔ fall
trip3 n. [U] the stomach of a cow or pig, used as food
tri•ple /ˈtrɪpl ə/ adj. having three parts, or involving three people or groups: a triple gold medal winner
triple2 v. [L.] to increase by three times as much, or to make something do this: The landlord tripled the rent.
tri•plet /ˈtrɪplət/ n. [C] one of three children born at the same time to the same mother
trip•li•cate /ˈtrɪplət/ n. in triplicate if a document is written in triplicate, there are three copies of it
tri•pod /ˈtrɪpəd/ n. [C] a support with three legs, used for a camera, telescope, etc.
trite /ˈtrɪt/ adj. a trite remark, idea, etc., has been used so often that it seems boring and not sincere
tri•um•ph /ˈtrɪəmf/ n. 1 [C] an important success or victory, especially after a difficult struggle: a foreign policy triumph | Fans celebrated San Francisco’s triumph over Cincinnati in the Super Bowl. 2 [U] a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction that you get from success or victory: shouts of triumph —triumphant
—thrust adj. a triumphant army
—thrust n. [U] to gain a victory or success, especially after a difficult struggle: Good will triumph over evil.
—thrust adj. done or made in order to celebrate a victory or success: a triumphal parade
triv•i•a /ˈtrɪvə/ n. [plural] 1 detailed facts about
—THESAURUS win, be victorious, prevail ➔ win
tri•um•phal /ˈtrɪəmfəl/ adj. done or made in order to celebrate a victory or success: a triumphal parade
trouble

1 PROBLEMS [C.U] problems that make something difficult, make you worry, spoil your plans, etc.: They're having some trouble with their car. | We had trouble getting reservations. | a plane with engine trouble \(\text{the company's financial troubles}\) | It took her mind off her troubles.

2 BAD POINT [singular] (spoken) used when saying what is not satisfactory about something or someone or what causes problems: The trouble with you is you don't listen. | There isn't enough time. That's the trouble.

3 in/into/out of trouble a) if someone or something is in trouble, she, he, or it is in a situation that has a lot of problems or that is difficult or dangerous: Their marriage was in trouble. | The agency was in serious/big/deep trouble. b) if someone is in trouble, she has done something which someone will punish him/her for or be angry about: My daughter's gotten into trouble at school. | Joe's in trouble with the police. | After-school activities help kids stay/keep out of trouble.

4 HEALTH [U] (informal) a problem that you have with your health: He has heart/back trouble.

5 EFFORT [U] an amount of effort and time that is needed to do something: She took the trouble to explain it to us again. | "Could you help me carry this?" "Sure, it's no trouble (=I am happy to help)."

6 be asking for trouble (informal) to take risks or do something stupid that is likely to cause problems: You're asking for trouble if you don't get those brakes fixed.

7 ARGUMENT/VIOLENCE [C.U] a situation in which people argue or fight with each other: The police
stepped in to stop the troubles outside the courthouse.

**trouble** v. [T] (formal) 1 if a problem troubles you, it makes you feel worried or upset: His behavior worried her troubled me. 2 to say something or ask someone to do something which may use his/her time or upset him/her: I won't trouble you again.

**troubled** adj. 1 worried or anxious: Clayton looked troubled.

**trousers** n. a piece of clothing that covers the lower half of your body and that has a separate part for each leg (jeans)

**troupe** n. a group of singers, actors, dancers, etc. who work together

**trouser** n. (plural trousers) a piece of clothing that covers the lower half of your body and that has a separate part for each leg (jeans)

**trout** n. (plural trout) a common river fish, or the meat from this fish

**troubling** adj. worrying: The results raise some troubling questions.

**trough** n. 1 a long narrow open container that holds water or food for animals 2 economic the lowest point in an economic period that has high and low points, when the total value of all goods and services produced in a country will not fall any further


**troupe** /trɒp/ n. [C] a group of singers, actors, dancers, etc. who work together

**trousers** /trʌzərs/ n. [plural trousers] a piece of clothing that covers the lower half of your body and that has a separate part for each leg (jeans)

**trout** /trɔʊt/ n. (plural trout) a common river fish, or the meat from this fish

**trunk** /trʌŋk/ n. [C] a small garden tool used for digging

**truant** /trjuːant/ adj. staying away from school without permission [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French "wanderer"]

**truce** /trjuːs/ n. [C] an agreement between two enemies to stop fighting or arguing for a short time: The warring sides have called/declared a truce.

**truck** /trʌk/ n. [C] a large road vehicle that is used for carrying heavy loads: a truck driver | a garbage/dump/above delivery etc. | truck → pickup → see picture at transportation

**truck** v. [T] to take something somewhere by truck: Food and medicine were trucked in.

**truck** /trʌk/ n. [C] someone whose job is driving a truck

**truck farm** n. [C] a farm that grows vegetables and fruit for sale directly to customers

**truck-in** /trʌkɪn/ n. [U] the business of taking goods from place to place by truck

**truck-load** /trʌkləʊd/ n. [C] the amount of something that a truck can carry

**truck stop** n. [C] a cheap place to eat and buy gas on a highway, used especially by truck drivers

**truck-ulent** /trʌkɪlənt/ adj. (formal) easily annoyed and always willing to argue with people

**trudge** /trʌdʒ/ v. [I] to walk with slow heavy steps because you are tired, or it is difficult to walk: A group of soldiers trudged up/down the hill.

**true** adj. 1 based on facts and not imagined or invented (not false): It is true that people are living longer. The movie is based on a true story.

**true** adj. right, correct → right

**true** adj. 2 [only before noun] real and correct: the true meaning of Christmas | The house was sold for only a fraction of its true value.

**true** adj. 3 (spoken) used when admitting that something is a fact: True, he has a college degree, but he doesn’t have enough job experience.

**true** adj. 4 love/courage/friend etc. love, a friend, etc. that has all the qualities that he, she, or it should have: He’s a true friend.

**true** adj. 5 come true: if dreams, wishes, etc. come true, they happen: Their wish for a child finally came true.

**true** adj. 6 faithful and loyal, or doing what you have promised to do: She stayed true to her husband during the trial. | He was true to his word and didn’t say anything to anyone. [Origin: Old English treowe “faithful”]

**true** adj. 7 faithful, loyal, staunch, steadfast → faithful

**true-life** adj. based on what really happened, and not invented: a true-life adventure

**true** adj. 1 a soft chocolate candy

**true** adj. 2 a fungus you can eat that grows under the ground

**true** n. [C] a statement that is clearly true, so that there is no need to say it

**true** adj. 1 used in order to emphasize that the way you are describing something is true
trun·dle /trʌndl/ v. [T] to play a trundle that beats someone else's card in a game

**trunk**
- n. 1. a large metal tube that is wide at one end 2. a loud noise that an elephant makes
- v. 1. to tell everyone about something you think is important or true: The headlines trumpeted their victory 2. to move slowly on wheels, or to make something do this by pushing it or pulling it
- adj. 1. the thick central wooden stem of a tree that branches grow from: A sign was tacked to a tree trunk. 2. an enclosed space at the back of a car where you can put bags, tools, etc.: Put the suitcases in the trunk. 3. the very long nose of an elephant 4. a large box made of wood or metal, in which clothes, books, etc., are stored or packed for traveling 5. trunks (plural) short pants that men wear when swimming 6. (formal) the main part of your body, not including your head, arms, or legs

**trump**
- n. 1. a suit or a playing card that is chosen to be of a higher value than the others in a particular card game 2. trump card something that you can use or do in a situation, which gives you an advantage
- v. 1. to play a trump that beats someone else's card in a game 2. to make someone seem guilty of a crime: trumped-up thing 3. to state someone or something as true when it is not: She trumpeted her victory.

**trumpet**
- n. 1. a musical instrument that you blow into, which consists of a long bent metal tube that is wide at one end 2. the loud noise that an elephant makes
- v. 1. to tell everyone about something you think is important or true: The headlines trumpeted their victory 2. to move slowly on wheels, or to make something do this by pushing it or pulling it

**trumpet·ed·up** adj. made short, or shorter than before: a truncated speech

**trumpet·ing** n. [C] a group of companies that work together to reduce competition: a railroad trust

**trust**
- n. 1. the belief that you can trust someone 2. an arrangement in which someone legally controls your money or property, usually until you are old enough to use it: $100,000 is being held in trust for his daughter 3. a group of companies that work together to reduce competition: a railroad trust
- adj. 1. someone who plays a trumpet 2. someone who plays a trumpet 3. made short, or shorter than before: a truncated speech 4. made short, or shorter than before: a truncated speech
- v. 1. to believe that someone is honest and will not do anything bad or wrong: I’ve never trusted her. 2. to depend on something and believe it is correct or will work: I trust his judgment. 3. to depend on someone or something: Please try to come early. 4. to give someone something

**trust·ful** adj. giving the true facts about something: truthful answers — **trust·fully** adv

**try**
- n. 1. to attempt to do something: Try again when you’re not so tired. 2. to use false information to make someone seem guilty of a crime: trumped-up thing 3. to state someone or something as true when it is not: She trumpeted her victory.
- v. 1. to try to do something, especially something difficult: He was attempting to climb Mt. Everest without oxygen.
- phr. v. 1. to try to do something: I’ll see if I can get you a ticket.
- phr. adv. — to try very hard, even if something is difficult and you are not sure you will succeed: They’ll do their best to get it finished by Friday.

**try·a·tive** adj. — to try very hard to do something: The company endeavors to satisfy its customers.

**trust·ee**
- n. 1. someone who plays a trumpet 2. someone who plays a trumpet 3. a group of companies that work together to reduce competition: a railroad trust
- adj. 1. someone who plays a trumpet 2. someone who plays a trumpet 3. a group of companies that work together to reduce competition: a railroad trust
- v. 1. to believe that someone is honest and will not do anything bad or wrong: I’ve never trusted her. 2. to depend on something and believe it is correct or will work: I trust his judgment. 3. to depend on someone or something: Please try to come early. 4. to give someone something

**trust·ful·ly** adv. — to try very hard to do something: The company endeavors to satisfy its customers.
try

2 [T] to do or use something, go somewhere, taste something, etc, in order to find out if it is useful, successful, or enjoyable: Try logging off and logging on again. [Doctors are trying some new drugs in the cancer battle.] Have you tried Thai food? 3 [T] to examine and judge a person or a legal case in a court of law: Three men were tried for the murder. 4 try sb's patience/nerves/temper etc. to make someone start to feel impatient, nervous, angry, etc.

try sth on phr. v. to put on a piece of clothing to find out if it fits or makes you look attractive: I tried on one of her silk dresses.

try out phr. v. 1 try sth ↔ out to use something such as a method or piece of equipment to find out if it works or is good: Are you going to try out your new bike? 2 to show your skills in an attempt to be chosen as a member of a team, an actor in a play, etc.: Sandra's trying out for the girls' basketball team.

try2 n. (plural tries) [C usually singular] an attempt to do something: It looks hard, but I'll give it a try. Good try, kid.

try-ing /'rə(tr)-ɪŋ/ adj. difficult and unpleasant to deal with: a trying time

try-out /'rə(tr)-aut/-n. [C] an occasion when someone shows his/her skills in an attempt to be chosen for a sports team, play, etc. → AUDITION

tsar /tsər, tsər/ n. [C] another spelling of CZAR

T-shirt /'tiːʃərt/-n. [C] a soft cotton shirt, with short sleeves and no collar → see picture at CLOTHES

tsp. the written abbreviation of TEASPOON

tsu-na-mi /tsu'nəmɪ/-n. [C] EARTH SCIENCES a very large wave which can cause a lot of damage when it reaches land. A tsunami is usually caused by an EARTHQUAKE.

tub /tʌb/-n. [C] 1 a large container in which you sit to wash yourself: She sat in a tub of icy cream. 2 a large round container used for washing things, storing things, etc.

tu-ba /tu'bə/ n. [C] a large metal musical instrument with a wide opening that points straight up, that you play by blowing and that produces very low sounds

tu-b by /'təbɪ/-adj. (informal) short and fat

tu-b/le /'tʌbl/ n. [C] 1 a pipe made of metal, plastic, glass, etc., especially one that liquids or gases go through: The patients are fed through tubes. 2 a container for a soft substance, that you SQUEEZE to push the substance out: a tube of toothpaste. 3 a tube-shaped part inside your body: a fallopian tube (=part of a woman's organs for having babies) 4 the tube (spoken) the television: What's on the tube? 5 go down the tubes if a situation goes down the tubes, it suddenly becomes bad: Small businesses are going down the tubes.

tu-ber /'tʌbər/-n. [C] BIOLOGY a round swollen part on the stem of some plants, that grows below the ground and from which new plants grow. A potato is a tuber.

tu-ber-cu-lo-sis /tuˈbɜːkələʊˈsɪs/-n. [U] BIOLOGY a serious infectious disease that affects the lungs and other parts of the body.

tu-b/ing /'tʌbɪŋ/-n. [U] tubes, usually connected together in a system: copper tubing

tu-bu-lar /'tuːbəl(ə)r/-adj. made of tubes or shaped like a tube

tuck1 /tʌk/-v. [T] 1 to push the edge of a cloth or piece of clothing into something so that it stays in place: He tucked in his shirt. 2 to put something in a small space or a safe place: She tucked the money into her pocket. 3 to put an arm, leg, or head close to the body and keep it there: The duck had its head tucked under its wing.

tuck2 n. [C] 1 a fold of cloth sewn flat in a piece of clothing 2 a medical operation to make someone look thinner or younger: a tummy tuck

tues-day /ˈtjuːz(ə)deɪ,-dɛɪ/ n. [U] the third day of the week, between Monday and Wednesday: He'll be back Tuesday. Martha is going to St. Louis on Tuesday. I'll see you next Tuesday. 1 We had the exam last Tuesday. 2 The meeting is scheduled for Tuesday afternoon. [Origin: Old English tiewesdæg, from Tiw god of war + dæg "day"]: tuf t /tʌft/-n. [C] a short thick group of hairs, feathers, grass, etc.: a tuft of hair — tufted adj.

tug1 /tʌɡ/-v. (tugged, tugging) [T,T,T] to pull something suddenly and hard: Alice tugged at my hand.

tug2 n. [C] 1 also tug boat a small strong boat used for pulling ships 2 a sudden strong pull

tug-of-war n. [singular] 1 a competition in which two teams pull on the opposite ends of a rope 2 a situation in which two people or groups compete to get or keep the same thing

tu-i-tion /ˈtuːəʃ(ə)n/-n. [U] 1 the money you pay for being taught: What is the cost of tuition at a private college? 2 the act of teaching

tu-lip /ˈtjuːlɪp/-n. [C] a tall brightly colored garden flower, shaped like a cup [Origin: 1500—1600 Modern Latin tulipa, from Turkish tulbûn "turban;" from the shape of the flower]

tum-ble /ˈtʌmbl/ -v. [I,T] 1 to fall or roll in a sudden uncontrolled way: Rocks tumbled down the hillside. 2 to decrease suddenly: Oil prices have tumbled. → tumble n. [C]
tu·mor /ˈtʌmbər/ n. [C] a glass with a flat bottom and no handle

tu·my /ˈtʌmi/ n. (plural tummies) [C] (informal) stomach – used especially by or to children

tu·mor /ˈtʌmər/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a group of cells in the body that grow too quickly and cause sickness or health problems: a brain tumor

tu·mult /ˈtʊmlɪt/ n. [C,U] (formal) a state of confusion, excitement, or other strong emotion: the tumult of civil war —tumultuous /ˈtʊmlʊtʃəs/ adj.

tu·na /ˈtʊnә/ n. [C,U] a large common ocean fish, or the meat from this fish, usually sold in cans [Origin: 1800—1900 American Spanish, Spanish atun, from Arabic tuna]

tun·dra /ˈtʌndrә/ n. [U] EARTH SCIENCES the large flat areas of land in northern areas where it is very cold and there are no trees

Tune /tun/ n. 1 [C] a series of musical notes that are nice to listen to: a pretty tune | It’s sung to the tune of “Happy Birthday.” 2 in tune/out of tune playing or singing the correct musical notes, or playing or singing notes that are slightly too high or low: My guitar’s completely out of tune. 3 in tune with sb/sth, out of tune with sb/sth able or unable to realize, understand, or agree with what someone else thinks or wants: Do we want a president who is in tune with ordinary Americans? 4 to the tune of $100/$15 million etc. (informal) used in order to emphasize how large an amount or number is 5 change your tune to suddenly have a different opinion about something

tune /tun/ v. 1 to make a musical instrument play in tune: The piano needs to be tuned. 2 to make a television or radio receive broadcasts from a particular CHANNEL or STATION: Stay tuned for more music on KHPI. 3 also tune up to make small changes to an engine so that it works better.

tune in phr. v. 1 to watch or listen to a particular television or radio program, or to make your television or radio receive that program: I tuned in to the Giants’ game. 2 (informal) to realize or understand what is happening or what other people are thinking: Try to tune in to your spouse’s needs.

Tune (sb/sth •••) out phr. v. (informal) to ignore or stop listening to someone or something: It’s hard to tune out the noise in the office sometimes.

tune up phr. v. when musicians tune up, they prepare their instruments so that they play at the same pitch

'tune-up n. [C] an occasion when someone fixes and cleans your car’s engine, or the process of doing this

tu·nic /ˈtʌnɪk/ n. [C] 1 a long loose piece of clothing, usually without SLEEVES, worn in the past 2 a woman’s long loose shirt

tun·nel /ˈtʌnəl/ n. [C] a passage that has been dug under the ground or through a mountain, usually for cars or trains [Origin: 1400—1500 Old French tonnel “barrel,” from tonne, from Medieval Latin tunna]

tunnel /ˈtʊnəl/ n. [I] to dig a tunnel.

tunnel vision n. [U] the tendency to think about only one subject, so that you forget other things that may be important too 2 a condition in which someone’s eyes are damaged so that s/he can only see straight ahead

Tun·per·wa·re /ˈtʌnpәrəwәr/ n. [U] trademark a type of plastic container with a tight lid, used for storing food

tur·ban /ˈtʊrbәn/ n. [C] a long piece of cloth that is worn twisted around the top of your head

tur·bine /ˈtʊrbәn/ n. [C] an engine that works when the pressure from a liquid or gas moves a special wheel around

tur·bu·lence /ˈtʊrbәluːns/ n. [U] 1 irregular and strong movements of air or water that are caused by the wind: There was a lot of turbulence during the flight. 2 a situation in which people’s thoughts, actions, and emotions are always changing: political turbulence

tur·bu·lent /ˈtʊrbәlәnt/ adj. 1 experiencing a lot of sudden changes and often wars or violence: The book is set during the turbulent years before the American Revolution. 2 turbulent winds, oceans, etc. move around a lot with strong movements

tur·dor /ˈtʊrdәr/ n. [C] (informal) a piece of solid brown waste passed from the body

tur·reen /ˈtʊrәn/ n. [C] a large dish with a lid, used especially for serving soup

tur·f /ˈtɜrf/ n. [U] 1 grass and soil on the ground’s surface, or an artificial substance made to look like this: thick green turf 2 (informal) an area that someone knows well and feels that s/he controls or owns: Davis’s political turf

tur·gid /ˈtɜrgid/ adj. 1 boring and difficult to understand: turgid poetry 2 swollen, especially with liquid

tur·key /ˈtɜrkі/ n. [C,U] a bird similar to a chicken but larger, or the meat from this bird [Origin: 1500—1600 Turkey; because the bird looked like the guinea fowl, which was brought into Europe through Turkey] ➔ COLD TURKEY

tur·moil /ˈtʊrmɔil/ n. [singular, U] a state of confusion, excitement, and trouble: In 1967 the country was in racial turmoil.
turn\(^1\) turn\(v\)

1 **YOUR BODY** [I] to move your body so that you are looking in a different direction: Alison turned and walked away. | Turn around so I can zip you up. | He turned to look behind him.

2 **OBJECT** [T] to move an object so that it is facing in a different direction: She turned the box around/over to look at the label. | A boat was turned upside down on the beach.

3 **DIRECTION** [I] a) to go in a new direction when you are walking, driving, etc.: Turn right at the next light. | The weather will turn colder. | The protests turned violent.

   b) if a road, river, etc. turns, it curves and starts to go in a new direction: Further on the river turns east.

4 **MOVE AROUND A CENTRAL POINT** [I,T] to move around a central point that does not move: The wheels turned slowly.

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**THESAURUSES**

twist – to turn something using a circular movement: She twisted her hair up into a bun.

spin – to turn around and around very quickly: Skaters were spinning on the ice.

whirl – to turn around and around very quickly, or to make something do this: the noise of the whirling fans

twirl – to turn around and around or to make something do this, especially as part of a dance or performance: Half a dozen couples were twirling to a waltz.

swivel – to turn around while remaining in the same place, or to make something do this: a desk chair that swivels

go around – to move in a continuous circular movement: The fans go around to move the air and cool the room.

revolve – to turn around a central point: The wheels began to revolve slowly.

rotate – to turn or move around a particular point: The Earth rotates every 24 hours.

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5 **AGE** [linking verb] to become a particular age: Megan’s just turned four.

6 **CHANGE** [linking verb] to start to have a different quality than before: The weather will turn colder. | The protests turned violent. | His hair is turning gray. | Helen turned bright red (=because she was embarrassed).

7 **PAGE** [T] to move a page in a book or magazine so that you can see the next one.

8 **ATTENTION/THOUGHTS** [I,T] to start to think about, deal with, look at, etc. a particular person, thing, or subject, instead of what you were thinking about, etc. before: The reporters turned their attention to Diego. | The conversation turned to events in Eastern Europe.

9 **turn your back (on sb/sth)** to refuse to help or be involved with someone or something: She wouldn’t turn her back on her friends.

10 **turn over a new leaf** to decide that you will change your behavior to make it better

11 **turn a deaf ear/turn a blind eye** to ignore what someone is saying or doing: The administration turned a blind eye to the arms shipments.

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12 **turn sb/sth loose** to allow a person or animal to be free to do what she, he, or it wants

13 **turn a profit** to make a profit to turn your nose up (at sth) at NOSE\(^1\), turn the tables (on sb) at TABLE\(^1\), turn sth upside down at UPSIDE DOWN

**turn (sb) against sb/sth** pht.v. to make someone stop liking or agreeing with someone or something: His experiences in Vietnam turned him against the war.

**turn around** pht.v.

1 **turn (sth ↔) around** if a situation, business, game, etc. turns around, or if you turn it around, it changes and starts to become successful or to develop in the way you want: The economy appears to be turning around. | They’ve turned the business around.

2 **turn around and say/do sth** to say or do something that is unexpected or that seems unreasonable: I don’t want him to turn around and sue us.

**turn away** pht.v.

1 **turn sb ↔ away** to refuse to let people into a theater, restaurant, etc. because it is too full: By 6:00, we were turning people away.

2 **turn (sb ↔) away** to refuse to give sympathy, help, or support: The hospital will never turn a sick child away. | The U.S. cannot just turn away from the world’s problems.

**turn back** pht.v.

1 **turn (sb ↔) back** to go in the opposite direction, or to tell someone to do this: Snow covered the trail, and we had to turn back. | The journalists were turned back at the border.

2 **turn back** to return to doing something in the way it was done before: Once you’ve left her, there will be no turning back. | turn/set the clock back at CLOCK\(^1\)

**turn sb/sth ↔ down** pht.v.

1 **to make a machine such as a television, oven, etc. produce less sound, heat, etc.: Turn the TV down!**

2 to refuse an offer, request, or invitation: She was offered promotion, but turned it down.

**turn in** pht.v.

1 **turn sb ↔ in** to give something to someone in authority: They turned in a petition with more than 160,000 signatures.

2 **turn sb ↔ in** to give work that you have done to your teacher: Have you turned in your homework? 3 **turn sb ↔ in** to tell the police where a criminal is 4 (informal) to go to bed: I think I’ll turn in.

**turn (sth) into sth** pht.v. to become something different, or to make something or someone do this: The argument turned into a fight. | The witch turned the frog into a prince.

**turn off** pht.v.

1 **turn sth ↔ off** to stop a supply of water, electricity, etc., especially so that a machine stops working: Turn off the TV — it’s dinner time.

2 **turn off** sth to drive off one road and onto another, often a smaller one: We turned off the highway looking for a place to eat.
3 turn sb off to make someone decide that s/he does not like someone or something; Many voters are turned off by politics.

turn on

1 turn sth ↔ on to make the supply of water, electricity, etc. begin to flow through a pipe, machine, etc., so that it starts working: Alice turned on the light.
2 turn on sb to suddenly attack someone physically or by using unpleasant words: “That’s right, cry!” he said, turning on me.

turn out

1 to happen in a particular way, or to have a particular result: Luckily, everything turned out okay/all right/fine/well.
2 turn sth ↔ out if you turn out a light, you push a button to stop the flow of electricity.
3 if people turn out for an event, they get off to a good start: Only about 30 people turned out for the show.
4 turn sth ↔ out to produce or make something: The factory turns out 100,000 trucks a year.
5 turn sb out to make someone leave his/her home.

turn over

1 turn sth ↔ over to sb to give someone the right to own something such as a plan, business, piece of property, or to make him/her responsible for it: Some of the work is being turned over to private firms.
2 turn sb/sth ↔ over to bring a criminal or information to the police or another official organization: Benson was turned over to the FBI yesterday. The documents will be turned over to the IRS.
3 turn over sth if a business turns over a particular amount of money, it makes that amount during a period of time: Turnover.
4 turn to phr. v. to turn to sb to try to get help, advice, or sympathy from someone: Biotechnology firms turned to Wall Street for financing.
5 turn to phr. v. turn to sb for to go to a particular page in a book, magazine, etc.: Turn to page 45.
6 turn to sth to begin thinking about or doing something new: Bateman turned to politics after law school.
7 turn (sth) to sth to become different in some way, or to make something do this: The land is turning to desert.

turn up phr. v.

1 turn sth ↔ up to make a machine such as a radio, oven, etc. produce more sound, heat, etc.: Turn up the radio a little.
2 to be found, especially by chance, after being searched for: The keys turned up in the silverware drawer.
3 turn sth ↔ up to find something by searching for it thoroughly: An inspection of the brakes turned up no defects.
4 to arrive: Danny turned up late as usual.
5 if an opportunity or situation turns up, it happens, especially when you are not expecting it: Don’t worry, a job will turn up soon.

turn* n.

1 CHANGE TO DO STH [C] the time when it is your chance, duty, or right to do something that a group of people are doing, one after another: Whose turn is it to set the table? It’s your turn, Bob.
2 take turns if a group of people take turns doing something, one person does it, then another person does it, etc.: We took turns driving. Take turns on the swing.
3 in turn a) one after another: He spoke to each of the students in turn. b) as a result of something: Interest rates were cut, and in turn, share prices rose.
4 CHANGE DIRECTION [C] a change in the direction you are moving in: Make a left/tight turn at the stop sign.
5 TWO ROADS JOIN [C] a place where a road joins another road: I think we missed our turn. Take the second turn on the left.
6 CHANGE IN EVENTS [C] a sudden or unexpected change that makes a situation develop in a different way: Her health took a turn for the worse/better. Monday’s turn of events was an embarrassment for the administration.
7 MOVE STH [C] the act of turning something: Give the wheel another turn.
8 the turn of the century the beginning of a century.
9 do sb a good turn to help someone.

turn-a-round /ˈtɜrnərənd/ n. [singular] 1 an important and complete change from a bad situation to a good one: Brock has been key to the team’s turnaround. 2 the time it takes to receive something, deal with it, and send it back: What is the turnaround time on maintenance requests?

turn-coat /ˈtɜrnkɔt/ n. [C] someone who stops supporting a political party or group and joins the opposite group.

turning point n. [C] the time when an important change starts to happen: The win was a turning point in his athletic career.

turnip /ˈtɜrnɪp/ n. [C, U] a large round pale yellow or white root, cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

turn-off, turn-off /ˈtɜrnəf/ n. [C] a smaller road that leads off a main road: Take the Ramsey Canyon turnoff.

turn-out /ˈtɜrnəut/ n. [singular] the number of people who go to an event such as a party, meeting, or election: Voter turnout was 93%.

turn-over /ˈtɜrnəuvər/ n. [singular] the amount of money a business earns in a particular period: an annual turnover of $35 million. 2 [U] the rate at which people leave an organization and are replaced by others: The company has a high rate of turnover.

turnpike /ˈtɜrnpaɪk/ n. [C] a main road that you have to pay a toll to use [ORIGIN: 1700—1800]
**turn signal**  n. [C] one of the lights on a vehicle that flash to show which way the vehicle is turning

**twent** /ˈtent/  adj. 12th 2 one of twelve equal parts of something

**tewty** /ˈtwenti/  number 1 20 2 20 years old: She's almost twenty; The twenties a) the years between 1920 and 1929 b) the numbers between 20 and 29, especially when used for measuring temperature 4 sb's twenties the time when someone is 20 to 29 years old: a woman in her early/late twenties [Origin: Old English twelf] —twentieth number

**twenty** /ˈtwenti/  n. (plural twenties) [C] a piece of paper money worth $20

**twenty-four/ seven usually written as 24/7 adv.** (informal) if something happens twenty-four/seven, it happens all day, every day

**twenty-one** /ˈtwenti/  n. [U] blackJack

**twerp** /ˈtwerp/  n. [C] (spoken) a stupid or annoying person

**twice** /twais/adv. two times: I’ve seen that movie twice. | The island is twice the size of Massachusetts. | He makes twice as much money as I do. → two

**twid·dle** /ˈtwidl/ v. [T] to move your fingers around, or to turn something with them many times, usually because you are bored

**twig** /ˈtwɪg/  n. [C] a very thin branch that grows on a larger branch of a tree

**twi·light** /ˌtwɪklət/ n. [U] the time between day and night when the sky starts to become dark, or the pale light at this time
twin /twin/ n. [C] one of two children who are born at the same time to the same mother: Jenny and Julie are identical twins (=twins who look exactly the same). I have a twin brother.

twine /twain/ n. [U] thick strong string

twin·kle v. [L] to twist something, or to twist around something: Morning glories had twined around the fence.

TWIN /twaIn/ n. [C] a couple (of sth) —a pair of shoes, etc.

twist 1 /twist/ v. [I, T] to bend, turn, or wind something using a circular movement, especially something such as wire, hair, or cloth: Twist the ends together. | The sheets were twisted tightly around him. | Twist off the bottle cap (=remove it by twisting).

2 [I] to turn a part of your body around or change your position by turning: He twisted around to look at me. | I twisted my ankle (=hurt it by turning it in the wrong direction) playing soccer.

3 [T] to change the true or intended meaning of someone’s statement (=misrepresent): He accused her of twisting his words for political reasons. 4 [I] if a road, river, etc. twists, it has a lot of curves in it 5 twist sb’s arm (informal) to persuade someone to do something that s/he does not want to do

twist·er /twistər/ n. [C] a tool for twisting wires, etc.

twist·ed adj. 2 strange and slightly cruel: a twisted joke

twist·er /twistər/ n. [C] (informal) a TORNADO

twit /twit/ n. [C] (spoken) a stupid or silly person

twist·ed /twistid/ adj. 1 bent in many directions or turned many times: twisted metal → see picture at BENT

twist·s /'twɪz/ n. (plural) (informal) the jet’s twin engines

twist·er /twister/ v. [I, T] to continue turning around something: pasta twists 3 a bend in a road, river, etc.

twist·ed /twistid/ adj. 1 bent in many directions or turned many times: twisted metal → see picture at BENT

two /tu/ number 1 2

a pair (of sth) —two shoes

a couple (of sth) —two people

twice —two times: I phoned her twice yesterday.

for two —for two people: A table for two, please.

two o’clock: The game begins at two.

two years old: My daughter is two.

two-bit adj. (slang) not very good or important: a two-bit actor

two by four n. [C] a long piece of wood that is two inches thick and four inches wide

two-di·men·sional adj. flat, having length and height, but no depth → THREE-DIMENSIONAL: a two-dimensional drawing

two-faced adj. (informal, disapproving) changing what you say according to who you are talking to, in a way that is not honest or sincere

two-fold /ˈtuːfəʊld/ adj. two times as much or as many of something: a twofold increase in cases of TB —twofold adv

two-piece adj. a two-piece suit has a coat and pants that match
tyke

ty·pan·ic mem·brane

type

two·some

two·time

two·tone

two·way

two·some

tying

ty·coon

ty·ing

ty·ke

tym·pan·ic mem·brane

The novels of this type...
tyr-an-ny /ˈtɪrənɪ/ n. (plural tyrannies) 1 [U] strict, unfair, and often cruel control over someone: her husband’s abusive tyranny. 2 [C,U] POLITICS government by a cruel ruler who has complete power: The country suffered decades of tyranny.

ty-rant /ˈtɪrənt/ n. [C] someone, especially a ruler, who uses his/her power in an unfair or cruel way

tz-ar /ˈtsaːr/ n. [C] a czar

ug·ly /ˈʌglɪ/ adj. (comparative uglier, superlative ugliest) 1 very unattractive, and not nice to look at: an ugly building | she’s not pretty, but she’s not ugly either

UGLY

ug·li·ness /ˈʌglɪˌnɛs/ n. [U] ugliness “frightening,” from uggr “fear”

uh /ə/ interjection said when you are deciding what to say next: Uh, I’m sorry, I’m late.

UHF /ˈʌrɪˌhiːf/ n. [U] ultra-high frequency a range of radio waves that produces very good sound quality

uh hu /ˈʌhu/ interjection (informal) used in order to say yes or to show that you understand something: “Is this the one you want?” “Uh huh.”

uh oh /ˈʌh əʊ/ a “oh” interjection (informal) said when you have made a mistake or have realized that something bad has happened: Uh oh, I forgot my keys.

uh uh /ˈʌh əə/ “m’m’/ interjection (informal) used in order to say no: “Did Ann call?” “Uh uh.”

ul·cer /ˈʌlkər/ n. [C] a sore area on your skin or inside your body: a stomach ulcer

ul·na /ˈʌlnə/ n. [C] biology one of the two bones in your lower arm, on the side opposite your thumb

ul-ti·mate /ˌʌltɪˈmeɪt/ adj. [C,U] 1 an ultimate purpose, aim, reason, etc. is the final and most important one: Her ultimate goal is a career in politics. 2 better, bigger, worse, etc. than all other people or things of the same kind: A Rolls Royce is the ultimate symbol of wealth. 3 the ultimate result of a long process is what happens at the end of it: the ultimate failure of the project 4 an ultimate decision, responsibility, etc. is one that you cannot pass on to someone else: Who has the ultimate authority in the family? [Origins: 1600—1700 Late Latin ultimatus “last,” from ultimare “to come to an end, be last”]

ul·tra·sound /ˌʌltəˈsʌnd/ n. [C,U] physics ultrasound

Ul·tra·son·ic /ˌʌltəˈsʌnɪk/ adj. PHYSICS ultrasonic sounds are too high for humans to hear, and ultrasonic sound waves measure more than 20,000 Hertz

Ul·tra·sound /ˌʌltəˈsaʊnd/ n. [C,U] a medical process that uses sound waves to produce images of something inside of your body
ul·tra·vi·o·let /ˌʌltrəˈvaɪələt/ adj PHYSICS ultraviolet light cannot be seen but makes your skin darker when you are in the sun
um /əm/ interjection said when you are deciding what to say next: Um, yeah, I guess so.
un·bil·i·cal cord /ənˈbilɪkəl/ n [C] BIOLOGY a tube that joins a baby that has not been born yet to its mother
um·brage /ˈʌmbrɪdʒ/ n take umbrage (at sth) (formal) to be offended by something that someone has done or said
un·br·e·la /ənˈbrelə/ n [C] an object that you hold above your head to protect yourself from the rain: He stood there under his umbrella, watching the rain. [Origin: 1600–1700 Italian ombrello, from Latin umbrellum, from umbra “shade,” shadow”]
un·laut /ənˈlaʊt, əm-/) n [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a sign written like two periods over a vowel in German and some other languages to show how it is pronounced, for example ü
ump /ʌmp/ n [C] (spoken, informal) an umpire
un·pi·re /ənˈpaɪər/ n [C] the person who makes sure that the players obey the rules in sports such as baseball and tennis — umpire v [T] REFEREE
ump·teenth /ənˈpɜːtn/ , ənˈtiːnθ/ quantifier (informal, disapproving) if something happens for the umpteenth time, it happens too many times: They’re showing “The Wizard of Oz” umpteenth time, it happens too many times:
un·a·dul·ter·a·ted /ənˈʌdəltərətɪd/ adj complete or pure: pure unadulterated pleasure
un·af·fect·ed·ed /ənˈɑːfɛktɪd/ (AC) adj not changed or influenced by something: Parts of the city remained unaffected by the fire.
un·aid·ed /ənˈɛɪd/ (AC) adj without help: He could not stand up unaided.

un·a·li·en·a·ble /ənˈælɪnəbəl, -ˌɪnəbə/ adj INalienable
un·al·ter·a·ble /ənˈɔːlterəbəl/ adj not able to be changed: an unalterable decision
un·am·big·u·ous /ənəˈmɪbʒəs/ adj very clear and not confusing: an unambiguous answer — unambiguously adv
un·al·ter·ed /ənˈɔːlterd/ adj not changed or influenced by something: pure unabridged pleasure
un·al·ter·a·ble /ənˈɔːlterəbəl/ adj not changing
un·am·big·u·ous /ənəˈmɪbʒəs/ adj very clear and not confusing: an unambiguous answer — unambiguously adv
un·apa·proach·a·ble /ənəˈæprəʊʃəbəl/ adj not supporting or loyal to American customs, ideas, etc.
un·as·sum·ing /ənəˈɑːsəmɪŋ/ adj showing no desire for attention — unassumingly adv — unassumingly /ənəˈɑːsəmɪnɪŋ/ adj
un·ap·pre·ci·at·ed /ənəˈɑːpriːsɪətɪd/ adj having no one with you: an unaccompanied child
un·at·tain·a·ble /ənəˈɑːtˌteɪnəbəl/ adj impossible to achieve: an unattainable goal
un·at·tach·ed /ənəˈɑːtəkʃəd/ adj not fastened
un·at·tached /ənəˈɑːtəkʃəd/ adj not attached to anything: An officer shot an unarmed man.
un·as·sist·ed /ənəˈɑːsɪstɪd/ (AC) adj without help: She was able to walk unassisted.
un·as·sum·ing /ənəˈɑːsəmɪŋ/ adj quiet and showing no desire for attention — unassuming /ənəˈɑːsəmɪnɪŋ/ adj
un·at·tach·ed /ənəˈɑːtəkʃəd/ adj not involved in a romantic relationship — unattached /ənəˈɑːtəkʃəd/ (AC) adj 1 not fastened or connected to anything
un·at·tain·a·ble /ənəˈɑːtəkʃəd/ (AC) adj impossible to achieve: an unattainable goal.
un·a·void·a·ble /ˌənəˈvōdəbəl/ adj. left alone without anyone in charge; Do not leave your children unattended.
un·a·tack·ti·ve /ˌənəˈtraktiv/ adj. not physically attractive or beautiful.

un·be·at·a·ble /ˌənˈbitəbəl/ adj. 1 not able to be obtained: The album was previously unavailable on CD. 2 not able or willing to meet with someone: Mr. Foster is unavailable for comment (not able or willing to speak to reporters).
un·a·void·a·ble /ˌənəˈvōdəbəl/ adj. impossible to prevent: an unavoidable delay
un·a·ware /ˌənəˈwār/ adj. not noticing or realizing what is happening: He was unaware of his legal rights.
un·a·wa·res /ˌənəˈwārəz/ adv. catch/take s b unawares if something catches you unawares, it happens when you are not prepared for it: Events in the Middle East caught the CIA unawares.
un·bal·anced /ˌənˈbalənt/ adv. 1 slightly crazy: mentally unbalanced 2 an unbalanced report, argument, etc. is unfair because it emphasizes one opinion too much
un·be·ar·a·ble /ənˈberəbəl/ adj. too bad, painful, or annoying for you to deal with: Her pain had become unbearable. —unbearably adv.
un·beat·a·ble /ənˈbeйтəbəl/ adj. something that is unbeatable is the best of its kind: unbeatable prices
un·beat·en /ənˈbitən/ adj. a team, player, etc. that is unbeaten has not been defeated
un·be·liev·a·ble /ənˈblīvəbəl/ adj. 1 used to emphasize how good, bad, surprising, etc. something is: The sound quality of this stereo is unbelievable. | an unbelievable amount of money 2 very difficult to believe and probably not true: Yvonne’s excuse was totally unbelievable. —unbelievably adv.
un·bi·ased /ənˈbāsəd/ adj. unbiased information, opinion, advice, etc. is fair because the person giving it is not influenced by their own or other people’s opinions synonym impartial: We aim to provide a service that is balanced and unbiased. | an unbiased observer
un·bri·dled /ənˈbraidəld/ adj. not controlled and too extreme: unbridled anger
un·but·ton /ənˈbʌtən/ n. [T] to undo the buttons on a piece of clothing
un·cal·led·for /ənˈkældəfər/ adj. behavior or remarks that are uncalled-for are insulting, unfair, or inappropriate
un·can·ny /ənˈkænə/ adj. very strange and difficult to explain: The team has an uncanny ability to win close games. —uncannily adv.
un·cer·tain /ənˈsərtn/ adj. 1 feeling doubt about something: I’m uncertain about what to say to her. | She was uncertain of whether to confront him. 2 not clear, definite, or decided: His future with the company is uncertain. 3 in no uncertain terms if you say something in no uncertain terms, you say it in a clear way, without trying to be polite: We were told in no uncertain terms not to come back. —uncertainty n. [C,U]: uncertainty about the future —uncertainly adv.
un·chang·ing /ənˈʧæŋdɪŋ/ adj. always staying the same
un·chart·ed /ənˈtʃɑrtɪd/ adj. uncharted territory/waters a situation or activity that you have never experienced or tried before
un·check·ed /ənˈtʃɛktəd/ adj. if something bad goes unchecked, it is not controlled or stopped and continues or gets worse: Left unchecked, the disease will spread.
un·civ·i·lized /ənˈsɪvəlaɪzd/ adj. 1 behavior that is uncivilized is rude or socially unacceptable 2 (old-fashioned) societies that are uncivilized have a very simple way of life synonym primitive
uncle /ˈʌŋkəl/ n. [C] the brother of your mother or father, or the husband of your aunt: I went to stay with my aunt and uncle for a few days. | Uncle Bill [Origin: Old French, Latin avunculus “mother’s brother”]
un·clean /ənˈklin/ adj. dirty
un·clear /ənˈkler/ adj. difficult to understand or know about: The terms of the contract are very unclear.
Uncle Sam /ˈʌŋkəl ˈsæm/ n. (informal) the U.S. or U.S. government, usually represented by the figure of a man with a white beard and tall hat
Uncle Tom /ˈʌŋkəl ˈtɒm/ n. [C] (disapproving) a black person who is too respectful to white people
un·com·fort·a·ble /ənˈkɑmfortəbəl/ adj. not feeling physically comfortable, or not making you feel comfortable: These shoes are uncomfortable. 2 unable to relax because you are embarrassed: I feel uncomfortable silence —uncomfortably adv.
un·com·mon /ənˈkɑmən/ adj. rare or unusual: It is not uncommon for (=it is fairly common for) employees to work sixty hours a week. —uncommonly adv.
uncompro-mising /ˌʌnkəmprəˈmaɪzn/ adj. determined not to change your opinions or intentions: He has always been an uncompromising supporter of gun control.

un-con-cerned /ˌʌnˌkənˈsɜːnd/ adj. not worried about something, or not interested in it: Americans cannot be unconcerned about the problem of the world's poor.

un-con-doned /ˌʌnˌkənˈdɒnd/ adj. not limited by or depending on any conditions: We are demanding the unconditional release of the hostages. —unconditionally adv.

un-con-firmed /ˌʌnˌkənˈfɜːmd/ adj. not proved or supported by official information: There has been an unconfirmed report/rumor etc. of a nuclear accident.

un-con-scion-a-bile /ˌʌnˌkənˈsɪʃənəbəl/ adj. (formal) morally wrong or unacceptable

un-con-scious /ˌʌnˌkənˈʃɪsəs/ adj. 1 unable to see, move, feel, etc. because you are not conscious: The car’s driver was knocked unconscious. 2 an unconscious feeling is one that you have without realizing it: subconscious: unconscious feelings of guilt. 3 be unconscious of sth to not realize the effect of something you have said or done: Barh seemed unconscious of the attention her dress was attracting. —unconsciously adv. —unconsciousness n. [U]

unconscious 2 n. the sb’s unconscious the part of your mind in which there are thoughts and feelings that you do not realize that you have

un-con-stri-tu-tion-al /ˌʌnˌkənʃtrɪˈtʃənəl/ adj. not allowed by the rules that govern a country or organization: The Supreme Court ruled that the law was unconstitutional.

un-con-trol-la-ble /ˌʌnˌkəntəˈrəʊlbəl/ adj. impossible to control or stop: uncontrollable rage

un-con-trolled /ˌʌnˌkəntəˈrəʊld/ adj. 1 uncontrollable emotions or behavior continue because no one stops or controls them. 2 without rules or laws: an uncontrolled free market

un-con-ven-tion-al /ˌʌnˌkənˈvɛntʃənəl/ adj. very different from the normal way people behave, think, dress, or do things: his unconventional lifestyle

un-con-vin-ed /ˌʌnˌkənˈvɪnd/ (Ac) adj. not persuaded that something is right or true: He was unconvinced that the idea would work.

un-cool /ˌʌnˈkʊl/ adj. (slang) not fashionable or acceptable: My parents are hopelessly uncool.

un-co-op-er-a-tive /ˌʌnˈkoʊəˈprɛərətɪv/ adj. not willing to work with or help someone

un-count-a-ble /ˌʌnˈkɔntəˈræbl/ adj. uncountable noun ENG. LANG. ARTS in grammar, a noun that has no plural form, such as “water,” “gold,” or “furniture” (Ant) countable

un-couth /ˌʌnˈkʌθ/ adj. behaving or speaking in a way that is rude and unacceptable

un-cover /ˌʌnˈkʌvər/ v. [T] 1 to discover something that has been kept secret or hidden: Customs officials uncovered a plot to smuggle drugs into the country. 2 to remove the cover from something

un-ctuous /ˌʌnˈkjuːəs/ adj. (formal, disapproving) behaving in a way that is not sincere, by being too friendly or praising other people too much, or showing this behavior: He was friendly without being uncouth.

un-cut /ˌʌnˈkʌt/ adj. 1 a movie, book, etc. that is uncut has not been made shorter, for example by having violent or sexual scenes removed. 2 an uncut jewel has not yet been cut into a particular shape

un-daunt-ed /ˌʌnˈdəʊntɪd/ adj. not afraid to continue doing something in spite of difficulties or danger: Nelson was undaunted by the opposition to his plan.

un-de-cid-ed /ˌʌnˈdɛsɪdɪd/ adj. not having made a decision about something: Many voters are undecided about which candidate to choose.

un-de-ni-a-ble /ˌʌnˌdeɪnəˈbəl/ adj. definitely true or certain: an undeniable fact —undeniably adv.

un-der /ˌʌnˈdər/ prep. adv. 1 below or at a lower level than something, or covered by it (Ant) over: She’s hiding under the blanket. | The dog was sleeping under the bed. | Lee wore a sweater under his jacket. | He pushed Lonnie’s head under the water. 2 less than a particular age, number, amount, or price (Ant) over: You can’t get a ticket for under $10. | Children six and under can ride the bus for free. | I can’t buy beer – I’m under age (=not old enough). 3 controlled or governed by a particular leader, government, system, etc.: a country under Marxist rule. 4 be under discussion/construction/attack etc. to be in the process of being discussed, built, etc. 5 under way happening or in the process of being done: Construction is already under way on the new airport. 6 affected by a particular influence, condition, or situation: She performs well under pressure. | He was accused of driving while under the influence of alcohol/drugs. 7 if you work under someone, that person is in charge of what you do at work. She had a total staff of ten working under her. 8 according to a particular law, agreement, etc.: Under state law, we are entitled to inspect your accounts. 9 used to say in which part of a book, list, or system you can find particular information: The baby’s records are filed under the mother’s name. —be under the impression (that) at IMPRESSION

un-der-a-chiev-er /ˌʌndərəˈtʃɪvər/ n. [C] someone who does not do as well at school or at work as s/he could do if s/he worked harder
un·der·rated /ˌʌndərˈreɪtɪd/ adj better than people think or say (ANT overrated: an underrated actor —underrate v [T]

un·der·score /ˌʌndərˈskɔːr/ v [T] to emphasize that something is important: The survey underscores the division between rich and poor in America.

un·der·side /ˌʌndərˈsaɪd/ n the underside of sth the bottom side or surface of something

under·scored /ˌʌndərˈskɔːrd/ adj

un·der·stand·a·ble /ˌʌndərˈstændəbəl/ adj understandable behavior, reactions, etc. seem reasonable because of the situation you are in: It's understandable that he's a little afraid. | Your anger toward him is perfectly understandable.

un·der·stand·ing /ˌʌndərˈstændɪŋ/ n 1 [sin·gu·lar, U] knowledge of something, based on learning and experience: She has a basic understanding of computers. 2 [sing·u·lar, U] sympathy toward someone's character and behavior: Hurry thanked us for our understanding. 3 [C] an informal private agreement about something: I thought we had come to an understanding about the price. 4 [U] the ability to think and learn

un·der·stand /ˌʌndərˈstænd/ v [T] to describe something in a way that makes it seem less important or serious than it really is (ANT overstate: The report understates the severity of the problem.

un·der·stat·ed /ˌʌndərˈstætɪd/ adj (approving) simple in a way that is attractive: I liked the understated decoration of his office.

un·der·state·ment /ˌʌndərˈstætəmənt/ n [C] a statement that is not strong enough to express how good, impressive, bad, etc. something really is: To say the movie was bad is an understatement.

under·stood /ˌʌndərˈstʊd/ v the past tense and past participle of UNDERSTAND

un·der·study /ˌʌndərˈstʌdi/ n (plural under·studies) [C] an actor who learns a part in a play so that s/he can act if the usual actor cannot perform

un·der·take /ˌʌndərˈteɪk/ v (past tense undertook /ˌʌntʊk/, past participle undertaken /ˌʌntəˈtʌrkən/) 1 to start to do a piece of work, especially one that is long and difficult: The country undertook a massive reform of its legal system. 2 undertake to do sth to promise or agree to do something

un·der·ta·ker /ˌʌndərˈteɪkər/ n [C] (old-fashioned) someone whose job is to arrange funerals

un·der·ta·king /ˌʌndərˈteɪkɪŋ/ n [C] usually singular) an important job, piece of work, etc. for which you are responsible: Holding the Olympic Games is a massive undertaking.

un·der·tone /ˌʌndərˈtʌn/ n [C] a feeling or quality that exists but which is not easy to notice: an undertone of sadness in her voice

un·der·tow /ˌʌndərˈtəʊ/ n [C] a strong current under the ocean’s surface that pulls water away from the shore

un·der·wa·ter /ˌʌndərˈwɔːtər/, -ˈwɔːl/ adj [only before noun] below the surface of the water, or able to be used there: an underwater camera —underwater adv

un·der·wear /ˌʌndərˈwɛər/ n [U] clothes that you wear next to your body under your other clothes

un·der·weight /ˌʌndərˈwɛɪt/ adj weighing less than is expected or usual (ANT overweight: an underweight baby

under·wear /ˌʌndərˈwɛər/ n. [singular] the criminals in a particular place and the activities they are involved in
un·de·t er·min·ed /unˈdiˌtərmənd/ adj. not known, decided, or calculated: The cause of death is undetermined.

un·de·vel·oped /ənˈdiːvələpt/ adj. undeveloped land has not been built on or used for a particular purpose.

un·di·min·ished /ənˈdiːmɪnɪʃt/ adj. not weaker or less important than before: His love for her was undiminished.

un·do /ənˈdu/ v. 1 to try to remove the bad effects or damage of something: The courts have tried to undo legal abuses of the past. 2 to change something back to the state or condition it was in before improvements were made: Changing the law will undo decades of progress. 3 to make something happen the opposite way: He’s about to undo what he did.

un·due /ənˈdju/ adj. (formal) more than is reasonable, appropriate, or necessary: The tax creates an undue burden on farmers.

un·do·ing /ənˈduɪŋ/ n. [C,U] (formal) moving or shaped like waves that are rising and falling: the undulating green hills.

un·em·ploy·ment /ənˈɪmpləmənt/ n. [C,U] the condition of not having a job, or the condition of people who have no job: Unemployment remains relatively low.

un·em·ploy·ment rate /rɑːt/ n. [U] the condition of not having a job, or the number of people who do not have a job: Unemployment rate is rising.

un·end·ing /ənˈɛndɪŋ/ adj. something, especially something bad, that is unending seems as if it will continue forever: an unending stream of people.

un·equiv·o·cal /ənəˈvikərəkəl/ adj. (formal) completely clear and definite with no doubts.

un·earth·ly /ənˈɜːθəl/ adj. unnatural: an unearthly greenish light.

un·ec·o·nom·i·cal /ənˈɪkənəməkəl/ adj. using too much effort, money, or materials to make a profit: The project is underwriting an undue burden on farmers.

un·ec·o·nom·i·cal·ly /-kəˈnəməkəli/ adv. not having much education, or showing that someone is not well educated: unemployable.

un·ec·o·nom·i·cal·ness /-kəˈnəməkəlnis/ n. [U] —un·ec·o·nom·i·cal·ly adv.

un·ed·u·cat·ed /ənˈɛdjuˌkeɪtɪd/ adj. not well educated: He is undenied a complete education.

un·egin·der·ing /ənˈɛdʒɪnɪŋ/ adj. not wearing any clothes: He started to get undressed (=take his clothes off).

un·end·ing /ənˈɛndɪŋ/ adj. something, especially something bad, that is unending seems as if it will continue forever: an unending stream of people.

un·ec·o·nom·i·cal /ənəˈvikərəkəl/ adj. (formal) completely clear and definite with no doubts.

un·e·qui·v·o·cal /ənˈɛkwɪvəkəl/ adj. (formal) not having anything on, not have anything on: NAKED
unerring /anˈɛrɪŋ/ adj. always right: his unerring judgment
unethical /anˈɛθɪkəl/ (adj) considered to be morally wrong: an unethical banking practice
uneven /ənˈvɛn/ adj. 1 not flat, smooth, or level: uneven ground 2 not equal or balanced: The racial mix of the school is uneven. 3 good in some parts and bad in others: a music album of uneven quality —unevenly adv.
unexcused /ənˈɪkskjuːd/ adj. unexcused absence an occasion when you are away from school or work without permission
unexpected /ənˈɛxpektd/ adj. surprising because of not being expected: the unexpected death of his father —unexpectedly adv.
unexpurgated /ənˈɛkspɜːrɡætɪd/ adj. (formal) an unexpurgated book, play, etc. is complete and has not had parts that might offend people removed —unexpurgatedly adv.
unfailing /ənˈfɛlɪŋ/ adj. always there, even in times of difficulty or trouble: her unfailing kindness
unfair /ənˈfɛər/ adj. not right or fair: an unfair decision —unfairly adv. —unfairness n. [U]
unfaithful /ənˈfæθfʊl/ adj. someone who is unfaithful has sex with someone who is not his/her wife, husband, or usual partner: Kurt had been unfaithful to his wife on several occasions.
unfairly /ənˈfɛərlɪ/ adv. not based on facts or evidence (esp) wrong: The company insisted that our complaints were unfounded.
unfriendly /ənˈfrendli/ adj. 1 not kind or friendly: The neighbors seemed unfriendly. 2 not helping or wanting a type of person or thing: Many American cities are unfriendly to pedestrians. 3 an unfriendly government or nation is one that opposes yours.
unfurl /ənˈfɔːrl/ v. [T] to unroll and open a flag, sail, etc.
unilateral /ənˌfærəlɪˈterəl/ adj. not based on facts or evidence (esp) wrong: The company insisted that our complaints were unfounded.
unfavorable /ənˈfəvərəbl/ adj. not favorable to someone for something s/he has given to you or done for you
unfriendly /ənˈfrænli/ adj. not thanking someone for something that is happening
unfeelings /ənˈfɛlɪŋz/ n. [U] cold and unfeeling
unfettered /ənˈfɛtərd/ adj. not restricted in any way
unfit /ənˈfɪt/ adj. not good enough to do something or to be used for something: That woman is unfit to raise a child! | The land is unfit for cultivation.
unfold /ənˈfɔːld/ v. [I,T] 1 if a story, plan, etc. unfolds, it becomes clearer as you hear or learn more about it: The case began to slowly unfold in court. 2 to open something that was folded: She unfolded the map.
unforeseen /ənˈfɔːrˌsiːn, -ˈsɪn, -ˈsɛn/ adj. unforeseen situation is one that you did not expect to happen: an unforeseen delay | Due to unforeseen circumstances, the play has been canceled.
unforgettable /ənˈfɔːrˌtɛbl/ adj. something that is unforgettable is so beautiful, good, exciting, etc. that you remember it for a long time: an unforgettable sight
unforseen /ənˈfɔːrˌsiːn/ adj. happening because of bad luck: an unfortunate accident
unhappily /ənˈhæpli/ adv. 2 someone who is unfortunate has something bad happen to him/her: When we entered the room, the teacher was yelling at some unfortunate student. 3 an unfortunate situation, condition, quality, etc. is one that you wish was different: It's unfortunate (that) so few people seem willing to help.
unhappy /ənˈhæpi/ adj. 1 not happy: an unhappy childhood | She had been unhappy for a long time.
unhealthy /ənˈhelθi/ adj. 1 likely to make you sick: unhealthy city air 2 not physically healthy: an unhealthy baby 3 not normal or natural and likely to cause harm: Any obsession is unhealthy.
un-ho-ly /ənˈhɑːlɪ/ adj. 1 an unholy alliance an agreement between two people or organizations who would not normally work together, usually for a bad purpose 2 very great and very bad: We’re in an unholy mess.

un-hook /ənˈhʊk/ v. [T] to unfasten or remove something from a hook

UNICEF /juːˈnɪsɛf/ n. the United Nations Children’s Fund an organization that helps children who suffer from disease, hunger, etc.

uni-corn /juːˈnɪkɔːrn/ n. [C] an imaginary animal like a white horse with a long straight horn on its head

uni-den-ti-fied /ənˈaɪərˈdɛntɪfaɪd/ adj. an unidentified person or thing is one that you do not know the name of: an unidentified body

uni-fi-ca-tion /juːnɪˈfɪkeɪʃən/ n. [U] the act of combining two or more groups, countries, etc. to make a single group or country: the unification of Germany after the fall of the Berlin Wall

uni-form? /juːˈnɪfɔːrm/ n. [C] 1 a particular type of clothing that the members of an organization wear to work: Here’s a picture of me wearing my football uniform. 2 in uniform a) wearing a uniform b) in, on, etc. from Latin uniformis, from uni- “one” + -formis (from forma “form, shape”) —uniformed adj.: uniformed police officers

uni-form? /juːˈnɪfɔːrm/ adj. things that are uniform are all the same shape, size, etc.: Grade A eggs must be of uniform size. —uniformly adv.: She received uniformly high grades. —uniformity /juːnɪˈfɔːrmiti/ n. [U]: There is no uniformity of opinion on the issue.

uni-fy /juːnɪˈfaɪ/ v. (unified, unified) [T] to make a single unit → unification: Spain was unified in the 16th century. —unified adj.: a unified military leadership

uni-lat-er-al /juːnɪˈlætərəl/ adj. a unilateral action or decision is made by only one of the groups involved in a situation without the agreement of the others → bilateral, multilateral: a unilateral ceasefire

uni-mag-in-able /ˌʌnimædʒəˈnəbl/ adj. not possible to imagine: unimaginable wealth —imaginably adv.

uni-mag-in-a-ble /ˌʌnimædʒəˈnəbl/ adj. 1 lacking the ability to think of new or unusual ideas 2 ordinary and boring, and not using any new ideas: unimaginative architecture

uni-mag-in-a-tive /ˌʌnimædʒəˈnətɪv/ adj. not important

uni-mag-in-ised /ˌʌnimædʒəˈnaɪzd/ adj. having formed a union, or belonging to one → unionize v. [T]

uni-que /juːˈnik/ adj. 1 (informal) unusually good and special: The workshop will give participants a unique opportunity to study with an artist. 2 being the only one of its kind: Everyone is unique. 3 unique to sb/sth existing only in a particular place, person, or group, etc.: The issues being discussed here are not unique to the U.S. —uniquely adv.: a uniquely talented artist —uniqueness n. [U]: the uniqueness of each individual person

uni-sex /juːˈnɪsɛks/ adj. appropriate for both men and women: a unisex jacket
unification

in unison if a group of people do something in unison, they all do it together at the same time.

united

a person or thing that is one whole part of something larger: The family is the smallest social unit. An eight-unit apartment building (=it has eight apartments)

a group of people who work together as part of a larger group: the emergency unit of the hospital

an amount of something used as a standard of measurement: The dollar is the basic unit of money in the U.S.

one of the numbered parts into which a textbook (=a book used in schools) is divided

a piece of furniture that can be attached to others of the same type: a kitchen unit

a piece of equipment that is part of a larger machine: The cooling unit is broken.

a Christian group that does not believe in the Trinity

unit

to join together as one group, or to make people join together in this way, especially in order to achieve something: Congress united behind the President. The deal would unite two of the country’s oldest electronics firms.

unit

involving or done by everyone: Business and government need to make a united effort to clean up the environment.

2. closely joined by sharing feelings, aims, and values: a united community

the United Nations

a state or situation in which people work together to achieve something that they all agree on. The team suffers from a lack of unity.

universal

1. involving everyone in the world or in a particular group: With some exceptions, citizens in the U.S. have universal voting rights.

2. true or appropriate in every situation: a universal truth

universe

the universe: all of space, including all the stars and planets

university

a school at the highest level, where you study for a degree: college. A graduate of Harvard University

university

assistants (TA), who are graduate students in the subject they are teaching. Students must write papers and, in science subjects, do laboratory work, and they take midterm and final exams. Final exams take place at the end of each semester or quarter (=periods of time that the college year is divided into). Students earn credits for each class. Once a student has earned enough credits, s/he graduates and gets a degree (=an academic title).

unjust

fair or reasonable: unjust laws

unjust

done without a good reason: an unjustified attack

un-bounded

not having limits: an unbounded universe

un-known

1. not known about: An unknown number of rebels are in hiding.

2. not famous: an unknown musician

unknown

n. someone who is not famous: Early in her career, she was still an unknown.

un-lawful

not legal

un-leashed

to cause or make something start happening suddenly and with a strong effect: The ceremony unleashed memories of the war.

un-less

used in order to say that something will happen or be true if another thing does not happen or is not true: We can go in my car unless you want to walk. He won’t go to sleep unless you tell him a story.

un-like

1. completely different from another person or thing: Unlike me, she’s intelligent.

2. not typical of someone: It’s unlike Judy to leave without telling us.

un-like-ly

not likely to happen: It’s unlikely (that) I’ll be able to get an earlier flight.

un-like-ly

(adj) not likely to happen: It’s unlikely (that) I’ll be able to get an earlier flight.

The weather is unlikely to improve over the next few days.

un-like-li-ness

n. (U)

un-lim-ited

adj. without any limit: a rental car with unlimited mileage
un·list·ed /ənˈlɪstɪd/ adj. not in the list of numbers in the telephone book: an unlisted phone number.

un·load /ənˈləʊd/ v. 1 [T] to remove goods from a vehicle or large container, or to have them removed: I unloaded the dishwasher. | The ship took a long time to unload. 2 [T] (informal) to get rid of something by using it quickly: The warehouse is trying to unload a large quantity of goods at discount prices. 3 [T] to take film out of a camera or bullets out of a gun

un·lock /ənˈlʊk/ v. [T] to undo the lock on a door, box, etc.

un·luck·y /ənˈlʌki/ adj. 1 having bad luck: Chicago was unlucky in the final minute of the game. | She’s been unlucky in love (=not able to find someone to love romantically).

un·manned /ənˈmænd/ adj. 1 an unmanned vehicle or building does not have anyone in it: an unmanned spacecraft

un·mar·ried /ənˈmɛrəd/ adj. 1 not married

un·mas·ked /ənˈmɑːskt/ v. to reveal or uncover something that had been hidden: Julia’s laugh seemed forced and unmasked.

un·mas·ter·ful /ənˈmɑːstaking/ adj. 1 different from normal, especially in a way that is strange or wrong: It’s unnatural for a child to spend so much time alone. 2 seeming false, or not real or natural: Julia’s laugh seemed forced and unnatural.

un·nat·u·ral /ənˈnætʃrəl/ adj. 1 different from what is produced in nature. | MAN-MADE: an unnatural shade of red. 4 different from normal human behavior in a way that seems morally wrong

un·net·ted /ənˈnɛtɪd/ adj. without being noticed: She sat unnoticed at the back.

un·ob·serv·ed /ənəˈbɜːvɪd/ adj., adv. not seen, or without being seen: Brett left the meeting unobserved.

un·ob·tru·sive /ənəˈbruːsɪv/ adj. not annoying or not trying to be noticed: an efficient unobtrusive waiter

un·oc·cu·pied /ənəˈɔkjuːpid/ adj. not occupied or empty: I have an unplanned pregnancy.

un·paid /ənˈpeɪd/ adj. 1 an unpaid bill or debt has not been paid: unpaid taxes 2 done without getting any money: unpaid work | unpaid leave | time off (=unpaid time away from work)

un·par·al·leled /ənˈpærəˈleld/ adj. (formal) much bigger, better, or worse than anything else: Those years were a time of unparalleled happiness in our lives.

un·planned /ənˈplænd/ adj. not planned or unexpected: an unplanned pregnancy

un·pleas·ant /ənˈplezənt/ adj. 1 not pleasant or enjoyable: an unpleasant surprise. 2 not kind or friendly: He said some very unpleasant things.

un·planned /ənˈplænd/ adj. not planned or unexpected: an unplanned pregnancy
unplug /ənˈplʌɡ/ v (unplugged, unplugging) [T] to disconnect a piece of electrical equipment by taking its plug out of a socket
unplugged /ənˈplʌgd/ adj: if a group of musicians perform unplugged, they perform without electrical instruments
unpopular /ənˈpɒpjəluər/ adj: not liked by most people: an unpopular decision | The plans were unpopular with voters.
unpredictable /ənprɪˈdjektəbl/ adj: changing so much that you do not know what to expect: unpredictable weather — unpredictable adj: un-predict-a-ble /ənprɪˈdjektəbl/ n [U]: the unpredictability of her behavior
unprepared /ənprɪˈprɛrd/ adj: not ready to deal with something: I was totally unprepared for that question.
unprescribed /ənˈprɛskrɪd/ adj: not prescribed by a doctor: an unprescribed antibiotic
unpopular /ənˈpɒpjəluər/ adj: not liked by most people: an unpopular decision | The plans were unpopular with voters.
unplugged /ənˈplʌgd/ adj: never having happened before, or never having happened so much: The Steelers won an unprecedented four Super Bowls in six years.
unpublished /ənˈpʌblɪʃt/ adj: un-pub-lish-ed /ənˈpʌblɪʃt/ written, recorded, or not published: The downtown area is almost unrecognized.
unreal /ənˈrɪəl/ adj: 1 an experience, situation, etc. that is unreal seems so strange that you think you must be imagining it: It seemed unreal to be sitting and talking to someone so famous. 2 not relating to real things that happen: Test questions often deal with unreal situations.
unrealistic /ənˈrɪəlistɪk/ adj: unrealistic ideas or hopes are not reasonable or sensible: He has unrealistic expectations about what kind of job he’ll get. | It’s unrealistic to expect her to be happy all the time.
unrelenting /ənˈrɛləntɪŋ/ adj: un-rel-en-ting /ənˈrɛləntɪŋ/ adj: unrelenting in the winter: two days of unrelenting rain.
unquestioned /ənˈkwɛstʃənd/ adj: accepted by everyone: The king had an unquestioned right to ride.
unquote /ənˈkwʊt/ v (spoken) un-quot-ed /ənˈkwʊtɪd/ v (written) unquote... unquote unquote...
unravel /ənˈrævəl/ v. 1 [T] to understand or explain something that is very complicated: Detectives are still trying to unravel the mystery surrounding her death. 2 [I] if you unravel threads or if they unravel, they become separated.
unreal /ənˈrɪəl/ adj: 1 an experience, situation, etc. that is unreal seems so strange that you think you must be imagining it: It seemed unreal to be sitting and talking to someone so famous. 2 not relating to real things that happen: Test questions often deal with unreal situations.
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unreliable /ənˈriələbl/ adj: unable to be trusted or depended on: unreliable information | My old car is unreliable in the winter.
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that is unrelieved continues for a long time because nothing happens to change it: unrelieved pain

un·re·mit·ting /ˌənəˈmitɪŋ/ adj (formal) continuing for a long time and not likely to stop: unremitting criticism

un·re·pent·ant /ˌənərˈpentənt/ adj not ashamed of behavior or beliefs that other people think are wrong: He’s an unrepentant racist.

un·re·quit·ed /ˌənərˈkwɪtɪd/ adj unrequited love romantic love that you feel for someone who does not feel the same love for you

un·re·solved /ˌənərˈzɔlvd/ Ac adj an unresolved problem or question has not been answered or solved: There was unresolved conflict between the two men.

un·re·spon·sive /ˌənərˈspɒnsɪv/ adj not reacting to something or not affected by it: The disease is unresponsive to drugs.

un·rest /ˈʌnɪrst/ n [U] a political situation in which people protest or behave violently: Troops are attempting to control the civil/political etc. unrest in the country.

un·re·strained /ˌənərˈstrɛʊmd/ Ac adj not controlled or limited: uncontrolled laughter

un·re·strict·ed /ˌənərˈstrɪktɪd/ Ac adj not limited by anyone or anything: an unrestricted choice of doctors

un·ri·val·ed /ˌənərˈrævləd/ Ac (formal) better than any other: an unrivaled collection of 19th-century art

un·roll /ənˈrəʊl/ v [T] to open something that was in the shape of a ball or tube, and make it flat, or to become open in this way: He unrolled the sleeping bag.

un·ru·ly /ənˈruːli/ adj 1 violent or difficult to control: unruly children 2 unruly hair is messy

un·safe /ənˈsɛf/ adj 1 dangerous and likely to cause harm: It’s unsafe to swim in the river. 2 in danger and likely to be harmed: Many people feel unsafe walking alone at night.

un·said /ənˈsed/ adj be left unsaid if something is left unsaid, you do not say it although you think it: Some things are better left unsaid (=it is better not to mention them).

un·san·i·tary /ənˈsænətəri/ adj dirty and likely to cause disease: unsanitary conditions

un·sat·is·fac·to·ry /ənˈsætsɪfətoʊri/ adj not good enough: Your work is unsatisfactory.

un·sav·ory /ənˈsævərɪ/ adj bad, dishonest, or morally unacceptable: unsavory business deals

un·scathed /ənˈskæð/ adj not hurt by a bad or dangerous situation: The driver came out of the crash unscathed.

un·screw /ənˈskrǔ/ v [T] 1 to open something by twisting it: Turn off the light before unscrewing the bulb. 2 to take the screws out of something

un·scrup·u·lous /ənˈskrʊpjuˈləs/ adj behaving in an unfair or dishonest way: an unscrupulous lawyer

un·see·son·a·ble /ənˈsɪzənəbl/ adj unseasonably warm/cold/mild etc. used for saying that the weather is warmer, colder, etc. than usual at a particular time of year —unseasonable adj

un·seat /ənˈsiːt/ v [T] to remove someone from a position of power: Two candidates are trying to unseat the mayor.

un·seem·ly /ənˈsiːmlɪ/ adj (formal) unseemly behavior is not polite or appropriate: It was considered unseemly for women to smoke.

un·seen /ənˈsiːn/ adj adv (formal) not noticed or seen: She left the office unseen.

un·self·ish /ənˈsɛlfɪʃ/ adj caring about other people and thinking about their needs and wishes rather than your own —unselfish adj

un·set·tle /ənˈsetl/ v [T] to make someone feel slightly worried or nervous: Being in a room full of strangers unsettled me.

un·set·ted /ənˈsetd/ adj 1 making people feel unsure about what will happen: The country faces an unsettled future. 2 slightly worried, upset, or nervous: The children are feeling unsettled by the divorce.

un·self·ish·ness /ənˈsɛlfɪʃnəs/ n [U]

un·set·tling /ənˈsetlɪŋ/ adj feelings slightly worried or nervous:

un·settle·ment /ˌənəˈsetlɪmənt/ n [C] a situation that is causing someone to feel upset, troubled, or disturbed:

un·set·ly /ənˈsetli/ adj rather than your own —unselfish adj

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un·set·tle /ənˈsetl/ v [T] to make someone feel slightly worried or nervous: Being in a room full of strangers unsettled me.
unsound /ˈʌnˈsɔːnd/ adj: 1 unsound arguments, methods, etc. are not based on fact or reason. 2 an unsound building or structure is in bad condition.

un·swerv·ing /ʌnˈswɜːrvɪŋ/ adj: never changing in spite of difficulties: unservying loyalty

un·sym·pa·thetic /ˌʌnsɪmpəˈθɛtɪk/ adj: 1 not kind or helpful to someone who is having problems: sympathetic. The immigration officer was utterly unsympathetic. 2 [not before noun] not willing to support someone’s plans, actions, ideas, etc. sympathetic: The college stands accused of being unsympathetic toward minority students. 3 unsympathetic character/figure etc. ENG. LANG. ARTS someone in a book, play, etc. who most people do not like sympathetic —unsympathetically adv.

un·tan·gle /ʌnˈtaŋɡəl/ v [T] 1 to make things straight that are twisted together: Conditioner helps untangle your hair after you wash it. 2 to understand something that is very complicated

un·ten·a·ble /ʌnˈtenəbəl/ adj: unable to be supported: The team seems unstoppable this year.

un·ter·ri·tor·ial /ˈʌnˌtərɪtorɪəl/ adj: uncontrolled or not having a fixed border: most of the territory is open range.

un·te·ri·or·i·ty /ˈʌnˌtəriərɪəti/ n: a territory: The government has no territorial claim in the area.

un·tig·nite·red /ˌʌnˈtaɪɡnaɪtərd/ adj: not proved or true: the unregistrered owner.

un·told /ˌʌnˈtɔld/ adj: not having the facts or information that are needed to understand something: The unexplained phenomenon.

un·touch·a·ble /ˌʌnˈtʌtʃəbəl/ adj: not being able to touch or handle: the untouchables.

un·told /ˌʌnˈtɔld/ v: to speak or tell a secret: the untold story.

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un·told /ˌʌnˈtɔld/ adj: not being able to touch or handle: the untouchables.
who is untouchable is in such a strong position that she cannot be affected by, or punished for, anything: These drug dealers think they're untouchable.

**un·touched** /ənˈtuːtʃd/ adj. not changed, affected, or damaged in any way: The town was almost untouched by the war.

**un·toward** /ənˈtɔrd/ adj. (formal) unexpected, unusual, or not wanted: Neighbors say that nothing untoward had happened on the night of the shooting.

**un·tried** /ənˈtraɪd/ adj. something that is untried has not yet tested to see whether it is successful: an untried theory

**un·true** /ənˈtruː/ adj. not based on facts that are correct: [FOO] false

**un·truth·ful** /ənˈtruːθfəl/ adj. dishonest or not true

**un·used** /ənˈyuːzd/ adj. not being used, or never used: unused plane tickets

**un·used** /ənˈyuːzd/ adj. unused to (doing) sth not experienced in dealing with something: She's unused to driving at night.

**un·u·su·al** /ənˈyuːʒuəl/ adj. different from what is usual or normal: Our team has an unusual number of talented players. | unusual clothes | It's unusual for Dave to be late.

**un·u·su·al·ly** /ənˈyuːʒuəli/ adv. unusually hot/difficult etc. more hot, difficult, etc. than is usual

**un·veil** /ənˈveɪl/ v. to remove the cover from something as part of a formal ceremony

**un·veiled** /ənˈveɪlɪd/ adj. ENG. ANS. ARTS unvoiced CONSONANTS are produced without moving your vocal cords; for example /d/ and /g/ are voiced consonants, and /t/ and /k/ are unvoiced

**un·want·ed** /ənˈwɒntɪd/ adj. not wanted or needed: an unwanted pregnancy

**un·war·rant·ed** /ənˈwɔːrəntɪd/ adj. not being used, etc., so that there is nothing left: unused to (doing) sth not experienced in dealing with something: She's unused to driving at night.

**un·wound** /ənˈwɔːnd/ v. (past tense and past participle unwound) 1 [t] to relax and stop feeling anxious: Swimming helps me unwind. 2 [t] to undo something that is wrapped or twisted around something else

**un·wise** /ənˈvaɪz/ adj. not based on good judgment: It would be unwise to make him mad.

**un·wit·ting·ly** /ənˈwɪtɪŋɡli/ adv. without knowing or realizing something: Several employees unwittingly became involved in illegal activities. | unwitting adj.

**un·wor·thy** /ənˈwɜːθi/ adj. not deserving respect, attention, etc.: This idea is unworthy of serious consideration.

**un·wrap** /ənˈræp/ v. (unwrapped, unwrapping) [T] to remove the paper, plastic, etc. that is around something: Brianna was unwrapping her birthday presents.

**un·written** /ənˈraɪtɪn/ adj. known about and understood by everyone but not written down: an unwritten rule

**un·yield·ing** /ənˈyɪldɪŋ/ adj. (formal) not willing to change your ideas or beliefs: The senator expressed her unyielding support for the president.

**un·zip** /ənˈziːp/ v. (unzipped, unzipping) [T] to unfasten the zipper on a piece of clothing, bag, etc.

**up** /ʌp/ adv., prep. 1 toward a higher place or position (up/down): Duncan climbed up into the tree. | Walk up the hill and turn right. | Could you come up here and help us? | Put your hand up if you know the answer. 2 in a higher place or position (up/down): “Where’s Dave?” “He’s up in his room.” | The cat’s up a tree. | A balloon floated up above us. 3 in or to a place that is further along something such as a road or path (up/down): I’m going up the road to see Jill. 4 into an upright or raised position: The choir stood up to sing. | The hair on the dog’s back was sticking up. 5 toward or in the north (up): I’m driving up to see my parents. | His relatives all live up north. 6 very close to someone or something: The cop came up to the car and asked Chad for his license. 7 increasing in loudness, strength, heat, activity, etc. (up/down): Turn up the TV. | Violent crime was up 3% this month. 8 completely done, used, etc., so that there is nothing left: All the space in the basement is filled up. | Eat up your dinner! 9 broken or divided completely: She tore the letter up into tiny pieces. | We’ll split the money up evenly. 10 firmly fastened, covered, or joined: The box was tied up with string. | Her dad covered her up and said goodnight. 11 brought or gathered together: Add up the following numbers. | He gathered up all the pens he could find. 12 toward the
place where a river starts: We sailed up the river. 13 above and including a particular number or amount: This movie is suitable for children aged 12 and up. 14 up to sth a) used in order to show the highest amount or level of something, or the latest time something can happen: Up to 10 people are allowed in the elevator at one time. | This offer is valid up to December 15. b) used in order to say or ask what someone is doing: What have you been up to lately? | I'm sure Bob's up to something (doing something secret or bad). c) good enough or well enough to do something: The local police just aren't up to the job (=not good enough to do it). | Do you feel up to a walk today? 15 up and down a) higher and lower: The kids were so excited they were jumping up and down. b) to one end of something and then back again: We walked up and down the street trying to find the house. 16 it's up to you (spoken) said to tell someone that you want him/her to make a decision: "Do you think I should get the dress?" | It's up to you." 17 up close very near someone or something: If you look up close, you can see the cracks. 18 meet/see/know etc. up close to meet someone or experience something that you had previously only read or heard about: I was surprised by how short he was when I met him up close.

up adj. 1 awake: "Sorry, were you in bed?" | "No, I'm still up." 2 if a computer system that is up is working (up) down a level, number, or amount that is up is higher than before (up) down: Profits were up by 4% this year. 4 beating your opponent by a certain number of points (up) down: With 5 minutes left, Boston is up by 8 points. 5 (informal) if a period of time is up, it is finished: I'll give you a signal when the ten minutes are up. 6 be up against sb/sth to have to deal with a difficult situation or fight an opponent: We're up against some of the biggest companies in the world. 7 be up for sth a) to be intended for a particular purpose: The house is up for sale. | The topic will be up for discussion at the meeting. b) (spoken) to be interested in doing something, or willing to do something: Is anybody up for a game of tennis? 8 be up and running if a machine or process is up and running, it is working correctly: The equipment should be up and running in about three weeks. 9 be up before sb/sth to be judged in a court of law: He was up before the grand jury on charges of fraud.

up v. (informal) 1 (upped upping) [T] to increase the amount or level of something: They've upped Don's salary by $2,500. 2 up and do sth to suddenly do something different or surprising: Without saying another word, he up and left.

up-and-coming adj. likely to be successful and popular: an up-and-coming actor

upbeat /'ap-bit/ adj. cheerful and making you feel that good things will happen: We remained calm and upbeat about the situation.

up·bray /'Ap-brey/ adj. (not good enough to do it)

up·braid /'Ap-bred/ v. [T] (formal) to tell someone angrily that she has done something wrong: I heard a manager upbraiding one of the workers.

up·bring·ing /'Ap-brin-J/ n. [singular, U] the way that your parents care for you and teach you to behave when you are growing up: He had a very strict upbringing.

up·chuck /'Ap-chuk/ v. [I] (spoken, informal) to vomit

up·com·ing /'Ap-kəmîng/ adj. happening soon: the upcoming elections

up·date /'Ap-dit/ v. [T] 1 to add the most recent information to something: The system needs to be updated. 2 to make something more modern in the way it looks or operates: We need to update our image.

up·date·2 /'Ap-dit/ n. [C] the most recent news about something: an update on the earthquake

up·fic·end /'Ap-fik-end/ v. [T] to turn something over so that it is upside down

up·front /'Ap-fron/ adj. 1 talking or behaving in a direct and honest way: Jill's always been upfront with him.

up·hold /'Ap-hold/ v. (past tense and past participle upheld /'hupd/ [T] 1 to defend or support a law, system, or principle so that it is not made weaker: They want to uphold family values. 2 [law] if a court upholds a decision that is made by another court, it states that the decision was correct
upholster /əˈpʊlstər/, əˈpʊstərl-/ v [T] to cover a chair with material —upholstered adj.

upholster v /əˈpʊlstər/-/n [U] material that is used for covering chairs, or the process of doing this

up-keep /ˈʌpkiːp/ n [U] the care that is needed to keep something in good condition: the upkeep of a big house

up-lift-ing /əˈpʊltɪŋ/ adj making you feel more cheerful: uplifting music

up-on /əˈpʌn, əˈpʊn/ prep (formal) on: We are completely dependent upon your help. | The king was sitting upon the throne.

up-per /ˈʌpər/ [only before noun] 1 in a higher position than something else (ANT) lower: the upper jaw 2 near or at the top of something (ANT) lower: the upper floors of the building 3 more important or higher in rank than other parts in an organization (ANT) lower: upper management 4 have/gain the upper hand to have more power than someone else, so that you are able to control a situation: Rebels have gained the upper hand in some areas.

up-per-case /ˈʌpərkɛs-/ n, plural upperclassmen /mən/ [C] a student in the last two years of high school or college —upper-class adj:

upper-class man /ˈʌpərklaʊzmən/ n 1 the group of people who belong to the highest social class —lower class, middle class, working class —upper-class adj: upper-class communities

upper-class-man /ˈʌpərklaʊzmən/ n (plural upperclassmen /mən/) [C] a student in the last two years of high school or college —under-class adj:

upper-most /ˈʌpərməʊst/-adj 1 most important: Your safety is uppermost in my mind (=I think it is most important). 2 highest: the uppermost branches of the tree

up-pl-y /ˈʌpplɪ/ adj (spoken, informal) behaving as if you are more important than you really are, or not showing someone enough respect

up-right /ˈʌprait/ adj, adv 1 standing, sitting, or pointing straight up: Andy stood upright when he heard the noise. | Please put your seat in an upright position. 2 always behaving in an honest way: upright citizens

up-ri-sing /ˈʌpˈrɪsɪŋ/ n [C] an occasion when a large group of people use violence to try to change the rules, laws, etc. in an institution or country: a popular uprising (=by the ordinary people in a country)

up-root /əˈpʊrət/ v, past tense and past participle up-rooted (present participle up-rooting) [T] 1 to pull a plant and its roots out of the ground 2 to make someone leave his/her home and move to a new place, especially when this is difficult: Steven’s new job will mean uprooting the family.

up-scale /əˈpʊskɛl/ adj made for or relating to people from a high social class who have a lot of money: an upscale department store

up-set /ˈʌpset/ adj 1 [not before noun] unhappy and worried because something bad or disappointing has happened: What are you so upset about? | He was upset that Helen had lied to him. | When I told him he’d failed, he got very upset.

up-set-ti ng /əˈpʊsettɪŋ/ adj making you feel less happy: upsetting events

up-side down adj, adv 1 with the top at the bottom and the bottom at the top: Isn’t that picture upside down? 2 turn sth upside down a) to move a lot of things and make a place messy because you are looking for something: We turned the house upside down looking for my keys. b) to change something completely: Her life had been turned upside down by the accident.
upstage /'ʌ pstæg/ v [T] to do something that takes people's attention away from a more important person or event

up-stairs /'ʌ pstərs/ adj., adv. 1 on or toward a higher floor of a building (and downstairs: Her office is upstairs on your right.) the upstairs bathroom 2 the upstairs one or all of the upper floors of a building: Would you like to see the upstairs? up-stand-ing /'ʌ pstændɪŋ/ adj. (formal) honest and responsible: an upstanding citizen

up-start /'ʌ pstɑrt/ n [C] someone who is new in his/her job and behaves as if s/he is more important than s/he is

up-state /'ʌ pstət/ adj. in or toward the northern part of a state (and downstate: upstate New York — upstate adv.

up-stream /'ʌ pstrɪm/ adv. along a river, in the opposite direction from the way the water is flowing (and downstream — upstream adv.

up-surge /'ʌ pσɜrɡ/ n. [C] a sudden increase: a recent upsurge in car sales

up-swing /'ʌ pswɪŋ/ n. [C] an improvement or increase in the level of something: an upswing in the economy | incomes are on the upswing.

up-take /'ʌ ptek/ n be slow/quick on the uptake (informal) to be slow or fast at learning or understanding things

up-tight /'ʌ ptɪt/ adj. (informal) behaving in an annoyed way because you are feeling nervous and worried: You shouldn't get so uptight about it.

up-to-date adj. 1 including all the newest information: up-to-date travel information | Doctors must keep up-to-date with medical research. 2 modern or fashionable: the most up-to-date technology | The old system should be brought up-to-date (made modern).

up-to-the-minute adj. including the most recent information, details, etc.: up-to-the-minute news

up-town /'ʌ ptəʊn/ adj., adv. to or in the northern area of a city where the richer people live — downtown: The Parkers live uptown.

downstairs

up-turn /'ʌ ptʊrn/ n. [C] a time when business activity is increased and conditions improve (and downturn — upswing: an upturn in oil production

up-turned /'ʌ ptʊrnəd, -tərnt/ adj. 1 pointing upward at the end: an upturned nose 2 turned upside down: upturned boxes

up-ward /'ʌ pwɔrd/ adj. [only before noun] 1 moving or pointing toward a higher position (and downward: an upward movement of the hand) 2 increasing to a higher level (and downward: the upward trend in house prices

upward2 also upwards adv. 1 from a lower place or position to a higher one (and downward: Billy pointed upward at the clouds.) 2 increasing to a higher level (and downward: Salaries have been moving upwards.

u-ra-ni-um /'yuərəniəm/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY a heavy radioactive white metal that is used in producing nuclear energy and weapons

u-ra-nus /'yuərənəs, 'yurənəs/ n. PHYSICS the seventh planet from the Sun — see picture at SOLAR SYSTEM

ur-bar /'ɔrber/ adj. in or relating to a town or city — rural, suburban: the growth of urban areas | the urban poor [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 Latin urbana "urban, sophisticated," from urbā "city"]

ur-bar-ize /'ɔrbərɪza/ v. [T usually passive] 1 SOCIAL SCIENCE to build houses, cities, etc. in the countryside. 2 SOCIAL SCIENCE if a society is urbanized, people live mainly in cities — urbanization /'ɔrbənəˈzeɪʃən/ n. [U]

urban re-newal /'ɔrberəˈnu:əl/ n. [U] the process of improving poor city areas by building new houses, stores, etc.

urban sprawl /'ɔrberəˈsprɔːl/ n. [U] the spread of city buildings and houses into an area that was COUNTRYSIDE

ur-chin /'ɔrʃɪn/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) a small dirty child

u-re-ter /'juərətər/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a tube inside the body that carries URINE (=waste liquid produced by the body) from the KIDNEYS to the BLADDER

u-re-thra /'juərəθrə/ n. [C] BIOLOGY the tube through which URINE (=waste fluid) flows out of the body from the bladders, and also through which the SEAMEN of males flow.

urge /ɜərʤ/ v [T] to strongly advise someone to do something: Cal's family urged him to find another job. | Environmental groups have urged that the land remain undeveloped.

urge sb ++ on phr. v. to encourage someone to try harder, go faster, etc.: Urged on by the crowd, they scored two more goals.

urge sb ++ to phr. v. to try to persuade someone to do something: Urged to try again, he finally got his chance.
urge² n. [C] a strong wish or need: sexual urges | I felt a sudden urge to hit him.
urgent /ˈɜrʒənt/ adj. very important and needing to be dealt with immediately: an urgent message | She’s in urgent need of medical attention. —urgency /ˈɜrʒənsi/ n. [U]: a matter of great urgency —urgently adv. Help is urgently needed.
ureter /ˈyʊərət/ n. [E] BIOLOGY relating to urine or to the parts of your body through which urine passes.
urinate /ˈyʊrɪnət/ v. [I] BIOLOGY to make urine flow out of your body.
urine /ˈyʊrɪn/ n. [U] the liquid waste that comes out of your body when you go to the toilet.
URL n. [C] it uniform resource locator an address for a particular website on the Internet.
urn /ɜːrn/ n. [C] 1 a container that holds and pours a large amount of coffee or tea 2 a decorated container, especially one that is used for holding the ashes of a dead body.
us /əs, strong asl pron. the object form of “we”:
use /ˈyʊs/ v. [I] to use your phone? 1 [I] if you use something, you do something with it for a particular purpose: Can I use your phone? 2 [I] if you are used to something, you have experienced it many times before and it no longer seems surprising, difficult, etc.: Kathy is used to getting up early. 3 [I] if you are used to doing something, you have done it often or regularly in the past but does not happen now: We used to go to the movies every week. 4 [I] to say or write a particular word or phrase: I try not to use bad language around the kids. 5 [I] to take illegal drugs [Origin: 1200–1300 Old French user, from Latin usus, past participle of uti “to use”]
used² /ˈyʊzd/ adj. 1 used (spoken) used in order to talk about something is used in order to talk about something 2 used (written) used in order to say that you no longer use something: I can’t fix it anymore. 3 used (spoken) used in order to say that you are going to stop doing something because you do not think it will be successful: It’s no use! I can’t fix this.
useful /ˈyʊsfl/ adj. 1 ACT OF USING STH [singular, U] the act of using something: the use of computers in education 2 WAY STH IS USED [C] a purpose for which something can be used: The drug has many uses. 3 the use of sth the right or ability to use something: Joe’s given me the use of his office. 4 make use of sth to use something that is available in order to achieve something or to get an advantage for yourself: It’s a shame that students don’t make more use of the computer lab. 5 put sth to (good) use to use knowledge, skills, etc. for a particular purpose: The job will give you a chance to put your first-aid training to good use. 6 be (of) no use (to sb) to be completely useless: The books are of no use to me now. 7 it’s no use doing sth (spoken) used in order to tell someone not to do something because it will have no effect: It’s no use arguing with Kathy. She won’t listen. 8 it’s no use (spoken) used in order to say that you are going to stop doing something because you do not think it will be successful: It’s no use! I can’t fix this.
useless /ˈyʊzləs/ adj. to not like or respect someone or something: She has no use for people who are always complaining. 10 be in use being used: The computer room’s in use all morning. 11 for the use of sb for a particular person or group to use: The gym is for the use of employees only. 12 WORDS [C] one of the meanings of a word, or the way that a particular word is used  → USAGE: The use of the word “gay” to mean “happy” is old-fashioned. 13 used² /ˈyuzd/ adj. used cars/clothes/books etc. cars, clothes, etc. that have already had an owner  → secondhand
used to ni 1 used to be used to doing sth if you are used to something, you have experienced it many times before and it no longer seems surprising, difficult, etc.: Kathy is used to getting up early. 2 He still hasn’t gotten used to the weather here. 3 used to be used to and get used to are used in order

To talk about being or becoming more comfortable with a situation or activity, so that it does not seem surprising, difficult, etc. anymore: Are you used to the cold winters yet? I can’t get used to living in a big city.

**useful** /ˈyusəfəl/ adj helping you to do or to get what you want: useful information | It’s useful to make a list before you start. —**usefully** adv —**usefulness** n [U]

**useless** /ˈyusəls/ adj not useful or effective in any way. These scissors are completely totally useless. | It’s useless to complain. —**pointlessly** adv —**pointless** adj

**user** /ˈyuzər/ n [C] someone who uses a product, service, etc.: The CD-ROM allows the user to hear all of the words in the dictionary are pronounced. | Bumps designed for wheelchair users have been added to the building. | Users of cell phones pay more for calls.

**user-friendly** adj easy to use or operate

**user-name** /ˈyuzərˌnɛm/ n [C] if a name or special word that proves who you are and allows you to enter a computer system or use the Internet

**usher** /ˈyuːʃər/ n [C] someone who shows people to their seats at a theater, wedding, etc.

**usher** /ˈyuːʃər/ n one (or more) person to take someone into or out of a room or building: His secretary ushered us into the office.

**user** /ˈyuːsər/ n [C] 1 the same as what happens most of the time or in most situations: Let’s meet at the usual place. | I woke up a little earlier/later than usual. 2 as usual in the way that happens or exists most of the time: They were late, as usual.

**user-friendly** /ˈyuːsərˌfrendli/ adj used when describing what happens on most occasions or in most situations: We usually go out for dinner on Saturday. | Usually, I just get a sandwich for lunch.

**utility** /ˈyuːtələti/ n [C] 1 a tool or object that you use to prepare, cook, or eat food: cooking utensils | from Latin *utensilis* “useful”

**utility** /ˈyuːtələti/ n [C] **Biology** the organ in a woman or female mammal where babies develop

**utility** /ˈyuːtələti/ n (plural *utilities*) [C usually plural] a service such as gas or electricity that is provided for people to use: Does the rent include utilities?

**utilize** /ˈyutəlайz/ v [T] (formal) to use something | [origin: 1800—1900 French *utiliser*, from Latin *usilis* “useful”] —**utilization** /ˈyutələˈziʃən/ n [U]

**utmost** v [T] (formal) the utmost importance/care/etc., the greatest possible importance, care, etc.: This is a matter of the utmost importance.

**Utmost** n [singular] 1 to the utmost to the highest limit, extent, degree, etc. possible: The piece challenges singers to the utmost. 2 do your utmost to try as hard as you can in order to achieve something: We’ve done our utmost to make them feel welcome.

**U-turn** v [T] (literary) to say something: No one uttered a word. | say —**utterance** n [C]

**U-turn** /ˈyuː tərn/ n [C] a turn that you make in a vehicle, so that you go back in the direction you came from: She made a U-turn and drove away.

**u-vula** /ˈjuːvʊlə/ n (plural *uvulae* or *uvula* /ˈjuːvʊlə/) [C] **Biology** a small soft piece of flesh that hangs down from the top of your mouth near your throat
2 (formal) if a position in an organization is vacant, the job is available because no one is doing it 3 if someone has a vacant expression, s/he does not seem to be thinking about anything —vacantly adv.: Cindy was staring vacantly out into empty space.

va·cance /vəˈkeɪns/ n. (U) to leave a seat, room, etc. so that someone else can use it: Guests must vacate their rooms by noon.

va·ca·tion /vəˈkeɪʃən, vaˈ-/ n. 1 [C,U] a time that is spent not working or not at school, especially used to protect people from a disease, that contains a weak form of the virus that causes the disease: a polio vaccine [origin: 1700–1800 Latin vaccinüs “of a cow,” from vacca “cow;” because the substance was originally obtained from sick cows]

va·ci·nate /vəˈsəˌneɪt/ v. [I] (formal) to continue to change your opinions, ideas, etc. because you cannot decide between two choices

vac·u·ole /vəˈkjʊəl/ n. [C] biology a small space inside a living cell, used for storing water, food, or waste

vac·u-ous /vəˈkjʊəs/ adj. (formal) lacking in serious thought or intelligence: a vacuous remark —vacuously adv. —vacuousness n. [U]

vac·uum /ˈvækjʊm/ n. 1 [C] a vacuum cleaner 2 [C] physics a space that is completely empty of all air or gas 3 [singular] a situation in which someone or something is missing or lacking: Her husband’s death left a vacuum in her life. [origin: 1500–1600 Latin vacuus “empty”]

va·grant /vəˈɡrænt/ n. [C] (formal) someone who has no home or work

va·gue /vəɡ/ adj. 1 unclear because someone does not give enough details or say exactly what s/he means: John was a little vague about where he was going. —vague promises to end the war 2 to have a vague idea/feeling, etc. to think that something might be true or that you remember something, although you are not sure

va·gues·try /ˈvægjʊstri/ n. plural (formal) unexpected changes in a situation that you cannot control: the vagaries of the weather

va·gi·na /ˈvægənə/ n. [C] biology the passage from a woman’s outer sexual organs to her uterus —vaginal /ˈvægənəl/ adj.

va·grant /ˈvægrənt/ n. [C] (formal) someone who has no home or work

va·gues·try /ˈvægjʊstri/ n. plural (formal) unexpected changes in a situation that you cannot control: the vagaries of the weather

va·gus /ˈvægəs/ adj. (medical) 1 slightly: His heart was a little vagus. —vagus nerve to end the war 2 to have a vague idea/feeling, etc. to think that something might be true or that you remember something, although you are not sure —vaguely adv.

va·lent /ˈvælənt/ adj. 1 (disapproving) too proud of your appearance or your abilities —vanity: Men can be just as vain as women.

va·le·n·cy /ˈvælənˈsəʊ/ n. (plural valencies) [C] chemistry a measure of the ability of atoms to combine to form compounds

va·lung /ˈvælɪŋ, fæl-/ n. [C] 1 a card given
Valentine’s Day

on Valentine’s Day 2 a name for someone you love or like, who you send a card to on Valentine’s Day: Will you be my valentine?

Valentine’s Day n. a holiday in some countries when people give special cards, candy, or flowers to people they love

val-er-¥n/val·er·e/ n. [C] 1 someone who parks your car for you at a hotel or restaurant 2 a male servant who takes care of a man’s clothes, serves his meals, etc.

val-i-ant /ˈvæliənt/ adj. (formal) very brave: a valiant rescue attempt

val-i-date /ˈvælidət/ v. [T] (formal) show or prove that something is true or correct: Invalid: a valid passport 2 based on strong reasons or facts: to validate the results of the study will be validated by future research.

val-i-ty /ˈvælətɪ/ n. 1 [C,U] the amount of money that something is worth: the value of the house 2 [C] the importance or usefulness of something: His research was of great value to doctors working with this disease. 3 values [plural] your beliefs about what is right and wrong, or about what is important in life: traditional family values 4 good/great etc. value something that is worth the amount you pay for it [Origins: 1300—1400 Old French, Vulgar Latin valuta, from Latin valere “to be worth, be strong”]

val-ue /ˈvælu/ n. 1 [C,U] the amount of money that something is worth: the value of the house 2 [U] the importance or usefulness of something: His research was of great value to doctors working with this disease. 3 [C] someone who deliberately damages things, especially public property 4 good/great etc. value something that is worth the amount you pay for it [Origins: 1300—1400 Old French, Vulgar Latin valuta, from Latin valere “to be worth, be strong”]

val-ue·ful /ˈvælufl/ adj. 1 [C] very valuable: an expensive jewel 2 very useful: valuable help, advice, etc. is very useful 3 invaluable: I think we’ve all learned a valuable lesson today.

val-ues /ˈvæluəz/ n. [plural] things that you own that are worth a lot of money, such as jewelry, cameras, etc.: Guests should leave their valuables in the hotel safe.
someone or something completely (syn) beat, conquer

**variant point** /ˈværnətrɪ ˈpoʊnt/ n [C] 1 a good position from which you can see something 2 a way of thinking about things that is influenced by your own situation (syn) point of view

**vapid** /ˈvæpɪd/ adj. (formal) lacking intelligence, interest, or imagination; a *vapid* TV show

**variant** /ˈværɪənt, ˈvɛrənt/ n. 1 something that is slightly different from the usual form of something: a *spelling variant* | The moth is a variant of the species that arrived here from Europe in 1809. —variant adj.

**variation** /ˌvɛrɪˈeɪʃən, ˌvɛrɪˈɛʃən/ n. 1 [C,U] a difference between similar things, or a change from the usual amount or form of something: *variations in prices from store to store* | Slight temperature variations are not critical. 2 [C] something that is done in a slightly different way from normal: This is the traditional recipe, but of course there are many variations. | There are several variations of socialism, including communism.

**varicosities** /ˌværɪˈkɒsətɪz/ n. [plural] a medical condition in which the veins in your leg become swollen and painful

**varied** /ˈvɛrɪd/ adj. including many different types of things or people: a *varied diet* | This essay discusses the many varied groups in American society.

**variegated** /ˌværɪˈɡeɪtɪd/ adj. 1 biology a variegated plant, leaf, etc. has different colored marks on it: *variegated holly* 2 (formal) consisting of a lot of different types of people or things

**variety show** n. [C] a television or radio program or a play that consists of many different performances, especially funny ones

**vapidness** n. [U] —vapidly adv.

**vapour** /ˈvæpər/ n. [C,U] chemistry many small drops of liquid that float in the air: *water vapour*

**vascular** /ˈværɪs/ adj. relating to the tubes through which liquids, for example blood, flow in the bodies of animals or in plants

**vascular tissue** n. [U] biology material through which water, sap, and other liquids are carried around a plant

**vase** /ˈvɛərz, ˈvæz/ n. [C] a container used to put flowers in [origin: 1500—1600 French, Latin var “container”]
vas·sal /ˈveɪsəl/ n. [C,U] a medical operation that makes a man unable to produce children

Vas-o-line /ˈveɪsəlɪn/ or /ˈveɪsəlin/ n. [U] (trademark) a thick clear substance used on the skin to make it less dry

vas-sal /ˈveɪsəl/ n. [C] HISTORY a man in the Middle Ages who was given land to live on by a LORD in return for promising to work or fight for him

vast /ˈvæst/ adj. 1 extremely large: vast areas of rainforest

2 the vast majority of (sth) almost all of a group of people or things: [Origin: 1500—1600 Latin vastus “empty, desolate, very large”]

vast·ly /ˈvæstli/ adv. very greatly: vastly different opinions

vat /væt/ n. [C] a very large container for keeping liquids in

vault /vɔːlt/ n. [C] 1 a room with thick walls and a strong door, where money, jewels, etc. are kept safely 2 a room where people from the same family are buried 3 a jump over something

vaul·t·ed /ˈvɔːltɪd/ adj. vaulted over v. [T] to jump over something in one movement, using your hands or a pole to help you: He vaulted over the fence and ran off.

veg·e·ta·tion /ˈveɡəˌteɪʃən/ n. plants in general, especially all the plants in one particular area: a meadow with thick vegetation

veg·gie /ˈveɪdʒi/ n. [C] usually plural (informal) a vegetable

veg·gie·burger /ˈveɪdʒiˌbɜːɡər/ n. (informal) a HAMBURGER, SANDWICH, etc. that is made using vegetables or grain, rather than meat

ve·he·ment /ˈviːmənt/ adj. showing very strong feelings or opinions: vehement protests —vehemently adv.: Hof f vehemently denies the accusations.

veil /vɛɪl/ n. [C] 1 a thin piece of material that women wear to cover their faces: a bridal veil 2 a veil of secrecy/silence etc. something that stops, or makes it more difficult to find out about a situation: A veil of mystery surrounded Gomez’s death.

veiled /ˈvɛɪld/ adj. 1 veiled criticism/threats etc. criticisms, threats, etc. that are not said directly 2 be veiled in mystery/secrecy if something is veiled in mystery, secrecy, etc., very little is known about it

vein /vɛɪn/ n. [C] 1 BIOLOGY one of the tubes through which blood flows to your heart from other parts of your body ➔ ARTERY: Death was caused by a wound to the JUGULAR VEIN (the large vein in your neck). 2 BIOLOGY one of the thin lines on a leaf or on the wing of an insect 3 EARTH SCIENCES a thin layer of coal, gold, etc. in rock 4 in a ... vein in a particular style of speaking or writing: Her speech continued in the same vein.

vel·cro /ˈvɛlkrəʊ/ n. [U] (trademark) a material used for fastening shoes, clothes, etc., made from two special pieces of cloth that stick to each other

vel·oc·i·ty /ˈvələsəti/ n. (plural velocities) [C,U] PHYSICS the speed at which something moves in a particular direction over a period of time: the velocity of light [Origins: 1500—1600 French vitesse, from Latin velo citas, from velox “fast”]

vel·vet /ˈvɛlvɛt/ n. [U] cloth with a soft surface on one side [Origins: 1300—1400 Old French velu cte, from velu “hairy,” from Latin villus “rough hair”]
vel·vet·y /ˈvɛlvɪti/ adj. looking, feeling, tasting, or sounding smooth and soft: a velvety voice

ve·na·ca·va /ˈvɪnəˈkeɪvə/ n. [C] biology one of two large tubes that carry blood back to your heart from different parts of your body: *the superior vena cava* (=tube that returns blood to the heart from the head and the upper part of the body) | *the inferior vena cava* (=tube that returns blood to the heart from the lower part of the body) ➔ see picture at heart

ven·det·ta /ˈvɛndətə/ n. [C] a situation in which one person tries for a long time to harm another person

ven·ding ma·chine /ˈvɛndɪŋ ˈmɑːʃən/ n. [C] a machine that you can get cigarettes, candy, drinks, etc. from, by putting in money

ven·dor /ˈvɛndər/ n. [C] someone who sells things, especially in the street: street vendors

ve·ne·ra·ble /ˈvɛnərəbəl/ adj. (formal) a venerable person or organization is very old and respected: venerable institutions

ven·er·ate /ˈvɛnərət/ v. [T] (formal) to treat someone or something with great respect, especially because she, he, or it is old, holy, or connected with the past

ve·ne·re·al dis·ease /ˈvɛnərəl dɪˈziː/ n. [C,U] VD

Ve·ne·tian blind /ˈvɛnətʃənˈblænd/ n. [C] a covering for a window, made of long flat bars that can be raised or lowered to let in light ➔ see picture on page A6

ven·ge·ance /ˈvɛndʒəns/ n. [singular, U] 1 something violent or harmful that you do to someone in order to punish him/her for hurting you: a desire for vengeance 2 with a vengeance with much more force or effort than is expected or normal: The Colts started the season with a vengeance, winning three straight games.

ven·ge·ful /ˈvɛndʒfəl/ adj. (literary) very eager to punish someone who has hurt you

ven·i·son /ˈvɛnəsən/ n. [U] the meat of a deer

Venn di·a·gram /ˈvɛn daɪəˈgræm/ n. [C] math a picture that shows the relationship between two sets of things by using circles that overlap each other. The part of each set that is the same for both sets is put into the place where the circles cross.

ven·om /ˈvɛnəm/ n. [U] 1 a liquid poison that some snakes, insects, etc. produce 2 extreme anger or hatred: a speech full of venom —venomous adj.

vent /ˈvent/ n. 1 [C] a hole or pipe through which gases, smoke, or liquid can enter or go out: an air...
vent  2 give vent to sth (formal) to do something to express a strong feeling

vent⁵ v.  [T] to do something to express your feelings, often in a way that is unfair: Jay vented his anger on/at his family.

venti-late  /ven'tl-at/ v.  [T] to let fresh air into a room, building, etc.  [ORIGIN: 1400—1500 Latin, past participle of ventilare, from ventus “wind”]  —ventilated adj.: Mechanics should work in a well-ventilated space.  —ventilation  /ven'tla'shan/ n. [U]

ven-ti-la-tor  /ven'tl@tər/ n. [C] a RESPIRATOR relating to the stomach of an animal or fish  ➔ DORSAL

ven-tril·o·quist  /vøntrI'ləkwIst/ n. [C] a PUPPET that makes the sound seem to come from someone who speaks without using his/her lips, in a way that is unfair: Their behavior sometimes verges on insanity.

ven·tril·o·quist  /vøntrI'ləkwIst/ n. [C] a PUPPET that makes the sound seem to come from someone who speaks without using his/her lips, in a way that is unfair: Their behavior sometimes verges on insanity.

ven·tril·o·quist  /vøntrI'ləkwIst/ n. [C] a PUPPET that makes the sound seem to come from someone who speaks without using his/her lips, in a way that is unfair: Their behavior sometimes verges on insanity.

ver·di·ty  /vør'dəti/ n. [C] LAW an official decision that is made by a JURY in a court of law about whether someone is guilty or not guilty of a crime: Has the jury reached a verdict?  ➔ COURT 1 an official decision or opinion made by a person or group that has authority: The panel will give their verdict tomorrow.  [ORIGIN: 1200—1300 Anglo-French, Old French ver “true” + dit “saying, judgment”]

verge ¹ /vørdʒ/ n. be on the verge of sth to be about to do something: Andy was on the verge of tears.

verge² v.  verge on/upon sth phr. v. to be very close to a harmful or extreme state: Their behavior sometimes verges on insanity.

ver·i·fy  /vørə'faI/ v. [T] (verified verifies) to find out if a fact, statement, etc. is correct or true: There was no way to verify his story.  [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French verifier, from Medieval Latin verificare, from Latin versus “true”]  —verification  /vørə'faI'shan/ n. [U]

ver·i·la·ble  /vørə'laбл/ adj. (formal) used in order to emphasize your description of someone or something: a veritable army of tourists (a very large number of them)

ver·min  /vø'mIn/ n. [plural] small animals or insects that are harmful or difficult to control [ORIGIN: 1300—1400 Old French vermin, from Latin vermin “worm”]

ver·nac·u·lar  /vø's@'tIl@Ôi/ n. [C] usually singular] ENG. LANG. ARTS the language or DIALECT that ordinary people in a country or area speak, especially when this is not the official language or formal language: Instead of being in Latin, the church service was held in the vernacular.

ver·sen·si·on  /vørsə'nI@n/ n. [C] 1 a copy of something that is slightly different from other forms of

vent
it: the original version of the movie | a new version of an old song | Many devout people have objected to each new version of the Bible.

2 a description of an event that is given by one person: I'm not sure I believe Bobby's version of the story.

[Origin: 1500—1600 French, Medieval Latin versio "turning," from Latin versus]

versus /vər'səs/ prep. 1 (written abbreviation vs. or v.) used in order to show that two people or teams are against each other in a game or a court case: the Knicks versus the Lakers.

2 used when comparing the advantages of two different things or ideas: It's a question of quantity versus quality.

[Origin: 1400—1500 Medieval Latin "toward, away"]: 1400—1500 Medieval Latin "toward, away"

version /vər'sən/ n. [U] 1 a piece of clothing without sleeves that has buttons down the front, worn over a shirt as part of a suit.

2 a piece of special clothing without sleeves that is worn to protect your body: a bulletproof vest.

[Origin: 1600—1700 French veste, from Latin vestis "piece of clothing"]

vested /vəstid/ adj. if you have a vested interest in something happening, you have a strong reason for wanting it to happen because you will get money or advantages from it

vested interest /vəstid ˈinstərɛst/ n. [C] if you have a vested interest in something happening, you have a strong reason for wanting it to happen because you will get money or advantages from it

vested interest /vəstid ˈinstərɛst/ n. [C] if you have a vested interest in something happening, you have a strong reason for wanting it to happen because you will get money or advantages from it

vestibule /vəstıˈb(y)l/ n. [C] (formal) a wide passage or small room inside the front door of a public building

veto /vətəʊ/ n. [C] 1 a veto is a refusal to give official permission for something, or the right to refuse to give such permission: the President vetoed the bill.

[Origin: 1600—1700 Latin ab illo "against the will"

vet /vət/ n. [C] 1 a veterinarian is a person who has training to give medical care and treatment to sick animals.

2 (informal) a veteran is somebody who has had a lot of experience in a particular activity: a veteran journalist

vet-er-i-nar-i-an /ˈvetərənəriən/ n. (vet), a person who is trained to give medical care and treatment to sick animals: a veterinarian.

vet-er-i-nary /ˈvetərəneri/ n. (vet), relating to the medical care and treatment of sick animals

vet-o /ˈvetəʊ/ (past tense and past participle vetoed, third person singular vetoes) [T] politics to officially refuse to allow something to happen, especially something that other people or organizations have agreed: the President vetoed the bill.

[Origin: 1600—1700 Latin "I refuse to allow," from Latin vetus "old"

vex /vɛks/ (old-fashioned) to make someone feel annoyed or worried

annoy, irritate, bother, irk

Usage
Do not use very with adjectives and adverbs that already have a strong meaning, for example "huge" or "terrible." Say "a huge war," not "a very huge war/terrible war.

You can use really instead: That was a really awful movie.

Do not use very with the comparative form of adjectives: Do not say "This school's very better." Use much instead: This school's much better.

2 not very a) used before a quality to mean exactly the opposite of that quality: She wasn't very happy about working overtime (≠ she was angry).

b) only slightly: "Was the game very exciting?" "Not very." 3 your very own used in order to emphasize that something belongs to one particular person: I finally have my very own bedroom.

4 very much a lot: It didn't cost very much. Don't say "It cost very much." Say "It cost a lot."
VHF

VHF n. [U] very high frequency radio waves that move very quickly and produce good sound quality

VHS n. [U] (trademark) a type of VIDEOTAPE

vi-a /vaɪə, -viə/ prep. 1 traveling through a place on the way to another place: We’re flying to Denver via Chicago. 2 using a particular machine, system, person, etc. to send, receive, or broadcast something: The concert was broadcast around the world via satellite. [Origins: 1600—1700 Latin “by way of,” from via “way”]

vi-a-bi-le /vaɪəbəl/ adj. something that is viable is able to exist or succeed: Solar energy is a viable alternative to coal or gas. | The plan isn’t economically/commercially viable.

vi-a-duct /vaɪədʌkt/ n. [C] a long high bridge across a valley

vi-al /vaɪəl/ n. [C] a very small bottle, usually for liquid medicines

vi-be /vaɪb/ n. [C usually plural (informal)] the feeling that a particular person, group, or situation seems to produce and that you react to: I’m getting good/bad vibes from this guy.

vi-brant /vaɪbrent/ adj. 1 exciting, full of energy, and interesting: a vibrant personality. 2 a vibrant color is bright and strong.

vi-brate /vaɪbreɪt/ v. [U] to shake continuously with small fast movements, or to make something do this: The music got louder and the walls began to vibrate.

vi-bration /vaɪbretʃən/ n. [C,U] a continuous slight shaking movement: the vibrations of the plane’s engine

vic-ar /vaɪər/ n. [C] a priest in the Church of England or in the Episcopal church

vi-car-i-ous /vaɪkəriəs/ adj. experienced by watching or reading about someone else doing something, rather than by doing it yourself: Parents get vicarious pleasure/satisfaction from their children’s success. [Origins: 1600—1700 Latin vicarius “acting in place of another,” from vicis “change, alternation, position”]

vice /vaɪs/ n. 1 [U] criminal activities that involve sex or drugs. 2 [C] a bad habit: Smoking is my only vice. 3 [C] a bad or immoral quality in someone’s character: her virtue, the vice of greed

vice ’president n. [C] the person who is next in rank to the president of a country. 2 someone who is responsible for a particular part of a company: the vice president of marketing

vice squad n. [C] the part of the police force that deals with crimes involving sex or drugs

vi-ce ver·sa /vaɪs ˈvɜːsa, ˈvɜːsə/ adv. used when the opposite of a situation you have just described is also true: Whatever Susie wants, James doesn’t, and vice versa.

vi-cin-i-ty /vaɪsɪnəti/ n. in the vicinity (of sth) in the area around a particular place: The car was found in the vicinity of the bus station.

vi-cious /vaɪʃəs/ adj. 1 violent and dangerous, and likely to hurt someone: a vicious dog. 2 cruel and deliberately trying to upset someone: a vicious rumor.

vi-cis-si·tudes /vaɪsɪsɪˈtjuːdəs/ n. [plural] (formal) the continuous changes and problems that affect a situation or someone’s life: the vicissitudes of married life.

vic-tim /vaɪtɪm/ n. [C] 1 someone who has been hurt or killed by someone or something, or who has been affected by a bad situation: victims of gang violence. 2 an aid program for flood/earthquake/victim(s) 3 something that is badly affected or destroyed by a situation or action: Some small businesses have fallen victim to budget cuts.

vic-tim-ize /vaɪtɪmʌɪz/ v. [T] to deliberately treat someone unfairly

vic-tor /vaɪtər/ n. [C] (formal) the winner of a battle or competition

vic-to·ri·ous /vaɪˈtɔriəs/ adj. successful in a battle or competition

vic-to·ry /vaɪˈtɔrɪ/ n. (plural victories) [C,U] the success you achieve by winning a battle, game, election, etc.: Our defeat: Napoleon’s military victories. | the Lakers’ victory over/against the Celtics. | The government has won an important victory. | This ruling represents a victory for all women. [Origins: 1300—1400 Old French victorie, from Latin victoria, from victus, past participle of vincere “to defeat, win”]

vid·eo /ˈvɪdɪəʊ/ n. (plural videos) 1 [C] a copy of a movie or television program that is recorded on VIDEOTAPE → DVD, TAPE: Let’s rent a video tonight. | Has the movie come out on video yet?
2 [C,U] a videotape: Do we have a blank video (=one with nothing recorded on it) anywhere? 3 [U] the process of recording and showing television programs, movies, real events, etc. using video equipment: the use of video in the classroom

**video** adj [only before noun] relating to recording and broadcasting sound and pictures on a videotape ➔ AUDIO: video equipment

**video cassette recorder n [C] a VCR**

**video disc /ˈvɪdɪəʊ,dɪsk/ n [C] a round flat piece of plastic from which movies can be played in the same way as from a videotape ➔ DVD**

**video game n [C] a game in which you move images on a screen by pressing electronic controls**

**video tape /ˈvɪdɪəʊ,tæp/ n [C] a long narrow band of magnetic material in a plastic container, on which movies, television programs, etc. can be recorded**

**videotape** v. [T] to record a movie, television program, etc. on a videotape

**vie** /vɪəv/ v (vied, vying, vies) [I] to compete very hard with someone in order to get something: The two brothers vied for her attention.

**view** /vjuː/ n 1 [C,U] your belief, opinion, or attitude about something ➔ POINT OF VIEW: We have different views on this issue. 2 Not all her friends shared her views. 3 What are your views about global warming? 4 In my view, our civil liberties are just as important as national security.

**thera/saurus**

**opinion, position, attitude ➔**

**usage**

View is used to talk about all the things you can see from a place: We had a spectacular view of the ocean from the hotel.
other people have a bad opinion of him/her: He was vilified by the press.

vi-la /ˈvila/ n. [C] a big country house

vil-age /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ n. [C] 1 a very small town: My parents live in a small village in Mexico. 2 the village the people who live in the village: The whole village came to the wedding. [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French vîle “farm, village,” from Latin villa]

vil-lag-er /ˈvlɪdʒər/ n. [C] someone who lives in a village

vil-lain /ˈvɪlɪn/ n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS the main bad character in a movie, play, or story

vil-lain-y /ˈvɪlɪnə/ n. [U] (literary) evil or criminal behavior

vi-ni-cate /ˈvɪniˌkeɪt/ v. [T] (formal) to prove that what someone said or did was right, especially when many people believe s/he was wrong —vindication /ˌvɪndɪˈkeɪʃən/ n. [U]

vi-nic-tive /ˈvɪnɪkɪtɪv/ adj. deliberately cruel and unfair

vi-ne /ˈvɪn/ n. [C] a climbing plant that grows long stems that attach themselves to other plants, trees, buildings, etc.: grape vines

vi-neg-ar /ˈvɪnɪgər/ n. [U] a sour-tasting liquid that is made from wine, used for improving the taste of food or preserving it [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French vinaigre, from vin “wine” + aigre “sour”]

vi-ne-ard /ˈvɪnərəd/ n. [C] a piece of land where grapes are grown in order to make wine

Vi-nat-age /ˈvɪnətɪdʒ/ adj. [only before noun] 1 vintage wine is good quality wine that is made in a particular year 2 old and showing high quality: a vintage car

vi-nat-age /ˈvɪnətɪdʒ/ n. [C] a particular year or place in which a wine is made, or the wine itself

vi-nyl /ˈvɪnəl/ n. [U] a type of strong plastic

vi-o-la /ˈvɪoʊlə/ n. [C] a wooden musical instrument shaped like a violin but larger and with a lower sound

vi-o-late /ˈvɜːrəˌleɪt/ v. [T] LAW to disobey or do something against a law, rule, agreement, etc.: The military action violated international law. | Within less than a year, the agreement had been violated.

vi-o-la-tion /ˌvɜːrəˈleɪʃən/ n. [C] LAW an action that breaks a law, rule, agreement, etc.: human rights violations | traffic violations | What happened was a major violation of international law.

vi-o-lence /ˈvɜːrəˈlens/ n. [U] 1 behavior that is intended to hurt other people physically: There’s too much violence on TV | violence against women. | We condemn any act of violence. 2 extreme force: the violence of a tornado

vi-o-lent /ˈvɜːrələnt/ adj. 1 violent actions are intended to hurt people: an increase in violent crime | The riots ended in the violent deaths of three teenagers. 2 someone who is violent is likely to attack, hurt, or kill other people: a violent and dangerous criminal | The demonstrators suddenly turned violent (=became violent). 3 violent movie/play etc. a movie, play, etc. that shows a lot of violence 4 violent feelings or reactions are strong and very difficult to control: Joe has a violent temper. | a violent coughing fit 5 violent storm/earthquake etc. a storm, earthquake, etc. that happens with a lot of force [Origin: 1300—1400 Old French, Latin violentus]

vi-o-let /ˈvɜːrəlɪt/ n. [C] a small sweet-smelling dark purple flower

vi-o-lin /ˈvɜːrəlɪn/ n. [C] a wooden musical instrument that you hold under your chin and play by pulling a bow (a special stick) across the strings —violinist n. [C]

VIP n. [C] very important person someone who is famous or powerful and is treated with respect

vi-per /ˈvɜːrpər/ n. [C] a small poisonous snake

vi-ral /ˈvɜːrəl/ adj. BIOLOGY relating to or caused by a Virus: His viral infection is being treated with antibiotics.

vi-rin /ˈvɜːrɪn/ n. [C] someone who has never had sex

vi-rin-ic /ˈvɜːrɪnɪk/ adj. virgin land/forest etc. land, forest, etc. that is still in its natural state and has not been used or changed by people

vi-rin-i-ty /ˈvɜːrɪnətɪ/ n. [U] the condition of never having had sex: He was 20 when he lost his virginity (=had sex for the first time).

Vi-rgo /ˈvɜːrɡoʊ/ n. 1 [U] the sixth sign of the Zodiac, represented by a Virgin 2 [C] someone born between August 23 and September 22

vi-ri-ile /ˈvɜːrɪl/ adj. (approving) a man who is virile
is strong in a sexually attractive way — vt

vi·ro·logy / va’tü’lædʒi/ n. [U] BIOLOGY the scientific study of viruses and the diseases caused by them

vir·tu·a·l< adj [only before noun] very nearly a particular thing: The two countries are locked in a virtual state of war. Some scientists claim that the existence of other universes is a virtual certainty. 2 made, done, seen, etc. on the Internet, rather than in the real world: The website allows you to take a virtual tour of the art gallery, → ARTIFICIAL

vir·tu·al·ity / va’tü’lætē/ n. [U] IT a virtual change in the distance that is possible to see at a particular time: There is poor visibility on the roads due to heavy fog. 2 The ship set out in good visibility and fairly calm seas.

vir·i·ble / va’ti’bəl/ adj something that is visible can be seen or noticed (not) invisible: The mountains weren’t visible because of the clouds. 2 a visible change in her attitude: On a clear night, the moon’s craters are visible from Earth. [Origin: 1300—1400 Latin visibilis, from visus, past participle of videre “to see”] —visibly adv.: She was visibly upset by the news. 2 When a hive of bees is about to swarm, it becomes visibly agitated.

vi·sion / va’shən/ n. 1 [U] the ability to see (your) sight: Will the operation improve my vision? 2 She has good/poor vision. 3 [C] an idea of what you think something should be like: He had a clear vision of how he hoped the company would develop. 4 The President outlined his vision for the future. 5 The knowledge and imagination that are needed in planning for the future with a clear purpose: We need a leader with vision. [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French, Latin visio, from visus, past participle of videre “to see”]

vi·so·nary / va’sənərē/ adj having clear ideas of how the world can be better in the future —visionary n. [C]

vis-it / va’sit/ n. 1 [T] to go and spend time with someone: Eric went to Seattle to visit his cousins. 2 [I,T] to go and spend time in a place, especially as a tourist: We want to visit the Grand Canyon on our trip. 3 [T] to look at a website on the Internet: Over 1,000 people visit our site every week. 4 [I] (informal) to talk socially with someone: We watched TV while Mom visited with Mrs. Levinson.

vi·sion·ar·y / va’sənərē/ adj being able to see something that is invisible: Mrs. Levinson.

vis·i·ble / va’ziəbəl/ adj: He was virtually unknown until the 1960s.

vis·i·bil·i·ty / va’ziəbələtē/ n. [U] IT the knowledge that it is possible to see at a particular time: On a clear night, the moon’s craters are visible from Earth.
visitation

visit vt. We’ve just had a visit from the police. 2 (informal) an occasion when you talk socially with someone, or the time you spend doing this: Barbara and I had a nice long visit.

vis-a-tion /ˌvīzəˈteiʃən/ also visualization n. [U] LAW the right that a parent who is divorced has to see his/her children

vis-itor /ˈvīzətər/ n. [C] someone who comes to visit a place or a person: a guidebook for visitors to Mexico City. Let’s not bother them now—they have visitors (=people are visiting them).

visor /ˈvaɪzər/ n. [C] 1 the curved part of a hat or helmet that sticks out above your eyes, or a special hat that consists only of this. 2 the part of a helmet that can be lowered to protect your face. 3 a flat object above the front window of a car that you pull down to keep the sun out of your eyes.

visualization n. [U] an extremely important or necessary way: It’s vitally important that you attend the meeting.

vital /ˈvītal/ adj. 1 extremely important or necessary: These computer systems are vital to our business. 2 Regular exercise is vital for your health. 3 Tourism plays a vital role in the country’s economy.

vitality n. [U] life and energy: He has the vitality of a man half his age.

vital-ly /ˌvītəl-əl/ adv. in an extremely important or necessary way: It’s vitally important that you attend the meeting.

vital’ organ n. [C] BIOLOGY a part of your body that is necessary to keep you alive, such as your heart and lungs.

vital statistics n. [plural] facts about people such as their age, race, and whether they are married, especially in official records.

vital statistics n. [C] a chemical substance found in food that is necessary for good health: Oranges are full of vitamin C.

visitation n. [C] socially with someone, or the time you spend doing this: Barbara and I had an ice long visit.

viv’a-cious /vɪˈvɑːʃəs, vɪ-əl/ adj. someone who is vivacious has a lot of life and energy: As a woman, she is vivacious and has a lot of energy and is fun to be with.—vivaciously adv.

viv’a-ids /vɪˈvɑːɪdز/ pl. 1 vivid memories, dreams, descriptions, etc. are so clear that they seem real: He had a vivid picture of her in his mind. 2 vivid imagination an ability to imagine unlikely situations very clearly. 3 vivid colors or patterns are very bright.—vividly adv.

viv’a-ile /ˈvɪvəˈɪl/ n. [C] a type of shirt or sweater with a collar that is shaped like the letter V.

vocal /ˈvɑːkal/ adj. 1 expressing your opinion strongly or loudly: a vocal critic/opponent of the president. 2 relating to the voice: vocal music.—vocally adv.

vocalism /ˈvɑːkəlɪzəm/ n. [U] the practice of operating on animals in order to do scientific tests on them. [Origin: 1700—1800 Latin vivus “alive” + English section “cutting”]

voc’als /ˈvɑːkəlz/ pl. all the words in a particular language: English has the largest vocabulary of any language. [Origin: 1500—1600 French vocabulaire, from Latin vocabulum “word, name”]

vocal music n. the part of a piece of music that is sung rather than played on an instrument: The song has Maria McKee on vocals.

vocal cords, vocal chords n. [plural] BIOLOGY thin pieces of muscle in your throat that produce sound when you speak or sing.
vo-cal-ist /vəˈkælist/ n. [C] someone who sings, especially with a band
vo-ca-tion /ˈvou kæʃən/ n. [C,U] the feeling that the purpose of your life is to do a particular job, or the job itself. Teaching isn’t just a job to her — it’s her vocation.

vo-ca-tional /ˈvou kæʃənæl/ adj vocational school/training/education etc. a school or method of training that teaches you the skills you need to do a particular job
vo-ci-fer-ous /vəˈsi fərəs/ adj (formal) loud and determined in expressing your opinions: a vociferous opponent of the plan —vociferously adv
vod-cast /ˈvud kæst/ n. [C,U] a podcast that contains video images or pictures
vod-ka /ˈvud kə/ n. [U] a strong clear alcoholic drink, first made in Russia

vogue /ˈvou g/ n. be in vogue/be the vogue to be fashionable and popular: Long skirts are back in vogue. [Origin: 1500—1600 French “act of rowing, course, fashion,” from Old Italian vogare, “to row”]

voice1 /ˈvɔɪs/ n. 1 [C,U] the sound you make when you speak or sing, or the ability to make this sound: I thought I heard voices downstairs. | Andrea has a really deep voice for a woman. | He called out in a loud voice. | He’s caught a bad cold and lost his voice (= cannot speak). | I can hear you — you don’t have to raise your voice (= speak louder, especially in an angry way). | Keep your voice down (= speak more quietly) — we don’t want to wake everyone up. 2 [C,U] an opinion or wish that is expressed: Wouldn’t parents have a voice in deciding how their children are educated? 3 [singular] a person, organization, newspaper, etc. that expresses the wishes or opinions of a group of people: Dr. King became the voice of the civil rights movement.
4 the voice of reason/experience etc. opinions or ideas that are reasonable, based on experience, etc., or someone who has these ideas: Ben has been the voice of reason throughout the crisis. 5 the active/passive voice Eng. Lang. Arts the form of a verb that shows whether the subject of a sentence does an action or has an action done to it [Origin: 1200—1300 Old French voix, from Latin vox]
voice2 v. [T] to tell people your opinions or feelings about a particular subject: We all voiced our concerns about the plan.
voiced /ˈvɔɪst/ adj. Eng. Lang. Arts voiced sounds are made using the vocal cords. For example, /l/ and /d/ are voiced consonants. —voiceless
voice-less /ˈvɔɪlz/ adj. Eng. Lang. Arts voiceless sounds are made without using the vocal cords. Example: /p/ and /k/ are voiceless consonants.

voice mail n. [U] a system that records telephone calls so that you can listen to them later — answering machine

void1 /vɔɪd/ adj. 1 LAW a contract or agreement that is void is officially no longer legal: They were demanding that the elections be declared void. 2 be void of sth (literary) to completely lack something: Her eyes were void of all expression.
void2 n. [C] 1 a feeling of great sadness that you have when someone you love dies or when something important is missing from your life: Work helped to fill the void after his wife died. 2 an empty space where nothing exists
void3 v. [T] LAW to make a contract or agreement void so that it has no legal effect: The ruling party voided elections in 14 cities.
vol-a-ble /ˈvɔl əbəl/ adj. 1 a volatile situation is likely to change suddenly and without much warning: 2 someone who is volatile can suddenly become angry or violent: 3 CHEMISTRY a volatile liquid or substance changes easily into a gas —volatility /vələˈtrɪlət/ n. [U]
their hands and try not to let it touch the ground. 2 [C] the ball used in this game

**volt** /volt/ n. [C] PHYSICS a unit for measuring the force of an electric current [Origin: 1800—1900 Alessandro Volta]

**voltaic cell** /vol·tə-ik/ n. [C] PHYSICS a primary cell.

**voluntary** /vəˈlən-tər-i/ adj. done willingly and without being forced or being paid: voluntary work | We’re asking for people to help on a voluntary basis (=without being paid). | The new law is supported by many professionals and voluntary organizations. —voluntarily /vəˈlən-tər-i-li/ adv.

**volunteer** /vəˈlən-ter/ n. [C] 1 someone who does something without being paid, or who is willing to offer to help someone: We need volunteers to help look for the children. | Most of the relief work was done by volunteers. 2 someone who offers to join the army, navy, or air force

**voluptuous** /vəlˈpətəs/ adj. very large:

**voluntary** /vəˈlən-tər-i/ adj. done willingly and without being paid: voluntary work | We’re asking for people to help on a voluntary basis (=without being paid). | The new law is supported by many professionals and voluntary organizations. —voluntarily /vəˈlən-tər-i-ly/ adv.

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**voracious** /vərəˈræs/ adj. (formal) wanting to do something a lot, especially eating: He had a voracious appetite. [Origin: 1600—1700 Latin vorax, from vorare “to swallow”] —voraciously /vərəˈræs-i-li/ adv.

**vote** /voujt/ v. 1 [T] POLITICS to show which person you want to elect or whether you support a plan by raising your hand, marking a paper using a pen or a machine, or clicking on a web page on the Internet: Who did you vote for? | Only Stevens voted against the measure. | If we can’t agree, we’ll have to vote on it. | Congress voted to reduce taxes by 2%. 2 [I] to choose someone or something for a particular prize by voting for him/her: The program was voted best documentary show on television. [Origin: 1200—1300 Latin votum “promise, wish,” from vovere “to promise”]

**vouch** /vouj/ v. 1 [T] a) POLITICS the total number of votes made in an election or the total number of people who vote: Davis won the election with 57% of the vote. | efforts to win the African American/Irish/Jewish vote (=all the votes of African Americans, Irish people, etc.) b) POLITICS the right to vote: In France, women didn’t get the vote until 1945. 4 vote of confidence the action of showing publicly that you support someone

**voting booth** n. [C] POLITICS an enclosed place where you can vote without being seen

**vouch for** /vouf/ v. 1 to say that you have a firm belief that something is true or good because of your experience or knowledge of it: I’ll vouch for the accuracy of that report. 2 to say that you believe that someone will behave well and that you will be responsible for his/her behavior, actions, etc.: Don’t worry about Andy—I can vouch for him.
vul·ner·a·ble /vəlnərəˈabal/ adj. 1 easy to harm, hurt, or attack (not invulnerable: The army was in a vulnerable position.) She looked so young and vulnerable. [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 Latin vulnerabilis, from Latin vulnus "wound"] —vul·ner·a·bil·i·ty /vəlnərəˈabələti/ n. [U]

vul·ture /vəltʃər/ n. [C] a large wild bird that eats dead animals

vy·ing /vaiˈing/ v. the present participle of vIE

W, w /ˈdæbljuː, ˈdæbəˈjuː/ 1 the twenty-thirds letter of the English alphabet 2 PHYSICS the written abbreviation of WATT

WA also W, the written abbreviation of west or western

WA the written abbreviation of WASHINGTON

wack-y /ˈwækə/ adj. (informal) silly in an amusing way

wad·dle /ˈwældəl/ v. [I] to walk with short steps, swinging from one side to another like a duck —waddle n. [C]

wade in/into sth v. [T] to start taking part in a discussion, argument, attack, etc., in a forceful or annoying way: Celebrities waded in to complain about the tabloids.

wade through sth v. [T] to read or deal with a lot of long and boring written work: Preston was wading through a 500-page report.

waff·le /ˈwɔfl/ n. [C] a very thin cookie

waffle adj. /ˈwɔflə/ n. [C] a flat bread with a pattern of deep squares, often eaten for breakfast

waffle v. [I] (informal) to be unable to decide what action to take: He cannot continue to waffle on this issue.

waft /ˈwɔft/ v. [I,T] to move gently through the air: The smell of bacon wafted up from the kitchen.

wag /wæg/ v. (wagged, wagging) [I,T] 1 if a dog wags its tail, or the tail wags, it shakes from one side to another 2 to move your head, finger, etc., from side to side; especially in order to show disapproval: “Now now,” said Ralph, wagging his finger at the girls. —wag n. [C]

wage1 /ˈweɪdʒ/ n. 1 [singular] the amount of money you earn, usually for each hour that you work: He earns a good wage. /an hourly wage/ [the] minimum wage] 2 Don’t say “an annual wage.” Say “an annual salary.” 2 Wages [plural] the money you are paid each day, week, or month: Unskilled workers are paid lower wages.

wage2 /ˈweɪdʒ/ n. 1 [singular] the amount of money you earn, usually for each hour that you work: He earns a good wage. /an hourly wage/ [the] minimum wage] 2 Don’t say “an annual wage.” Say “an annual salary.” 2 Wages [plural] the money you are paid each day, week, or month: Unskilled workers are paid lower wages.

wage3 /ˈweɪdʒ/ n. 1 [singular] the amount of money you earn, usually for each hour that you work: He earns a good wage. /an hourly wage/ [the] minimum wage] 2 Don’t say “an annual wage.” Say “an annual salary.” 2 Wages [plural] the money you are paid each day, week, or month: Unskilled workers are paid lower wages.
wage

wage 1 v [T] to be involved in a war, struggle, or fight against someone or something: The police are waging a campaign/war against drug pushers.

wage-price spiral n [C] ECONOMICS a process in which higher wages lead to an increase in the cost of producing goods, so that prices rise. Wages then have to rise again so that people can buy goods, and this leads to higher and higher prices.

wa·ger /ˈweɪɡər/ n [C] 1 an agreement to risk money on the result of a race, game, etc. (past tense wagered) 2 the money that you risk; a $10 wager

wagon train n [C] 1 a strong group of wagons traveling together in past times 2 a small cart with four wheels and a long handle in front, used as a toy for children 3 (informal) a STATION WAGON 4 be on the wagon informal to no longer drink alcohol

wagon train n [C] 1 a large group of wagons traveling together in past times

wail /weɪl/ v 1 [I] to cry out with a long high sound because you are in pain or very sad: “My money’s gone!” she wailed. 2 [I] to make a long high sound: Sirens were wailing in the distance — wail n [C]

wait /wɑːt/ v 1 [I] to do nothing while you are waiting for something to happen, someone to arrive, etc.: I waited around for 10 minutes.

wait on sb phr. v 1 to serve food to someone at his/her table, especially in a restaurant 2 wait on sb hand and foot (humorous) to do everything for someone

wait up phr. v 1 to wait for someone to return before you go to bed: Please don’t wait up for me. 2 Wait up! (spoken) used to tell someone to stop and wait for you: Hey, wait up, you guys!

wait 2 n [singular] a period of time in which you wait for something to happen, someone to arrive, etc.: a three-hour wait for our flight They’ll have a long wait.

waiter /ˈwɛtər/ n [C] a man who serves food in a restaurant → RESTAURANT

waitress /ˈwɛtrɪs/ n [C] a woman who serves food in a restaurant → RESTAURANT

waitress /ˈwɛtrɪs/ n [C] a woman who serves food at the tables in a restaurant → RESTAURANT

waitress /ˈwɛtrɪs/ n [C] a woman who serves food at the tables in a restaurant → RESTAURANT

waive /wɛv/ v [T] to state officially that a right, rule, etc. can be ignored: She waived her right to a lawyer.

waiver /ˈwɛvər/ n [C] an official statement saying that a right, rule, etc. can be ignored

wake /weɪk/ also wake up v (past tense woke /wɒk/) past participle woken /ˈwʊkən/ [T] to stop sleeping, or to make someone stop sleeping: Try not to wake the baby. I woke up early.

wake up to sth phr. v to start to realize and understand a danger, an idea, etc.: The public is just beginning to wake up to the impact of these changes.

wake 2 n [C] 1 in the wake of/in sth’s wake as a result of something: Five councilors resigned in the wake of the scandal. 2 the track or path made behind a car, boat, etc. as it moves along: The car
left clouds of dust in its wake. 3 the time before a funeral when people meet to remember the dead person

**walk** /ˈwɔːk/ v. [I,T] (formal) to wake, or to wake someone: The sound had wakened him.

**wakening** /ˈwɔːkɪŋ/ adj. waking hours/life etc. all the time when you are awake: He spends every waking moment with that girl!

**walk** /ˈwɔːk/ v. 1 [I,T] to move forward by putting one foot in front of the other: Do you walk to work?  2 [T] to walk through or across a particular area: It’s not safe to walk the streets at night.  3 [T] to walk somewhere with someone: It’s late – I’ll walk you home.  4 walk the dog to take a dog outside to walk.  5 walk all over sb (informal) to treat someone very badly: She lets those kids walk all over her.  6 [I] also walk free (informal) to leave a court of law without being punished or sent to prison.  7 walk the walk (informal) to do the things that a particular type of person is expected to do: She doesn’t call herself a feminist, but she walks the walk.

**walk away** phr. v. to leave a bad or difficult situation: You can’t just walk away from eight years of marriage!  

**walk away with** phr. v. to win something easily: Bradley won, walking away with $50,000.  

**walk in on** phr. v. to go into a place and accidentally interrupt someone whom you did not expect to be there

**walk into** phr. v. 1 to hit an object accidentally as you are walking: She walked straight into a tree.  2 to become involved in an unpleasant situation without intending to: The soldiers walked into an ambush.  3 to do something that makes you seem stupid: You walked straight into that one!  

**walk off** phr. v. to leave someone by walking away from him/her

**walk off with** phr. v. to steal something, or to take something by mistake: Someone walked off with my new jacket!  

**walk out** phr. v. 1 to stop working or leave a situation as a protest: Most miners have walked out.  2 to leave your husband, wife, etc. suddenly: Mary just walked out on him one day.

**walk** /ˈwɔːk/ n. 1 [C] a trip that you make by walking: Let’s go for a walk.  1 I like to take a walk after lunch.  1 It’s only a ten-minute/two-mile walk from here.  2 [C] a particular path or route for walking: popular walks in Yellowstone National Park.  3 [singular] the way someone walks: Do you remember that guy with a funny walk?  ➔ WALK of LIFE

**walk-er** /ˈwɔːkər/ n. 1 a metal frame that old or sick people use to help them walk.  2 someone who is walking, especially at a particular speed, in a particular place, etc.: a nice area for walkers.  3 He’s a fast-walk walker.

**walk-ie-talk-ie** /ˈwɔːkɪ-ˌtɑːk-ɪ/ n. [C] one of a pair of radios that you can carry with you, and use to speak to the person who has the other radio

**walk-in** adj. big enough for a person to walk inside: a walk-in closet

**walking stick** n. [C] a long thin stick, used to help support you when you walk

**Walk-man** /ˈwɔːkmæn/ n. [C] (trademark) a small machine that plays TAPES and has HEADPHONES, that you carry with you to listen to music

**walk of ‘life** n. (plural walks of life) [C] the position in society that someone has: The club has members from all walks of life.

**walk-on** n. [C] a small acting part in a play or movie in which the actor has no words, or an actor who has this part ➔ walk-on adj

**walk-out** /ˈwɔːk-əut/ n. [C] an occasion when people stop working or leave somewhere as a protest: City employees staged a walkout.

**walk-up** n. [C] (informal) an apartment that you have to walk up the stairs to, because there is no ELEVATOR in the building

**walk-way** /ˈwɔːk-ˌweɪ/ n. [C] a path, often above the ground, built to connect two parts of a building or two buildings

**wall** /ˈwɔːl/ n. [C] 1 one of the sides of a room or building: Her bedroom walls were covered with posters.  2 an upright structure made of stone or brick, that divides one area from another: the wall surrounding the apartment complex.  3 the side of something hollow, such as a pipe or tube: the walls of the blood vessels.  4 something that prevents you from doing something or going somewhere: A wall of people was blocking my way. [Origin: Old English wæl] ➔ walled adj. have your back to/against the wall at BACK4; drive sb up the wall at DRIVE4

**wallet** /ˈwɔːlɛt/ n. [C] a small object that you keep money in, that is usually made of leather and that you carry in your pocket or PURSE

**walk-off** /ˈwɔːləf/ v. [T] (informal) to hit someone or something very hard ➔ walkoff n. [C]

**walk-off** /ˈwɔːləf/ v. [I] (disapproving) to spend too long feeling an emotion, especially a negative
emotion: You don't have time to wallow in self-pity. 2 to roll around in mud or water

"wall-paper" /wɔlˈpeɪpər/ n [U] 1 paper that you stick onto the walls of a room in order to decorate it 2 the picture that you have as the background on the screen of a computer

—wall-paper v [T]

"Wall Street" n 1 a street in New York City where the American stock exchange is 2 economics the American stock exchange

"wall-to-wall" adj covering the whole floor; wall-to-wall carpeting

"wal-nut" /ˈwɔlˌnʌt/ n 1 [C] a slightly bitter nut with a large light brown shell, or the tree on which this grows 2 [L] the dark brown wood of this tree

wal-rus /ˈwɔlərəs, ˈwɔl-ərəs/ n [C] a large sea animal with two long thick teeth coming down from the sides of its mouth

wal-z/ /ˈwɔltz/ n [C] a fairly slow dance with a rhythm consisting of patterns of three beats, or the music for this dance [origin: 1700—1800 German walzer, from waltzen "to roll, dance"]

wal-zed/ /ˈwɔltst/ v [I] 1 to dance a waltz 2 (informal, disappearing) to walk somewhere calmly and confidently: Eric waltzed in late again.

wan (wən/ adj) looking pale, weak, or tired: a wan smile

wand /ˈwænd/ n [C] a thin stick you hold in your hand to do magic tricks

wan-de/ /ˈwændə/ v [I,T] to walk slowly across or around an area, usually without having a clear direction or purpose: We wandered around the city. 2 [I] also wander off to move away from where you are supposed to stay: The kids got bored and started to wander off. 3 [I] to start to talk or write about something not related to the main subject that you were talking or writing about before 4 [I] if your mind, thoughts, etc. wander, you no longer pay attention to something: He began to read, but his mind wandered. [Origin: Old English wændrian] —wanderer n [C]

wane1 /ˈweɪn/ v [I] 1 if something such as power, influence, or a feeling wanes, it becomes gradually less strong or less important: My enthusiasm for the project was waning. 2 when the moon wanes, you gradually see less of it [ant: wax]

wane2 n on the wane becoming smaller, weaker, or less important: The show’s popularity is on the wane.

wan-gle /ˈwæŋɡəl/ v [T] (informal) to get something by persuading or tricking someone: I managed to wangle an invitation.

wan-na /ˈwɑnə, ˈwɑnə/ n [C] a short form of "want to" or "want a," used in writing to show how people sound when they speak: I don’t wanna go.

wan-na-be /ˈwɑnəbɪ/ n [C] (informal) someone who tries to look, behave, or do something like a famous or popular person: an Elvis wannabe

want1 /wɒnt, wɒnt, wɒnt/ v [T] to have a desire or need for something: What do you want for your birthday? 2 This is a team that really wants to win. 3 Do you want me to read you a story? 4 Want (do you want) a drink? 5 I can pick it up on my way to work. 6 if you want (=if you would like that).

want for sth prep v to not have something that you need: Those kids have never wanted for anything. [Origin: 1100—1200 Old Norse vannta] 2 want n [C,U] something that you desire or need but do not have: The feeling for want of food and medicine.

want ad n [C,U] a small advertisement that you put in a newspaper if you want to employ someone to do a job

want-ed /ˈwɑntɪd/ adj someone who is wanted is being looked for by the police: He is wanted for murder.

want-ing /ˈwɑntɪŋ/ adj lacking or missing something that is needed: Security procedures were found wanting.

wan-ton /ˈwɑntən, ˈwɑntən/ adj 1 deliberately causing damage or harm for no reason: wanton destruction 2 (old-fashioned) sexually uncontrolled: She felt wanton and wild.

war /wɔr/ n [C,U] 1 a time when two or more countries, or opposing groups within a country, fight each other with soldiers and weapons (ant: peace; World War II) 2 In 1793, England was at war with France. 3 the war with/against Germany 4 the soldiers killed in the war 5 Was it right to go to war (=take part in a war)? 6 the war between the states

—war n [C] history a cruel act done during a

warfare — the activity of fighting in a war — used especially when talking about particular methods of fighting: guerrilla warfare

fighting — an occasion when people or groups fight each other in a war, in the street, etc.: One thousand people have died since the fighting began.

conflict — fighting or a war: the conflict in the Middle East

combat — fighting during a war: The soldiers were wounded in combat

action — fighting in a war: He had been killed in action.

hostilities — fighting in a war: the formal cessation of hostilities

2 a struggle to control or stop a bad or illegal activity: the war on/against drugs 3 a situation in which a person or group is fighting for power, influence, or control: a trade war [origin: 1100—1200 Old North French warre, from Old French guerre] —war v [I]

war-blé /ˈwɔrblə/ v [I,T] to sing with a high continuous but quickly changing sound, the way a bird does

war crime n [C] history a cruel act done during a
war, that is illegal under international law — war
criminal n [C]

ward1 /wərd/ n [C] 1 a part of a hospital where people who need medical treatment stay: the mater- nity ward (=for women who are having babies) | the children’s ward 2 LAW someone, especially a child, who is under the legal protection of another person or of a court of law 3 POLITICS one of the small areas that a city has been divided into for the purpose of local elections

ward2 v
ward 3th ↔ off phr v to do something to protect yourself from an illness, danger, attack, etc.: a spray to ward off insects

warden /ˈwɔːrdən/ n [C] the person in charge of a prison

wardrobe /ˈwɜːrdroʊb/ n [C] the clothes that someone has: her large wardrobe

ware-house /ˈwerhəʊs/ n [C] a large building for storing large quantities of goods

warehouse, store n [C] a type of store that sells things in large amounts at lower prices than normal stores

wares /ˈwerz/ n [plural] (written) things that are for sale, usually not in a store: craftspeople selling their wares

warr-is /ˌwɔːrɪs/ n [plural] a war, fighting, conflict — war

war-game n [C] an activity in which soldiers fight an imaginary battle in order to test military plans

war-head /ˈwɔːrhɛd/ n [C] the explosive part at the front of a MISSILE

war-like /ˈwɜːrlɪk/ adj threatening war or attack, or seeming to like war: a warlike gesture

war-lock /ˈwɜːrlɔk/ n [C] a man who has magic powers, especially to do bad things

war-lord /ˈwɔːrlɔrd/ n [C] a leader of an unoffi- cial military or fighting group who controls an area of land

warm1 /wɔːrm/ adj 1 slightly hot, especially in a pleasant way [ANY cool]: Are you warm enough? | warmer weather | a warm bath | They huddled together to keep warm.

THESAURUS hot, lukewarm — HOT

2 able to keep in heat or keep out cold: warm clothes 3 friendly: a warm smile [ORIGIN: Old English wērm]

THESAURUS friendly, cordial, amiable, welcoming — FRIENDLY

— warmly adv

warm2 also warm up v [T,T] to become warm or warmer, or to make someone or something do this: There’s some soup warming up on the stove. — GLOBAL WARMING

warm to sb/sth also warm up to sb/sth phr v to begin to like someone or something: Bruce didn’t warm to him as he had to Casey.

warm up phr v 1 to do gentle physical exercises to prepare your body for exercise, singing, etc.: The girls are warming up before the game. 2 warm (3rd ↔) up if a machine or engine warms up, or if you warm it up, becomes ready to work after being turned on

warm-blooded adj [BIOLOGY] having a body tem- perature that remains fairly high whether the tempera- ture around it is hot or cold — COLD-BLOODED: Mammals are warm-blooded animals.

warned ‘over adj 1 food that is warmed over has been cooked before and then is heated again for eating 2 an idea or argument that is warmed over has been used before and is no longer interesting or useful

warm-hearted adj friendly and kind: a warm- hearted old lady

THESAURUS kind, nice, caring, compassionate, sympathetic — KIND2

warm-mon-ger /ˈwɜːrmˌmɑŋɡər/ n [C] someone who is eager to start a war — warmongering n [U]

warmth /ˈwɜːmθ/ n [U] 1 a feeling of being warm: the warmth of the sun 2 friendliness: the warmth of her smile

warm-up n [C] a set of gentle exercises that you do to prepare your body for exercise, dancing, singing, etc.

warm /wɔːrm/ v [T,T] to tell someone that something bad or dangerous might happen, so that s/he can avoid it or prevent it: A sign warned of the presence of snakes. | I warned you not to walk home alone. | The label warns that pregnant women should not drink alcohol.

warn-ing /ˈwɜːrɪŋ/ n [CU] something that tells you that something bad or dangerous might happen, so that you can avoid it or prevent it: a warning about the risks involved | The planes attacked without warning. | a warning to women over 50: You’ve been given several warnings already. | Be aware of warning signs (=pain, etc. that shows that an illness is coming) such as tiredness and headaches.

THESAURUS advice, suggestion, recommendation — ADVICE

warp /wɔːrp/ v [T,T] 1 to become bent or twisted, or to make something do this: The wood had
warped in the heat. 2 to influence someone in a way that has a harmful effect on how s/he thinks or behaves ➔ TIME Warp

war-path /ˈwɔrˌpaθ/ n. be on the warpath (horrors) to be angry about something and want to punish someone for it

warped /ˈwɔrpt/ adj. 1 someone who is warped has ideas or thoughts that most people think are unpleasant or not normal: a warped sense of humor 2 bent or twisted into the wrong shape: a warped door

war speed n. [U] (informal) a very fast speed

war-rant1 /ˈwɔrənt/ ‘wɔr- v [T] to be a good enough reason for something to happen or be done ➔ UNWARRANTED: The story doesn’t warrant the attention it’s been given.

warrant2 n. [C] LAW an official paper, signed by a judge, that allows the police to do something, for example ARREST someone or search a building: a warrant for Bryson’s arrest  The local judge issued the warrant.

war-ran-ty /ˈwɔrənti, ‘wɔr-ə n (plural warranties) [C,U] a written promise that a company will fix or replace something if it breaks after you have bought it: The TV comes with a 3-year warranty.

war-ren /ˈwɔrən, ‘wɔr-ə n. [C] 1 a set of holes and passages under the ground, that rabbits live in 2 a lot of narrow passages in a building or between buildings: a warren of corridors

war-ring /ˈwɔrəŋg/ adj. fighting in a war: warring factions

war-rir-or /ˈwɔrɪər, ‘wɔr-ə n. [C] (literary) a soldier, especially an experienced and skillful one

warrior code n. [C] SOCIAL SCIENCE a set of moral rules and principles followed by men, especially those from the highest social class, who live in a society where they are expected to fight if necessary

war-ship /ˈwɔrʃip/ n. [C] a navy ship with guns

wart /ˈwɔrt/ n. [C] a small hard raised spot on your skin caused by a VIRUS

war-time /ˈwɔrtaim/ n. [U] the time during which a war is happening: his wartime experiences

war-torn adj. being damaged or destroyed by war: his war-torn homeland

war-y /ˈwɔri/ adj. careful and worried about danger or problems: Teach children to be wary of strangers. —warily adv.

was /waz/ strong waz, waz v. the past tense of BE in the first and third person singular

wash1 /ˈwɔʃ, wɔʃ/ v. 1 [T] to clean something with water and usually soap: She helped Penny wash the dishes. 2 [I,T] to clean your body with water and usually soap: Wash your hands thoroughly. 3 [I,T] if water, a river, the ocean, etc. washes, it flows somewhere or makes something move somewhere: waves washing against the shore 4 3rd doesn’t wash (spoken) said when you do not believe or accept someone’s explanation, reasons, etc.: His explanation just didn’t wash. 5 wash your hands of sth to refuse to be responsible for something: Congress can’t wash its hands of this. [Origin: Old English wascan]

wash sth ↔ down phr. v. 1 to drink something in order to help you swallow food or medicine: He washed down a mouthful of toast with coffee. 2 to clean something using a lot of water: Ted was washing down the driveway.

wash off phr. v. if a substance washes off, you can remove it from the surface of something by washing: Will this paint wash off? 1 if a substance washes out, you can remove it from a material by washing: I don’t know if that ink will wash out. 2 wash sth ↔ out to wash the inside of something: Will you wash out the cups?

wash up phr. v. to wash your hands: Go wash up for supper.

wash2 n. 1 [C,U] clothing, sheets, etc. that have been washed or that need washing: I did three loads of wash. 2 [C] EARTH SCIENCES a river in a desert area that has no water in it most of the time 3 it will all come out in the wash (spoken) said when you think that a problem will be solved without you having to do anything about it ➔ CAR WASH

wash-able /ˈwɔʃəbl/ adj. able to be washed without being damaged: a machine washable sweater

wash-basin /ˈwɔʃbəsn/ also wash-bowl /ˈwɔʃbəʊl/ n. [C] a SINK

wash-cloth /ˈwɔʃklɒθ/ n. [C] a small square piece of cloth that you use to wash yourself

washed-out adj. very tired and pale: the old man’s washed-out eyes

washed-up adj. (informal) someone who is washed-up is no longer successful: a washed-up rock star

wash-er /ˈwɔʃər/ n. [C] 1 a washing machine 2 a small ring of plastic or metal that you put between a NUT and a BOLT, or between two pipes, to make them fit together tightly

wash-ing /ˈwɔʃɪŋ/ n. [U] clothes, etc. that need to be washed or have just been washed
The text appears to be a dictionary entry for the word "waste" with various definitions and synonyms, along with usage notes. Here's a structured summary:

**waste**

**v.** [T] 1 to use something in a way that is not effective, or to use more of it than you should: Don't waste electricity! | They wasted a lot of time trying to fix it themselves.

2 be wasted on sb if something is wasted on someone, who does not understand it or does not think it is worth anything: The joke was wasted on him.

3 wasted trip.

4 spoken) having drunk too much or taken drugs: Chuck got wasted at Bryan’s party.

**adj.** not being used effectively, or no longer useful: waste paper

**wasteful** adj. using more than is needed of something, or using it badly, so that it is wasted: wasteful packaging on groceries

**wasteland** n. [C,U] an area of land that is not or cannot be used for anything: a desert wasteland

**waste**

**n.** [C] a machine that washes clothes

**wash-room** /ˈwɒʃrʊm, ˌrʊm/ n. [C] (old-fashioned) a RESTROOM

**wasn’t** /ˈwɒznət/ v. the short form of "was not": He wasn’t there.

**WASP, Wasp** /ˈwɒsp/, ˈwɒsp/ n. [C] white Anglo-Saxon Protestant a white American whose family was originally from northern Europe, and who is therefore considered to be part of the most powerful group in society

**wasp** /ˈwɒsp/ n. [C] a black and yellow flying insect similar to a BEE, that can sting you

**waste basket** /ˈwɒst ˌbæskɪt/ n. [C] a container into which you put paper, etc. that you want to get rid of

**waste paper** /ˈwɒst peɪpər, ˌbæskɪt/ n. [C] a WASTEBASKET

**watch** n. [C] a small clock that you wear on your wrist or carry in your pocket: Scott looked at his watch.

2 [singular] the process of checking a situation or a place carefully so that you always know what is happening and are ready to deal with it: Police kept a 24-hour watch on the house.

3 several soldiers stood watch. | Douglas kept watch while the others slept.

4 be on the watch for sb/sth to be looking and waiting for someone you might see or something that might happen: Be on the watch for pickpockets.

**watch** v. [I,T] to look at and pay attention to something or someone: Harry was watching the game on TV.

2 watch closely — can you see it moving?

**USAGE**

You look at a picture, person, thing, etc. because you want to: Hey, look at these jeans.

You see something without planning to: Two people saw him take the bag.

You watch TV, a movie, or something that happens for a period of time: Did you watch the football game last night? The kids are watching TV.

You can also say that you saw a movie, a program, etc., but you cannot say "see television": I saw a great movie on TV last night.

**THESSERUS**

**GARBAGE**

garbage, trash, refuse

**watch**

You look at a picture, person, thing, etc. because you want to: Hey, look at these jeans.

You see something without planning to: Two people saw him take the bag.

You watch TV, a movie, or something that happens for a period of time: Did you watch the football game last night? The kids are watching TV.

You can also say that you saw a movie, a program, etc., but you cannot say "see television": I saw a great movie on TV last night.
employed to guard or protect someone or something, or the fixed period of the day or night when they do this: the night watch | It was my turn to be on watch.

**watchdog** /ˈwɔtʃdɔɡ/ n. [C] 1 a person or group that makes sure other people follow rules: a consumer watchdog group. 2 a dog that protects someone’s property

**watchful** /ˈwɔtʃfl/ adj. careful to notice what is happening, in order to prevent something bad happening: She learned to bake under the watchful eye of her mother.

**watchmaker** /ˈwɔtʃmɛrkə/ n. [C] someone who makes and repairs watches and clocks

**watchman** /ˈwɔtʃmɔn/ n. (plural watchmen /-mən/) [C] someone whose job is to guard a building or area: the night watchman

**watchword** /ˈwɔtʃwɜrd/ n. [singular] the main principle or rule that you think about in a particular situation: The school’s watchword is “a community of learners.”

**water** /ˈwɔtər/ n. 1 [U] the clear colorless liquid that falls from the sky as rain, forms lakes, rivers, and oceans, and is used for drinking, washing, etc.: a drink of water | Mike waded out into the water. | Floods left the area under water. | a cabin with no running water (=water from pipes) | fresh water (=from a lake, river, etc., not from an ocean) | fish ➔ see picture at WATER CYCLE 2 waters [plural] a) EARTH SCIENCES the part of the ocean near or belonging to a particular country: boats fishing in Icelandic waters | b) EARTH SCIENCES the water in a particular lake, river, etc.: The waters of the Amazon flow into the ocean. 3 in/into hot water in a situation in which you have a lot of trouble: My brother got into hot water at school. [Origin: Old English water]

**water** /ˈwɔtər/ v. 1 [T] to pour water on a plant or seeds in the ground to help them grow 2 [I] if your eyes water, they fill with water because they hurt: Her eyes watered and her throat hurt. 3 [I] if your mouth waters, it fills with water because you see something that looks good to eat

**water** /ˈwɔtər/ v. phr. 1 to make something weaker by adding water: The whiskey had been watered down. 2 to make an idea, statement, etc. less strong so that it does not offend or upset anyone: The bill got watered down in the Senate.

**waterbed** /ˈwɔtərbɛd/ n. [C] a bed made of rubber or soft plastic and filled with water

**waterborne** /ˈwɔtərbɔrn/ adj. carried by water; waterborne bacteria

**watercolor** /ˈwɔtərkɔlər/ n. [C.U] a special paint mixed with water, or a painting made with these

**water cooler** n. [C] a WATER FOUNTAIN
an object that is waterlogged is so wet it cannot hold any more water

watermark /ˈwɔːtərˌmɑːrk/ n [C] 1 a special design on a piece of paper, that you can only see when it is held up to the light. 2 the mark showing the highest level of a lake, river, etc.

watershed /ˈwɔːtərˌʃed/ n 1 [singular] the point at which an important change happens: The beginning of television was a watershed in 20th-century culture. 2 [C] Earth Sciences the high land separating two river systems

water-tight /ˈwɔːtərˌtɪt/ adj at the edge of a lake, river, etc.: a waterside restaurant water-tight container

waterway /ˈwɔːtərˌweɪ/ n plural waterways [C] an area of water, often part of a river, that ships can go through

wax /wæks/ n [U] 1 a thick substance made of fats or oils, used for making things such as candles. 2 a natural sticky substance in your ears

wax(ing) /ˈwɔks(ɪ)ŋ/ n 1 [U] to put wax on something to protect it or make it shine. 2 wax romantic/elloquent etc. to talk eagerly about someone or something you admire, especially for a long time.

waxiness /ˈwɔksɪnɪs/ n [U] a waxed surface, or something that has been waxed.

way /weɪ/ n

1 ROAD/PATH [C] the road, path, etc. that you have to follow in order to get to a particular place: Which way should we go? | Could you tell me the way to the police station from here? | Ben knows the way. | I can give you a ride; it’s on my/the way. | Can you move your bag; it’s in the way.

2 make waves (informal) to cause problems: We have a job to finish, so don’t make waves, OK? ≠ heat wave

3 to move your hand, or something you hold in your hand, from side to side as a signal or greeting, or to express something: demonstrators waving their signs | The boys waved at her. | John waved to the waiter, asking for the check. | I waved goodbye. | One of the cops waved me through/away (emoved his hand to show me which way to go). ≠ see picture on page 414

4 [I] if a flag waves, it moves with the wind

5 out of the way ≠ aside

6 radio waves ≠ make waves (informal) to cause problems: We have a job to finish, so don’t make waves, OK? ≠ heat wave
2 **way** [C] a particular direction: *Which way is north?* | Face this way, please.

3 **method** [C] a manner or method of doing something or thinking about something: *Is there any way to tell how old it is?* | I’d like to tell her in my own way. | Grief does not affect everyone in the same way. | Look at the way that guy’s dressed! | Ryan has a funny way of talking.

4 in a way/**in one way** used in order to say that something is partly true: *In a way, I like working alone better.*

5 **distance/time** [singular] the distance or time between two places or events, especially if it is long: *a long way from home* | We have a way to go yet before we’re done. | Did he actually come all the way (=the whole distance) from Bali?

6 have/your way to do what you want even if someone else wants something different: *They always let that kid get his own way.*

7 the way/sb’s way where someone wants to go: *There was a big truck in the way (=preventing people from going past).* | Get out of my way (=move aside)! | Always let that kid get his own way.

8 get in the way of sth to prevent something from happening: *Don’t let your social life get in the way of your studying.*

9 come a long way to have developed a lot: *Psychiatry has come a long way since the 1920s.*

10 be/your way to go to need a lot of time to develop or reach a particular standard: *There is a long way to go before democracy is accepted there.*

11 under way happening or moving: *Building work is scheduled to get under way (=start happening) today.*

12 be on the way/its way/sb’s way to be arriving soon or traveling to a place: *The check is on its way.* | Carla’s already on her way here.

13 way around/up a particular order or position that something should be in: *Which way around does this skirt go?* | Make sure all the pictures are the right way up.

14 give way to sth if one thing gives way to another thing, this other thing replaces it or controls it: *fear gave way to anger*

15 go out of your way to do sth to do something that involves making a special effort, especially for someone else: *Ben went out of his way to help us.*

16 you can’t have it both ways used in order to say that you cannot have the advantages of two different possible decisions

17 make way a) to move to one side so that someone or something can pass b) if one thing makes way for something else, this other thing replaces it: *Several houses were torn down to make way for a new fire station.*

**18 by the way** said when you want to begin talking about a new subject that you have just remembered: *Oh, by the way, I saw Marie yesterday.*

**19 no way** a) used in order to say that you will definitely not do or allow something: *No way am I letting him know about this.* | b) used in order to say that you do not believe something or are surprised by it: *“She’s 45.” “No way!”*

**20 that’s the way** used in order to tell someone that she is doing something correctly: *Keep your arms straight out—that’s the way.*

**21 way to go** used in order to tell someone that she has done something good, or done something very well: *→ out of the way at out* **[Origin: Old English way]**

**way** adv. 1 long in distance or time: *a boat way out on the lake* | a movie made way back before they used sound | 2 way more/bigger/longer etc.: (spoken, informal) a lot more, bigger, longer, etc.: *This test was way harder than the last one.*

**way-lay*/ˈwelə/ v. (past tense and past participle waylaid) [T] to stop someone when she is trying to go somewhere, so that you can talk to him/her, or in order to rob or attack him/her.

**way of life** n. (plural ways of life) [C] the way someone lives, or the way people in a society usually live: *the American way of life*

**way-out** adj. (spoken) very modern and strange: I like jazz, but not the way-out stuff.

**way-side*/ˈweIsaId/ 1. the person who is speaking and one or more other people: We went to a movie. | We live in Dallas. 2 people in general: We know almost nothing about what causes the disease. | We all dream of being rich one day.

**weak** [wi:k] adj. 1 not physically strong: *He felt weak and dizzy.* | a weak heart | Nina was weak from hunger. 2 not strong in character, and easily influenced: He’s weak and indecisive. | 3 not having much ability or skill in a particular activity or subject: I’m good at math, but weak at Latin science. | the team’s weak shooting | 4 not having much power or influence: a weak leader 5 not being good enough to persuade, influence, or interest people: a weak excuse | a weak joke 6 not financially successful: *the country’s weak economy* 7 containing a lot of water or having little taste: weak tea [Origin: Old Norse veikr] →**weakly** adv.

**weak’ac-id** n. [CHEMISTRY] an acid that does not completely separate into ions (=atoms with an electric charge) when it is mixed with water

**weak’base** n. [CHEMISTRY] a base (=a substance that combines with an acid to form a salt)
that does not completely separate into ions (=atoms with an electric charge) when it is mixed with water, and has a low PH.

**weak** n. [C] CHEMISTRY a liquid that does not allow electricity to travel through it effectively because it does not contain many ions (=atoms with an electric charge)

**weak-en** /ˈwɛkn/ [T] to become less powerful or physically strong, or to make someone or something do this: The disease has weakened her heart. a country weakened by war 2 to become less determined, or to make someone do this: Nothing could weaken her resolve/determination. 3 if money, the economy, etc. weakens, or if they are weakened, their value is reduced: the country’s weakened economy

**weak-ling** /ˈwikəln/ n. [C] (disapproving) someone who is not physically strong

**weak-ness** /ˈwiknəs/ n. 1 [C] a fault in someone’s character or in a system, organization, design, etc.: What are your strengths and weaknesses? 2 a major weakness in the program. 2 [U] the state of lacking strength in your body or character: weakness in the muscles. 3 [U] lack of power, strength, or influence: moral weakness in our society 4 the weakness of our currency. 4 a weakness for sth if you have a weakness for something, you like it very much even though it may not be good for you: She’s always had a weakness for chocolate.

**wealth** /welθ/ n. 1 [U] a large amount of money and possessions: their family’s personal wealth 2 the nation’s mineral wealth 2 a wealth of sth a lot of something useful or good: the wealth of information on the Internet

**wealth-y** /ˈwelθi/ adj. (comparative wealthier, superlative wealthiest) 1 having a lot of money or valuable possessions: a very wealthy man 2 the wealthy people who have a lot of money or valuable possessions

**wear** /wɛr/ v. [T] BIOLOGY to gradually stop feeding a baby his/her mother’s milk and start giving him/her ordinary food

**wear sb off/from** sth phr. v. to make someone gradually stop doing something you disapprove of: He’ll need to be weaned off the drug slowly.

**be weaned on** sth phr. v. to be influenced by something from a very early age: young movie directors who were weaned on MTV videos

**wear-on** /ˈwɛrspən/ n. [C] 1 something that you use to fight with, especially a knife or gun: soldiers carrying their weapons 2 the danger posed by nuclear/chemical/biological weapons 2 an action, piece of information, piece of equipment, etc. that you can use to win or be successful in doing something: a new weapon in the fight against cancer [Origin: Old English weapen] — weaponry n. [U]

**wear-y** /ˈwɛri/ adj. (comparative wearier, superlative weariest) very tired: She was weary of arguing. The nation is weary of war. — wearily adv. — weariness n. [U]

**weary** /weri/ v. (past tense wore /wɔr/, past participle worn /wɔrn/) 1 [T] to have something on your body, especially clothes or jewelry: Why aren’t you wearing your glasses? 2 a girl wearing a pink sun dress 3 [T] to have your hair in a particular style: Fay wore her hair in braids. 3 [U] to become thinner, weaker, etc. by continued use, or to make something do this: He’s worn a hole in his pants already. 4 [T] to have a particular expression on your face: She was wearing a smile. 5 wear well to remain in good condition after a period of time: Expensive fabrics don’t always wear well. 6 sth is wearing thin (informal) if an excuse, explanation, opinion, etc. is wearing thin, it has been used so often that you no longer believe or accept it 7 wear the pants (informal) to be the person in a family who makes the decisions

**wear (sth •••) away** phr. v. to gradually become thinner, weaker, etc., or to make something do this by using it, rubbing it, etc.: The paint is almost all worn away. The water is gradually wearing away the rock.

**wear down** phr. v. 1 wear (sth •••) down to gradually become smaller, or to make something do this by using it, rubbing it, etc.: My shoes have worn down at the heel. 2 wear sb ••• down to gradually make someone physically weaker or less determined: The constant stress is wearing her down.

**wear off** phr. v. if pain or the effect of something wears off, it gradually stops: The anaesthesia was starting to wear off.

**wear on** phr. v. if time wears on, it passes very slowly, especially because you are bored: It became hotter as the day wore on.

**wear out** phr. v. 1 wear sth ••• out to become weak, broken, or useless, or to make something do this by using it a lot or for a long time: I think these batteries have worn out. 2 wear sb out to feel extremely tired, or to make someone feel this way: You look really worn out. 3 wear out your welcome to stay at someone’s house longer than she wants you to [Origin: Old English weorlan]

**wear 2** n. [U] 1 clothes of a particular type, or worn for a particular activity: evening wear 2 normal damage caused by continuous use over a long period: Check the tires for wear and tear. 3 the amount of use you can expect to get from something: You'll get a lot of use out of a sweater like that.

**wear-ri-some** /ˈwɛrism/ also wearing /ˈwɛrin/ adj. (formal) making you feel bored, tired, or annoyed: a wearisome task

**wear-ry** /ˈwɛri/ adj. (comparative wearier, superlative weariest) very tired: She was weary of arguing. The nation is weary of war. — wearily adv. — weariness n. [U]
weary

weary ² v. (weared, wearies) [L.T.] (formal) to become very tired or no longer enjoy something, or to make someone feel this way: Jacobs was wearied of his job at the bank.

weasel ¹ /ˈwizəl/ n. [C] 1 a small, thin furry animal that kills other small animals 2 (informal) someone who has not been loyal to you or has deceived you

weasel² v.

weasel out of sth. ³ v. (informal) to avoid doing something by using dishonest excuses or lies: He’s in court trying to weasel out of his debts.

weather ¹ /ˈweðər/ n. [Singular, U] the temperature and other conditions such as sun, rain, and wind: What’s the weather like today? 1 Our flight was delayed because of bad weather. 2 very cold/warm/hot/dry weather 2 under the weather (informal) slightly sick: I’m feeling a little under the weather. [Origin: Old English wæðer]

weather ² v. ² [T] to come through a very difficult situation without failing: Business was bad, but we knew we would weather the storm. 2 [I.T.] if a surface is weathered, the wind, rain, and sun gradually change its appearance: a weathered stone monument. Her face was weathered by the sun.

weather forecast n. [C] a report on the television or radio that says what the weather will be like —weather forecaster n. [C]

weather vane n. [C] a metal object attached to the top of a building, that moves to show the direction the wind is blowing

weave ¹ /ˈwiv/ v. 1 (past tense wove, past participle woven) to make cloth, a carpet, a basket, etc. by crossing threads or thin pieces under and over each other by hand or on a loom: traditional basket weaving 2 (past tense wove, past participle woven) [T] to put many different ideas, subjects, stories, etc. together and connect them smoothly: Her novels weave together suspense and romance. 3 (past tense and past participle woven) [T] to move somewhere by turning and changing direction a lot: The car was weaving in and out of traffic.

weave² n. [C] the way in which a material is woven, and the pattern formed by this: a fine weave

web /ˈweb/ n. 1 the Web n. the system that connects together computers around the world so that people can use and find information on the Internet 2 [C] a net of sticky thin threads made by a spider to catch insects: a spider spinning its web → see picture at spider. 3 a web of sth a closely related set of things that can be very complicated: a web of lies

webbed /ˈwebbd/ adj. webbed feet or toes have skin between the toes → see picture on page A2

web-cam /ˈweɪbˌkeɪm/ n. [C] a video camera that is connected to a computer and broadcasts images onto a website → see picture on page A6

web-cast /ˈwebkæst/ v. (past tense and past participle webcast) [I.T.] n. to broadcast an event on the Internet, at the time the event happens

web page n. [C] all the information that you can see in one part of a website

web-site /ˈwebsaɪt/ n. [C] a place on the Internet where you can find information about something, especially a particular organization: For more information, visit our website. → INTERNET

we’d /wɪd/ 1 the short form of “we had”: We’d better go now. 2 the short form of “we would”: We’d rather stay.

wed /wɛd/ v. (past tense and past participle wedded or wed, present participle wedding) 1 [I.T.] (literary) to marry someone 2 be wedded to sth to believe strongly in a particular idea or way of doing things

wed-ding /ˈwedɪŋ/ n. [C] a marriage ceremony, especially one with a religious service: Have you been invited to their wedding? 1 a simple wedding reception (= special meal or party after a wedding) 2 a wedding dress/cake/present

wedding ring n. [C] a ring that you wear to show that you are married

wedge /wɛdʒ/ n. [C] 1 a piece of wood, metal, etc. that has one thick edge and one pointed edge, used for keeping a door open, splitting wood, etc. 2 something shaped like a wedge: a wedge of chocolate cake

wedge² v. [T] to force something firmly into a narrow space: We wedged a towel under the door to keep the cold air out. 2 wedge sth open/shut to put something under a door, window, etc., to make it stay open or shut

wed-lock /ˈwedlɒk/ n. (old-fashioned) born out of wedlock if a child is born out of wedlock, his/her parents are not married when s/he is born

Wednes-day /ˈwɛnzdə/ -days (written abbreviation Wed.) n. [C.U] the fourth day of the week, between Tuesday and Thursday: Classes start Wednesday. 1 What time are you coming on Wednesday? 2 I have to work next Wednesday. 3 Eva had surgery last Wednesday. 4 We’re all going out to dinner on Wednesday night. [Origin: Old English wednesdæg, from Woden “Odin” + dæg “day”]

wee /wi/ adj. 1 (literary) very small: a wee child 2 the wee hours the early hours of the morning, just after midnight

weed² /wɪd/ n. [C] 1 a wild plant that grows
where you do not want it to grow: She was pulling weeds in the back yard. 2 like weeds quickly and in large numbers: Housing developments began to spring up like weeds.

**weed** v. [L] to remove weeds from a place

**weed** adj. out phr. v. to get rid of people or things that are not very good: Weaker students were weeded out of the program.

**week** /wik/ n. [C] 1 a period of time equal to seven days, beginning on Sunday and ending on Saturday: I can’t see you this week. | last/next week (=the week before or after this one) 2 any period of time equal to seven days and nights: I’ve been living here for six weeks. | This is the second time the Yankees have lost in a week. | I’ll be back a week from today/tomorrow/Friday (=a week after today, etc.). | Are you busy the week after next (=the week that follows next week)? 3 **also work** a part of the week when you go to work, usually from Monday to Friday: a 40-hour week | I don’t see the kids much during the week. | [Origin: Old English wīca]

**week-day** /wikdeɪ/ n. (plural **weekdays**) [C] any day of the week except Saturday and Sunday

**week-end** /wikend/ [C] Saturday and Sunday: What are you doing this weekend? | Jerry sees the children mainly on weekends. | last/next weekend (=the weekend before or after this one) | We went to the beach over the weekend (=during the weekend).

**weekly** /ˈwiːkli/ adj. happening or done every week: a weekly radio show | weekly meetings | weekly adj

**weight** /wɛt/ n. 1 **WHAT SEVENTH WEIGHS** [U] how heavy someone or something is: She’s always worried about her weight. | Have you lost weight (=become thinner)? | I think he’s put on some weight (=become fatter). | I’m watching my weight (=being careful not to gain weight). 2 **HEAVINESS** [U] the fact of being heavy: The weight of her boots made it hard for her to run. 3 **HEAVY THING** [C] something that is heavy: I can’t lift heavy weights because of my bad back. 4 **RESPONSIBILITY/WORRY** [singular] something that makes you worry: the weight of responsibility Selling the house was a great weight off my mind. 5 **IMPORTANCE** [U] if something has weight, it is important and influences people: Tina’s opinion doesn’t carry much weight around here. 6 **FOR MEASURING QUANTITIES** [C] a piece of metal weighing a particular amount that is balanced against something else to measure what it weighs 7 **weights** [plural] heavy pieces of metal, usually fixed to a metal bar, that people lift to make their muscles bigger | **WEIGHTLIFTING** | I’ve been lifting weights for years. | **pull your weight at pull**

**weight-** also **weight down** v. [T] to add something heavy to something or put a weight on it, especially in order to keep it in place: fishing nets weighted with lead

**weight-ed** /ˈwɛtəd/ adj. giving an advantage or disadvantage to one particular group or activity: The voting system is weighted against the smaller parties.

**weight-less** /ˈwɛltəs/ adj. having no weight, especially when you are floating in space —**weightlessness** n. [U]

**weight-lift-ing** /ˈwɛltlɪtɪŋ/ n. [U] the sport of lifting weights attached to the ends of a bar —**weight-lifter** n. [C]

**weight-y** /ˈwɛtɪə/ adj. important and serious: a weighty problem

**weird** /wɜːrd/ adj. (informal) unusual and strange: I had a really weird dream. | There’s something weird about him. | The weird thing is that no one else seemed to notice.

**weird-o** /ˈwɜːrdəʊ/ n. (plural weirdos) [C] (spoken) someone who seems strange

**well-come** /ˈwelkəm/ interjection said in order to greet someone who has just arrived: Welcome to Chicago! | Welcome back – it’s good to see you again. | [Origin: Old English wil-cuma, from wil-cuma “person you are glad to have as a guest”]

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**welcome**
**welcome** adj. 1 if you are welcome in a place, the other people want you to be there: I had the feeling I wasn’t really welcome. | They did their best to make me feel welcome. 2 if something is welcome, people are pleased that it has happened because it is useful, pleasant, etc.: a welcome suggestion | a welcome breeze on a hot day

SPOKEN PHRASES

3 you’re welcome said in order to reply politely to someone who has just thanked you for something: “Thanks for the coffee.” “You’re welcome.” 4 be welcome to sb/sth used in order to say that someone can be with someone or have something if s/he wants to, because you do not want to: If Rob wants that job, he’s welcome to it! 5 be welcome to do sth used in order to say that someone can do something if s/he wants to: You’re welcome to stay for lunch.

**Welcome** v [T] 1 to say hello in a friendly way to someone who has just arrived: Jill was welcoming guests at the door. | They welcomed us warmly. 2 to be glad when something happens or is done, or to say that you are glad: We would welcome a change in the law.

**Welfare** n [C] the way in which you greet someone when she arrives at a place: They gave him a very warm welcome when he returned to work. | wear out your welcome | wear out

**Welcoming** /welˈkæmɪŋ/ adj. making you feel happy and relaxed: a welcoming smile

**Weld** /welld/ v [T] to join metal objects to each other by heating them and pressing them together when they are hot —welder n [C]

**Welfare** /welˈfɛr/ n [C] 1 also Welfare money paid by the government to people who are very poor, not working, sick, etc.: Most of the people in this neighborhood are on welfare. | The study found that 90 percent of welfare recipients are employable. 2 someone’s welfare is his/her health, comfort, and happiness: We’re only concerned with your welfare. | It is our responsibility to look after the welfare of animals.

We’ll /wel/ the short form of “we will”: We’ll have to leave soon.

**Well** /wel/ adv. (comparative better, superlative best) 1 in a good, successful, or satisfactory way: Did you sleep well? | She doesn’t hear very well. | Is the business doing well? | I hope your party goes well. 2 thoroughly or completely: I don’t know her very well. | Mix the flour and eggs well. 3 as well (as sb/sth) in addition to someone or something else: I’m learning French as well as Italian. 4 may/might/could well used in order to say that something is likely to happen or is likely to be true: What you say may well be true. 5 sb may/might as well do sth (informal) a used in order to say that you will do something even though you do not particularly want to do it: I guess we may as well get started. b) used in order to say that doing something else would have an equally good result: The traffic was so bad we might as well have walked here. 6 very much, or very long in time: I’m well aware of the problem. | It was well after 2:00 by the time we finished.

**Well** adj. (comparative better, superlative best) 1 healthy: My mother’s not very well. | I’m a lot better, thanks. | I hope you get well soon. → HEALTHY 2 all is well/all is not well (formal) used in order to say that a situation is satisfactory or not satisfactory: All is not well with their marriage. 3 it’s just as well (that) (spoken) used in order to say that things have happened in a way that is lucky or good: It’s just as well I took the train today — I heard the traffic was really bad. 4 it’s/that’s all very well (spoken) used in order to say that you are not happy or satisfied with something: It’s all very well for you to say you’re sorry, but I’ve been waiting here for two hours!

**Well** interjection 1 used in order to pause before saying something, or to emphasize what you are saying: Well, let’s see now; I could meet you on Thursday. | Well, I mean, you shouldn’t just take things without asking. | “Jim doesn’t want to come.” “Well then, let’s go on our own.” 2 oh well said in order to show that you accept a situation even though it is not a good one: Oh well, at least you did your best. 3 also well, well used in order to express surprise or amusement: Well, so Steve got the job. 4 said in order to connect two parts of a story that you are telling: You know that guy I was telling you about? Well, he’s been arrested! 5 Well? used in order to ask someone to reply to you or tell you what has happened: Well? What did he say?

**Well** n [C] 1 EARTH SCIENCES a deep hole in the ground from which water is taken. 2 EARTH SCIENCES a very deep hole in the ground from which oil is taken

well also well up v [I] (literary) if a liquid wells up, it rises and may start to flow: Tears began to well up in her eyes.

**Well-adjusted** adj. emotionally healthy and able to deal well with the problems of life: a happy, well-adjusted child

**Well-balanced** adj. 1 a well-balanced person is sensible and does not suddenly become angry, upset, etc. 2 a well-balanced meal or diet contains all the things you need to stay healthy

**Well-behaved** adj. behaving in a polite or socially acceptable way: a well-behaved child → POLITE

**Well-being** n [U] a feeling of being comfortable, healthy, and happy

**Well-brought-up** adj. a child who is well-brought-up has been taught to be polite and to behave well

**Well-done** adj. meat that is well-done has been
cooked thoroughly ➔ MEDIUM, RARE: He likes his steak well-done.
well-dressed adj wearing attractive fashionable clothes: an attractive well-dressed young woman
well-earned adj deserved because you have worked hard: a well-earned vacation
well-fed adj having plenty of good food to eat: well-fed children
well-groomed adj someone who is well-groomed has a very neat and clean appearance: a well-groomed young man
well-heeled adj (informal) rich
well-intentioned adj WELL-MEANING
well-known adj known by a lot of people: a well-known artist

THE SAURUS

famous, renowned, noted, distinguished, eminent ➔ FAMOUS

well-meaning adj intending or intended to be helpful, but often failing or making things worse: well-meaning advice
wellness /'weləns/ n [U] the state of being healthy: The gym offers a variety of wellness programs (= programs to help people stay healthy).
well-off adj having enough money to have a very good standard of living: Stella’s family is well-off.

THE SAURUS

rich, wealthy, affluent, well-to-do ➔ RICH

well-paid adj providing or receiving a good salary: a well-paid job | well-paid executives
well-read /wel'rid/ adj someone who is well-read has read many books and knows a lot about different subjects
well-rounded adj someone who is well-rounded has had a wide variety of experiences in life
well-spoken adj able to speak in a clear and polite way
well-thought-of adj liked and admired by other people
well-timed adj said or done at the most appropriate time: My arrival wasn’t very well-timed.
well-to-do adj rich SYN wealthy: a well-to-do family

well-wisher n. [C] someone who does something to show that s/he wants someone to succeed, be healthy, etc.: She received hundreds of cards from well-wishers.
Welsh /wel/ adj relating to or coming from Wales
west /west/ n [C] a raised mark on someone’s skin where s/he has been hit

THE SAURUS

a large and confusing number of different details, emotions, etc.: a welter of information

went /went/ v the past tense of go

went /wɛnt/ v the past tense and past participle of WEEP
we’re /wər/ the short form of “we are”: We’re going to the library.
were /wεr/ v a past tense of BE
weren’t /wεrnt/ “weren’t” v the short form of “were not”: Why didn’t you tell me that you weren’t happy?
were-wolf /ˈwerwʊlf/ n (plural werewolves) [C] a person in stories who changes into a WOLF

west /west/ n. [singular, U] 1 the direction toward which the Sun goes down: Which way is west? ➔ see picture at NORTH 2 the west the western part of a country, state, etc.: Rain will spread to the west later today. | the west of Ireland 3 the West a the part of the U.S. west of the Mississippi River b the countries in North America and the western part of Europe [Origin: Old English]

USAGE

Use north/south/east/west of sth in order to describe where a place is in relation to another place: Chicago is south of Milwaukee.
Use in the north/south/east/west of sth if in order to say which part of a place you are talking about: The mountains are in the west of the province.
Use northern, southern, eastern, western with the name of a place: They have a cabin in northern Ontario.

Don’t say “in the north of Ontario.”

west 1 adj 1 in, to, or facing the west: four miles west of Toronto | the west coast of Florida 2 west wind a wind coming from the west
west 2 adv 1 toward the west: Go west on I-90 to Spokane. | The window faces west. 2 out West in or to the western part of the U.S.: My family moved out West to Arizona last year.
west-bound /'westbʌnd/ adj traveling or leading toward the west: westbound traffic | the west-bound lanes of the freeway
west-er-ly /'westərli/ adj 1 in or toward the west: sailing in a westerly direction 2 a westerly wind comes from the west
west-ern 1 /westərn/ adj 1 in or from the west part of an area, country, state, etc.: western Iowa 2 Western in or from the countries in North America and the western part of Europe: Western technology ➔ see USAGE box at WEST
western 2 n. [C] a movie about life in the 19th century in the American West ➔ MOVIE
western-er, Westerner /'westənər/ n. [C] someone who comes from the western part of a country or the western HEMISPHERE

Western Europe n. the western part of Europe, including places such as Great Britain and Italy ➔ Western European adj.
west·ern·ized  /ˈwestəˌnarızd/ adj. [only before noun] influenced by and behaving like the people in North America and Western Europe

—west·erm·ized v. [T]

-west·ern·most  /ˈwestərnˌməst/ adj. farthest west: the westernmost part of the island

west·ward  /ˈwestwərd/ adj., adv. toward the west

wet 1 /wet/ adj. (comparative wetter, superlative wettest) 1 covered in or full of water or another liquid and dry: Try not to get your feet wet. 2 a wet sponge. 3 We were soaking wet (extremely wet). 2 faint. It's very wet outside. 3 not yet dry: wet paint. 4 wet behind the ears (informal) very young and without much experience —wet·ness n. [U]

wet 2 v. (past tense and past participle wet or wetted, present participle wetting) 1 to make something wet: Wet this cloth and put it on her forehead. 2 to wet the bed/wet your pants to make your bed or pants wet because you urinated by accident

wet·suit  n. [C] a thick piece of clothing, usually made of rubber, that swimmers wear to keep warm when they are in the water

we've /wev/ the short form of “we have”: We've got to leave by 6:00.

whack 1 /wæk/ v. [T] (informal) to hit someone or something hard

—thesaurus—

wet·ness  n. [U] the quality of being wet

whack 2 n. (informal) 1 out of whack if a machine or system is out of whack, it is not working correctly

—thephrases—

What about sending him an e-mail? b) used in order to introduce a new person or thing into the conversation: What about Patrick? What's he doing nowadays? 8 What's up? used when saying hello to someone you know well: "Hey, Chris! What's up?" 10 what (...) for? a) used in order to ask the reason for something or purpose of something: What's this thing for? b) why: "She's decided to work part-time." "What for?" 11 what if...? a) used in order to ask what will happen, especially when it could be something bad or frightening: What if we get stuck out there in the snow? b) used when making a suggestion: What if you just take that part out of the speech? 12 what's his/her/its name used when talking about a person or thing whose name you cannot immediately remember: Is what's his name still working here? 13 or what? a) used in order to ask if there is another possibility: Are they doing that to save money, or what? b) used in order to show you are impatient when asking a question: Are you coming now, or what? 14 what's what the real facts about a situation that are important to know: She's been working here long enough to know what's what. 15 what's with sb? used in order to ask why someone is behaving strangely or why something strange is happening: What's with Nicky? He seems really mad. 16 what's with s.th? used in order to ask the reason for something: What's with all the sad faces?

[Orig: Old English hwær]
what-calling /'wætfaɪmlɪŋ/ n. [C] (spoken) a word you use when you cannot remember the name of something.

what-ever /'wætwaɪər/ adj. 1 any or all of the things that are wanted, needed, or possible: Just take whatever you need. / He needs whatever help he can get. 2 used in order to say it is not important what happens, what you do, etc. because it does not change the situation: Whatever I say, she always disagrees. 3 ... or whatever (spoken) used in order to refer to other things of the same kind: You can go swimming, scuba diving, or whatever. 4 (spoken) used in order to say that you do not know the exact meaning of something or the exact name of someone or something: Why don’t you invite Steve, or whatever he’s called, to supper? 5 whatever you say/think/want (spoken) used in order to tell someone that you agree with him/her or will do what she wants, especially when you do not really agree or want to do it: “How about camping, just for a change?” “OK, whatever you want.” 6 used as a reply to say that you do not care what is done or chosen, or that the exact details of something do not matter: “What flavor do you want? Strawberry, vanilla...?” “Whatever.”

whatever2 also what-so-ever /'wætsoʊevər/ adv. used in order to emphasize a negative statement: She had no money whatsoever.

what-not /'wætnɔt/ n and whatnot (spoken) an expression used at the end of a list of things when you do not want to give the names of everything: Put all your paper, pencils, and whatnot in this drawer.

wheat /wɛt/ n. [U] a plant that produces a grain used for making flour, or this grain [origin: Old English hwæt]

wheedle /'wiːdəl/ v. [T] to persuade someone to do something by saying pleasant things that you do not really mean: She managed to wheedle $15 out of him.

wheel /wɛl/ n. [C] 1 one of the round things under a car, bicycle, etc. that turns and allows it to move: the car’s front/rear wheels — see picture at bicycle 2 a steering wheel: He had fallen asleep at the wheel (=while driving). 3 a flat round part in a machine, that turns when the machine operates: a gear wheel

wheel2 v. 1 [T] to move something that has wheels: She wheeled her bike into the garage. 2 [I] to turn around suddenly: Anita wheeled around and started yelling at us. — WHEELED AND DEALING

wheelbarrow /'wɛlbərəʊ/ n. [C] a small cart with one wheel in the front and two long handles for pushing it, that you use outdoors to carry things

wheelchair /'wɛltaʃə/ n. [C] a chair with wheels, used by people who cannot walk

wheelie /'wɛli/ n (dopop a wheelie (informal) to balance on the back wheel of a bicycle or motorcycle that you are riding

wheeling and dealing n. [U] activities that involve a lot of complicated and sometimes dishonest deals, especially in politics or business — wheeler-dealer n.

wheeze /wɪz/ v. [I] to breathe with difficulty, making a whistling sound in your chest — wheezy adj.

when /weɪn/ adv. conjunction 1 used when asking what time something will happen: When are we leaving? I’ll tell you when to stop. 2 at or during the time that something happens: He was nine when his father died. I was in the shower when the doorbell rang. The best moment was when Barnes scored the winning goal.

at the time — used in order to talk about a particular time in the past when two things happened at the same time: I couldn’t go to the wedding as I was in New York at the time.

by the time — used in order to say that one thing has or will have already happened when something else happens: By the time a child is five, he will have watched hundreds of hours of television.

by that time — used in order to mention a particular time when something has already happened: She called at six, but by that time we had already left.

3 after or as soon as something happens: I’ll phone you when I get home. 4 even though something is true: Why do you want a new bike when this one is perfectly good? [origin: Old English hwæne] since when at since

when-ever /'weɪnər/ adv. conjunction 1 every time: Whenever we come here, we see someone we know. 2 at any time: Come over whenever you want. 3 (spoken) used in order to say that it does not matter when something happens: “Should I come over around six?” “Whenever.”

where /weər/ adv. conjunction 1 at, to, or from a particular place or position: Where do you live? I asked Lucy where she was going. Do you know where my glasses are? 2 used in order to ask or talk about the situation or state of something: Where do you see yourself in ten years? Where do we go from here (=what do we do now)? [origin: Old English hwær]

whereabouts1 /'wɛrəbɔːts, _wɛrəbɔːts/ adv. (spoken) used to ask in a general way where a place is: Whereabouts do you live? whereabouts2 /'wɛrəbɔːts/ n [U] the place where someone or something is: His whereabouts are still a mystery.

where-as /'wɛrəz/ conj. weak werez /'wɛrəz/ (AC) conjunction (formal) used in order to say that although something is true of one thing, it is not true of another:
Nowadays the trip takes six hours, whereas it took several weeks. [Stafford had years of experience, whereas Lefkin was new to the job.]

**whereby** /'wer*bɛd/ adv (formal) by means of which, or according to which: The government passed a law whereby all children receive free education.

**where-in** /ˈwer*ɪn/ adv, conjunction (formal) in which place or part: The San Francisco house, in which he and his family live, was damaged by the earthquake.

**where-upon** /ˌwer*əˌpʌn/ conj (formal) after which: One of them called the other a liar, whereupon a fight broke out.

**where-ever** /ˌwer*ɛvər/ adv, conjunction 1 to or at any place: If you could go wherever you wanted to in the world, where would you go? 2 wherever possible when it is possible to do something: We try to use locally produced food wherever possible.

**where-with-all** /ˌwer*ɪθə*ɛl/ n the wherewithal to do sth the money or ability you need in order to do something: He just didn’t have the wherewithal to do more with his life.

**whet** /wɛt/ v (wetted, whetting) whet sb’s appetite (for sth) to make someone want more of something by letting him/her try it or see what it is like

**whether** /ˈweðə*ɛ/ conj 1 used when talking about a choice between different possibilities: He asked her whether she was coming. 2 used in order to say that something definitely will or will not happen in spite of what the situation is: Whether you like it or not, you have to take that test.

**whew** /hwa/ interjection said when you are surprised, very hot, or feeling glad that something bad did not happen: Whew! That was close!

**which** /wɪtʃ/ det, pron 1 used in order to ask or state what things you mean when a choice has to be made: Which of these books is yours? Ask him which one he wants.

**USAGE**

Which and what are both used when you are asking about one thing out of a number of possible things. Use which when the answer is one of a limited set of possible things: Which house does Tom live in? Use what when there are a very large number of possibilities: What’s his name? What is the answer to question 12? Which can be followed by “of,” but what cannot: Which of these dresses do you like best?

2 used in order to show what specific thing or things you mean. This is the book which I told you about. 3 used in order to add more information about something, especially in written language after a comma: The house, which was completed in 1856, was famous for its huge marble staircase. The train only takes two houses, which is quicker than the bus. [Origin: Old English hwile]

**which-ever** /wɪtʃ*ɛvə/ det, pron 1 used in order to say that it does not matter which person or thing is chosen because the result will be the same: You get the same result whichever way you do it. 2 any of a group of things or people: You can have whichever you like best.

**whiff** /wɪf/ n. [C] a smell of something that is not strong: As she walked past, I caught a whiff of (smelled) her perfume.

**while** /waɪl/ n. 1 a while a period of time, especially a short one: Can you wait a while? 2 for a while, I worked in the Sales Department. 3 I’ll be back in a little while. [Origin: Old English hwil]

➔ **AWHILE, WORTH YOUR WHILE**

**while** /waɪl/ v. 1 while away the hours/evenings/days etc. to spend time in a pleasant and lazy way: We whiled away the summer evenings talking.

**whim-mer** /ˈwɪmɪpər/ v. [I] to make low crying sounds because you are sad, frightened, or in pain: The dog ran off whimpering. —whimper n. [C]

**whim-si-cal** /ˈwɪmzɪkəl/ adj unusual or strange and often amusing; whimsical drawings

**whine** /waɪn/ v. [I] 1 to complain in a sad annoying voice about something: Stop whining! 2 She was whining about how hard her life is. 3 to make a long high sound because you are in pain or unhappy: The dog was whining at the door.

➔ **WHINE, WHERESOEVER**

**whin-ny** /ˈwɪnɪ/ v. (whinnied, whinnies) [I] if a horse whinnies, it makes a high sound

**whip** /wɪp/ n. [C] a long thin piece of rope or leather with a handle, used for making animals move faster, or for hitting people as a punishment

➔ **WHIPPING**

2 v. (whipped, whipping) 1 [T] to hit a person or animal with a whip. 2 [I] to move suddenly or violently: Bill whipped around to see what was happening. 3 [T] (informal) to move something with a quick sudden movement: He whipped out a gun. 4 whip sb/sth into shape (informal) to make a system, group of people, etc. start to work
in an organized way 5 [T] to mix cream or the
clear part of an egg very hard until it becomes stiff
(Beat) Beat: Whip the cream until thick.
whip up prep v. 1 whip sb •• • up to try to make
people feel strongly about something: The speech
was an attempt to whip up opposition to the
plant. 2 whip sth •• • up (informal) to quickly make
something to eat: I could whip up a salad.
whip-lash /ˈwɪpɪləs/ n [U] a neck injury caused
when your head moves forward and back again
suddenly and violently, especially in a car accident
whip-ping /ˈwɪpɪŋ/ n [C] a punishment given to
someone by hitting him/her, especially with a whip
whir /wɪər/ v (past tense and past participle whirred,
present participle whirling) [I] if a machine whirs, it
makes a continuous low sound —whir n. [singular] the
whir of a lawnmower
whirl /wɜːr/ v. 1 [T] to turn or spin around very
quickly, or to make someone or something do this: He
whirled her around the dance floor.
whirlwind /ˈwɜːrlwɪnd/ 1 a whirl wind
romance/tour etc. something that happens much
more quickly than usual 2 [C] an extremely strong
wind that moves quickly with a circular movement,
causing a lot of damage 3 a whirlwind of
activity/emotions etc. a situation in which you
quickly experience a lot of different activities or
emotions one after another
whisk /ˈwɪsk/ v [T] 1 to mix liquids, eggs, etc.
very quickly, using a fork or a whisk ➔ Beat, whip: Whisk
the yolks and sugar in a bowl. ➔ see picture on page A5 2 to quickly take something or
someone somewhere: They whisked her off to the
hospital.
whisker /ˈwɪskər/ n [C] 1 a long stiff
hairs that grow near the mouth of a cat, mouse, etc. ➔ see picture on page A2 2 whiskers [plural] the
hair that grows on a man’s face
whiskey /ˈwɪskɪk/ n (plural whiskies or
whiskies) [C,U] a strong alcoholic drink made from
grain, or a glass of this drink [Origin: 1700—
1800 Irish Gaelic uisce beatha “water of life”]
whisper /ˈwɪspər/ v 1 [I,T] to speak or say
something very quietly, using your breath rather
than your voice: He leaned over to whisper some-
ingthing to her. 2 [I] (literary) to make a soft sound: The wind
whispered in the trees. —whisperer n. [C]: She
spoke in a whisper.
whistle /ˈwɪzəl/ 1 n [I,T] to make a high or
musical sound by blowing air out through your lips:
Adam whistled tot at me from across the
street. 2 [I] to make a high sound by blowing into a
whistle: The referee whistled and the game
began. 3 [I] to move quickly with a high sound:
Bullets were whistling through the air. 4 [I] to
make a high sound when air or steam is forced
through a small hole: a whistling kettle
whistle (on sb) v to blow a whistle
at someone
white /ˈwaɪt/ adj 1 having the color of milk, salt,
or snow: white paint 2 belonging to the race of
people with pale skin who were originally from
Europe: The suspect is a young white man. 3 look-
ing pale because of illness, strong emotion, etc.: She
was dressed completely in white. 2 [C] also White
someone who belongs to the race of people
with pale skin who were originally from
Europe 3 [C,U] the part of an egg which surrounds the
yolk and becomes white when cooked
white blood cell n [C] BIOLOGY one of the cells
in your blood that fights against infection ➔ Red
blood cell
white bread adj (informal) relating to people
who are white and who have traditional American
values, and who are often considered boring: a
white-bread suburban family
white-collar adj [only before noun] white-collar
workers have jobs in offices, banks, etc. rather than
jobs in factories, building things, etc. ➔ blue-
collar
White House n 1 the White House the offi-
cial home in Washington, D.C., of the President of
the U.S. 2 [singular] the President of the U.S. and
the people who advise the President: The election
resulted in a Democratic White House. —White
House adj: a White House spokesperson
white lie n. [C] (informal) a lie that is not very
important, especially one that you tell in order to
avoid hurting someone’s feelings
white light n [U] PHYSICS all the different colors
of light in the spectrum mixed together, so that
they appear white. Sunlight is an example of white
light.
white en /ˈwaɪtən/ v [I,T] to become white, or to
make something do this
White Pages

White Pages n. the White Pages the white part of a telephone directory, containing the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of people with telephones ➔ yellow pages.

White trash n. [U] (informal) an insulting expression meaning white people who are poor and uneducated.

White-wash [ˈwaɪtˌwɔʃ, -ˈwɔʃ] v. 1 [C usually singular] an attempt to hide the true facts about a serious accident or illegal action: One magazine called the report a whitewash. 2 [U] a white liquid mixture used for painting walls, fences, etc.

White-wa·ter [ˈwaɪtˌwɔtər] n. [U] a part of a river that looks white because the water is flowing very quickly over rocks.

Whit·tie [ˈwaɪti] v. 1 [L.T] to cut a piece of wood into a particular shape by cutting off small pieces 2 [T] also whittle down to gradually make something smaller by taking parts away: I’ve whittled down the list of guests from 30 to 16.

Whittle sth away also whittle away at sth. v. to gradually make something smaller or less effective: Congress has been whittling away at our freedom of speech.

Whiz [ˈwaɪz] v. (whizzed, whizzing, whizzes) [l] (informal) to move very quickly: Marty whizzed past us on his motorbike.

Whiz·kid [ˈwaɪzˌkid] n. [C] (informal) someone who is very skilled at something.

Who /hu/ pron. 1 used in order to ask or talk about which person is involved, or what the name of a person is: Who locked the door? I know who sent you that book. 2 used in order to add more information about someone: That’s the woman who owns the house. She asked her English teacher, who had studied Latin. [Origin: Old English hwæt] (who) n. [U] (interjection) 1 used in order to tell someone to become calmer or do something more slowly. 2 used in order to show that you are surprised or that you think something is impressive.

Who-d /huˈd/ 1 the short form of “who had”: The doctors were treating a young girl who’d been attacked. 2 the short form of “who would”: Who’d know where I can get tickets?

Who·dun·it [ˈhuːdənɪt] n. [C] (informal) a book, movie, etc. about a murder, in which you do not find out who the murderer is until the end.

Who·ev·er [ˈhuːəvər] pron. 1 used in order to talk about someone when you do not know who she is: Whoever did this is in big trouble. 2 used in order to show that it does not matter which person does something: Whoever gets there first can find a table.

Whole /ˈhoul/ n. 1 the whole of sth. all of something: The whole of the morning was wasted. 2 on the whole generally or usually: On the whole, life was much quieter after John left. 3 as a whole used in order to say that all the parts of something are being considered: We must look at our educational system as a whole. 4 [C usually singular] something that consists of a number of parts, but is considered as a single unit: Two halves make a whole. [Origin: Old English hāl “healthy, unhurt, complete”]

Whole1 adj. 1 all of something (by) entire: She drank a whole bottle of wine. 2 the whole thing (everything about a situation) just makes me sick. 2 complete and not divided or broken into parts: Place a whole onion inside the chicken.

Whole·heart·ed [ˈhoulˌhɑrtɪd] adj. involving all your feelings, interest, etc.: You have our wholehearted support. → wholeheartedly adv.

Whole·note [ˈhoulˌnɔt] n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a musical note that continues for as long as two half notes.

Whole·num·ber [ˈhoulˌnʌmər] n. [C] MATH a number such as 0, 1, 2, etc. that is not a fraction.

Whole·sale [ˈhoulˌseɪl] adj. 1 relating to the sale of goods in large quantities, usually at low prices, to people or stores that then sell them to other people ➔ retail: a wholesale price. 2 (disapproving) affecting almost everything or everyone, and often done without any concern for the results: the wholesale destruction of the rainforest. → wholesaler n. [C]

Whole·some [ˈhoulˌsʌm] adj. 1 likely to make you healthy: a good wholesome breakfast. 2 considered to be morally good or acceptable: a nice clean wholesome kid.

Whole·wheat [ˈhoulˌwɛt] adj. whole wheat flour or bread is made using every part of the wheat grain, including the outer layer.

Who’l /huːl/ the short form of “who will”: This is Denise, who’ll be your guide today.

Whol·ly [ˈhoulə] adv. (formal) completely: The club is wholly responsible for the damage.

Whom /huːm/ pron. 1 (formal) the object form of “who”: To whom am I speaking? He spoke to a man with whom he used to work. 2 many/all/some etc. of whom many, all, etc. of the people just mentioned. They had four sons, one of whom died young.

Whoop /huːp, wuːp/ v. [l] to shout loudly and in a happy way ➔ whoop n. [C]

Whoops /ˈhuːps/ interjection said when you make a small mistake, drop something, or fall.

Whoosh [ˈhuːʃ, wuːʃ] v. [l] (informal) to move very fast with a soft rushing sound: Cars whooshed past. → whoosh n. [C]

Who·per [ˈhʌpər] n. [C] (informal) something that is unusually large.
whop·ping /ˈwɒpɪŋ/ adj. [only before noun] informal very large: a whopping 28% increase

who·re /ˈhuːr, hʊr/ the short form of "who are": Who’re those two guys?

who’s /ˈhuːz/ 1 the short form of "who is": Who’s sitting next to Josh? 2 the short form of "who has": That’s Karl, the guy who’s studied in Brazil.

whose /huːz/ possessive adj., pron. 1 used in order to ask which person or people a particular thing belongs to: Whose jacket is this? 2 used in order to show the relationship between a person and something that belongs to that person: That’s the man whose house burned down.

who’ve /huːv/ the short form of "who have"

why /waɪ/ adv., conjunction 1 for what reason: Why are these books so cheap? 2 Why haven’t you finished it yet? I don’t know why she won’t talk to me. 3 why don’t you/why doesn’t he etc. ...? (spoken) used in order to make a suggestion: Why don’t you try this one? 3 why not? (spoken) a) used in order to ask someone why s/he has not done something: “I haven’t done my homework.” Why not? 3) b) used in order to agree to do something: “Do you want to come along?” “Yeah, why not?”

WI the written abbreviation of wisconsin

wick /wɪk/ n. [C] the string on a candle or in an oil lamp, that is burned

wick·ed /ˈwɪkɪd/ adj. 1 morally bad or evil: the wicked stepmother in the story of Cinderella

wick·er /ˈwɪkər/ n. made from thin dry branches woven together: a wicker basket

wide1 /wɪd/ adj. 1 measuring a large distance from one side to the other: a wide street | The quake was felt over a wide area. 2 measuring a particular distance from one side to the other: The bathtub’s three feet wide and five feet long. 3 including a lot of different people, things, or situations: We offer a wide range of vegetarian dishes. 4 We want to reach a wider audience. 4 happening among many people or in many places: The trial was given wide coverage in the media. 5 We fear that the fighting will develop into a wider conflict. 5 statewide/company-wide etc. affecting all the people in a place: Teen drug use is a citywide problem. 6 wide difference/gap etc. a large and noticeable difference: wide differences of opinion [Origin: Old English wid]

wide2 adv. 1 completely, or as much as possible: Somebody left the door wide open. It was 3 a.m., but I was wide awake. 2 wide open a competition, election, etc. that is wide open can be won by anyone: The presidential race is still wide open. 3 away from the point you were aiming at: His shot went wide.

wide·ly /ˈwɪdli/ adv. 1 in a lot of different places, or by a lot of people: Are these products widely available? 2 Salinger is widely known as the author of “The Catcher in the Rye.” 2 to a large degree: Taxes vary widely from state to state.

wid·en /ˈwɪdən/ v. [T] 1 to become wider, or to make something wider (adj): His eyes widened in fear. 2 The old trail was widened into a road. 2 to become greater or larger, or to make something do this: The gap between low and high incomes began to widen after 1974.

wid·en·s·ed /ˈwɪdənˌsɪd/ adj. happening in many places: the widespread use of illegal drugs 3 This type of fish is widespread throughout South East Asia.

wid·ow /ˈwɪdəʊ/ n. 1 a woman whose husband has died and who has not married again: She’s the widow of the late Thomas Franklin. 2 a widowed mother/father

wid·ow·ed /ˈwɪdəʊd/ adj. a widowed person is someone whose husband or wife has died: my widowed mother/father

wid·ow·er /ˈwɪdəʊər/ n. 1 a man whose wife has died and who has not married again

wid·th /wɪðθ/ n. [C] the distance from one side of something to the other: the width of the window | It’s ten inches in width. ➔ see picture at dimension

wield /wɪld/ v. [T] 1 wield power/influence/authority etc. to have a lot of power, influence, etc., and use it: During the Middle Ages, the Church wielded a lot of influence. 2 to hold a weapon or tool that you are going to use

wife /waɪf/ n. (plural wives /waɪvz/) [C] the woman that a man is married to ➔ husband: This is my wife Elaine. 1 He had two children with his first wife.

Wi-Fi, wi·fi /ˈwɪfɪ/ tr. mark a way of connecting computers to the Internet or to a network, without using wires
wig /wig/ n. [C] artificial hair that you wear on your head ➔ TOUPELE [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 periwig type of wig (16—21 centuries), from Old Italian perrucco "hair, wig"]

wiggle /ˈwɪɡlə/ v. [I,T] to make small movements from side to side or up and down, or to make something move this way: Wiggle your toes. ➔ wiggle n. [C]

wig-wam /ˈwɪɡwɑːm/ n. [C] a type of tent that was used in past times by some Native Americans [ORIGIN: 1600—1700 Abnaki and Massachusetts (Native American languages) wikwam]

wik-i /ˈwɪki/ n. [CU] if a web page, or series of web pages, which can be written or changed by the people who use that website

wild /ˈwɪld/ adj. 1 wild animals or plants live or grow in a natural state, without being controlled by people ➔ tame: wild horses ➔ NATURAL. 2 showing strong uncontrollable emotions such as excitement, anger, or happiness: a wild look in her eye | wild laughter | The kids were wild with excitement. 3 (spoken) exciting, interesting, or unusual: Sarah’s party was wild. | a wild haircut 4 [only before noun] done or said without knowing all the facts or thinking carefully about them: a wild guess 5 be wild about sb/sth (informal) to like someone or something very much: I’m not too wild about his movies. 6 a wild card in a game can represent any card that you want it to be. 7 a wild area of land is in a completely natural state and does not have farms, towns, etc. on it

wild2 adv. 1 run wild to behave in an uncontrolled way because you have no rules or people to control you. 2 go wild to suddenly become very noisy and active because you are excited or angry: The crowd went wild when the Giants won.

wild3 n. in the wild in an area that is natural and not controlled or changed by people ➔ CAPTIVITY. The reserve gives protection to animals that live in the wild.

wilderness /ˈwɪldərniːs/ n. [singular, U] a large area of land that has never been built on or used for growing crops or raising animals: the Alaskan wilderness

wild-goose chase n. [singular] a situation in which you waste a lot of time looking for something that cannot be found

wild-life /ˈwɪldlaɪf/ n. [U] animals and plants that live in natural conditions

wild-ly /ˈwɪldli/ adv. 1 extremely: Baseball is wildly popular. 2 in a very uncontrolled or excited way: The crowd cheered wildly.

wiles /ˈwɪlz/ n. [plural] things you say or tricks you use in order to persuade someone to do what you want

will1 /wɪl, əl/ i. strong will modal verb 1 used in order to make the future tense: Kathy will be there tomorrow. | What time will she get here? | I’ll (=will) go shopping later. 2 used in order to say that you are ready or willing to do something: I’ll do whatever you say. | Vern said he won’t (=will not) work for Joe. 3 used in order to ask someone to do something: Will you do me a favor? 4 used in CONDITIONAL sentences that use the present tense: If it rains, we’ll (=we will) have the barbecue in the clubhouse. 5 used like “can” to show what is possible: This car will seat 5 people. 6 used in order to say what always happens, or what is generally true: Accidents will happen. 7 Will you...? (spoken) used to give an order: Will you shut up?

will2 /wɪl/ n. 1 [CU] the determination to do what you have decided to do: He’s lost the will to live. | a woman of high intelligence and strong will. 2 [C] a legal document that shows who you want to have your money and property after you die: Grandma Stacy left me $7,000 in her will. 3 [singular] what someone wants to happen in a particular situation: No one can force him to stay here against his will (=if he does not want to). 4 at will whenever you want, and in whatever way you want: They can just change their policies at will. 5 where there’s a will there’s a way (spoken) used in order to say that if you are determined enough you will succeed

will3 v. [T] 1 to try to make something happen by thinking about it very hard: He shut his eyes, willing her to win. 2 to officially give something to someone after you die: She willed the house to her son.

will-ful, willful /ˈwɪlfəl, ˈwɪlfl/ adj. (disapproving) doing something that you want even though people tell you not to: a willful child ➔ willfully adv.

will-ing /ˈwɪlɪŋ/ adj. 1 be willing to do sth to be prepared to do something: How much are they willing to pay? 2 eager to do something: They were willing participants in the fraud. ➔ willingness n. [U] ➔ willingly adv.

will-low /ˈwɪlʊ/ n. [C] a tree with very long thin branches, that grows near water ➔ see picture on page 10

willow-y /ˈwɪluː/ adj. tall, thin, and graceful

will-power /ˈwɪl,pəʊər/ n. [U] the ability to make yourself do something even if it is difficult or unpleasant: I don’t have the willpower to diet.

will-ly-nil-ly /ˈwɪl,ˈniːlɪ/ adj. something that happens to you willily-nilly happens whether you want it to or not

will /wɪl/ v. [I] if a plant wilts, it becomes soft and bends because it needs water or is old

will-y /ˈwɪlɪ/ adj. good at using tricks in order to get what you want: a wily politician

wimp /wɪmp/ n. [C] (informal) someone who is weak and afraid: Don’t be such a wimp. ➔ wimpy adj.

wimp2 v. wimp out phr. v. (spoken) to not do something that you intended to do, because you do not feel brave enough, strong enough, etc.
**win** /wɪn/ v (past tense and past participle won /wʌn/, present participle winning) 1 [I,T] to be the best or first in a competition, game, election, etc. **(ant) lose**: Who do you think will win the Super Bowl? | Dad won at chess again. | Marcia's team won by 3 points. | We could not have won the war without them.

**THESSAUUS**

- **come in first** – to win a competition, game, etc.
- **be/come in first/second etc. place** – used to describe someone's position at the end of a race
- **be in the lead or be ahead** – to be winning at a particular time during a competition
- **be victorious (formal)** – to be the winner in a battle or competition
- **triumph (formal)** – to gain a victory or success, especially after a difficult struggle
- **prevail (formal)** – if a person, idea, or principle prevails, s/he or it achieves success after a struggle
- **the winning team/horse etc.** – the one that wins
- **If you are the champion or you hold the record for something, you are the person who has beaten all other people in a series of competitions.
- **win** [T] to earn a prize at a competition or game: Thorpe won a gold medal. | I won $200 playing poker. | 3 [T] to get something good because of all your efforts and skill: Dr. Lee's work won her the admiration of scientists worldwide. [Origin: Old English winnaan "to work, fight"]
- **win out** phr. v. to succeed after being unsuccessful for a long time: Snorer or lazier, good sense will win out.
- **win sb ↔ over** phr. v. to persuade someone to like you or support you
- **win** [T] to be the person who has beaten all other people in a series of competitions.
- **win** [C] a victory or success, especially in a sport: a record of seven wins and six losses
- **wince** /wɪns/ v. [I] to suddenly change the expression on your face when you see or remember something painful or embarrassing: I still wince at the memory of how badly I sang.
- **winch** /ˈwɪntʃ/ n. [C] a machine with a rope or chain, used for lifting heavy objects – **winch** v. [T]
- **wind** /wɪnd/ n. 1 [C,U] the air outside when you can feel it moving around you: An icy wind blew through the open door. | Expect strong winds and rain tomorrow. | A gust of wind (sea short strong wind) | A cold east/west etc. wind (=from the east, etc.) was blowing.

**THESSAUUS**

- **breeze** – a light wind
- **gust** – a sudden strong movement of wind
- **gale** – very strong wind – **rain**; **snow**

**2** get wind of sth to find out about something private or secret 3 [C] your ability to breathe easily: Rae got the wind knocked out of her (ewas hit in the stomach and could not breathe for a short time). 4 the winds the people in an orchestra or band who play musical instruments that you blow into, such as the flute. [Origin: Old English]

**wind** /wɪnd/ v (past tense and past participle wound /wʌnd/) 1 [I,T] to turn or twist something several times around something else: Don’t wind the cord around the iron. | 2 [T] also wind up to make a machine, toy, clock, etc. work by turning a small handle around several times: I forgot to wind my watch. | 3 [I] if a road, river, etc. winds, it curves or bends many times

- **wind down** phr. v. to gradually end: The party started winding down after midnight.
- **wind up** phr. v. 1 to be in a bad situation or place after a lot has happened: Most of them wound up in prison. | 2 wind sb ↔ up to end an activity, meeting, etc.: It’s almost 5:00 – we’d better wind things up. | 3 sb wound up with something to do

**Wind-break-er** /ˈwɪndbreɪkər/ n. [C] (trade-mark) a type of coat that protects you from the wind

**wind-chill factor** /ˈwɪnd,chlɪfæktər/ n. [U] the effect the wind has in cold weather, making the temperature even colder

**wind-ed** /ˈwɪndɪd/ adj. having difficulty breathing because you have exercised too much or have been hit in the stomach

**wind-fall** /ˈwɪndfɔːl/ n. [C] an amount of money that you get when you do not expect it

**wind-ing** /ˈwɪndɪŋ/ adj. having bends or curves: a long winding river

**wind in-stru-ment** /ˈwɪnd,ɪnstrəmənt/ n. [C] a musical instrument such as the flute that you play by blowing into it

**wind-mill** /ˈwɪndmɪl/ n. [C] a tall structure with parts that are turned by the wind, used to crush grain or make electricity

**wind-dow** /ˈwɪndəʊ/ n. [C] 1 a space or an area of glass in the wall of a building or vehicle, that lets in light: Can I open the window? | He was looking/gazing out the window. | I could see her face in the window (=on the other side of the window). | 2 [T] one of the areas on a computer screen where different programs are operating [Origin: 1200–1300 Old Norse vindauka, from vindur “wind” + auga “eye”]

**window,dressing** n. [U] 1 an attempt to make something seem better than it really is 2 the art of arranging things in a store window so that they look attractive to customers

**window-pane** /ˈwɪndəʊ,peɪn/ n. [C] a whole piece of glass used in a window
window shopping

window _shopping_ n. [u] the activity of looking at goods in store windows without intending to buy them.

wind-dow-shelf /'windu:sl/ n. [c] a shelf at the bottom of a window.

wind-pipe /'windpaip/ n. [c] biology the tube through which air passes from your throat to your lungs.

wind-shield /'windfild/ n. [c] the large window at the front of a vehicle.

windshield wiper s /'windfild w*peer/ n. [c] a mechanism that moves across a windshield to remove rain.

wind-swept /'windswipt/ adj. 1 a place that is windswept is often very windy and has few or no trees or buildings to protect it. 2 made messy by the wind: windswept hair.

wind-y /'windi/ adj. if it is windy, there is a lot of wind: it’s been windy all day. | a windy beach.

wine /wain/ n. [cu] an alcoholic drink made from grapes, or a type of this drink: a glass of red/white wine | a fine selection of wines | [origin: Old English win, from Latin vinum].

wine glass /'waIngl/ n. a tall glass with a thin stem, used for drinking wine.

wine-glass /'waInglaes/ n. [c] a tall glass with a thin stem, used for drinking wine.

wine-ery /'waInri/ n. (plural wineries) [c] a place where wine is made and stored.

wing /'waIn/ n. [c] 1 the part of a bird’s or insect’s body used for flying: the ducks started flapping their wings. ➔ see picture on page A2. 2 one of the large flat parts that stick out of the sides of an airplane and help it stay in the air ➔ see picture at airplane. 3 one of the parts of the large building that is divided into: the east wing of the library. 4 politics a group of people within a political party or other organization who have a particular opinion or aim ➔ left-wing, right-wing: the liberal wing of the Democratic Party. 5 take sb under your wing to help or protect someone younger or less experienced than you. 6 waiting in the wings ready to be used, or ready to do something: at least two potential buyers are waiting in the wings. 7 the wings [plural] the side parts of a stage, where actors are hidden from people watching the play.

wing-tip /'waIn'tip/ n. [c] 1 a type of man’s shoe with a pattern of small holes on the toe. 2 the end of an airplane’s or bird’s wing.

wink /'waInk/ v. [i] to close and open one eye quickly, usually to show that you are joking or being friendly: “Don’t tell Mom,” he said, winking at her. ➔ wink.

windswept /'windswapt/ adj. if it is windy, there is a lot of wind: windswept hair.

windy /'windi/ adj. 1 if it is windy, there is a lot of wind:

wino /'waIno/ n. [plural winos] [informal] someone who drinks a lot of alcohol and lives on the streets.

winning /'waIn*ning/ adj. 1 the winner of something that is likely to be successful: his new movie looks like a winner.

winner /'waIn*ri/ n. [c] 1 someone who wins something: the winner will receive $5,000. | a Nobel Prize winner. 2 the winner of the Boston Marathon. 3 (informal) someone or something that is likely to be successful: his new movie looks like a winner.

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wipe out

wipe out phr. v. 1 wipe sb/sth ↔ out to destroy or remove someone or something completely: Fires wiped out half of the city. 2 wipe sb/sth ↔ out (informal) to make you feel extremely tired: All that running wiped me out. 3 (spoken) to fall or hit something when driving a car, riding a bicycle, etc.

wipe sth ↔ up phr. v. to remove liquid from a surface using a cloth: Wipe up this mess!

wire

wire / wrɪə/ n. 1 [U] metal that is long and thin like thread: a wire fence 2 [C] a long thin piece of metal that is used to carry electricity: a telephone wire 3 [C] (old-fashioned) a TELEGRAM

wireless

wireless / wrɪəliks/ adj. relating to a system of communication that does not use electrical or telephone wires: wireless Internet connections

wiretap

wiretap / wrɪəˈtæp/ v. (wiretapped, wiretapping) [T] to secretly listen to someone’s telephone conversations by attaching electronic equipment to the wires of his/her telephone —wiretap n. [C]

wire-wrapping

wire-wrapping / wrɪəˈwræpɪŋ/ n. [U] the network of wires that form the electrical system in a building, vehicle, or piece of equipment: You need to replace the wiring.

wirey

wirey / wrɪəri/ adj. 1 someone who is wiry is thin but strong 2 wiry hair is stiff and curly

wisdom

wisdom / wɪzəm/ n. 1 [U] good judgment and the ability to make wise decisions based on your knowledge and experience 2 question/doubt the wisdom of (doing) sth used to say that you think something is not sensible: Many experts question the wisdom of sending these men to prison.

wisdom tooth

wisdom tooth / wɪzəm ˈtuːθ/ n. [C] BIOLOGY one of the four large teeth at the back of your mouth that do not grow until you are an adult

wise

wise / wɪz/ adj. 1 based on good judgment and experience: It’s wise to leave before the traffic gets too heavy. 2 a wise decision 2 a wise person makes good decisions and gives good advice because s/he has a lot of experience: a wise leader

wise guy

wise guy / wɪz ɡai/ n. [C] (informal) an annoying person who thinks that s/he knows more than s/he really does

wish

wish / wɪʃ/ v. 1 [T] to want something to happen even though it is unlikely: I wish they’d hurry up! 2 [I/T] (formal) to want to do something: I wish to make a complaint. 3 [T] to say that you hope someone will be happy, successful, lucky, etc.: Wish me luck! 4 I wish (spoken) said when you do not think something is true or possible, but you want it to be: “I’m going to get a role in his new movie.” “Yeah, you wish!”

wish for sth phr. v. to want something to happen, or want to have something, especially when it seems unlikely: If you could have anything, what would you wish for? [Origin: Old English wiscan]

wishful

wishful / wɪʃfʊl/ adj. 1 the act of wishing for something that you want, or the thing that you wish for: Close your eyes and make a wish! 2 Did you get your wish? 2 (formal) a desire for something: It’s important to respect the wishes of the patient. 3 He left school against his parents’ wishes (=his parents did not want him to leave school). I had no wish to see him. 3 best wishes a friendly phrase that you write before your name in cards and letters

wish-bone

wish-bone / wɪʃˈbɔːn/ n. [C] a Y-shaped chicken bone that two people pull apart in order to find out who will get his/her wish

wishful ‘thinking n. [U] a way of thinking that is based on what you want to happen rather than what is likely to happen

wish-y-washy

wish-y-washy / wɪʃi ˈwɔʃi, -wɔʃi/ adj. (informal, disapproving) a wishy-washy person does not have firm or clear ideas, and seems unable to decide what s/he wants

wishy-washy

wishy-washy / wɪʃiˈwɔʃɪ/ n. [C] 1 a small thin amount of hair, grass, etc.: A wish of hair had escaped from under her hat. 2 a small thin line of smoke or cloud —wishy adj.

wistful

wistful / wɪsˈtʃʊfl/ adj. slightly sad because you cannot have something you want: a wistful expression —wistfully adv.

wit

wit / wɪt/ n. 1 [U] the ability to say things that are funny and smart 2 [C] someone who has this ability 3 wits (plural) your ability to think quickly and make the right decisions: Without a gun, he knew he’d have to rely on his wits. | Somehow, Austin kept his wits about him (=thought quickly and dealt with a difficult situation). 4 be at your wits’ end to be upset because you have tried
with

everything possible to solve a problem 5 scare sb out of his/her wits to frighten someone very much.

witch /wɪtʃ/ n. [C] a woman who has magic powers, especially to do bad things.

witch-craft /wɪtʃkɑːf/ n. [U] the use of magic, usually to do bad things.

witch hunt n. [C] (disapproving) an attempt to find and punish people whose opinions, political beliefs, etc. are considered to be wrong or dangerous.

with /wɪð/, wɪð/ prep. 1 used in order to show that two or more people or things are together in the same place: She went to the beach with her friends. 2 having, possessing, or carrying something: a boy with a broken arm. 3 where’s the dish with the blue pattern? 4 as a result of something: Connie smiled with pride. 5 including: Your dinner comes with fries. 6 using something, or by means of something: Don’t eat with your fingers! What will you buy with the money? 7 in order to say what covers or fills something: I prefer a pillow filled with feathers. 8 with something, or by means of something: Connie smiled with pride. 9 used to say who or what someone has a particular feeling toward: She’s in love with you. 10 used to say which other person, group, or country is involved in an action or activity: He’s always arguing with his son. 11 the war with Germany 12 at the same rate as something else, and because of it: The wine will get better with age. 13 be with me/you (spoken) to understand what someone is saying: Are you with me? 14 employed by someone: Jack has been with the company for 25 years. 15 used to talk about the position of someone’s body: He stood with his back to the wall.

withdraw /wɪðd्रɔːr/ v. (past tense withdrew, past participle withdrawn, past participle withdrawn ˈdrɔːrn) 1 [T] to take money out of a bank account: He withdrew $200 from his savings account. 2 [T] to stop giving support or money to someone or something: Congress threatened to withdraw support for the space project. 3 [T] to stop taking part in a competition, race, etc., or to leave an organization: She was withdrawn from Winston Academy. 4 [T] if soldiers withdraw from an area, they leave it: American troops were gradually withdrawn. 5 [T] if you withdraw a threat, request, proposal, etc., you say that you no longer intend to do what you said or no longer want what you asked for: We have withdrawn our offer to buy the company.

withdrawal /wɪðdɾɔʊəl/ n. 1 [C] the action of taking money out of a bank account, or the amount you take out: I’d like to make a withdrawal, please. 2 [C] the act of withdrawing. 3 [U] the action of not continuing to give something: Their leader was threatened with the withdrawal of U.S. aid. 4 [U] the act of no longer taking part in an activity or being a member of an organization: Hanson’s withdrawal from the competition surprised everyone. 5 [U] the pain, bad feelings, etc. that someone suffers when she stops regularly taking a drug: Many people have withdrawal symptoms when they quit smoking.

withdrawn /wɪðdɾɔʊn/ adj. quiet, and not wanting to talk to people: As the years passed, he became increasingly withdrawn.

with-er /wɪðər/ also wither away v. [I] 1 if a plant withers, its leaves become dry and it starts to die 2 to become weaker and then disappear: Our morale eventually withered away.

withhold /wɪðhəuld, wɪð-/ v. (past tense and past participle withheld) [T] to refuse to give someone something: They said McShane had withheld information from Congress.

with-in /wɪðɪn/ adj. during the period of time mentioned, or before the period of time ends: The movie should start within the next five minutes. 1 within a month of meeting him, I knew I was in love. 2 less than a certain distance from a particular place: We need a hotel within a mile of the airport. 3 inside an organization, society, or group of people: There have been a lot of changes within the department since I joined. 4 according to particular limits or rules: You must drive within the speed limit.

with-out /wɪðəut, wɪðəut/ adv. prep. 1 not having a particular thing: I can’t see anything without my glasses. 2 they went without food and water for two days. 2 not having someone with you: Why did you leave without me? 3 we can’t finish this job without Jake. 4 not doing a particular thing: He left without saying goodbye. 5 Suddenly, without warning, Griffin turned and ran. 4 not showing a particular emotion: The mayor announced his resignation without bitterness.

with-stand /wɪðəstænd, wɪð-/ v. (past tense and past participle withstood) to not be harmed or affected by something: The buildings have withstood earthquakes since 1916.

wit-ness /wɪtˈnɛs/ n. [C] 1 someone who saw
woeful /ˈwʊfəl/ adj. 1 very bad or serious: the woeful state of the economy 2 (literary) very sad: a woeful goodbye —woefully adv.: woefully inadequate facilities

wk. /wʊk/ n. [C] a large round pan, used especially in Chinese cooking

woke /wʊk/ v. the past tense of wake

woke /ˈwʊk/ v. the past participle of wake

wolf /wʊlf/ n. (plural wolves /wʊlvz/) [C] a wild animal similar to a large dog

woe (C) an adult female person — man: Who was that woman you were talking to? Ireland’s first woman president | single women 2 [singular] women in general: It’s not safe there for a woman traveling alone. [Origin: Old English wifman, from wif “woman, wife” + man “person”]

wonder (C) a feeling of admiration and surprise: They listened to Lisa’s story in with wonder. 2 no wonder (spoken) said when you are not surprised about something: No wonder you feel sick – you ate a whole pizza! 3 [C usually plural] something that is very impressive: the wonders of modern technology

wonderful adj. [only before noun] very good and effective: a new wonder drug

wonderful adj. extremely good — wonderful adv.

witness /ˈwɪtnɪs/ n. (plural witnesses) [U] a person who sees something and tells about it in court or in other situations

witnessed /ˈwɪtnɪst/ v. [T] to see or hear something: She witnessed the accident.

witnesses /ˈwɪtnɪzɪz/ n. (plural) the group of people who see something in court or in other situations

witness stand /ˈwɪtnɪs stænd/ n. [C] the place in a court of law where a witness answers questions

wit-ty /ˈwɪtɪ/ adj. (comparative witty, superlative wittest) smart and amusing: a witty young man | a witty response

witty adj. — wittier, wittiest

wit-li-cism /ˈwɪtlɪˌsɪzəm/ n. [C] a smart and amusing remark

wit(t)less /ˈwɪtlɪs/ n. (plural witlesses) a person who is too stupid to be able to understand or do something well

woe-be-gone /ˈwʊəbəɡən/ adj. extremely sad: I was wondering if I could use your phone. 3 to doubt whether someone or something is good or true: I began to wonder about this business of his. 4 to be surprised by something: I wonder why she didn’t call the police.

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woe (C) a feeling of deep sadness or trouble: — woeful adj.

woe-ful /ˈwʊəfəl/ adj. — woefully adv.

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wobble /ˈwʌbəl/ v. (T) to move from side to side — wobbly adj.: a wobbly chair

wo(ken) /ˈwʊken/ adj. — woken /ˈwʊkən/ v.

wo(lf) /ˈwʊlf/ adj. — wolf down v. [T] (informal) to eat something very quickly: She wolfed down a couple of hamburgers.

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wo(w) /ˈwʊw/ n. the plural of wife

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wonder /ˈwʌndər/ v. (T) to think about something that you are not sure about, and try to guess what is true, what will happen, etc.: I wonder if she knows we’re here. 2 I wonder how Wendy’s feeling today. | We wondered where you’d gone. 2 I was wondering if/whether (spoken) a) used in order to ask someone if s/he would like to do something: We were wondering whether you’d like to come with us. b) used in order to politely ask for something: I was wondering if I could use your phone. 3 to doubt whether someone or something is good or true: I began to wonder about this business of his. 4 to be surprised by something: I wonder why she didn’t call the police.

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won’t /wʊnt/ v. the short form of “will not”: Dad won’t like it.
woof /ˈwuːf/ n. 1 to say or do something:

1. [T] the sound a dog makes when it barks
2. [C] the soft thick hair of a sheep, used for making cloth and YARN
3. [U] the parts of a building that are made of wood
4. [C,U] the material that trees are covered with trees
5. [C] a bird that uses its long beak to make holes in trees

woody /ˈwʊdi/ adj. looking, smelling, tasting, etc. like wood; woody plants
wool /wʊl/ n. [U] a piece of news or a message:
The word is the company’s closing its offices in Houston. | Have you heard any word from your lawyers yet? | The group went on television to spread the word (=tell other people the news) about child abuse. | Many people learned about the band by word of mouth (=because someone told them about the band).

wool·ed /ˈwʊld/ adj. made of wool: wooden bench
wool·ens /ˈwʊlnz/ n. [plural] clothes that are made from wool
woolly /ˈwʊli/ adj. made of or feeling like wool: a woolly hat

word /wɜːd/ n.
1 LANGUAGE PART [C] a group of sounds or letters that have a particular meaning: “Casa” is the Spanish word for “house.” | Write a 500-word essay about your family. | I know the tune, but not the words.
2 SYT SAI D/W RITTEN [C] something that you say or write: Tell us what happened in your own words. | Promise you won’t say a word (=not say anything) about the accident to John.
3 not believe/hear/understand a word used to emphasize that you do not believe or cannot hear any part of what someone is saying: I didn’t understand a word you said.
4 STATEMENT [C] something important that someone says to you: Mr. Gleeson would like a word with you in his office. | Can I give you a word of caution/advice/encouragement etc. (=used when you want to warn someone not to do something, give them some advice, etc.)? | Mr. Martin will now say a few words (=make a short speech).
5 in other words used when you are repeating a statement in a clearer way: Some people aren’t demonstrative. In other words, they don’t express their feelings.
6 NEWS [singular, U] something that you say or write that is important: The word was the company’s closing its offices in Houston. | Have you heard any word from your lawyers yet? | The group went on television to spread the word (=tell other people the news) about child abuse. | Many people learned about the band by word of mouth (=because someone told them about the band).
7 sb’s word someone’s promise or statement that is true: I give you my word; we’ll take good care of him. | I trust him to keep his word. | The money’s all there — take my word for it (=believe what I say is true). | He’s a man of his word (=does what he promises to do).
8 swear/dirty/cuss word a word that is considered to be offensive or shocking by most people
9 word for word in exactly the same words: That’s not what he said word for word, but it’s close.
10 put in a good word for sb to try to help someone get or achieve something by saying good things about him/her to someone else: Could you put in a good word for me with your boss?
11 the last word the last statement in a discussion or argument: She’s not content unless she has the last word.
12 not in so many words not in a direct way: “So Dad said he’d pay for it!” “Not in so many words.”
13 give/say the word to tell someone to start doing something: Don’t move until I give the word.
14 the final word the power to decide whether or how to do something: My boss has the final word on hiring stuff.

word² v. [T] to use words that are carefully chosen
work

when saying or writing something: a carefully worded letter

**word-family** n. [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS a group of related words that are all formed from the same base word. For example, the word family of the word “final” includes “finally,” “finalist,” and “finality.”

**word-ing** /ˈwɜːdɪŋ/ n. [U] the words and phrases used in order to express something: the exact wording of the contract

**word-processor** n. [C] a small computer or computer software that you use for writing

—**word-processing** n. [U]

**word-y** /ˈwɜːdi/ adj. (disapproving) using too many words: a wordy explanation

**wore** /wɔːr/ v. the past tense of **wear**

**work** /wɜːk/ v

1. **DO A JOB** [I, T] to do a job in order to earn money, or to do the activities and duties that are part of your job: “Where do you work?”  “I work in the city.”  Heidi works for a law firm in Montreal.  | I used to work at Burger King.  | She works as a bartender in a nightclub.  | He’s working with children who have learning difficulties.  | Are you willing to work nights/weekends etc.?

2. **MACHINE/EQUIPMENT**
   a) [I] if a machine or piece of equipment works, it does what it is supposed to do: Does anyone know how to work the printer?  
   b) [T] to make a machine or piece of equipment do what it is supposed to do: Does anyone know how to work the printer?

3. **BE EFFECTIVE** [I] to be effective or successful: This plan isn’t going to work.  | I hope this cough medicine works.

4. **DO AN ACTIVITY** [I] to do something that needs effort in order to achieve a result: He’s working toward a better life for his family.  | She’s been working hard to get the house ready.

5. **WORK YOUR WAY THROUGH/to etc. sth** a) to move somewhere slowly and with difficulty: He worked his way through the crowd.  b) to achieve something gradually by working: Dave worked his way to the top of the firm.

6. **WORK YOUR WAY THROUGH SCHOOL/college** to do a job while you are in college because you need the money to help pay for it

7. **HAVE AN EFFECT** [I] to have a particular effect on someone or something: Unfortunately, her bad grades worked against (=caused problems for) her.  | Your job experience should work in your favor (=help you).

8. **MOVE SLOWLY** [I,T] to move into a position slowly with many small movements, or to move something in this way: Slowly, he worked the screwdriver into the crack.

9. **SHAPE STH** [I] if you work a material such as clay, leather, or metal, you bend it, shape it, etc. in order to make something

10. **EXERCISE** [I] to exercise a muscle or part of your body

11. **LAND** [T] if you work the land or the soil, you try to grow crops on it [Origin: Old English wyrcan]

**work on** phr. v

1. **work on** sth to try to repair, complete, or improve something: Dad’s still working on the car.  | I need to work on my essay.

2. **work on** sth to try continuously to influence someone, or persuade him/her to do something: work out phr. v

1. if something works out, it gradually stops being a problem: Don’t worry. I’m sure everything will work out fine.

2. to do a set of exercises that make you stronger: Sue works out in the gym twice a week.

3. **work at** sth to calculate an amount, price, or value: Have you worked out how much we owe them?

4. to cost a particular amount: The hotel works out to/at about $50 a night.

5. **work at** sth to find a solution to a problem, or make a decision after thinking carefully: He still hasn’t worked out which college he’s going to.

**work up** phr. v

1. **work up** sth to gradually prepare yourself for something difficult: I started with 10 laps and now I’ve worked up to 20.

2. **work up** an appetite/a sweat to do so much exercise that you become very hungry or sweaty

3. **work up to** sth phr. v

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**work** n. [U] your job or the activities that you do regularly to earn money: Much of our work involves meeting clients.  | Do you want to go to dinner after work (=after you have finished working)?  | Hurry up, or we’ll be late for work.  | I’ve been out of work (=without a job) for a year.  | Rob’s still looking for work.  | Don’t say “I have a work.”  Say “I have a job.”

**workplace** n. [C] the place where you do your job: I’ll see you at work on Monday.

**work** as a noun:

1. [U] physical or mental activity and effort: Looking after children can be hard work.  | Stop talking and get to work (=start working)!  | They’ve done a lot of work on their house.

2. [U] the things you produce for your job, as part of a class, etc.: We’re pleased with your work.  | an excellent piece of work

3. [C] a painting, book, play, piece of music, etc.: great works of art
workable /'wɜːkəbəl/ adj: a workable plan or system can be used or done effectively; a workable solution
work-a-ble /'wɜːkəbəl/ adj: a workable plan or system can be used or done effectively; a workable solution
work-a-hol-ic /'wɜːkahəlɪk/ n. [C] (informal) someone who spends all his/her time working
work-bench /'wɜːkbɛntʃ/ n. [C] a strong table used for working on things with tools
work-book /'wɜːkbʊk/ n. [C] a school book with questions and exercises in it
worked up adj. (informal) very upset or excited (about something: Don’t get so worked up about your daughter.
work-er /'wɜːkər/ n. [C] 1 someone who works for a company or organization, especially someone who is not a manager. Fifty workers lost their jobs. | a farm worker | someone who works in a particular way: Lisa’s a good/hard/slow etc. worker.
workers’ compen/sation also workers’ comp n. [U] money that a company must pay to a worker who is injured or becomes sick as a result of his/her job
work-fare /'wɜːkfɛə/ n. [U] a system under which unemployed people must work before they are given money by the government
work-force /'wɜːkfɔːs/ n. [singular] all the people who work in a particular country, industry, or company: There are still more men than women in the workforce.
work-ing /'wɜːknɪŋ/ adj. [only before noun] 1 having a job: a working mother | 2 relating to work: bad working conditions | 3 in working order working correctly and not broken: My watch is still in good working order. | 4 a working knowledge of sth enough practical knowledge about something to use it effectively
work-class n. the working class social science the group of people in society who usually do physical work and who do not have much money or power | lower class, middle class, upper class — working-class adj: a working-class neighborhood
work-ings /'wɜːknɪŋz/ n. [plural] the way something works: The article explains the workings of government departments.
work-load /'wɜːkləʊd/ n. [C] the amount of work that a person is expected to do: a heavy workload (=a lot of work)
work cut out (for you) (informal) used to say that it will be very difficult to do something | 8 work clothes clothes designed for people to work in | 9 the (whole) works spoken everything that is available with something you are buying: a hamburger with the works (=with onions, cheese, etc.) | 10 works [plural] a building where goods are produced or an industrial process takes place: a gas works.
work-man /'wɜːkmən/ n. (plural workmen) [C] someone who does physical work such as building or repairing things
work-man-ly /'wɜːkmənlɪ/ adj; skillfully and carefully done, but often in an uninteresting way: a workmanlike performance
work-man-ship /'wɜːkmənʃɪp/ n. [U] the skill with which something has been made
work-out /'wɜːkəut/ n. [C] a series of physical exercises that you do to keep your body strong and healthy: I started my workout with some stretching exercises. → exercise
work-sheet /'wɜːkʃiːt/ n. [C] a piece of paper with questions, exercises, etc. for students
work-shop /'wɜːkʃɒp/ n. [C] 1 a room or building where people use tools and machines to make or repair things. | 2 a meeting at which people try to improve their skills by discussing their experiences and doing practical exercises: a writing workshop
work-sta-tion /'wɜːkstəˈjeɪn/ n. [C] the part of an office where you work, including your desk, computer, etc.
world /'wɜːld/ n. 1 the world the planet we live on, and all the people, countries, etc. on it: Earth; the world’s longest river | athletes from all over the world/ around the world compete in the Olympics. | The practice is illegal in many parts of the world. → earth
2 society [singular] our society, and the way that people live and behave: I want a better world for my kids. | in an ideal world, you and your sister would get along.
3 area of activity/work [C usually singular] a particular area of activity or work, and the people who are involved in it: the world of sports | the music world
4 countries [singular] a particular group of countries: the Western world/ the industrialized world
5 difference/change [C] used to emphasize that a difference or change is very great: There’s a world of difference between his public and private life. | we’re worlds apart.
6 sb’s life [C] the life and experiences of a particular person or group of people: He lives in a world of his own. | The book explores the writer Hemingway’s world.
7 in the world used in order to emphasize what you are saying: You’re the best dad in the world. | why in the world should I listen to you?
8 the animal/plant/insect world animals, etc. considered as a group
9 another world [C] another planet that is not the Earth: a science fiction novel set on a world light years away from Earth
10 have the best of both worlds to have the advantages of two completely different things
11 out of this world (informal) very good: Their ice cream is out of this world!
12 do sb a world of good (informal) to make someone feel much better: A vacation would do you a world of good.
worse /wør/ adj. 1 unhappy or nervous because you are worrying about someone or something: We were really worried about you! | I got worried when you didn’t call; | People are worried that they may lose their jobs.

worried /′worid/, ′wɔrid/ adj. 1 sb’s world or possessions everything someone owns; 2 knowing a lot about people and society, based on experience: worldly young men

worldly /′wɔrli/ adj. among the best in the world: a world-class athlete

world-famous adj. known about by people all over the world: a world-famous musician

worldly /′wɔrli/ adj. 1 sb’s worldly goods/possessions everything someone owns; 2 knowing a lot about people and society, based on experience: worldly young men

world’s /′wɔrlz/ or [plural] /′wɔrli/ n. [C] a powerful country that has a lot of influence in many parts of the world

world record n. [C] the fastest time, longest distance, highest level, etc. that anyone has ever achieved anywhere in the world, especially in a sport: He set a new world record for the marathon. | the 800-meter world record holder

World Series n. the World Series the last series of baseball games that is played each year in order to decide the best professional team in the U.S. and Canada

worldwide /′wɔrdwidoʊ/ adj. everywhere in the world; worldwide fame → everywhere

WorldWideWeb (abbreviation WWW) n. the World Wide Web the system that connects computers around the world together so that people can use the world wide web and find information on the Internet (SYN the Web)

worm /wɜrm/ n. [C] 1 a small tube-shaped creature with a soft body and no legs that lives in the ground; 2 a type of computer virus that can make copies of itself and destroy information on computers that are connected to each other (OriGIn: Old English wyrgan “snake, worm”)

worm /wɔrm/ v. worm your way into/through etc. sth to move slowly through or into a small place or a crowd: My daughter wormed her way into my sleeping bag

worm /wɜrm/ v. the past participle of WEAR

wormy /′wɔrmi/ adj. 1 a worm object is old and slightly damaged because it has been used a lot: worn-out sneakers

worried /′worid/, ′wɔrid/ adj. 1 unhappy or nervous because you are worrying about someone or something: We were really worried about you! | I got worried when you didn’t call; | People are worried that they may lose their jobs.

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well, or less successfully: Margo sings even worse than I do!

**worse** adj. something worse: Critics are wrong to say the changes are for the worse (=make things worse).

**worst** adj. to become worse, or to make something become worse: The weather had worsened.

**worse** adj. poorer, less successful, or having fewer advantages than you did before: There are a lot of people worse off than I am.

**worship** v. (past tense and past participle worshiped or worshipped, present participle worshipping or worshipping) 1 [T] to show respect and love for a god, especially by praying in a church, temple, etc.: People have worshipped in this church for hundreds of years. 2 [T] to love and admire someone very much: She worships her grandpa. —worshiper n. [U]: a house of worship (=a church or building where people can pray) —worshipful adj.

**worst** adj. (the superlative of "bad") worse than anything else of the same type: It was the worst movie I’ve ever seen. The worst snowstorm in years

**worst** adj. 1 the worst someone or something that is worse than all others: This is the worst I’ve ever done on a test. The worst of the storm seemed to be over. 2 at worst if a thing or situation is as bad as it can be: At worst, the repairs will cost you around $700. 3 if (the) worst comes to (the) worst if the worst possible thing happens: If worst comes to worst, we’ll have to sell the house.

**worst** adj. 1 in the worst way, or most severely: Their city was worst affected by the war. 2 worst of all to say what the worst feature of someone or something is: He is mean, selfish and, worst of all, lazy.

**worth** adj. 1 be worth sth to have a particular value, especially in money: Our house is worth about $350,000. Each question is worth 4 points. 2 be worth (doing) sth to be helpful, valuable, interesting, or good for you: The Getty Museum is definitely worth a visitworth visiting. It was a lot of hard work, but it was worth it. Stop crying over him. He’s not worth it. It is worth pausing to examine this more closely. It’s worth a try (=you might get what you want if you try doing something). 3 worth your while to be valuable to you because you could gain something you want or need: It’d be worth your while to talk to someone who works there.

**worth** n. 1. of sth an amount of something based on how much money you spend, how much time you use, etc.: 20 dollars’ worth of gas | a year’s worth of training | 2 [U] the worth of someone or something is how important or useful he, she, or it is: children who have a sense of their own worth | The new computer system has already proved its worth. 3 [U] the worth of something is its value in money: It is difficult to estimate the current worth of the company.

**worthless** adj. 1 not valuable, not important, or not useful: The data was worthless. 2 a worthless person has no good qualities or useful skills

**worthwhile** adj. if something is worthwhile, it is important or useful, or you gain something from it: All that work finally seemed worthwhile.

**worthy** adj. 1 good enough to deserve respect, admiration, or attention: a worthy opponent | worthy achievements 2 be worthy of sth (formal) to deserve something: We need a leader who is worthy of respect.

**would** v. (would, would, would) 1 used as a past tense of "will" when reporting what someone has said or thought: Mr. Thomas said it would be okay to go. She told me she wouldn’t (=would not) come. 2 used when talking about a possible situation or about a situation that does not exist: Dad would be really mad if he knew. I’d (=I would) help you if I could. If you had listened to me, you wouldn’t have gotten in trouble. 3 used in order to say what you intended to do or expected to happen: I thought Caroline would be happy, but she got really mad at me. | Glenn knew he’d (=she would) be tired the next day. 4 used in order to say that something happened regularly in the past: In the evenings, we’d (=we would) read or play games. 5 would not/ wouldn’t used in order to say that someone refused to do something or that something did not happen even though you tried to make it happen: Blair would not answer the question. The door wouldn’t open.

**spoken phrases**

6 would like/would love used in order to say that you want something: I would love to see your new house! 7 Would you...? said in order to ask for or offer something politely: Would you bring me that broom? Would you like a drink? Would you mind waiting until tomorrow? 8 I wouldn’t/ wouldn’t used in order to give advice: I’d (=I would) try to get there early. I wouldn’t go by myself. If I were you. 9 used before verbs that express what you think, when you want to make an opinion less definite: I would have thought you’d be tired. 10 would sooner/would (just) as soon used when you are saying what you would prefer to happen or be done: I’d just as soon stay in and watch TV. We would rather said when you prefer doing or having one thing instead of another: I would rather take a nice vacation than spend a lot on clothes.
that someone has done: You would go and tell the teacher!

would-be adj. would-be actor/robber etc., someone who hopes to have a particular job or intends to do a particular thing

wouldn’t /wʊd̪n/ v the short form of “would not”: She wouldn’t answer.

would’ve /wʊd̪v/ v the short form of “would have”: You wouldn’t liked it.

wound /wʊnd/ n [C] 1 an injury, especially a deep cut made in your skin by a knife or bullet; gunshot wounds | Keston suffered/received severe wounds in the attack.

wound up /wʊnd ap/ adj. very angry, nervous, or excited: He got so wound up he couldn’t sleep.

wove /waʊv/ v the past tense of weave

woen /wʊvən/ v the past participle of weave

wow /wʊ/ v [T] 1 to injure someone, especially with a knife or gun: Two officers were badly/seriously/seriously wounded.

wounded adj. hurt, injure, maim ➔ HURT

wound up /wʊnd ap/ adj. very angry, nervous, or excited: He got so wound up he couldn’t sleep.

wreath /rɛθ/ n [C] an arrangement of flowers and leaves arranged in a circle

wrench /wrɛnʃ/ v [T] (informal) 1 to completely spoil something so that it cannot continue in a successful way: His drinking problem wrecked their marriage. 2 to damage something, such as a car or building, so badly that it cannot be repaired

wreck /rɛk/ v [T] (informal) 1 to completely spoil something so that it cannot continue in a successful way: His drinking problem wrecked their marriage. 2 to damage something, such as a car or building, so badly that it cannot be repaired

wreath /rɛθ/ n [C] an arrangement of flowers and leaves arranged in a circle

wrench /wrɛnʃ/ n [C] a large tool with a round end, used for turning nuts

wrenching /rɛnʃ/ adj. extremely difficult to deal with, and involving strong emotions: a wrenching choice | a gut-wrenching/heart-wrenching story (one that makes you feel strong emotions)

wrest /rɛst/ v (formal) wrest sth from sb a) to take away someone’s power or influence b) to violently pull something away from someone

wrestle /rɛst/ v [I,T] to fight by holding onto someone and trying to push or pull him/her
wrestling 1160

down 2 [i] to try to deal with a difficult problem or emotion: Several cities are wrestling with budget deficits.

wrestling /ˈrɛstlɪŋ/ n. [U] a sport in which you try to throw your opponent to the ground and hold him/her there. —wrestler /ˈrɛstlər/ n. [C]

wretch /rɛtʃ/ n. [C] (literary) someone whom you pity

wretched /ˈrɛtʃɪd/ adj. extremely unhappy, especially because you are lonely, sick, poor, etc.

wriggle /ˈrɪgl/ v. [I] 1 to twist from side to side with small quick movements, or to move part of your body this way: A small child sat wriggling in her lap. —wriggler n. [C]

wring /rɪŋ/ v. (past tense and past participle wrung /rʌŋ/) 1 also wring out to tightly twist wet clothes, sheets, etc. in order to remove water from them 2 to succeed in getting something from someone, after a lot of effort: The company is trying to wring more work from its employees. 3 wring your hands to rub and press your hands together because you are nervous or upset 4 wring sth’s neck to kill an animal or bird, such as a chicken, by twisting its neck

wringing /ˈrɪŋɪŋ/ n. 1 go through the wringer (informal) to have an unpleasant or difficult experience 2 [C] a machine used especially in past times for pressing water out of washed clothes

wrinkle /ˈrɪŋkl/ n. 1 a line on your face or skin, that you get when you are old 2 a line in cloth, paper, etc. caused by crushing it or accidentally folding it: wrinkles in his shirt

wrinkles /ˈrɪŋklz/ n. [U] to form small folds in something such as clothes or skin, or to be shaped in these folds: Linen wrinkles easily. —wrinkled adj.: his wrinkled face

wrist /rɪst/ n. [C] the joint between your hand and your arm: She had a silver bracelet on her wrist. —see picture at HAND

wristwatch /rɪst-wɔtʃ/ n. [C] a watch that you wear on your wrist

write /raɪt/ v. (past tense wrote /raʊt/, past participle written /ˈrɪtɪŋ/) 1 a) [I,T] to produce a new book, story, article, etc.: Bombeck wrote about family life in a funny way. b) [I] to earn money by writing books, plays, articles, etc.: He writes for “The Chronicle.” 2 [I,T] to write a letter to someone: Have you written to Mom yet? 3 [I] to form words, letters, or numbers with a pen or pencil: In kindergarten, kids start learning to write. 4 [I,T] to record information in the memory of a computer, on a disk, etc. [Origin: Old English writan “to scratch, draw, write”]

write up phr.v. to reply to someone’s letter by writing a letter and sending it to him/her: Write back soon!

write sth ↔ down phr.v. to write something on a piece of paper: I wrote down her phone number.

write in phr.v. 1 to write a letter to an organization in order to complain, ask for information, or give an opinion 2 write sb ↔ in to add someone’s name to your ballot in order to vote for him/her

write off phr.v. 1 write sb ↔ off to decide that someone or something is useless, unimportant, or a failure: Casey had been written off as a “problem student.” 2 write sth ↔ off to decide that a debt will never be paid to you, and officially accept it as a loss

write sth ↔ out phr.v. to write all the information that is needed for a list, report, check, etc.: Gina wrote out a check for $820.

write sth ↔ up phr.v. to write something such as a report, article, etc., based on notes you made earlier: Doug is writing up the results of his research.

write-in n. [C] politics a vote that you give someone who is not on the ballot by writing his/her name on it

write-off n. [C] an official agreement that someone does not have to pay a debt

writer /ˈrɪtər/ n. [C] someone who writes books, stories, etc. in order to earn money: a writer of children’s books | a speech writer

write-up n. [C] an opinion about a new book, play, product, etc., that appears in a magazine or newspaper
write

writ·ten /ˈrɪtn/ v. [I] to twist your body because you are suffering pain: A soldier was writing in pain/ agony.

writing /ˈrɪtnɪŋ/ n. 1 [U] words that are written or printed: She was wearing a T-shirt with Japanese writing on the back. 2 [U] the particular way someone writes with a pen or pencil (syn) handwriting: her neat writing 3 in writing a promise, agreement, etc. that is in writing has been written down, which proves that it is official 4 [U] the activity or job of writing books, stories, etc.: creative writing | The children were working on a piece of writing. 5 [U] books, stories, and poems in general: European writing from the 1930s 6 writings [plural] the books, stories, poems, etc. that a particular person writes: Mark Twain’s writings

written /ˈrɪtnənd/ v. the past participle of write

wrong /rˈɔŋ/ adj. 1 not correct, not the one you intended, or not the one you should use (syn) right: You’re wrong – I was there and I know. I bought the wrong size. I got question 4 wrong. You must have dialled the wrong number (=not the telephone number you wanted).

2 not morally right or acceptable (syn) bad (syn) right: He didn’t do anything wrong? | What’s wrong with making a profit? → BAD 3 not suitable (syn) right: It was the wrong time to make such a big decision. I think they’re wrong for each other. → used in order to describe a situation where there are problems, or when someone is sick or unhappy: Ed noticed that there was something wrong, as his son’s grades started slipping. | What’s wrong, Jenny? | What’s wrong with your shoulder? 5 if something is wrong with a vehicle or machine, it is not working correctly: What’s wrong with the phone? 6 be in the wrong place at the wrong time to become involved in a bad situation without intending to: 7 the wrong side of the tracks (informal) a poor part of a town or a poor part of society: The story is about a boy growing up on the wrong side of the tracks. [Ours: 1100—1200 Old Norse ríg “not correct or as planned”]

wrong2 adv. 1 not done in the correct way (syn) right: You spelled my name wrong. 2 go wrong to develop problems and stop being good, successful, useful, etc.: Everything went wrong yesterday. Something has gone wrong with the car. 3 get sth wrong to make a mistake in the way you understand or understand something: I got the answer wrong. | Don’t get me wrong – I like Bennu. I just don’t like what he’s doing.

wrong3 n. 1 [U] behavior that is not morally correct: Parents teach their children the difference between right and wrong. 2 [C] an action, decision, situation, etc. that is not fair: We want a chance to right the wrongs they have suffered (=have a fair solution to an unfair situation). 3 be in the wrong to make a mistake, or deserve the blame for something: 4 sb can do no wrong used in order to say that someone seems to be perfect

wrong4 v. [T] (formal) to treat someone unfairly or judge him/her unfairly: They believe that they have been wronged.

wrong-do·ing /ˈrɔŋˌdənɪŋ/ n. [C,U] (formal) illegal actions or immoral behavior → wrongdoer n. [C]

wrongful /ˈrɔŋfl/ adj. unfair or illegal: a wrongful death suit → wrongfully adv

wrong·ly /ˈrɔŋli/ adv. not correctly, or in a way that is unfair or immoral: He was wrongly accused of fighting.

wrote /rɔt/ v. the past tense of write

wrought iron n. [U] long thin pieces of iron formed into shapes: a wrought iron gate

wring /rɪŋ/ v. the past tense and past participle of wring

wry /rɪ adj. showing in a humorous way that you are not pleased by something: a wry smile

WY the written abbreviation of WEST VIRGINIA

WWW n. IT the written abbreviation of the WORLD WIDE WEB

WY the written abbreviation of WYOMING

WYSIWYG /ˈwaɪzɪˌwɪɡ/ n. [U] what you see is what you get if a way of showing information, a document, etc. on a computer screen in the way that it will look when it is printed
X, x /eks/ 1 the 24th letter of the English alphabet 2 the number 10 in the system of ROMAN NUMERALS 3 a mark used to show a kiss: Love, Grandma XXX

x /eks/ MATH a sign used in mathematics, representing a number or quantity that is not known but can be calculated: If 3x = 6, then x = 2.

x-axis /eks,eksəs/ n. [C] MATH the line that goes from left to right of a GRAPH ➔ X-AXIS

X-chromosome /eksˌkrıˈzəmən, -ˌkrıˈzəm/ n. [C] BIOLOGY a type of CHROMOSOME that exists in pairs in female cells, and with a Y-CHROMOSOME in male cells

x-co-ordinate /eksˌkouəˈrɛntid/ n. [singular] MATH the position of a point in relation to the x-axis of a GRAPH ➔ Y-COORDINATE

xenobiota /ˈzɛnəˌbaɪətə/ n. [U] an extreme fear or dislike of people from other countries [Origin: 1900–2000 Greek xenos “strange” + phobos “fear”] ➔ xenophobe

x-intercept /eksˌɪntəˈsɛpt/ n. [singular] MATH the point where a line crosses the X-AXIS of a GRAPH ➔ Y-INTERCEPT

XL extra large used on clothes to show that a piece of clothing is very big

Xmas /ˈkrısməs, ˈɛksməs/ n. [C,U] informal a written form of the word Christmas

XML n. [U] ➔ Extensible Markup Language a computer language that allows you to write documents in a structure that can be read on different computer systems ➔ HTML, SGML

X-ray /ˈeks rɛɪ/ n. [C] 1 PHYSICS a beam of RADIATION that can go through solid objects and is used for taking photographs of the inside of the body 2 an X-ray photograph taken by doctors in order to search for broken bones, injuries, etc. inside someone’s body: The X-ray showed that her leg was not broken.

X-ray /ˈeks rɛɪ/ v. [X-rayed. X-rays. X-raising] [T] to photograph part of someone’s body using X-rays

X-ray telescope n. [C] PHYSICS a special TELESCOPE that can see the X-rays sent out from distant objects in space, such as stars or BLACK HOLES

xylogen /ˈzɛksˌloʊn/ n. [singular. U] BIOLOGY the woody structure that carries water up from the roots to the other parts of the plant

xylophone /ˈzɛlkəˌfoʊn/ n. [C] a musical instrument with flat metal bars, that you play by hitting them with a stick

Y, y /waɪ/ the 25th letter of the English alphabet

yacht /ˈyaʊt/ n. [C] a large expensive boat used for sailing, racing, and traveling for pleasure [Origin: 1500–1600 Early modern Dutch jachtschiff “hunting ship”] ➔ see picture at TRANSPORTATION

yak /ˈyæk/ n. [C] a long-haired cow from central Asia

yank /yæŋk/ v. (yakked. yakking) [I] (informal) to talk a lot about things that are not serious

yard /ˈjɑːrd/ 1 the land around a house, usually covered with grass: The kids were playing in the front/back yard. 2 (written abbreviation yd.) a unit for measuring length, equal to 3 feet or 0.9144 meters: The beach was only a hundred yards from my back door. [Origin: (1) Old English geard “enclosed area”]

yard sale n. [C] a sale of used clothes, furniture, toys, etc. from someone’s house that takes place in his/her yard ➔ GARAGE SALE

yard-stick /ˈjɑrdˌstɪk/ n. [C] 1 something that you compare another thing with, in order to judge how good or successful it is: He uses his dad’s
accomplishments as a yardstick against which to measure his own achievements. 2 a special stick that is exactly one yard long, used for measuring

year·mul·ke /ˈjɛrmulˌki/ n. [C] a small round cap worn by some Jewish men

yarn /ˈjɔrn/ n. 1 [U] a thick type of thread used for knitting 2 [C] (informal) a long story that is not completely true

year·ling /ˈjɛrlɪŋ/ n. 1 [C] a young animal, especially a horse, between the ages of one and two

yeast /ˈjɛst/ n. [U] a substance used for making bread rise and for producing alcohol in beer or wine

eyell /ˈjɛl/ v. [I, T] to shout or say something very loudly because you are angry, excited, or frightened: Don’t yell at me! 2 Someone yelled out the score. | She yelled, “Come back here!” 3 —yell n. [C]

yellow /ˈjɔl/ adj having the same color as lemons or butter: yellow flowers | [Origin: Old English geolu]

yellow·law /ˈjɔləl/ adj yellow law

yelp /ˈjɛlp/ v. [I] 1 to make a short high cry like a dog makes, because of pain, excitement, etc. 2 —yelp n. [C]

yep /ˈjɛp/ adv. (spoken, informal) yes

yes /ˈjɛs/ adv. (spoken) 1 said in order to give a positive reply to a question, offer, or request: “Is it real gold?” “Yes.” | “Nancy, did you want some pie?” “Yes, please.” | I’m sure Dad will say yes. 2 said in order to agree with a statement: “It’s such a nice day.” “Yes, it is.” 3 said in order to disagree with a negative statement, to say that the opposite is true: “John doesn’t like me anymore.” “Yes, he does!” | “There’s no bread.” “Yes, there is, in the freezer.” 4 said when you have noticed that someone wants your attention: “Linda!” “Yes?” | Yes, sir, how may I help you? 5 said when you are very happy or excited: Yes! I got the job!

yes·ter·day /ˈjɛstədɪ, ‑ˈdɛt/ adv. on or during the day before today: Where did you go yesterday? 2 The recent past:

yesterday /ˈjɛstərdeɪ/ n. [U] 1 the day before today: Did you go to yesterday’s meeting? 2
yet

The problems of yesterday look easy compared with those of today. [Origin: Old English giestran day, from giestran “yesterday” + deg “day”]
yet1 /yet/ adv. 1 used in negative statements and questions to mean “at the present time” or “already”: I don’t think she’s awake yet. 2 at some time in the future. She may change her mind yet. 3 in addition to what you have already gotten, done, etc.: He’s made yet another mistake. I’m sorry to ask for help yet again (=one more time after many others). 4 better/worse yet used in order to emphasize that something is even better or worse than the thing mentioned before: Respond by letter, or yet better, a telephone call. 5 in spite of something but: a quiet yet powerful leader

yet2 conjunction used in order to introduce a statement that is surprising: an inexpensive yet effective solution | We sent thousands of forms, yet fewer than 50 were returned.
yew /yu:/ n. [C] U a tree or bush with leaves that look like flat needles, or the heavy wood of this tree

Yidlish /ˈyidendʒəl/ n. [U] a language similar to German, used in many places by Jewish people —Yiddish adj.
yield1 /yild/ v. [T] to produce something: One study has yielded some interesting results. 2 [I,T] to allow yourself to be forced or persuaded to do something: The government will never yield to terrorism.

THE DICTIONARY
submit → SURRENDER

3 [I] to allow the traffic from a bigger road to go first 4 [I] to move, bend, or break because of physical pressure

yield2 n. [C] 1 the amount of something that is produced, especially crops 2 economics the amount of profit that you receive from a stock or bond

y-in-ter-cept /ˈwɛɪntɹˌɪŋteɪpt/ n. [singular] MATH the point where a line crosses the Y-AXIS of a GRAPh → X-INTERCEPT

yippee /ˈjɪp/ interjection said when you are very happy or excited about something

YMCA n. Young Men’s Christian Association an organization that provides places to stay, sports activities, and training for young men, especially in large cities → YWCA

yo /ˈjʊəl/ interjection (slang) said in order to greet someone or get his/her attention, or as a reply when someone says your name

yo-del /ˈjʊədl/ v. [I] to sing while changing your natural voice to a very high voice and back again many times

yo-ga /ˈjʊɡə/ n. [U] a system of exercises in which you control your body and mind [Origin: 1700—1800 Sanskrit “union”]
yo-gurt /ˈjʊɡərt/ n. [U] a smooth thick liquid food that tastes slightly sour, made from milk: a bowl of yogurt [Origin: 1600—1700 Turkish]
yoke /ˈjʊk/ n. [C] a wooden bar used for joining together two animals, especially cattle, in order to pull heavy loads —yoke v. [T]
yo-keI /ˈjʊʊkəl/ n. [C] (humorous) someone from the country who has not experienced living in modern society

yolk /ˈjʊlk/ n. [C] U the yellow part in the center of an egg [Origin: Old English geolca, from geol “yellow”]
yon-der /ˈjɒndər/ adv., determiner (literary) over there

you /yu, yu; strong yu/ pron [used as a subject or object] 1 the person or people someone is speaking or writing to: You must be hungry. 2 Do you want a drink? 2 people in general → ONE: You can’t trust anybody these days. 3 You never know what Jim will say. 3 used with nouns or phrases when you are talking to or calling someone: You jerk! 4 You kids, be quiet! 4 you all (spoken) used instead of “you” when speaking to two or more people: What do you all want to do tonight?
you’d /ˈjʊəd/; yu’d; strong yu’d/ 1 the short form of “you would”: I didn’t think you’d mind. 2 the short form of “you had”: You’d better do what he says.
you’ll /ˈjʊəl/; yu’ll; strong yu’ll/ the short form of “you will”: You’ll have to speak louder.

young1 /ˈjʊŋ/ adj. 1 at an early stage of life or development (ant: old) young children | You’re too young to get married. | a young country

THESAURUS
A small/little child is a very young child. Someone who is youthful seems or is young. Someone who is immature behaves in a way that is not sensible because it is typical of the behavior of someone much younger. Someone who is green is young and lacks experience. Someone who is underage is too young to legally buy alcohol, drive a car, etc. If someone is at a tender age, s/he is very young and easily influenced. → OLD, CHILD

2 seeming or looking younger than you are youthful: You too can have healthier, younger-looking skin. 3 designed or intended for young people: Is this dress too young for me?
young /ˈyʌŋ/ n. 1 the young young people considered as a group 2 [plural] young animals: a turtle and her young

young-stér /ˈyʌŋstər/ n. [C] a young person

yo-yo /ˈjəʊʊ/ n. [C] a small toy that is made of two circular parts joined together that go up and down a string as you lift your hand up and down

yr. the written abbreviation of YEAR

yuc-ca /ˈyʊka/ n. [C] a desert plant with long pointed leaves and a thick stem → see picture on page A10

yuck /ˈyʌk/ interjection said when you think something is unpleasant: Yuck! This tastes horrible! → yucky adj

Yule /ˈyuːl/ n. [C] (lit) Christmas

Yule-tide /ˈyuːltɪd/ n. [U] (lit) the period from just before Christmas until just after it

yum /ˈyəm/ interjection said in order to emphasize that you think something tastes good: Yum! Apple pie!

yum-my /ˈyəmmi/ adj. (informal) food that is yummy tastes very good

yup-pie /ˈyʌpi/ n. [C] (informal) a young person who only seems interested in having a professional job, earning a lot of money, and buying expensive things [origin: 1900–2000 young urban professional]

YWCA n. Young Women’s Christian Association an organization that provides places to stay, special help, and training for young women, especially in large cities → YWCA
Z

Zen /zen/ also *Zen ‘Buddhism* n. [U] a type of Buddhism from Japan that emphasizes meditation.

ze-nith /ˈziːnθ/ n. [C usually singular] 1 the highest point in the development of something: *This album shows Simon at the zenith of his powers.* 2 the highest point that the Sun or a star reaches in the sky.

Zephr·yr /ˈzefər/ n. [C] (literary) a soft gentle wind.

ze·ro /ˈziːroʊ/ number 1 the number 0.

zero 2 n. (spoken) 1 [C usually singular] a short form of ZIP CODE. 2 [U] nothing at all, or zero: We beat them 10–0.

‘zip code’ n. [C] a number that you put below the address on an envelope to help the post office deliver the mail more quickly [Origin: 1900–2000 zone improvement plan].

‘zip file’ n. [C] a computer file that has been made smaller so that it is easy to store and move.

zipped /ˈzɪpt/ v. (past tense) to fasten something using a ZIPPER. *Zip up your coat.*

zipping /ˈzɪptɪŋ/ phr.v. to go somewhere or do something very quickly: *A few cars zipped past us.*

zinc /ˈzɪŋk/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol Zn) a white metal that is an element. Zinc is used to make brass and to cover and protect objects made of iron.

zip /ˈzɪp/ v. 1 [I] to go somewhere or do something very quickly: A few cars zipped past us. 2 [I] also zip up to close or fasten something using a ZIPPER: *Zip up your coat.*

20° below zero.

2 SCIENCE the point between – and + on a scale for measuring something, especially temperature. In the Celsius system of measuring temperature, 0 is the point at which water freezes: It was 20° below zero.

zero in on sb/sth phr. v. to aim at one thing, or give special attention to one person or thing: *War planes zeroed in on a target.*

zest /ˈzɛst/ n. [U] 1 a feeling of eagerness, excitement, and enjoyment: a zest for life 2 the outer skin of an orange or lemon, used in cooking.

zig-gu-rat /ˈzɪgɡuːræt/ n. [C] HISTORY a tall structure with a TEMPLE (a place where people pray to God) on the top, built in ancient Mesopotamia. It has a rectangular base and many levels, each of which is smaller than the one below.

zig-zag /ˈzɪɡzæɡ/ n. [C] a line that looks like a row of Z’s joined together.

zigzagged /ˈzɪɡzɑːd/ v. (past) to move forward in sharp angles, first to the left and then to the right, etc.: *The path zigzags across the mountain.*

zilch /ˈzɪltʃ/ n. [U] (informal) nothing at all: ‘I’ve looked for jobs everywhere, but come up with zilch.’

zil·lion /ˈzɪlniːəl/ number (informal) an extremely large number or amount: She asked a zillion questions.

zinc /ˈzɪnk/ n. [U] CHEMISTRY (symbol Zn) a white metal that is an element. Zinc is used to make brass and to cover and protect objects made of iron.

zoom /ˈzuːəm/ v. (informal) 1 to go somewhere or do something very quickly: *A red car zoomed past.* 2 to increase suddenly and quickly: *Inflation zoomed 123%.* [Origin: 1800–1900 From the sound]

zoom in/out phr. v. if a camera zooms in or out, it makes the object you are taking a photograph of seem closer or farther away.
zoom lens n. [C] a camera lens that moves in order to make the objects you are taking a photograph of seem closer and larger
zo-o-plank-ton /ˌzoʊoˈplæŋktən/ n. [U] biology the very small animals floating in water that are part of plankton
zuc-chi-ni /zuˈkini/ n. [C] a long smooth dark green vegetable [origin: 1900—2000 Italian zucca “gourd”] ➔ see picture at vegetable
zy-gote /ˈzaɪgət/ n. [C] biology a cell that is formed when a female’s egg cell is fertilized [origin: 1800—1900 Greek συγγενής “joined together”]
Zzz used in writing to represent sleep
Contents

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Verbs of Movement (hands) A8
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Picture Dictionary

**Sports**

- baseball
- golf
- football
- track
- parachuting
- mountain biking
- rowing
- skiing
- sailing
- swimming
- ice hockey
- gliding
- kayaking
- sailing
- wind surfing
- surfing
- climbing
- ice hockey
- gliding
- kayaking
- sailing
- wind surfing
- surfing
- climbing
- ice hockey
- gliding
- kayaking
- sailing
- wind surfing
- surfing
- climbing
Kitchen Verbs

- beat
- sprinkle
- knead
- whisk
- strain
- crush
- roll/roll out
- pour
- mix
- squeeze
- spread
- stir
Sounds

ring

squeak

creak

bang

buzz

splash

rustle

rattle

crunch

click

fizz

hiss

crackle

sizzle

crack

sizzle

crash

crack

creak

sizzle

crack

creak

squeak
Picture Dictionary

Verbs of Movement (hands)

- flick
- clap
- hold hands
- pinch
- tap
- point
- scratch
- poke
- squeeze
- pet/stroke
- wave
Verbs of Movement (body)

- pick up
- put down
- lift
- carry
- hold
- stretch
- jump
- jump rope
- squat
- kneel
- hop
- crouch
- drag
- climb
- push
- pull
- drop
- jog
- walk
- fall
- sit
- crawl
- tiptoe
- run
- march
- throw
- kick
- punch
- catch
Plants and Trees

cactus

cedar

maple

palm

poplar

willow

holly

redwood/sequoia

bush

fir

yucca
Geographical Features

- ridge
- mountain
- range
- plateau
- gorge
- foothills
- valley
- lake
- cliffs
- delta
- beach
- coastline
- ocean
- peak
- summit
- forest
- fields
- dunes
- delta
- coast
- bay
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<td>Gambia, the</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**
- **Cameroon:** Cameroonian
- **Canada:** Canadian
- **Cape Verde:** Cape Verdean
- **Caribbean:** Caribbean
- **Cayman Islands:** Cayman Islander
- **Central African Republic:** Central African
- **Chad:** Chadian
- **Chile:** Chilean
- **China:** Chinese
- **Colombia:** Colombian
- **Comoro Islands, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the:** Congolese
- **Congo, the Republic of:** Congolese
- **Costa Rica:** Costa Rican
- **Croatia:** Croatian
- **Cuba:** Cuban
- **Cyprus:** Cypriot
- **Czech Republic, the:** Czech
- **Denmark:** Danish
- **Djibouti:** Djiboutian
- **Dominica:** Dominican
- **Dominican Republic, the:** Dominican
- **East Timor:** Timorese
- **Ecuador:** Ecuadorian
- **Egypt:** Egyptian
- **El Salvador:** Salvadorian
- **England:** English
- **Equatorial Guinea:** Equatorial Guinean
- **Eritrea:** Eritrean
- **Estonia:** Estonian
- **Ethiopia:** Ethiopian
- **Europe:** European
- **Fiji:** Fijian
- **Finland:** Finnish
- **France:** French
- **Gabon:** Gambone
- **Gambia, the:** Gambian

**Additional Information:**
- **people:**
  - Englishwoman
  - the French
  - the English
  - Timorese
  - the Englishwoman
  - the Frenchman
  - the Englishman
  - the Englishwoman
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<td>Romania</td>
<td>/rou'memio/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia (Russian Federation, the)</td>
<td>/ˈrʌʃən fɛdə'reoʃən/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>/ru'əndo/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Kitts &amp; Nevis</td>
<td>/seint kɪts ənd niˈvɪs/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>/seint ˈluʃə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</td>
<td>/seɪnt ˈvɪnsənt ən də ˈɡrenəˌdinz/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>/səˈmoʊə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marino</td>
<td>/sæn ˈmarɪnəʊ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Tomé &amp; Principe</td>
<td>/soʊ ˈtoʊ meɪ ənd ˈprɪnsəpəʊ/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>/saʊdi əˈreɪbiə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>/ˈskɔtələnd/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>/ˈsɛnɡəl/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles, the</td>
<td>/ˈsiːʃələz/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>/ˈsɪərə liˈoʊn/</td>
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<td>Singapore</td>
<td>/ˈsɪŋɡəpɔr/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>/ˈslɔʊvəkɪə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>/ˈslɔʊvənɪə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands, the</td>
<td>/ˈsɔləmən ˈaɪləndz/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>/ˈsɔmaliə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>/saʊθ ˈɛfriˈka/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>/ˈspaɪn/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Adjective and name of a person from this place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Sri Lankan / sri 'laŋkən/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Sudanese / su'dənəz/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surinam, Suriname</td>
<td>Adj: Surinamese / surina'miζə/ person: Surinamer / suri'nəmə /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>Swazi / 'swazi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Adj: Swedish / swidɪʃ/ person: Swede / 'swið/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Swiss / 'swiʃ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Syrian / 'strɪən/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti</td>
<td>Tahitian / tɑ'hiʃən/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Taiwanese / taiwə'nɪζə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikist</td>
<td>Tajik / tu'dʒi̞k/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Tanzanian / tænζə'nɪζə/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Thai / tæi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tibet</td>
<td>Tibetan / tɪbə'tən/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Togolese / tʊgə'lɪζ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>Tongan / tʊŋən/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>Trinidadian or Tobagonian / tɹɪmɪdə'dɪən/or tʊbə'gʊmɪən/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Tunisian / tu'niʒən/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Turk / tɜk/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>Turkmen / tɜkɪmən/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>Tuvaluan / tu'vælən/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Ugandan / yu'ɡændən/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Ukrainian / yu'krɛnɪən/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>Emirati / 'ɛmɪ'rəti/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States, the</td>
<td>adj: British / 'britʃ/ person: Briton / 'brɪt'n/ people: the British / a'mɛrtɪkən/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Uruguayan / yʊ'ɾʊɡəwɜɹən/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Uzbek / uz'bekə,ʃænd/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>Vanuatuan / və'nɜʋətʃænd/)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Venezuelian / vənɜ'veləʃən/)</td>
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<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Vietnamese / vɪnəz'vɪən/)</td>
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<td>Wales</td>
<td>Welsh / 'wɛlʃ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>Yemeni / 'yeməni/)</td>
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<td>Yugoslav</td>
<td>Yugoslavian or Yugoslav / 'jʊɡə'sləvən/</td>
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<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Zambian / 'zæmbiən/)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Zimbabwean / 'zɪmˈbɜːbweɪən/)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Words Used in the Definitions in this Dictionary

All the definitions in this dictionary have been written using the words on this list. If a definition includes a word that is not on the list, that word is shown in SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS.

The Defining Vocabulary has been carefully chosen after a thorough study of all the well-known frequency lists of English words. Furthermore, only the most common and “central” meanings of the words on the list have actually been used in definitions. We have also used a special computer program that checks every entry to make sure that words from outside the Defining Vocabulary do not appear in definitions.

Restrictions on Part of Speech

For some words on the list, a label such as n. or adj. is shown. This means that this particular word is used in definitions only in the part of speech shown. So anger, for example, is used only as a noun and not as a verb. But if no word class is shown for a word, it can be used in any of its usual parts of speech: answer, for example, is used in definitions both as a noun and as a verb.

Compound Words

Definitions occasionally include compound words formed from words in the Defining Vocabulary, but this is only done if the meaning is completely clear. For example, the word businessman (formed from business and man) is used in some definitions.

Prefixes and Suffixes

The main list is followed by a list of common prefixes and suffixes. These can be added to words on the main list to form derived words, provided the meaning is completely clear. For example, the word nervousness (formed by adding -ness to nervous) is used in some definitions.

Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs formed by combining words in the Defining Vocabulary (for example, put up with) are NOT used in definitions in the dictionary, except in a very small number of cases where the phrasal verb is extremely common and there is no common equivalent. So, for example, give up (as in give up smoking) and take off (as in the plane took off) are occasionally used.

Proper Nouns

The Defining Vocabulary does not include the names of actual places, nationalities, religions, and so on, which are occasionally mentioned in definitions.
A
a abbreviation ability able about above adv., prep. abroad absence absent adj. accept acceptable accident according to account according n. achieve acid across act action n. active adj. activity actor, actress actual actually add addition address adjective admiration admire admit adult advanced advantage adventure n. adverb advertise advertisement advice advise affair affect v. afford afraid after adv., conj., prep. afternoon afterward again against age n. ago agree agreement ahead aim air n. airplane airport alcohol alive all adv., pron., determiner allow almost alone along alphabet already also although always among amount n. amuse amusement amusing adj. an ancient adj. and anger n. angle n. angry animal announce announcement annoy another answer anxiety anxious any anymore anyone anything anywhere apart apartment appear appearance apple appropriate approval approve area argue argument arm army around arrange arrangement arrival arrive art article artificial artist as ash ashamed ask asleep association at atom attach attack attempt attend attention attitude attract attractive authority available average adj., n. avoid awake adj. away adv. awkward B baby back adj., adv., n. background backward(s) adv. bad adj. bag n. bake balance ball n. band n. bank n. bar n. barely base n., v. baseball basic basket basketball bath n. bathtub battle n. be beach beck beam n. bean bear beard n. beat n., v. beautiful beauty because become bed n. beer before begin beginning begin beginning behave behavior behind adj., prep. belief believe bell belong below adv., prep. belt n. bend beneath berry beside(s) best adj., adv., n. better adj., adv. between beyond adv., adv. bicycle n. big adj. bill n. bird birth bite bitter adj. black adj., n. blade blame bled blind block blood n. blow blue board n. boat n. body boil bomb bone n. book n. boot n. border bored boring born borrow both bottle n. bottom n. bowl n. box n. boy brain n. branch brave adj. bread break v. breakfast n. breast n. breath breathe breed brick n. bridge n. bright adj. bring broad adj. broadcast brother brown adj., n. brush bucket n. build v. building bullet bunch n. burn burst bury bus n. bush n. business busy but conj. butter n. button n. buy v. by C cake n. calculate call calm adj. camera camp n., v. can n., v. candy cap n. can capital n. car card n. care careful
something
sometimes
somewhere
son
song
soon
sore adj.
sorrow n.
sorry
sort n.
soul
sound n., v.
soup
sour adj.
south
southern
space n.
spade
speak
special adj.
specific
speech
speed n.
spell
spend
spin
spirit
split v.
spoon
sport(s)
spot
spread
spring
square adj., n.
stage n.
stair
stamp
stand v.
standard
star n.
start
state
statement
station n.
stay
steady adj.
steal v.
steam n.
steel n.
steep adj.
stem n.
step
stick
sticky
stiff adj.
still adj., adv.
sting
stitch

stomach n.
stone n.
stop
store
storm n.
story
straight adj.,
adv.
strange
stranger
stream n.
street
strength
stretch v.
strict
strike v.
string n.
strong
structure n.
struggle
student
study
stupid
style n.
subject n.
substance
subtract
succeed
success
successful
such
suck v.
sudden
suffer
sugar n.
suggest
suit
suitcase
suitable
sum n.
summer n.
sun n.
supper
supply n., v.
support
suppose
sure adj.
surface n.
surprise
surround v.
swallow v.
swear
sweep v.
sweet
swim
swing
sword
sympathetic
sympathy

system

T

table n.
tail n.
take v.
take care of
talk
tall
taste
tax
taxi n.
tea
teach
team n.
tear v., n.
technical
telephone

television
tell
temperature
temporary
ten(th)
tend
tendency
tennis
tense n.
tent
terrible
terror
test
than
thank
that conj., pron.,
determiner

the

theater

their(s)

them

then adv.

there

therefore

these

they

thick adj.
thief
thin adj.
thing
think v.
third

dthis pron.,
determiner

thorough

those

though

thought

thousand(th)

thread n.
threat
threaten
three
throat
through adv.,
prep.
throw
thumb n.
ticket n.
tie
tight adj.
time n.
tire n.
tired
tiring
title
to

tobacco
today
toe n.
together
toilet
tomorrow
tongue

tonight
too
tool n.
tooth
top adj., n.
total adj., n.
touch
tourist
toward
tower n.
town
toy n.
tooth
top adj., n.
total adj., n.
touch
tourist
toward
tower n.
town
toy n.
tooth

U

ugly
uncle
under prep.
understand
underwear
undo
uniform n.
union
unit
unite
universe
unless
until
up adj., adv.,
prep.
upper adj.
upright adj., adv.
upset v., adj.
upside down
upstairs adj.,
adv.
urgent
us
use
useful
useless
usual

V

vacation
valley
valuable adj.
value n.
variety
various
vegetable
vehicle
verb
very adv.
victory
view n.
victory
view n.
violence
violent
Prefixes and Suffixes that Can Be Used with Words in the Defining Vocabulary

-able
-al
-ance
-ation
-dis
-ed
-ence
-er
-ful
-ic
-ical
-im-
in-
-ing
-ion
-ir-
-ish
-ity
-ive
-ive
-less
-ly
-ment
-ness
-non-
-re-
sel
-th
-un-
-y