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GUIDE to USING the DICTIONARY

Finding Verbs in the dictionary

1 What is in the dictionary?
In this dictionary we include several different types of verbs that are used with adverbs or prepositions, (often called particles).

a **Idiomatic verb + particle combinations.** Sometimes when you meet combinations of verb and particle, it is impossible to guess the meaning in the context from the meaning of the verb and the meaning of the particle. Examples of these are **fall through** (meaning 'not happen') and **put up with somebody** (meaning 'accept somebody who is annoying without complaining'). There is often a single-word verb with the same meaning. For example, instead of 'The meeting was put off until the next day', we could say 'The meeting was postponed until the next day'. Single-word verbs, however, may be more formal than the phrasal verb, or used in slightly different contexts.

b **Verbs which are always followed by a particular particle.** Examples of these are **relax on**, **crop up**, **abide by**. These cannot be used without the particle.

c **Verbs that are followed by a particle in a particular meaning.** These verbs can be used on their own without a particle, but have a different meaning when they are used with one. **Brush sth up** is an example of a verb like this. **Brush sth** can be used on its own meaning 'clean, polish or make sth smooth'. **Brush sth up** means 'study or practise sth to get back the skill or knowledge that you had in the past': You should brush up your French before you go to France. Other examples are **nod/nod off**, **grow/grow up**, **walk/walk out**.

Many very common verbs fall into this group. **Look**, for example, can be used with several different particles, and it has a special meaning with each one that is different from **look** on its own. **Look up** the word in your dictionary. ● I’m really looking forward to the trip. ○ Look out! There’s a car coming.

Some more formal verbs also fall into this group. For example you can 'furnish a room', that is, put furniture in it, but if you 'furnish somebody with something' you are giving them some useful information.

d **Verbs with a particle, where the particle adds to, but does not change, the basic meaning of the verb.** The particle often adds something to the meaning, such as completeness. For example, you can say 'I’ll finish my work and then I’ll go out' or 'I’ll finish off my work and then I’ll go out.' **Finish off** emphasizes that you are completing your work. Another example is **wake/wake up**. You can either say 'I woke at 6.30' or 'I woke up at 6.30'. **Woke up** is much more common than **woke**, which is used more in formal or written English. Other examples are **spread/spread out**,** fade/fade away**, **shave/shave away**. You will find more information about the meaning of the particles in the Guide to the Particles at the back of the dictionary.

e **Verbs plus particles where each has their normal meaning.** **Phone back** (meaning 'telephone sb again') is an example of a verb like this. The meaning of **phone back** can be worked out from the meaning of **phone** and **back**. Verbs of this type have been included in the dictionary where the combination of verb and particle are very common, or where there is something unusual or interesting about the verb. For example, **phone back** can mean two slightly different things ('telephone somebody who has called you', or 'telephone sb for a second time'); **pin sth up** means 'fasten something to a wall with pins', but there is also a noun **pin-up**, meaning 'a picture of an attractive person designed to be put up on a wall for people to look at', or 'the person who appears in a picture like that'.

All these types of verbs can cause problems for learners, and so they have been included in this dictionary.

2 Particles

These are the particles used with phrasal verbs in this dictionary. The * shows you which are the most common. You will find more information about those particles in the Guide to Particles at the back of the dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>first particle</th>
<th>second particle</th>
<th>third particle</th>
<th>fourth particle</th>
<th>fifth particle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aback</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>across</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>ahead</td>
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<td>along</td>
<td>about</td>
<td>above</td>
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<tr>
<td>back</td>
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<td>behind</td>
<td>between</td>
<td>as</td>
<td>against</td>
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<td>into</td>
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<td>off</td>
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<tr>
<td>out</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>over</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>through</td>
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<tr>
<td>towards</td>
<td>under</td>
<td>up</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>without</td>
<td>to</td>
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<td>ahead of</td>
<td>at</td>
<td>away</td>
<td>for</td>
<td>forth</td>
<td>onto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Long verbs

Some verbs, such as **come**, **go**, **put** and **take** are used with many different particles. In these cases you will find literal meanings of the verb plus particle included for completeness. These meanings can also help you understand the idiomatic uses of the verb plus particle. For example, at **run around**, you will find the literal meaning 'run in different directions' (It's a lovely park to run around in) as well as the idiomatic meaning 'move very quickly from place to place, being very busy' (I've been running around all day trying to organize the meeting).

At the beginning of many of these verbs you will find a menu box with a list of all the particles that can be used with the verb, in the order they appear in the dictionary.

These verbs are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>particle</th>
<th>particle</th>
<th>particle</th>
<th>particle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>break</td>
<td>bring</td>
<td>call</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>hang</td>
<td>hold</td>
<td>keep</td>
<td>kick</td>
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<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>move</td>
<td>pass</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>pull</td>
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<tr>
<td>set</td>
<td>sit</td>
<td>stand</td>
<td>stay</td>
<td>stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>take</td>
<td>push</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>turn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is also possible to add many different particles to verbs of movement to create 'multi-word' verbs with literal meanings. For example, we can use the verb **walk** in these sentences: **We walked down the road**. ○ **He walked up to me and asked me for a light**. ○ **We sang as we walked along**. ○ **Walk across the road, don’t run**. These are straightforward combinations of verb and particles.
4 Finding the verb you want

The phrasal verbs are arranged in the dictionary under their key verbs (for example, give, move, sit) and then in alphabetical order of the particles. Within each particle you will first find the verb + particle, with no object. Then there are meanings of the verb that can be used both without an object and with an object. After that, there are meanings of the verb used only with an object, first verbs with people as objects (sb), then verbs that can have people or things (sb/sth) and then verbs with only things as objects (sth). Verbs with itself, yourself, etc. come at the end of those, and verbs that are only used in passive forms will be last. For example:

- give up; give sth up
- break in
- put sb/sth out
- give yourself up
- break sb/sth in
- put sth out
- give sb/sth up
- break sth in
- put yourself out
- break into sth
- put out
- give sb up
- break into sth
- put out

Using Phrasal Verbs

1 The phrasal verb

The arrangement of the verbs in the dictionary will tell you whether they can be used without an object, (INTRANSITIVE), with an object (TRANSITIVE) or both with and without an object. Look at the beginning of the entry for break down:

This shows you that in this meaning break down is an intransitive verb, used without an object: My car broke down on the way to work this morning.

There are two forms of the verb at burn down:

- burn down; burn sth down if a building burns down, or sb burns it down, it is destroyed by fire: The palace burnt down in the nineteenth century. She threatened to burn the house down.

This shows you that you can use burn down as a transitive and an intransitive verb in this meaning. The definition also shows you how to use it.

Look at the beginning of the entry for wake up.

This tells you that you can use it as an intransitive verb (What time did you wake up this morning?), and as a transitive verb with an object (I'll wake you up at 6.30) or with yourself (I must have shouted so loudly while I was dreaming that I woke myself up.)

At keep out, you will see:

This tells you that in this meaning you can use the verb on its own (Danger! Keep out) or as a transitive verb with the adverb + preposition out of, followed by a noun or pronoun (Keep out of my way).

If the verb can also be used with an -ing form of a verb that follows it, this is given at the beginning:

- rush 'into sth; rush 'into doing sth; rush sth 'into doing sth to do or decide sth quickly without thinking about it carefully; to make sb do this: Don't go rushing into anything. You

This tells you that all these sentences are possible: Don't rush into anything. Don't rush into leaving your course. Don't rush me into making a decision.

More information about the grammar of phrasal verbs is given in the section on Grammar Patterns (page x)

2 Common subjects and objects

At the end of many of the verbs, or at the end of a numbered meaning, you will find some common subjects or objects. These show you the type of contexts that the verb is often used in, so that you can use it correctly yourself.

For example, at break out, you will see:

Sentences such as Fighting has broken out on the border; Fire broke out in a warehouse. A furious row broke out over the ownership of the painting are therefore very common and acceptable in English.

You can use these subjects and objects to help you use the verbs in the right context.

3 Synonyms and opposites.

When there are helpful synonyms or opposites, these are given in alphabetical order, synonyms and opposites that are phrasal verbs first and then single-word verbs. These will help you understand the verb and add to your vocabulary. Information is also given about the formality of the synonym or opposite and whether it is British or American. As the contexts that the synonyms are used in may not always be exactly the same as the original phrasal verb, it is worth looking them up in this dictionary or another dictionary to be sure that you understand them and how they are used. For example, while knock down can be used instead of break down in the examples given there, break down cannot always be used instead of knock down.

They had to get the police to break/knock the door down. If you don't open up, I'm going to knock/break the door down. These old houses are going to be knocked down. These old houses are going to be broken down.
The following are the most common types of verb patterns used in the dictionary.

4 Notes

Notes are given in two places. Before a definition you will find information about the tenses or a particular use of a phrasal verb:

be long to sb (not used in the progressive tenses) 1 to be the property of sb; to be owned by sb: The house belonged to my cousin. 2 That land belongs

Notes are also given after the examples where there is a particular point of grammar or use to draw your attention to. This is often something about the passive, or where the verb without the particle can also be used with a similar meaning.

5 Grammar patterns of phrasal verbs

To help you use the verbs correctly, a simple system of grammar patterns is given after each one. These show you how the verb combines with an adverb, a preposition, a noun or a pronoun, an infinitive, etc. and the order in which these words can occur. The short forms used are these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short form</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adv = adv</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inf = inf</td>
<td>infinitive (without ‘to’ e.g. do)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing = -ing</td>
<td>a verb form ending in -ing (e.g. doing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n = n</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n/pron = n/pron</td>
<td>noun or pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep = prep</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pron = pron</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to inf = to inf</td>
<td>infinitive with ‘to’ (e.g. to do)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v = v</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequent patterns

The following are the most common types of verb patterns used in the dictionary.

v + adv  Intransitive verbs, for example:

break down  My car broke down this morning.
hang around  There was a group of kids hanging around outside.
sit down  Come in and sit down.

v + prep  These are verbs followed by a preposition. For example:

rely on sb/sth  You can rely on me.
call for sb  I’ll call for you at 8.
come across sb/sth  I came across an interesting book in the library.

v + adv + prep  Some verbs are followed by an adverb and a preposition:

put up with sb/sth  How do you put up with him?
settle down to sth  Come on children, settle down to work now.
keep out of sth  Keep out of the kitchen until I’ve finished cooking.

These last two groups are sometimes called INSEPARABLE verbs as the object always follows the particle.

v + n/pron + adv  v + adv + n  v + pron + adv

These three patterns are all used with transitive verbs. In order to be able to use these verbs correctly, you need to know where to put the object. The patterns show you this. The most frequent patterns come first at each verb.

v + n/pron + adv  v + adv + n

Verbs that can be used with these patterns, where the object can go either between the verb and the particle or after the particle, are sometimes called SEPARABLE verbs. They are shown in the dictionary as, for example, tear sth up:

She tore the letter up. She tore up the letter. She tore it up.

When the object is a long phrase, it usually comes after the particle: She tore up all the letters he had sent her.

When the object is a pronoun, it must come between the verb and the particle.

v + adv + n  v + pron + adv

With some phrasal verbs the object can only come between the verb and the particle when it is a pronoun. A noun must follow the particle. They are given in the dictionary as, for example, fight back sth; fight it/them back.

fight back sth  I tried to fight back my tears.
fight it/them back  I had an urge to scream but managed to fight it back.

v + n/pron + adv

There are a few phrasal verbs in which the two parts of the verb must be separated by the object. An example is mess sb about/around:

They changed the flight time and messed all the passengers around.

v + n/pron + prep

An example of a verb that is used in this pattern is drill sth into sb:

drill sth into sb  The teacher drilled grammar into us right from the start.

Passive

A few phrasal verbs are only used in the passive, for example: be/get carried away. The verb patterns will show you how to use these verbs. be/get carried away will have the pattern be/get + v + adv. be/get stuck with sth will have a pattern be/get + verb + prep.

Other phrasal verbs that are used with objects can also be used in the passive for example: The deal has been called off. Where this is common you will find an example of the passive and a note. Verbs with the pattern v + prep are not usually used in the passive. If they are, you will find a note about this (see rely on sb/sth).

Other patterns

You can easily work out how to use verbs with different patterns. For example, if you look at take sb up on sth, you will see the pattern v + n/pron + adv + prep. This shows you that the verb is used in sentences like this:

I’d like to take you up on your offer of a bed for the night.
At set out, you will see the pattern v + adv + to inf. This describes sentences such as: He set out to become a millionaire by the time he was thirty.

Boom out sth has two patterns:
- v + adv + n She boomed out instructions.
- v + adv + speech A voice boomed out, 'Nobody move!'

6 Building your vocabulary
Idioms
Many phrasal verbs have idioms related to them. You will find these immediately after the grammar patterns. The idioms in the dictionary are ones that are related in some way to the meaning of the phrasal verb where you find them. For example:

Derivative nouns and adjectives.
Nouns and adjectives that are related in meaning to a particular phrasal verb are given after the grammatical patterns or any idioms. Sometimes the derivative has more than one meaning, each one relating to different uses of the phrasal verb. You will find the meaning at the appropriate entry, with a link to show you where to find the same derivative with a different meaning. For example, you will find one meaning of the adjective mixed-up at the verb it is related to, mixed sb up, be/get mixed up and another meaning at mix sth up (with sth), with a link from one to the other.

Further Information and Practice
Study pages
There is a 25-page section of study pages in the middle of this dictionary. You can use these on your own or in class with a teacher. They will help you to learn phrasal verbs and give you practice in using them.

Guide to the particles
At the end of the dictionary is a guide to the most common particles used in the verbs in this dictionary and their main meanings. This will help you understand verbs better and be able to guess the meaning of new ones that you meet.
angle /ˈæŋgəl/
angle for sth (often used in the progressive tenses) to try to obtain sth without asking for it directly: She's angling for an invitation to the party.
V prep for sth

answer /ˈænsər/; AmE /ˈænsər/
answer back to defend yourself against sth that sb has said about you: It's not fair to criticize without giving her the chance to answer back.
V prep

answer back; answer sb 'back' if a child answers back or answers you back when you are telling them to do sth, for example, they reply rudely: Don't answer back!
He's a rude little boy, always answering his mother back.
V prep

answer for stb to speak on behalf of sb and say what they will do or what they think: I can't answer for my colleagues, but I can manage a meeting next week.
V prep

answer for sth 1 to be responsible for sth; to accept the blame for sth: She has a lot to answer for.
V prep

answer for sth 2 to have to explain your actions to sb or to sb that they are right or reasonable: You will answer to me for any damage to the car. If anything happens to her, you'll have to answer to me.
V prep

answer to sth to be called sth; to recognize a name as your own: I answer to either Susan or Sue. I'm afraid there's no one here answering to that name.
V prep

appeal /əˈpiːl/; appeal to sb/sth to make a serious and urgent request for sth or for sth to be done: The government has appealed for calm.
V for sth

argue /əˈɡʊər/; AmE /ˈɑːɡuːr/
argue sb 'into sth', argue sb 'into doing sth' to persuade sb to do sth by giving them a large number of reasons why they should do it: I managed to argue him into going home to talk to his parents.
V prep

argue sth 'out' to discuss all the details of an idea, a plan, etc., often in an excited or angry way until you reach a decision: I'm sure they'll manage to argue out any differences that arise.
V prep

argue sth 'out of sth', argue sth 'out of doing sth' to persuade sb not to do sth by giving them a large number of reasons why they should not do it: I argued her out of her crazy idea.
V prep

ask /ɑːsk/; ask sb to sth/to do sth to ask sb if they would like to go with you to an event or activity: Jane and Ed are going to a movie tonight, and they've asked me along.
V prep

ask sb 'back' (to sth) (especially BrE) to invite sb to come back to your house with you for a drink, etc., when you are both out together: I asked him back for a coffee.
V prep

ask sb (for) sth to say that you want to speak to sb: There's somebody at the door asking for Pete.
V prep

ask for sth 1 to say that you want to give sb sth: Bob asked for a guitar for his birthday.
V prep

ask for sth 2 (informal) if sb is asking for trouble or asking for it, they are behaving in a way that is likely to cause sb trouble: He's asking for trouble.
V prep

ascend /əˈsents/; AmE /əˈsɛnts/
ascend about/about round (BrE, AmE, slang) to behave in a silly or annoying way and waste time instead of doing what you are supposed to be doing: Stop getting angry and give me my bag.
V prep

ascend Mess around and play around are more polite verbs to use to express this.
V prep

ascend /əˈskrɪb/; ascend sth to sb to consider; perhaps wrongly or unjustly: That sth has been written, painted, spoken or created by a particular person: This play is usually ascribed to Shakespeare.
V prep

associate /əˈsəʊʃɪeɪt/; associate sth to sb to consider sb as being responsible for sth: He is connected to the dancing school.
V prep

associate sth to sb/sth (often formal) 1 to consider that sth is caused by a particular person or thing: He attributed his good fortune to his generosity.
V prep

associate sth to sb/sth (often formal) 2 to consider that a person or a thing has a particular quality: I am not inclined to associate supernatural powers with a fortune teller: The government associates supernatural powers.
V prep

associate sb to sb/sth to associate sth with sb/sth by considering sb to be responsible for sth: I associate sth with sb.
V prep

ask (BrE) to invite sb to come into the room or building that you are in, especially your home: Aren't you going to ask me in? It's cold out here.
V prep

ask sb (for) sth/to do sth to ask sb if they would like to go with you to an event or activity: Jane and Ed are going to a movie tonight, and they've asked me along.
V prep

ask sb up (BrE) to invite sb to come and visit you in your home: She's asked me round for dinner.
V prep

aspire /əˈspɜːr/; aspire to sth to have a strong desire to gain or achieve sth: He's never really aspired to great wealth.
V prep

associate /əˈsəʊʃɪeɪt/; associate sth with sb/sth to be involved with or spend a lot of time with sb or with a group of people, especially people that sb else does not approve of: I don't like the people you associate with.
V prep
as' sociate yourself with sb/sth (formal) to say that you agree with sb or with their ideas; It was unreasonable to expect the Democrats to associate themselves with spending cuts and tax increases.

<sup>add</sup> dissociate yourself from sb/sth

 GLuint average /əˈvɛrɪdʒ/·noun

 average out to result in a fair or equal amount over a period of time or after several occasions: Sometimes I do the cooking and sometimes my flatmate does. It averages out over a month (= results in us each doing the same amount of cooking).

 GLuint average sth 'out (at sth) to calculate the average of sth: If you average it out, there’s one car stolen every three minutes. The tax authorities averaged out his profit at £10,000 a year over five years.

 GLuint average sth 'out to have a particular amount as the average over a period of time: The time she spends practising the piano averages out at about an hour a day.

 GLuint attribute /əˈtrɪbjʊt/·noun

 attribute sth to sb to consider, perhaps wrongly, that sth has been written, painted, spoken or created by a particular person: This painting is usually attributed to Goya.

 GLuint ascribe sth to sb

 GLuint attribute sth to sb/sth to consider that sth is caused by a particular person or thing: His success can be largely attributed to hard work.

 GLuint attribute sth to SB/sth to consider that sb has been written, painted, spoken or created by a particular person: This painting is usually attributed to Goya.

 GLuint auction /ˈɔksnjʊn, BrE also ˈɔk-/·noun

 auction sth 'off to sell sth at an auction, especially sth that sb no longer needs or wants: The house and all its contents will be auctioned off next week.

 GLuint auction 'away·verb

 auction sth 'off (formal) to become aware of sth, or to make sb become aware of sth, and its possible results: People are gradually awakening to the threat. The public has been awakened to the full horror of the situation.

 GLuint available /əˈvɑːrələbl/·noun

 available yourself of sth (formal) to make use of sth; to take advantage of sth, usually to improve your situation: Guests are encouraged to avail themselves of all the hotel's services.

 GLuint back /bæk/·noun

 back /back/·noun

 back away: back away from sth to move backwards away from sb/sth frightening or unpleasant: He stepped forward and she backed away in alarm. The child backed away from the dog nervously.

 GLuint back from sth, back away from doing sth to avoid doing sth unpleasant or difficult: It would be better not to go with her to the party. The Union has backed away from calling a strike.

 GLuint back down (on/from sth) to take back a claim or a demand that you have made, or sth that you have said, usually because sb forces you to: Neither of them will back down on this issue.

 GLuint back up (of sth) (formal) to move backards away from sb/sth frightening or unpleasant: She backed up a step as the child stepped forward. She backed up the truck as the child stepped in front of it.

 GLuint back up sth to move backwards a short distance, especially in a vehicle; to make sb/sth move backwards a short distance: You can back up another two metres or so.

 GLuint back strok'·noun

 backstroking (formal) the backstroke: She performs the backstroke with great skill.

 GLuint back fav'·noun

 back fav up: back Fav up to move backwards a short distance, especially in a vehicle; to make sb/sth move backwards a short distance: You can back fav up another two metres or so.

 GLuint back fav up to move backwards a short distance, especially in a vehicle; to make sb/sth move backwards a short distance: You can back fav up another two metres or so.

 GLuint back Fav up to move backwards a short distance, especially in a vehicle; to make sb/sth move backwards a short distance: You can back Fav up another two metres or so.

 GLuint back Fav up to move backwards a short distance, especially in a vehicle; to make sb/sth move backwards a short distance: You can back Fav up another two metres or so.

 GLuint back Fav up to move backwards a short distance, especially in a vehicle; to make sb/sth move backwards a short distance: You can back Fav up another two metres or so.
barricade [ˌba(r)ıkˈid]  
bar ri ca de yourself sb 'in; bar ri cade yourself sb 'in/into in side sth to put up a line of objects at the entrance to a room or building, so that nobody can get in or out, usually to protect or defend yourself or sb else: The police were called when he barricaded himself in. They barricaded themselves inside their house. Families had to be barricaded inside a restaurant while students protested outside.

base /beɪs/  
base sb on sth (also base sth upon sth more formal) to use or have an idea, an experience, etc. as the point from which sth can be developed: The novel is based on a true story. She is basing the prosecution case on the evidence of two witnesses. What's the design based on? The report has been based upon inaccurate information. Sue's knowledge of Japan was based only on what she had read in books.

batter /ˈbeɪtər/  
batter sb down (informal) to hit or strike sb and treat them in a rough way: The mugger had battered her about.

batter sb down (intransitive) to hit sb repeatedly until it breaks and falls down: The only way to get in was to batter the door down.

battens /ˈbeɪtnz/  
batten the hatches to prepare for difficult times ahead: Businesses are battening down the hatches and preparing for a difficult year.

bawl /bɔːl/  
bawl sb out (BrE, informal) to speak angrily to sb because they have done sth wrong: My boss bawled me out for being late.

bawling out n [usually sing.] (informal) an act of speaking angrily to sb because they have done sth wrong.
black /bleik/.
black out (AmE) to lose consciousness or lose your memory for a short time: The pain hit him and he blacked out.

v + adv
▶ black out n a temporary loss of consciousness or of memory: When did you start having these blackouts?
▶ see also BLACKOUT at BLACK OUT

black sth out to turn out lights completely or cover windows, etc. so that light cannot be seen from outside: blacked out window/door/windowboxes. The city was often blacked out (= there were no lights because there was no electricity) by power cuts.

window, city

NOT1 Black sth out is often used in the passive.

v + adv + v + pron + adv + v + n (right)
▶ black out 1 (especially BrE) (in the past) a period of time during a war when the streets and buildings were kept as dark as possible so that the enemy could not see what to bomb 2 (usually pl.) (BrE) a period of time when the electricity supply to a place stops completely.

NOT2 This is now the most common meaning of blackout. A situation when the government or the police prevent a radio or television programme from being broadcast, or do not allow some news or information to be given to the public: The government has been accused of maintaining a news blackout over election fraud.
▶ see also BLACKOUT at BLACK OUT

blank /blænk/.
blank out (AmE, informal) if you or your mind blank out, you can’t remember anything or you become confused: I hope I don’t blank out in the exam.

NOT3 Blank has the same meaning.

v + adv
▶ blank sth out 1 to deliberately forget sth unpleasant: Your childhood may have been difficult but you can’t just blank it out. 2 to cover sth written or printed, for example, with black ink so that it cannot be read: All the names in the report had been blanked out.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv (right)

blare /bleer/.
blare ‘out, blare sth ‘out if music blares out, or a radio, etc. is playing very loudly: Music was blaring out from somewhere. The radio was blaring out rock music.

n + adv + v + adv + n + v + n (right)
▶ black out, blast sth out (less frequent)

v + adv
▶ blank sth; blast sth out.

blast /blæst/.
blast blast (AmE blast)

v + adv
▶ blast a way (at sb/sth) if a gun or sb using a gun blast away, the gun fires loudly and continuously. The machine guns blasted away all night.

v + adv
▶ blast sb/sth away (less frequent) to kill sb or remove sth or break it apart violently, for example with a gun, explosives, etc. They’ve blasted a way the side of this beautiful valley to make a road. (figurative) This theory has been blasted away by the new evidence.

n + adv + n + v + pron + adv + adv (right)
▶ blast off when a spacecraft blasts off, it leaves the ground and goes up into space: The rocket blasted off at 12:98 p.m.

v + adv
▶ blast off n [U] the moment when a spacecraft leaves the ground: Blast-off will be in 30 seconds.

v + adv
▶ blast out, blast sth out (if music) blasts out, or a radio, etc., is playing very loudly: A Beatles song was blasting out at full volume. The radio was blasting out heavy rock music.

v + adv + n + v + adv + n + v + pron + adv
▶ blast out, blast sth out

v + adv
▶ v + adv + n + v + pron + adv

blaze /blez/.
blaze a way (at sb/sth) if guns or people blaze away, the guns fire continuously. The guns kept blazing away at the enemy. If a fire blazes away, it burns brightly.

v + adv
▶ Blaze is used with the same meanings.

v + adv
▶ blaze up if a fire blazes up, it suddenly starts burning more strongly: (figurative) His anger blazed up uncontrollably.

v + adv
▶ v + adv

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + adv (right)

blend /blend/.
blend ‘in (with sth) if something blends in with sth else or with its surroundings, it looks similar to it in them or matches well: The curtains blend in perfectly with the carpet. The new office block doesn’t blend in well with its traditional surroundings.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv (right)
▶ blend in (with sth)

v + adv
▶ blend sth /sth into;

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + adv + n + adv (less frequent)
▶ blend sth /sth into

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv + n
▶ blend sth out of sth to avoid remembering sb or thinking about sth, especially sb unpleasant: He tried to block the incident out of his mind.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv + adv
▶ block sb/sth ‘out, block sth out of sth to stop sb or think about sth, especially sb displeasing: He tried to block the incident out of his mind.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv + prep
▶ block sth ‘up to fill sth such as a hole completely so that nothing can get through it: All the windows had been blocked up.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv + adv
▶ block sb/sth ‘out, block sth out of sth to avoid remembering sb or thinking about sth, especially sb unpleasant: He tried to block the incident out of his mind.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv + adv
▶ block memories, thoughts.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + adv
▶ block sth out of sth; shut sth out, shut sth out of sth

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + adv + prep
▶ block sb/sth ‘out, block sth out of sth to stop sb or think about sth, especially sb unpleasant: He tried to block the incident out of his mind.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + adv + prep
▶ block sth ‘out to stop light or noise coming in; to cover or hide sth: The trees blocked out much of the sunlight. (figurative) I’m so used to the traffic noise now I just block it out (= I don’t hear it).

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + n + adv + adv (less frequent)
▶ block sth ‘out to stop light or noise coming in; to cover or hide sth: The trees blocked out much of the sunlight. (figurative) I’m so used to the traffic noise now I just block it out (= I don’t hear it).

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv
▶ v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + adv + prep
▶ block sth out of sth to stop sb or think about sth, especially sb unpleasant: He tried to block the incident out of his mind.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv + adv
▶ block sth out of sth to stop sb or think about sth, especially sb unpleasant: He tried to block the incident out of his mind.

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v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv + adv
▶ block sth out of sth to stop sb or think about sth, especially sb unpleasant: He tried to block the incident out of his mind.
bow /baʊ/

bow 'down 1 (to/before sb/sth) to move your head or the top part of your body forwards or downwards as a sign of respect: He refused to bow down before the king. 2 (to sb/sth) to do what sb tells you to do without trying to resist: We refuse to just bow down and let the government do whatever it wants.

v + adv

bow 'out, bow 'out of sth to stop doing an activity or a job that you have been doing successfully often for a long time: After thirty years in politics, he feels it is time to bow out. o Smith will bow out of professional football at the end of the season.

v + adv + prep

bow to sth to agree unwillingly to do sth or to accept sth that sb else wants you to: The company eventually bowed to public pressure.

v

pressure, the inevitable
give in (to sb/sth)

v + prep

bowl /bəʊl/ • bow

bowl sb 'out (in cricket) to make the person who is hitting the ball (the batsman) have to leave the field by throwing a ball that they cannot hit and that hits the wicket (= the three sticks behind the batsman); to dismiss a whole team in this way

v + n + adv + adv + n

bowl sb 'over to surprise or impress sb a lot; to cause sb to feel happy

v + adv

bowl sb 'out to win a bowl game: New York won by bowling out the Giants.

v + adv

break /brɪk/ • brea

break 'away 1 (from sth) if an object breaks away from sth that is holding it in place, it becomes separated from it: The boot had broken away from its moorings. 2 (from sb) to escape suddenly from sb who is watching you or keeping you prisoner: The prisoner broke away from the guards. 3 (from sb/sth) to leave a group or an organization, such as a political party or a state, because of a disagreement, usually in order to form a new one. Several MPs broke away to form a new party. 4 (from sb/sth) to move away from a group of people or a crowd: She managed to break away from the pack (= in a race) and establish a lead. 5 He broke away from the group and came over to talk to us. 6 (from sth/sth) to reject a tradition or the usual way of doing things and do sth new and different: The company is trying to break away from its traditional image.

v + adv

break 'away adj [usually before noun] 1 (of a machine) not working: a broken-down car. 2 in a poor condition: a broken-down house. 3 (of a horse) turned out to be a bad investment: We bought an expensive racehorse but it broke down and we lost our money.

v + adv

break 'away from sb to make sth fall down or open by hitting it hard: They had to get the police to break down the door. 2 door to knock sth down to destroy or remove sth, especially a building: The police knocked down the old house. 3 to separate sth into smaller parts in order to analyse it or deal with it: They separated the oil from the water. 4 to break sth down into parts in order to explain it more clearly: Let me break this down for you. 5 (of a substance) to be divided into parts so that it is easier to discuss, to analyse or to do with: My weekly budget breaks down as follows: 50% for rent, 20% for food, and 25% for everything else. 6 (of a job) to break down into several parts: Chemistry is broken down into different parts.

v + adv

break 'away from sth to stop doing sth: He broke away from the team and went off on his own.

v + adv

break 'away subject 1 (to sb/sth) to separate sth into parts in a chemical process: Enzymes in the mouth break down the bread.

v + adv

break 'away subject 2 to separate two things or change in a chemical process: Enzymes in the mouth break down the food.

v + adv

break 'away sth (1) (also break 'off sth) to separate sth from sth else, using force: A breakaway fence was needed so that the horses would be kept in.

v + prep

break 'off, break 'off sth (2) to separate sth from sth else, using force: A breakaway fence was needed so that the horses would be kept in.

v + prep

break 'off, break 'off sth (3) to separate sth from sth else, using force: A breakaway fence was needed so that the horses would be kept in.

v + prep

break 'off sth (4) to separate sth from sth else, using force: A breakaway fence was needed so that the horses would be kept in.

v + prep

break 'off sth (5) to separate sth from sth else, using force: A breakaway fence was needed so that the horses would be kept in.

v + prep

break down 1 if a vehicle, etc. breaks down, it stops working because of a fault: The washing machine has broken down again. 2 We (= our car) broke down twice on the way home. 3 If the engine breaks down, then: a break in the transmission. 4 Their marriage broke down after three years. 5 To lose control of your feelings and start crying: As she drove home, I just broke down and wept. 6 If your health breaks down, it becomes very bad: Her health broke down as a result of the strain. 7 (into sth) to be divided into parts so that it is easier to discuss, to analyse or to do with: My weekly budget breaks down as follows: 50% for rent, 20% for food, and 25% for everything else.

v + adv

break down 2 (of a number, list, etc.) to change into a number of different parts: The list of profits was broken down into five groups.

v + adv

break down 3 (into sth) to break down into different parts or changes into sth else in a chemical process: Some pesticides break down safely in water.

v + adv

break down 4 (into sth) to break sth down into different parts or changes into sth else in a chemical process: Some pesticides break down safely in water.

v + adv

break down 5 (1) (C) an occasion when a vehicle or a machine stops working: We had a breakdown on the way home. 2 [U] a failure of talks, a marriage and law and order. 3 sth that is broken down into different parts: If a substance breaks down, it separates into different parts.

v + adv

break down 6 an occasion when a vehicle or a machine stops working: We had a breakdown on the way home. 2 [U] a failure of talks, a marriage and law and order. 3 sth that is broken down into different parts: If a substance breaks down, it separates into different parts.

v + adv

break down 7 (also break down at break down) to break down: The recipe breaks down at break down.

v + adv

break in 1 to enter a building illegally or by force: Someone broke in last night and stole the TV and videos. 2 The firefighters had to break in to rescue the old lady. 3 (to sb/sth) to interrupt sb when they are speaking or doing sth: He apologized for breaking in on their conversation. 4 Mary broke in: 'It's not her fault!'

v + adv

break in 2 to suddenly begin to do sth: We had to break in to stop doing such a thing.

v + adv + n + adv + v + adv + n

break in 3 to make sb enter a building, etc: They broke in to the house.

v + prep

break in 4 to make sb enter a building, etc: They broke in to the house.

v + prep

break sth 'in to train a person so that they get used to a new job or situation; to train a horse so that you can ride it: We try to break newcomers in gently.

v + adv + adv + v + adv + n

break sth 'in 1 if you break in new shoes or boots, you wear them until they become comfortable: It took me weeks to break in these new boots.

v + adv + adv + v + adv + n

break sth 'in 2 to suddenly begin to do sth: We had to break in to stop doing such a thing.

v + adv + adv + v + adv + n

break sth 'in 3 to make sb enter a building, etc: They broke in to the house.

v + prep

break sth 'in 4 to make sb enter a building, etc: They broke in to the house.

v + prep

break sth 'in 5 to make sb enter a building, etc: They broke in to the house.

v + prep

break sth 'in 6 to make sb enter a building, etc: They broke in to the house.

v + prep

break sth 'in 7 to make sb enter a building, etc: They broke in to the house.

v + prep

break sth 'in 8 to make sb enter a building, etc: They broke in to the house.

v + prep

break sth 'in 9 to make sb enter a building, etc: They broke in to the house.

v + prep

break sth 'in 10 to make sb enter a building, etc: They broke in to the house.

v + prep
break off

er her tooth had broken off. • He broke off a piece of chocolate and gave it to me. • 2 to stop speaking or stop doing sth suddenly before you have finished: He broke off abruptly in the middle of a sentence. • We had to break off our holiday and return home immediately. • They broke off their conversation as they waited for their drinks.

break sth off [onto sth such as a relationship: They’ve broken off their engagement. • Britain threatened to break off diplomatic relations. • They were having an affair but she broke it off.] 

break 1 if sth unpleasant such as a fire, a war, etc. breaks out, it starts suddenly: They would have got married in 1939 if war had not broken out. • A fire broke out on a ferry yesterday.

break 2 diplomatic relations, engagement; talks; negotiations [to terminate sth (formal)]

break 3 out 1 if sth unpleasant such as a fire, a war, etc. breaks out, it starts suddenly: They would have got married in 1939 if war had not broken out. • A fire broke out on a ferry yesterday.

break 3 out 2 to escape from a place or from a situation: Two terrorists have broken out of Blackwall Prison. • She longed to break out of the daily routine.

break 3 out 3 if sth breaks out on your skin, your skin becomes covered in sth: (AmE) I keep breaking out (= I keep getting lots of spots). • Sweat broke out all over his body.

break 4 off 1 also adv + prep

break 4 out 1 an escape from prison

break 4 out 2 the start of sth or the sudden appearance of sth unpleasant or violent: the outbreak of war • an outbreak of food poisoning • outbreaks of rain

break 5 sth 'out to get sth ready to be used, eaten, drunk, etc: ‘That’s wonderful news! Let’s break out the champagne!’

break 6 sth 'out in sth to suddenly become covered in sth such as sweat: He broke out in a cold sweat at the thought of the trial. • My skin has broken out in an itchy rash.

break 7 sth about sth to talk about sth very easily: The signal was breaking up. • I’m sorry – what did you say? You’re breaking up.

break 8 up 1 (especially Brit) if a school or the children in it break up, school closes for the holidays at the end of a period of the school year (a term): We break up for Christmas next week.

break 8 up 2 (of a relationship, a band, etc.) to come to an end; to stop working together: Their marriage broke up ten years ago.

break 8 up 3 in business: to break up into pieces: the divisions of a company, an organization or a group of people into smaller parts: the break-up of the Commons family break-up

break 8 up (into sth) to break up to sth, or break sth up, it becomes separated into smaller pieces: The ship broke up on the rocks. • Break the chocolate up into small pieces. • Sentences can be broken up into clauses.

break 8 up to make sth that is rather boring, such as a period of time or a pattern, more interesting by adding sth different to it: I break up my day by going for a walk in the afternoon. • Drawings were used to break up the page.

break 8 up, break sth up (informal) to succeed in doing sth very easily: She breezed through the first exam.

brew ['bru:]

brew 1 up, brew sth up (BrE, informal) to prepare a hot drink of tea or coffee: Come into the kitchen while I brew up. • I’ll brew up a fresh pot of tea when they arrive.

break 9 off 1 also adv + prep

break 9 through 1 (especially AmE) to achieve your first important success in sth; to make an important or new discovery: Glenn Close broke through as an international star. • Scientists believe they have broken through in their fight against the disease.

break 9 through 2 The phrase to make a breakthrough is used more often than to break through: Scientists have made a major breakthrough in their fight against AIDS.

break 10 off 1 an important discovery or development: sb’s first important success in sth:
brim [brɪm] (n.m.-m.):
brim 'over (with sth) (usually used in the progressive tenses) if a cup or a container brims over with a liquid, it is so full that the liquid flows over the edge. He filled my glass so full it was brimming over! His eyes were brimming over with tears.

\[\text{brim} \rightarrow \text{overflow (with sth) (more formal)}\]

brim 'over with sth (not used in the progressive tenses) if sb brims over with sth, they show a lot of a particular quality. She’s brimming over with confidence and enthusiasm.

\[\text{brim} \rightarrow \text{confidence, excitement}\]

bring [brɪŋk] (brought, brought, bracht): 26

- about 26
- along 26
- around 26
- around to 26
- back 26
- before 26
- down 26
- down on/upon 26
- forth 26
- forward 26
- in 26
- into 26
- off 26

bring sb ‘back (to sth) 1 to return sb to a place: to take sb home: I’ll bring you back again after the party. She tried to bring him back (- to make him return) to the matter in hand. Putting the driver of the car in prison won’t bring my sister back – return her to life after she has been killed. 2 to put sb back in their old job or position: United have brought back their old manager.

\[\text{bring} \rightarrow \text{v+pron+adv \ \ v+adv+n}\]

bring sb ‘back (to sth) 1 to return sb to the place it came from: If the dress doesn’t fit, bring it back to the shop and we’ll change it for you. 2 to make you remember sth or think about it again: Talking about his death brought it all back to me. I photos brought back happy memories.

\[\text{bring} \rightarrow \text{v+pron+adv \ \ v+adv+n}\]

bring sb to sth before sb/sth (law) to present sb for judgement; to present sb to sth for discussion or a decision: Children should not be brought before a court. The case was brought before the judge.

\[\text{bring} \rightarrow \text{case} \ \ \text{hauled sb before sb/sth, hauled sb up before sb/sth (informal)}\]

bring sb/sth before sb/sth is usually used in the passive. I brought the kids back some books.

\[\text{bring} \rightarrow \text{v+adu*n} \ \ v+pron+adu*n \ \ v+n\]

bring sb ‘down (informal) to depress sb; to make sb unhappy: Spending New Year alone brought me right down.

\[\text{bring} \rightarrow \text{get sb down, depress sb (moreformal)}\]

bring sb/sth ‘down 1 to take sth from a higher to a lower level: They brought all the boxes down from the attic. 2 to make sb/sth fall to the ground: He was brought down in the penalty area. Their plane was brought down by a violent storm. When she fell, she brought him down with her. He brought down the bird with a single shot. 3 to make a government, a leader, etc. lose power or be defeated: The scandal brought the government down.

\[\text{bring} \rightarrow \text{v+pron+adv \ \ v+adv+n}\]

bring sb ‘round (AmE) = bring sb round

bring sb/sth ‘round (especially AmE) = bring sb round

bring sb ‘round to sth (especially AmE) = bring sb round to sth
bring sb on sb yourself (also bring sb upon sb yourself more formal) to be responsible for sb unhappy that happens to sb yourself: You've brought shame on the whole family! Don't blame me! You've brought this on yourself.

- shame, disgrace
- v+n pron+adv

bring sb 'out to help sb to be more confident and less shy: He's good at bringing out nervous interviewees. A year at college has really brought her out of herself.

- v+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

bring sb 'out of (also bring sb 'out of sth) to take sb out of sth; to remove sb from sth: He brought a card out of his wallet and gave it to her.

- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

bring sb/sth to take sb/sth out of sth to produce or publish sth: They're bringing out a new sports car this year. How many albums have the band brought out? The publishers are bringing out a new edition of the dictionary next spring.

- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

bring sb/sth together to collect a group of people or objects together in one place: This exhibition brings together many artists' work.

- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

bring sb/sth 'up to help sb/sth to reach an acceptable level or standard. They have now brought the football ground up to the required safety standards.

- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

brush sb/sth against sb/sth to make sb realize sth or face sth and deal with it. This case brings us up against the problem of punishment in schools.

- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

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- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

brush sb/sth 'up to sth to help sb/sth to reach an acceptable level or standard. They have now brought the football ground up to the required safety standards.

- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

brush sb/sth against sb/sth to make sb realize sth or face sth and deal with it. This case brings us up against the problem of punishment in schools.

- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

brush sb/sth 'up to sth to help sb/sth to reach an acceptable level or standard. They have now brought the football ground up to the required safety standards.

- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

brush sb/sth against sb/sth to make sb realize sth or face sth and deal with it. This case brings us up against the problem of punishment in schools.

- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

brush sb/sth 'up to sth to help sb/sth to reach an acceptable level or standard. They have now brought the football ground up to the required safety standards.

- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

brush sb/sth against sb/sth to make sb realize sth or face sth and deal with it. This case brings us up against the problem of punishment in schools.

- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

brush sb/sth 'up to sth to help sb/sth to reach an acceptable level or standard. They have now brought the football ground up to the required safety standards.

- v+n+adv+n phil+n+adv+n

brush sb/sth against sb/sth to make sb realize sth or face sth and deal with it. This case brings us up against the problem of punishment in schools.
brush up

brush up (esp. BrE) to study or practise sth in order to get back the skill or knowledge that you had in the past but have not used for some time: I need to brush up my computer skills. ◆ You should brush up on your French before you go to France.

bubble

bubble 'down (esp. AmE) to fasten the belt that you wear in a car, etc. to keep you in your seat if there is an accident (a seat belt): Buckle up, kids.

buck up (esp. AmE) to encourage sb to become more cheerful: Buck up, Liam, there’s no need to be worried.

build

build sth around sth to create sth, basing it on a particular thing, person, idea, etc.: This story is built around the adventures of 12 knights.

bugger up (BrE, slang) to spoil sth; to do sth badly: I’m not going to let her bugger things up for me.

build sb/sth 'onto sth to add sth such as an extra room to an existing building. They had built on a large extension at the back of the house.

build sth up (BrE) to develop sth further from sth that you have already achieved: We need to build on last year’s success.

build sth up (also 'build up sth more formal) to develop sth further from sth that you have already achieved: We need to build on last year’s success.

build sth up to become greater, stronger or larger in number. Queues of traffic are building up after the accident. I could feel the anger building up inside me.

build up (to sth) gradually prepare yourself for sth such as a race or competition: Start gently, and build up to the more strenuous exercises. ◆ We are gradually building up to the Olympic Games.

build sb/sth up to build sb/sth up (to sth) to gradually prepare yourself for sth such as a race or competition: Start gently, and build up to the more strenuous exercises. ◆ We are gradually building up to the Olympic Games.

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build up

build yourself up = build up to (st)$h
build yourself up to (st)$h = build up

build upon st$h = build on st$h
build st$h upon st$h = build st$h on st$h

bulk

bulk out/up/bulk sb/st$h out/up (especially AmE) to increase in size or weight; to make sb/st$h increase in size or weight: Griswold had bulked up for this match and won easily. o Local businesses are helping to bulk up school computer labs (= provide more computers).
v v adv v adv n npron adv n

bully

bully sb into st$h; bully sb into doing st$h to force sb to do st$h by frightening them or threatening them: You can’t bully me into saying anything!
v v npron prep

bump

bump /bamp/; bump into sb (informal) to meet sb by chance; I bumped into an old friend in town today.
r n run into sb n

bump sb off (informal) to murder sb: He admitted bumping off Baines.
v v npron adv v adv n

bump sb off, bump sb off st$h 1 to not allow sb to have the seat on a plane that they have booked, because seats have been sold to more people than the plane will carry: With more people flying these days, there is a greater chance of getting bumped off your flight. bumped off travellers note Bump sb can also be used with this meaning: We were late arriving at the airport and the airline bumped us. 2 (especially AmE, computing) to break the connection between sb’s computer and the Internet, so that they can no longer use the Internet: Some users couldn’t log in, others kept getting bumped off, to be bumped off the Internet the Internet.

bump sb up (to st$h) (informal) to move sb to a more expensive seat in a plane without charging them extra, because there are not enough seats at the price they have paid: I got bumped up to business class.
v v npron adv v adv n

bump sb up is often used in the passive.
v v npron adv v adv n

bump st$h up (informal) to increase or raise st$h: The company bumped their prices up by 10%.
v v npron adv v adv n

bunch

bunch /bantʃ/; bunch up; bunch st$h up if material bunches up, or you bunch it up, it forms tight folds: The sheets bunch up under him every time he moved. o She bunched her skirt up and jumped.

bunch st$h up is often used in the passive.
v v adv v npron adv v adv n

bunch up/together; bunch st$h up/together to move closer together to make a tight group; to make sb/st$h do this: The children bunched together in little groups in the playground. o All the runners were bunched up behind the leader.
v v adv v npron adv v adv n

bunch st$h up/together is often used in the passive.
v v adv v npron adv v adv n

bund/or bundle

bundle /`bændl/; bundle sb off (to st$h) to send sb somewhere in a hurry or when they do not want to go: She bundled her son off to school.

bundled up/st$h for (to st$h) to dress in warm clothes; to put warm clothes on st$h: Bundle up! It’s freezing outside! o I bundled Lucy up in a blanket and made her a cup of tea.

bunch up (in st$h), wrap sb up (in st$h), wrap yourself up (in st$h)
v v adv v npron adv v adv n

bundle is often used in the passive.
v v adv v npron adv v adv n

burn

burn (bərn; BrE burn/ bərn/; burn/bərn/ or burned, burned/bərn/)

burn away, burn st$h away to disappear as a result of burning; to make st$h do this: Half the candle had burned away. o The fire had burned away part of the roof.
v v adv v npron adv v adv n

burn sb/st$h (with st$h) (BrE, informal) to stop st$h from moving or flowing through st$h by putting st$h in or across it: She’s bunched the sink up with tea leaves.

burn sb/st$h up (with st$h) (BrE, informal) to stop sb/st$h from moving or flowing through st$h by putting st$h in or across it: She’s bumped the sink up with tea leaves.

burn sb/st$h up (more formal)
v v npron adv v adv n

burned up (adv) blocked; not clear: My nose is all bumped up this morning.

bunk

bunk /bæŋk/; bunk down especially (AmE) to lie down to sleep somewhere, especially somewhere uncomfortable or for only one night: We bunked down in an old barn for the night.

bunk sb/st$h out (especially AmE) to lie down to sleep somewhere, especially somewhere uncomfortable or for only one night: We bunked out in a tent.

bunk st$h off 1 to remove sb/st$h by burning: Burn the old point off before repainting the door. 2 (also st$h burn st$h up) to use energy by exercising: Walking briskly can burn off a lot of calories.

burn st$h out (finance) to make or keep prices at a high or satisfactory level; Share prices were bumped up by the news: o to burn up the economy.

burn prices

burn sb/st$h up is often used in the passive.
v v npron adv v adv n

burn sb/st$h out is also used with this meaning.
v v npron adv v adv n

burn /bərn/; burned, burnt (AmE burn/ bərn/; BrE burn/bərn/ or burned, burned/bərn/)

burn a way, burn st$h a way to disappear as a result of burning; to make st$h do this: Half the candle had burned away. o The fire had burned away part of the roof.

burn sb/st$h down especially (AmE) to lie down to sleep somewhere, especially somewhere uncomfortable or for only one night: We bunked down in an old barn for the night.

burn sb/st$h out (finance) to make or keep prices at a high or satisfactory level; Share prices were bumped up by the news: o to burn up the economy.

burn sb/st$h out (finance) to make or keep prices at a high or satisfactory level; Share prices were bumped up by the news: o to burn up the economy.

bud

bud /bʌd/; bud sb/st$h up (especially AmE) to lie down to sleep somewhere, especially somewhere uncomfortable or for only one night: We bunked down in an old barn for the night.

bud sb/st$h off (to st$h) to send sb somewhere in a hurry or when they do not want to go: She bundled her son off to school.
burn out

\[\text{v} + \text{adv} + \text{v} + \text{pron} + \text{adv}\]

-\[\text{burn out} [\text{C}] [\text{U}]\] the state of being very tired or sick because you have worked too hard: Burnout is common among teachers.

-\[\text{burn-out} [\text{especially BrE}] (\text{AmE} \text{usually} \text{burned-out})\] very tired or sick because you have worked too hard: burn-out rock singers

\[\text{burn sb 'out, burn sb 'out of sth}\]

-\[\text{burn sb 'out} \rightarrow \text{also burn-out at burn sth out}\]

\[\text{burn sb 'out of sth} \rightarrow \text{to force sb to leave a building by setting fire to it: A gang has tried to burn a woman out of her home.}\]

\[\text{burn sth 'out} \rightarrow \text{to destroy sth completely by fire, so that only the outside or the frame is left: Two cars were burn out in the crash.}\]

\[\text{burn sth out} \rightarrow \text{to use in the passive.}\]

-\[\text{burn sb 'out (AmE, informal)} \rightarrow \text{to make sb very angry: \text{The way he treats me really burns me up.}}\]

\[\text{burn sth up} \rightarrow \text{to get rid of sth completely by burning: I'm going to burn up all the rubbish.}\]

\[\text{bury in sth to search for sth among things in a container: She buried her pocket and eventually found a few coins.}\]

\[\text{burst} [\text{v} + \text{adv}] \rightarrow \text{burst (burst, burst)}\]

\[\text{burst in (on sb/sth), burst into sth to enter a room, a building, etc. suddenly and noisily, interrupting the people who are in it: He apologized for bursting in on our meeting.}\]

\[\text{bury yourself in sth to go to or be in a place where you will not meet many people: He buried himself in the country to write a book.}\]

\[\text{button} [\text{button, button} to be fastened with buttons: to fasten sth with buttons: He buttoned up his coat.}\]

\[\text{unbutton, unbutton sth Button and button sth are also used with this meaning:} \]

\[\text{bust} [\text{bust} to bust out of sth, bust sb 'out of sth (informal) to escape from somewhere, usually prison; to help sb to do this: His last movie was about a guy busting out of Alcatraz. His friends bust him out of jail.}\]

\[\text{break out, break out of sth (more formal)} \rightarrow \text{to cause a quarrel and separate: They bust up after five years together: I bust up with Tim a while ago.}\]

\[\text{break (up with sb), split (up with from sb)} \rightarrow \text{to have a huge bust-up and now we're not talking.}\]

\[\text{burst out (BrE, informal) if a couple or two friends bust up, they have a quarrel and separate: They bust up after five years together: I bust up with Tim a while ago.}\]

\[\text{burst up (with from sb)} \rightarrow \text{to have a huge bust-up and now we're not talking.}\]

\[\text{burst up (BrE, informal) 1 (with sb) an argument or a quarrel: We had a huge bust-up and now we’re not talking. 2 the end of a relationship}\]

\[\text{burst sth (informal) to end sth such as a meeting or a relationship by disturbing or ruining it: The police bust up the meeting.}\]

\[\text{break sth up (more formal) 2 (AmE) to injure, damage or break sth: He busted up his knee in the accident.}\]

\[\text{break up (with from sb)} \rightarrow \text{to buy sb/sth, buy sb/sth back, buy again sth that they have sold earlier to sb else: The bank will supply and buy back foreign currency.}\]

\[\text{buy sb/sth back, buy again sth that they have sold earlier to sb else: The bank will supply and buy back foreign currency.}\]

\[\text{buy sb/sth back, buy again sth that they have sold earlier to sb else: The bank will supply and buy back foreign currency.}\]
buzz

buzz a'round, buzz a'round sth (also buzz about/round, buzz a'bout/round sth especially BrE) to move around quickly and busily. She buzzed round the kitchen. o The photographer buzzed around, checking the light. o Questions buzzed round inside my head.

buz off (informal) used to tell sb, not very politely, to go away: Buzz off, I'm trying to work! o I wish he'd buzz off!

buz clear off; go away (more formal)

buzz round; buzz 'round sth (especially BrE) = buzz around, buzz around sth

C

call [kɔl]

~ around ~ on
~ away ~ coupon
~ back ~ out
~ by ~ out for
~ down ~ over
~ for ~ round
~ forth ~ up
~ in ~

38 ~ off 39 ~ upon

NOTE To call is the most common way to 'to telephone' in American English. It is also used in British English, but to phone and to ring are more common.

call a'round; call a'round sb/sth (AmE) to telephone a number of different people, usually to try to get information: He's been calling around trying to get the best price on a computer. o I called around the neighborhood to get support for my campaign.

v + adv + v prep

call sb a way to ask sb to stop doing what they are doing and go somewhere else to deal with sth; He was called away to the phone. o She was called away from the meeting to deal with an emergency.

NOTE Call sb away is almost always used in the passive.

v + npron + adv

call back (BrE) to visit sb again: I'll call back later when your wife's at home.

v + adv

call back; call sb back to telephone sb again or to telephone sb who telephoned you earlier: Call back in an hour - he'll be here then. o Kate phoned. Can you call her back? o I'll call you back with the details later.

v + adv + npron + adv

v + call back n 1 a device in a telephone that automatically calls again a number that was busy when you first called it: a callback facility 2 a telephone call that you make to sb who has called you earlier.

call sb 'back 1 to shout to sb to turn around and come back to a place they have just left: I ran off, but he called me back. o We started to walk off but were called back by the police officer. 2 to ask sb who is applying for a job, etc. to return so that you can talk to them again: Three people were called back for a second interview.

v + npron + adv

call by (informal, especially BrE) to visit a place or a person for a short time, usually when you are going somewhere else: Could you call by on your way home? o Jan called by to bring you a gift.

v + adv

call sb 'down to shout to sb to ask them to come down from a place which is higher than you: I've called him down (= to come downstairs) to breakfast already.

v + npron + adv

call sb 'down (on/upon sb) (literary) to pray that sth unpleasant will happen to sb because of sth that had they done to you; to make sb had happen to sb: He called down curses on them.

v + adv + n + v + npron + adv

call for sb (BrE) to go to sb's home, for example, and take them or go with them somewhere: Shall I call for you at eight? o v + prep

call for sth [v + prep] if a situation calls for a particular action or quality, it needs or requires it: This calls for a celebration! o What she's doing calls for great skill and courage.

NOTE Call for sth can be used in the passive: Tougher action by the government is called for.

v + prep

uncalled for adj (of remarks or behaviour) not fair or necessary in the circumstances: I shall ignore that uncalled-for remark.

call for sth' call for sb/sth to do sth to demand publicly that sth should be done; The group has called for a boycott of the elections. o The directors have called for him to resign.

v + prep + v + prep + npron + to inf

call sb forth (formal) to produce a particular reaction: Her remarks have called forth harsh criticism in the media.

v + adv + n + v + npron + adv + v + n + adv (rare)

call in [v + adv/prep] (especially BrE) to visit a place or a person for a short time, usually when you are going somewhere else: He called in at the office before he left for London. o She often calls in for a chat. v + drop in (on sb/at/...) (informal) to telephone the place where you work: She called in sick this morning (= telephoned to say that she was ill) but would not be coming to work. 3 to make a telephone call to a radio or television programme: Many listeners called in to complain.

v + adv
call in (AmE) a television or radio show in which people can phone to talk about a show, ask questions, give their opinions, etc. a call-in show
call sb in to ask sb to come and help, give advice, repair sth, etc.: He's threatened to call in the police. You'll have to call a plumber to look at the toilet.
call sb out (BrE) to order or request the return of sth, especially a product that has a fault: The manufacturers have called in the faulty goods. The bank has called in the loan (asked for the money to be paid back) immediately.
call out (more formal) recall sth (name) shout out (to sb), shout sth out (to sb)
HELP: Hemledout help: camed out the numbers of the winning tickets.
call or call out (suggestions) seems louder or more urgent.
call sb/sth off to order soldiers, dogs, etc. to stop attacking sb, searching for sth, etc.: Please call your dog off.
call sb/sth on to order soldiers, dogs, etc. to stop attacking sb, searching for sth, etc.: Call my dog off.
call on sb 1 (especially BrE) to visit sb for a short time: On our way back, we called on grandma.
call on sb/sth (informal) (on sb/sth) 2 (AmE) to ask sb in a class, etc. to answer a question or give their opinion: The math teacher always calls on the boys.
call up (BrE) to telephone a shop, store, restaurant, etc. to ask them to deliver food to you at home or at work: Let's call up for pizza.
call up on sb/sth (formal) to use your strength, courage, etc. in order to achieve sth or deal with a problem: She had to call on all her reserves of courage to face the ordeal.
canister (noun) a small metal can or bottle used to store sth: He carried around a canister of gas.
carry around (BrE) to file, Information 2 to bring sth back to your mind or to make you remember and think about sth: The sound of their laughter called up memories of his own childhood.
carry on (to use a quality that you have: He called up all his reserves of courage.
carry on (to write off) sth it hits them hit by accident and with great force and then goes off in a different direction: The ball cannoned off his leg into the goal.
cannon (noun) (of a moving person, vehicle, etc.) to hit sth by accident and with great force: She stopped suddenly and I almost cannoned into her.
cannon 'off sb/sth if sth moving cannons off sth, it hits them hit by accident and with great force and then goes off in a different direction: The ball cannoned off his leg into the goal.
capitalize (also capitalise) 'kapitalza/ 'capitalize on sth (also capitalize on sth) less frequent, more formal) to use sth to gain further advantage for yourself. They capitalized on their success by raising prices. The opposition tried to capitalize on popular discontent over the new law.
care for sb to like or love sb: I care deeply for you.
care for sb/sth to take care of and be responsible for sb who is very young, old or sick, etc. or for sth that is in danger or could be damaged: The nurses give advice to the patients and those who care for them. She cares for several children with caring for the environment. Children, the sick, the elderly. In this meaning care for sb/sth can be used in the passive. The children were all clean and well cared for. See also look after sth yourself/look after sth not care for sb/sth (formal) to not like sb/sth very much: I don't care for opera.
camp (noun (kamp) 'camp out (informal) to sleep outside, usually in a tent; to sleep on the floor somewhere for a short time: If there is nowhere to stay, we'll have to camp out. People camped out in the school hall to escape the flood water.
camp, the elderly. In this meaning care for sb/sth can be used in the passive. The children were all clean and well cared for. See also look after sth yourself/look after sth not care for sb/sth (formal) to not like sb/sth very much: I don't care for opera.
carpe diem (noun) (Latin) 'carpe deum 'seize the day' or 'make the most of the present moment': Seize the day! Make the most of the present moment.
carpe diem (noun) (Latin) 'carpe diem 'seize the day' or 'make the most of the present moment': Seize the day! Make the most of the present moment.
carry around (carrying, carried, carry) sth a round (also carry sb/sth a round especially BrE) with (you) to take sth from one place to another; to take sth everywhere with you: I don't want to carry this bag with me all day. The CD player is light enough to carry around in your pocket.
carry sb/sth along to take or move sb/sth forward. His body had been carried along by the river. 

be/get carried away to be so excited and enthusiastic about sth that you lose control of your feelings and may behave in a silly or thoughtless way: I got so carried away with shopping that I completely forgot the time. Don’t get carried away — it’s not that exciting.

carry sb back (to sth) to remind sb of sth that happened in the past: The song carried her back to her childhood.

carry sth forward 1 (also carry sth over (finance)) to move a total sum of money or a total amount, from one page or column to the next, or from one week or year to the next: The figures were carried forward from the previous page.

carry sth forward 2 (in this meaning carry sth forward is often used in the passive) to help sb to make progress or succeed: She will carry the project forward after I leave.

carry sb off 1 if a disease carries sb off, they die as a result of it. She was carried off by the epidemic.

carry sb/sth away/off = CARRY SB/STH AWAY/OFF

carry sth ’off’ 1 to win sth: She carried off most of the prizes. 2 to succeed in doing sth difficult: to deal with a difficult situation successfully: She’s the only person I know who can wear a dress like that and carry it off! 

carry on = adv v+pron adv v+adv +v+n adv (less frequent)

1 adv v+pron adv v+adv +v+n adv

carry sth ’on’ 1 to continue sth, especially sth that sb else has begun: Our children will carry this tradition on after us.

carry sth on after/on: go on: to continue speaking or doing sth, after a short pause: ‘Well’, she carried on, ‘then I realized where I’d met him before!’

carry sth ’out’ 1 to do sth that you said you would do or that you have been asked to do: to continue a plan: He had no intention of carrying out his threats.

carry sth ’over’ 1 to delay sth until a later time: The game had to be carried over until Wednesday.

carry sth over 4 days’ leave to next year.

carry sth on 1 to manage to continue living or working in your usual way in spite of difficult or unpleasant circumstances: Life carried on as usual after the fire. We’re all going to carry on as if nothing had happened.

carry sth over 3 (with sth) to continue speaking or doing sth from a short pause: ‘Well’, she carried on, ‘then I realized where I’d met him before!’

*carry-on n 1 (finance) a total sum of money or an amount that is moved to the next column/page/year, etc. 2 something that is kept from one situation or time and used in another.

carry sth ’round (with you) (especially BrE) — CARRY STH AROUND (WITH YOU)

carry ’through (on) with sth (AmE) to do and finish what you have promised, agreed or arranged to do: He convinced us that he would carry through within his promise.

carry sth ’through, help sb through sth to help sb to deal with a difficult period: Her determination carried her through. His courage helped to carry them through the difficult times.

cash [kæʃ]

cash in (on) sth (informal) to gain an advantage from a situation in a way that people think is wrong or dishonest. Many businesses cashed in on the massive public interest in her death.

cash up (BrE) (AmE cash out) to count the money that has been taken in a shop/store, restaurant, etc. at the end of the day: We cash up at five o’clock.

cast [kæst]

cast sth off (also cast sth about/round (especially BrE) (informal)) used to talk about carrying sth large, awkward or unimportant: I used to carry a suitcase.

cast sth in/on (for) (BrE) (AmE cast sth into) to make a physical feature in the earth’s surface over a long period of time through the action of water, ice, weather, etc. The valley was carved out by glaciers. In this meaning carve sth out is often used in the passive.

cast aside (for) to get rid of, or give no attention to, sth that you no longer want or need: She just cast him aside when she got bored.

*cast sth out (also carve sth out of) to make a physical feature in the earth’s surface over a long period of time through the action of water, ice, weather, etc. The valley was carved out by glaciers. In this meaning carve sth out is often used in the passive.
negative, or that stop you achieving sth: He cast aside all his inhibitions. o The speakers cast modesty aside and talked about their success.

throw sth aside; toss sth aside (less formal)

v adv * v +pron + adv

be cast away (on sth) to be left somewhere after your ship has been destroyed: What would you do if you were cast away on a desert island?

v adj + adv

castaway n a person whose ship has been destroyed and who has managed to swim to an island, etc.

cast sth ‘back (to sb/sth) to make yourself think about a particular time, a situation in the past, etc. I cast my mind back to our first meeting all those years ago.

v adj +adv

cast sth ‘down (literary) if you cast your eyes down, you look down: She cast her eyes down modestly while Jack was talking about her.

v adj + adv

downcast (also, cast down less frequent) adj (literary) downcast eyes are looking downward

v adj +adv

see also DOWNCAST at BE CAST DOWN
ecast ‘down (by sth) (formal) to be sad or unhappy about sth: He is not easily cast down.

v adj + adv

cast off, cast sth’off 1 to undo the ropes that are holding a boat in position so that it can start to move 2 (in knitting) to remove a row of stitches from the knitting so that it will make a finished edge: When the scarf is the right length, cut off the stitches. cast sth on

v adj + adv * v + pron + adv

cast sth off (formal) 1 to take off a piece of clothing and throw it to one side: They cast off their clothes and jumped in the pool. cast sth off (formal) 2 to get rid of sth bad or sth that you do not like: She tried to cast off her upbringing. It’s time to cast off those winter blues and burst into spring!

v adj + adv * v + pron + adv

cast-off (especially BrE) (AmE usually hand-me-down) n [usually pl.] a piece of clothing that the original owner no longer wants to wear or use: cast-off clothing cast-off plastic bags

cast on, cast sth’on (in knitting) to make the first row of stitches on a needle, or add new stitches: Cast on and knit 10 rows.

v adj + adv * v + pron + adv

cast sb/sth ‘out, cast sth’out (formal) to drive sb away; to get rid of sb/sth, especially by using force: She was cast out by society. o He claimed to be able to cast out demons. o The villagers had cast out their homes.

v adj + adv * v + pron + adv

outcast n someone who is rejected and ignored by other people and often has to leave their home and friends: She felt like a social outcast. o He was treated like an outcast by the other children.

v adj +adv

outcast adj (only before noun) ignored or not accepted by other people: outcast members of society.

cast/sth ‘up (on sth) (literary) 1 if the sea casts sth up on the land, it carries them in and leaves them there: A whale bone was cast up on the beach.

v adj +adv

cast/sth up, wash/sth up (less formal) 1 if sth is cast up, it is often used in the passive in this meaning.

v adj +adv

If you cast your eyes up, you look up: She cast her eyes up to the ceiling and sighed.

v adj +adv

catch [katʃ] (caught, caught [katʃ])

’match (up) at sth to try to get hold of sth quickly: She tried to catch a branch but couldn’t reach.

v adj +adv

catch up on (informal) 1 to sth to understand sth: He’s very quick to catch on. o The students soon caught on to the idea that phrasal verbs are not really difficult. o People are catching on to the fact that he’s a fraud.

v adj +adv

catch up with sth/sth (BrE) 1 to catch up with sb/sth 1 You go ahead. I’ll catch you up. o She caught the leader up and then overtook her. 2 to catch up (with sth/sth) 2 This company is the most likely to catch up with the market leader.

v adj +adv

catch sb/sth (BrE) 1 to catch up with sb/sth 1 You go ahead. I’ll catch you up. o She caught the leader up and then overtook her. 2 to catch up (with sth/sth) 2 This company is the most likely to catch up with the market leader.

v adj +adv

catch up with (stb) to spend extra time doing activity, tasks, etc. that you should have done earlier: I’m so behind with my paperwork, it’s going to take me a week to catch up. 2 to find out about things that have happened: Come and stay for a few days, so that we have a chance to catch up. o I want to catch up with all your news.

v adj +adv

catch up with sb/sth (BrE) if sth you have done or sth that has been happening to you catches up with you, it starts to cause you problems that you have so far managed to avoid: His past is finally catching up with him.

v adj +adv

catch up (with) sth to spend extra time doing activity, task, etc. that you should have done earlier: I’m so behind with my paperwork, it’s going to take me a week to catch up. 2 to find out about things that have happened: Come and stay for a few days, so that we have a chance to catch up. o I want to catch up with all your news.

v adj +adv

catch up with sb/sth (BrE) if sth you have done or sth that has been happening to you catches up with you, it starts to cause you problems that you have so far managed to avoid: His past is finally catching up with him. The late nights were beginning to catch up with her 3 (informal) to meet sb you have not seen for a while and hear their news: He just wants to catch up and rest with old friends. o Catch up with you later! We’ve got a lot of catching up to do after all this time!

v adj +adv

catch up with sb/sth to provide everything that sb, a group of people or a situation needs or wants: The careers service caters for the needs of young people and adults. o The resort also caters for winter sports.

v adj +adv

catch up with sb/sth in all day work, sleep 2 to find out about things that have happened: I’ve got a lot of work to catch up on. o I spent the weekend catching up on lost sleep.

v adj +adv

catch up with sb/sth (BrE) if the police or people in an organization catch up with sb, they finally find out that they have done sth wrong and punish them: They were involved in burglary for years before the police caught up with them.

v adj +adv

catch up with sb (br less frequent) if sth you have done or sth that has been happening to you catches up with you, it starts to cause you problems that you have so far managed to avoid: His past is finally catching up with him. The late nights were beginning to catch up with her.

v adj +adv

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v adj +adv
centre (BrE) (AmE center) /sentər/.
'centre around sb/sth; centre sth around... (BrE; also centre sth round sb/sth) to be, or make sb/sth, the most important person or thing around which most activity takes place. The debate centres around the question of power. o The case centred around the country's advance children. o Her life was centred entirely around her family. o The nightlife of the town is largely centred around the hotels.

Centre sth around/round sb/sth is often used in the passive.

v + prep + v + n/pron + prep

centre on sb/sth; centre sth on sb/sth (also centre upon sb/sth; centre upon sth more formal) to give a lot of attention or thought to one particular activity, idea or person, etc. The discussions centred on the hostage issue. o Public interest centered largely on the team's stars. o The group has centered its attention on the need for reform. o His research is centred on the effects of unemployment.

Centre sth on/upon sb/sth is often used in the passive.

v + prep + v + n/pron + prep

chain

chain sb/sth 'up (to sth) to fasten sb/sth to sth else with chains to stop them escaping or being stolen. I'd chain your bike up (to the fence) just in case. o The prisoners were chained up in a dark cell.

Chain sb/sth (to sth) can also be used with this meaning.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

chalk

chalk 'up sth; chalk it/them 'up (informal) to achieve a success, a victory, a score in a game, etc. The team has chalked up its fifth win in a row.
This week Dee Brothers chalked up 160 years of business in this town.

success, victory, win

A noun must always follow up, but a pronoun comes between the verb and up.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv

chalk sth 'up (informal) to think that sth happens as a result of sth else: We can chalk our recent victories up to a lot of luck. o When the goal was disallowed they chalked it up to a bad refereeing decision.

attribute sth to sth (formal), put sth down to sth
v + n/pron + adv + prep

chalk it up to experience (spoken, especially AmE) used to say that you can learn from sth bad that has happened to you.

chance

chance /chɑns/; AmE /tʃɑns/

chance on/upon sb/sth (formal) to meet sb or find sth when you do not expect to: I chanced upon an old school friend in town. o He chanced upon a volume of Japanese poetry in a bookshop.

v + prep

change

change /ʃeindʒ/.

change sb/sth a round (especially AmE) change sth round

change 'back 1 (into sth) to take off your clothes and put on what you were wearing earlier: I'll just change back into my tracksuit. 2 (into/to sb/sth) to return to an earlier state or form: When you double click on SELECT, the screen changes back to the main design screen. o Slowly the angry animal changed back into its calm self.

v + adv

change sth 'back (into/to sth) to exchange an amount of money into the system of money (currency) that it was in before: Can I change these dollars back into sterling?

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n (less frequent)

change 'down (into/to sth) (BrE) to move the stick that controls the speed in a vehicle into a position suitable for faster speeds (a lower gear): Change down into second as you approach the corner.

v + adv

change 'into sth to put on different clothes: We quickly changed into our swimsuits. o I didn't bring anything to change into.

v + prep

change 'into sth; change sb/sth 'into sth to change, or to make sth change, into sth different: The castle has changed into a hotel. o The handsome prince was changed into a frog.

v + prep + v + n/pron + prep

change 'out of sth to take off the clothes you are wearing and put on different ones: I must change out of these wet clothes before I get a chill. o She changed out of her suit as soon as she came home.

v + adv + prep

change 'over 1 (from sth) (to sth) to stop using one system or thing and start using another: The magazine changed over from pink paper to white in 1917. o We're changing over to a new computer system.

3 (to/sth) to/into sth (BrE) to change from watching one television channel to watching another: I changed over to BBC1 to see the football. o Can we change over? 3 (to/sth) to turn over (from sth) (to sth); turn over (to sth)

v + adv

change 'over/round (BrE) if two people change over/round, they move to where the other person was before or do what the other person was doing: Can you and Phil change round?
You're too tall to stand in the front row. o When you get tired of driving we can change over.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

change 'round (BrE) = change 'around

change sb/sth 'up (informal) 1 to contact sb and remind them to do sth they have said they would do or that they ought to do: I'll change him up and find out what's going on. o It is his job to chase up clients with outstanding debts. o Could you chase up those late replies (= remind people to reply)? 2 to try to find sth that you need; to try to get more information about sth: We're chasing up two other people who were at the party. o I'll chase up references to the battle in the library.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

chat

chat /ʃæt/ (t-t)

chat sb 'up (informal) 1 (BrE) to talk in a friendly way to sb because you are sexually attracted to them: Who was that girl you were chasing up last night?
2 (especially AmE) to talk to sb in a friendly way because you want them to do sth for you or to give you sth: You'll have to chat the boss up if you want some days off.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

chat-up n (BrE, informal) an attempt to talk in a friendly way to sb who is sexually attracted to you.
He was trying some old chat-up lines.

cheat

cheat /ʃiːt/.

cheat sb of sth (also cheat sb 'out of sth) to prevent sb from having sth, especially in an unfair or dishonest way: He had cheated the taxman of £180 000. o He was cheated out of his rightful inheritance.

v + n/pron + prep + v + n/pron + adv + prep

cheat on sb to be unfaithful to your husband, wife or partner by secretly having sex with sb else: He was the last to know that she had been cheating on him.

v + prep

cheat on sth to fail to do sth you have agreed or promised to do: The government have cheated on their commitment not to raise taxes.

v + prep

cheat sb 'out of sth = cheat sb of sth
check in | check (1) (at sth) to go to an official desk at a hotel, an airport, etc. and tel sb that you have arrived. After checking in, we went out for a meal.

- You must check in at desk 25 hours before take-off. (see also CHECK IN at sth 1 (with sb (especially AmE) to contact sb to let them know where you are and what you are doing: I have to check in with my boss every three hours. REPORT report in (to sb/sth)

- v adv
- check-in n 1 [U] the act of telling an official at an airport that you are arriving, showing them your ticket, etc. (the check-in desk 2 [C] [U] the place at an airport where you go to say you have arrived, show your ticket, etc. There were long queues at the check-in.

check sb 'in to take sb's name when they arrive at a hotel or an airport, look at their ticket, etc. We wrote all the names of the guests in this book as they are checked in. All the passengers have been checked in.

- v n pron + adv + v adv + n

check sth 'in to leave or accept bags, cases, etc. to be put on a plane or a train: When we arrived at the airport we checked our bags in straight away.

- v n adv + v adv + n

check 'into sth 1 to arrive at a hotel, a private hospital, etc. to begin your stay there: I arrived in Boston and checked into my hotel. She checked into a private clinic for drug rehabilitation.

- v n hotel, motel, clinic 1[1] book into sth

check out of sth see also CHECK IN at sth 1 to try to find out more about sb or discover the true facts about sth: The police are checking into the cause of the crash.

- v adv

check sth 'off 1 to put a mark beside items on a list to show that they are correct, present or have been dealt with: I've checked off all the furniture on the list. He checked everyone's name off as they arrived.

- v adv

check sth off 2 (especially AmE) to put a mark in a box on a document to give an answer to a question, choose sb/sth: etc. Some voters wrote in names instead of checking off the candidates listed.

- v adv

Check sth is usually used with this meaning.

- v adv + v n pron + adv

check on sb/sth 1 to make sure that sb is safe, happy etc. or that sth is working as it should be: I'll just check on dinner. The doctor visited every day to check on my progress.

- v adv

check on progress, children, patient 2 to find out if sth is true or correct, especially sth that sb has said about themselves: Do you always check on future employees? Will you check on his address? will also CHECK UP

- v adv + v n pron + adv + v adv + n

check on sth 3 to examine sth written or printed carefully to make sure that it is correct: I've got to check over my work for spelling before I hand it in. You should always check to see if the letter is correct.

- v adv + v n pron + adv + v adv + n

check sth 'over (also check through sth) to examine sth written or printed carefully to make sure that it is correct: I've got to check over my work for spelling before I hand it in. You should always check to see if the letter is correct.

- v adv + v n pron + adv + n

check out (especially AmE) if facts, etc. check out, you can be shown to be correct or true. His story doesn't check out. SEE story, reference

- v adv

check 'out of sth 1 (AmE, informal, becoming old-fashioned) to leave a place or finish an activity: The climb was too difficult so I checked out early. He can just check out on us like that! Let's check out of here. 2 to leave a hotel, a hospital, etc. where you have been staying. She checked out this morning. He decided to check out of the hospital and go home.

- v adv + n hotel, motel, hospital

- check into sth RECHECK check in

- v prep + n

- check out

- v adv + v n pron + adv + v adv + n

check out of sth 1 (AmE) the act or time of leaving a hotel at the end of your stay: Checkout is 10 a.m. checkout time

- v adv

- see also check in at sth check out, check sth out

- v adv

check out of sth 2 (AmE) if you check out of a shop, or sb checks you out, you find out how much you have to pay and get sb the money: You can check out at aisle eight. The girl who checked me out looked at me strangely.

- v adv + v n pron + adv + v adv + n

- check out of sth 3 to leave the place where you pay for the goods you are buying in a supermarket: There were huge queues at the checkout. a supermarket checkout

- v adv

- see also check out at sth check out of sth

- v adv

check sb/sth 'out 1 (especially AmE) to find out if sth is true or correct or if sb is honest, truthful, reliable, etc. Check him out before you give him the job. Police have checked out his story. We need to check out whether the company is reliable.

- v adv + v n pron + adv + v adv + n

- story, claim, company 2 (informal, especially AmE) to look at sth because they seem interesting or attractive: Check out our new fashion range! It's worth checking out that new restaurant. Check out that gorgeous guy over there.

- v adv + v n pron + adv + v adv + n

- check sth 'out (AmE) to borrow sth such as a book or a video from a library: I checked out three books from the library.

- v adv + v n pron + adv + v adv + n

- book, video

- v adv + v n pron + adv + v adv + n

check sb/sth 'over to examine a person or an animal to make sure that they are healthy; to examine a machine, etc. to make sure it is working correctly: The doctor would like to check you over. I got the checkup before the trip.

- v adv + v n pron + adv + v adv + n

- check out at sth see also CHECK UP

- v adv + v n pron + adv + v adv + n

check out at sth (also check at sth) to bite sth continuously, especially because you are nervous or to test your teeth: He chewed on his bottom lip as he considered the question. (informal) - CHEW STH OVER Why don't we chew on it for a while?

- v adv

chew sb 'out (AmE, informal) to tell sb angrily that they have done sth wrong: He got chewed out by his teacher for being late.

- v adv + v n pron + adv + n

chew sth 'over (also chew on sth) (both informal) to think about or discuss sth carefully and in detail: He spent the weekend chewing over the problem.

- v adv + v n pron + adv

chew sb up 1 to eat sb up until it is completely soft or destroyed: The baby chewed the cookie in and swallowed it. 2 (informal) if a machine chews sb up, it damages or destroys it: The cassette player's chewed the tape up again.

- v adv + v n pron + adv

chicken 'n [kik]n', chicken 'out of sth, chicken 'out of doing sth (informal) to decide not to do sth because you are afraid: If I don't fight him, everyone will say that I chickened out.

- v adv + v n pron + adv

chicken out of sth (informal) to decide not to do sth because you are afraid: If I don't fight him, everyone will say that I chickened out.

- v adv + v n pron + adv

chicklet (chicklet) informal to completely relax and not get upset or excited about anything: Chilled out! We'll get there on time!

- v adv + v adv

- chill-out adj [only before noun] that helps you to relax or makes you feel relaxed: Chilled-out music a chill-out room (a place at a club, etc. where you can relax when you do not want to dance)

- v adv + v adv

chime 'im [kam]n', chime in (with sth) (informal) to join in a conversation suddenly or interrupt sb: Absolutely! she chimed in eagerly. He kept chiming in with his own opinions.

- v adv + v adv + v adv + speech

chime in with sth, chime in sth (informal) to agree with sth; to be similar to sth: His policies chimed in with the national mood at the time.

- v adv + v adv

chip 'ip [kip](++p)

chipped away at sth (used especially in the progressive tense) to make sth smaller or weaker by
was chipping away at the rocks, looking for fossils. The government seems to be chipping away at people's rights.

v adv prep

chip sth away/off, chip sth 'off sth' to remove sth by continuously breaking off small pieces: She used a hammer to chip away the stone. v chip the rust off the car with a knife.

v adv n + v + n/pron + adv v + n/pron + adv

chip 'in (with sth) (informal) 1 to join in or interrupt a conversation: to add sth to a conversation; Feel free to chip in if I've forgotten to mention anything. She chip in with some interesting remarks. (2) also chip 'in (to sth) to give some money so that a group of people can buy sth together: Has everyone chip in for the present? The company has chip in with a $200 donation. Let's all chip in five dollars. clubs together (to do sth)

v adv 2 also v adv n

chip sth 'off, chip sth 'off sth = chip sth away/off, chip sth off sth

chip 'off, chip off sth if paint or a surface chips off, it comes off in small pieces: The varnish is chipping off. Most of the paint had chipped off the gate.

v adv v prep

chivvy

[BrE] /chivvies, chivvying, chivvi'd, chivvi'est/ (chivvy, informal) to try to make sb move faster or do sth more quickly: The teacher chivvied the children along. hurry sb/sth along

v n/pron + adv v adv n

choke

[BrE] /chok/ AmE /chok/ (choke, informal)

choke sth 'back to try to stop yourself from showing a strong emotion, or saying sth that might upset sb: He choked back his tears. a protest rose to her lips, but she choked it back.

v adv n + v + adv n

choke sth back is not used in the passive.

v adv n + v n/pron + adv

choke sth 'off 1 to prevent or stop sth: High interest rates have choked off investment.

demand, investment 2 to stop or interrupt sth: His words were choked off by the sudden screams.

v adv n + v + n/pron + adv

choke 'up, choke sth 'up to become, or to make sb, so upset that you can't speak: That song really chokes me up. He gets choked up just remembering the day she left.

choke sb up is usually used in the passive with be or get.

v adv + v + n/pron + adv

chop

[BrE] /chap/ AmE /chap/ (chop, informal)

chop sth 'in/up (BrE, informal) to decide to stop doing sth such as a job or a course of study: What made you decide to chop in your course? I feel like chopping it all in and going back to Africa.

job, course jock sth in (BrE), pack sth in (BrE), give sth up

Chop sth in/up cannot be used in the passive.

v adv n + v + n/pron + adv

chuck sth 'out (BrE), chuck sth 'out of sth (informal) to force sb to leave a place, a job, etc.: Her parents chucked her out when she got pregnant.

v + adv n + v + n/pron + adv

chuck sth 'out, chuck sth 'off sth (informal) to remove sth by cutting it with a sharp heavy tool: The king had his head chopped off. She chopped a branch off the tree.

cut sth off, cut sth off sth

v + n/pron + adv v + adv n + v + n/pron + adv

chuck sth 'up to cut sth into small pieces with a knife or a sharp tool: Shall we chop these logs up for firewood? I shall have to chop her food up very small for her. o Chuck up the onion into small pieces.

v adv prep + v adv n

chuck sth up

see also hack sth up

v + n/pron + adv v adv n

chug

[BrE] /ch3g/ AmE /ch3g/

chug 'along (informal) to make steady but slow progress: ‘Hi! How are things?’ ‘Oh, fine, just chugging along.’

v adv

churn

[BrE] / churn/ AmE / churn/ (churn, informal)

churn sth 'out (informal) to produce sth quickly in large amounts: She churns out trashy romantic novels.

They churn out 3,000 identical toy trains every day.

v adv n + v + n/pron + adv

churn sb 'up (informal) to make sb feel very upset, worried, frightened or anxious: When I drove away from the house for the last time, I was churned up inside.

v + adv n + v + n/pron + adv

churn sth 'up (informal) to move sth such as mud or water around and damage or disturb the surface: Cars and motorbikes had churned up the field. o Seals churned up the field.

water

v adv n + v + adv n + v + n/pron + adv

claim

[BrE] /kl3m/ (claim, informal)

claim 'up (on sb) (informal) to refuse to speak about sth because you are afraid, or want to keep it secret. He always claims up when we ask about his family.

v adv

claw

[BrE] /kla:/

claw at sb/sth to try to catch sb/sth or scratch or tear sb/sth with sharp, curved nails (claws) or with your fingernails: The cat was clawing at the door. o She tried to claw at his face.

v adv

claw sth 'back (especially BrE) to work hard to get sth back that you have lost: They're trying to claw back their share of the market.

2 if a government clamps back, it imposes strict laws on people, it gets it back, usually by taxing them: The government are clamping back age allowances in tax.

v adv n + v + adv n + adv

> claw back n (BrE, business) the act of a government getting back in tax the money it has paid to people: the money that is paid back

clean

[BrE] /klin/ (clean, informal)

clean sth 'down (BrE) to clean sth thoroughly by wiping or brushing: Clean down all the walls before repainting them.

v adv n + v + adv n + adv n + adv

> clean sth 'off, clean sth 'out sth to remove sth from the surface of sth by brushing, wiping, etc.: She couldn't be bothered to clean her make-up off. o How can I clean red wine off the carpet?

v + adv n + v + adv n + v + adv n + v + adv n + adv

> clean sb/sth 'out, clean sb/sth 'out of sth (informal) to use up or take all sb's money, to take or buy the whole supply of sth that sb has: Buying drinks for everyone cleaned me out. o It's been a great year for sales. We're completely
clean out  (= we’ve sold all our supply). The stall was cleaned out of newspapers by 8.00 a.m.
Burglars had cleaned the place out (= had stolen everything).

\[\text{clean out} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clean out n (usually sing.) (especially BrE) to make sb leave a place: The police cleared the demonstrators away.

\[\text{clear sth out} \equiv \text{v+n/pron+adv} + v+adv+n\]

-clean 'off (informal, especially BrE) to go or run away: You’ve no right to be here. Clear off! = He cleared off as soon as he heard the police car.

\[\text{clear off} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clean out of sth (informal) to leave a place quickly: Would it be better for you if I just cleared out and went back to London? I told him to clear out of the house by Monday.

\[\text{clear out of sth} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clean up (informal) to tidy, clean, make sth neat and tidy: I’ve cleaned up my house.

\[\text{clean up} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clean sth ‘up to make sth clean and tidy: I cleaned up the cupboard.

\[\text{clean sth ‘up} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clear sth ‘out to make sth clean and tidy: I cleaned out the cupboard.

\[\text{clear sth ‘out} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clean off (BrE) to leave a place quickly: Would it be better for you if I just cleared out and went back to London? I told him to clear off of the house by Monday.

\[\text{clear off (BrE)} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clear sb ‘out to make sb clean and tidy: I cleaned out my parents’ house.

\[\text{clear sb ‘out} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clean sth ‘up (AmE) to make sth clean and tidy: I’ll just clean up before dinner. They cleaned themselves up and put on their best clothes.

\[\text{clean sth ‘up} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clean sth ‘up to remove dust, etc. from a place and make it clean: I’ve got to clean up before my parents get home. Who’s going to clean the place up after you? How often is the trash and litter cleaned up?

\[\text{clean sth ‘up} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clean sth ‘up to remove criminals, crime or immoral behaviour from a place or an organization: The mayor is determined to clean up the city and make it a safer place to live.

\[\text{clean sth ‘up} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clean up your ‘act to start behaving in a responsible way.

\[\text{clean up your ‘act} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clear sb ‘away (AmE) to make sb leave a place: The police cleared the demonstrators away.

\[\text{clear sb ‘away (AmE)} \equiv \text{v+n/pron+adv} + v+adv+n\]

-clear sth away (AmE) to make sth leave a place: The police cleared the demonstrators away.

\[\text{clear sth away (AmE)} \equiv \text{v+n/pron+adv} + v+adv+n\]

-clear up (AmE) to make sth clean and tidy: I cleaned up my parents’ house.

\[\text{clear up} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clear up (informal) to tidy, clean, make sth neat and tidy: I cleaned up the cupboard.

\[\text{clear up (informal)} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clear up to make sth clean and tidy: I cleaned up the cupboard.

\[\text{clear up} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clear up (AmE, BrE) to clean up a place or an organization: The police cleared the demonstrators away.

\[\text{clear up (AmE, BrE)} \equiv \text{v+n/pron+adv} + v+adv+n\]

-clean up from a place or an organization: The police cleared the demonstrators away.

\[\text{clean up from a place or an organization} \equiv \text{v+n/pron+adv} + v+adv+n\]

-clean sth clean & tidy: I cleaned up my parents’ house.

\[\text{clean sth clean & tidy} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clear up to make sth clean and tidy: I cleaned up the cupboard.

\[\text{clear up} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clear up to get rid of sth: I still cling to the hope that he’s alive. She’s clinging on to the past.

\[\text{clear up} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clear up to get rid of sth: I still cling to the hope that he’s alive. She’s clinging on to the past.

\[\text{clear up} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clear sth clean & tidy: I cleaned up my parents’ house.

\[\text{clear sth clean & tidy} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]

-clear up to get rid of sth: I still cling to the hope that he’s alive. She’s clinging on to the past.

\[\text{clear up} \equiv \text{v+adv} + v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n\]
come on to sb (informal) to behave in a way that clearly shows sb that you want to have a sexual relationship with them

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come on n (usually sing.) (informal) a remark or an action that is intended to attract sb

come on to sth to start talking about or discussing a topic: I'll come on to the subject of exams in a minute.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come out in question, topic, subject

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come out 1 when the sun, moon or stars come out, they appear in the sky: The sun came out in the afternoon.

✦ appear 2 when flowers comes out, they open: The daffodils came out late this year. 3 to be published or produced: Her new novel just came out. 4 when do the exam results come out?

✦ appear 2B (of news, the truth, etc.) to become known after a time when it has been hidden: The truth finally came out. 5 It came out that she'd made the whole thing up.

✦ be shown clearly: His arrogance comes out in every speech he makes.

✦ 6 (with sb) to go somewhere with sb for a social event: Will you come out to dinner with me tonight?

✦ if a photograph comes out, the picture can be seen clearly: My photos didn't come out very well because there wasn't enough light. 8 when words come out they are spoken: I opened my mouth to apologize, but the words wouldn't come out. 9 He tried to say her a pleasant compliment but it came out all wrong.

✦ come out all wrong to state publicly that you do or do not support sb: Members of the committee have come out in opposition to the proposal.

✦ come out and do sth to be brave enough to say or do sth that other people might find hard to say or do: Has she actually come out and admitted it yet?

✦ only one member of staff came out and said that the working conditions were unsatisfactory. 11 (BrE) to stop work and go on strike: The miners have come out on strike.

✦ 12 to say openly that you are a homosexual (- a person who is sexually attracted to people of the same sex) 13 when a young girl came out in the past, she was formally introduced into society

✦ v + adv

✦ come out, come out of sth 1 to leave a place or appear from inside a place: Come out! I know you're in there! 2 I'll speak to her as soon as she comes out of the meeting.

✦ if an object comes out of sth, it is removed from the place where it is fixed or becomes separated from sth: Her tooth came out when she bit into the apple. 4 All the covers have come off the pages because the screw won't come out of the wall. 5 If a mark or dirt comes out, it is removed from sth by washing or cleaning: The bloodstains won't come out of my shirt. 6 It was a very expensive shirt, but most of the colour came out when I washed it.

✦ 4 [+ adv/prep/adj] to finish sth in a particular state; to have a particular result: She came out on top in the exams. 5 His reputation came out undamaged. 6 The family didn't come out of the affair very well. 7 In this meaning, come out and come out of sth are always used either with an adjective or a phrase beginning with a preposition.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come out of yourself to relax and become more confident and friendly with other people

✦ to state publicly that you do or do not support sb: Members of the committee have come out in opposition to the proposal.

✦ come out in question, topic, subject

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come out of sth 1 to add up to a particular cost or sum: The total bill comes out at over two hundred pounds.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come out in sth if a person comes out in sth such as spots, their skin becomes covered in them: The cream made her face come out in a rash.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come out of sth 1 to return to normal after a difficult time: The country is slowly coming out of recession. 2 to result or develop from a process or an event: At least some good came out of all our hard work. 3 The book came out of her travels in Japan. 4 to be taken away from a total amount: The money will have to come out of your wages.

✦ v + adv

✦ come out with sth (informal) to say sth, especially surprising things or not polite: I can't believe the things he comes out with.

✦ v + adv

✦ come to sb to give them sth: Come over to my house.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come over 1 (to sb/sth) to move across a room, a road, an ocean, etc. towards where the speaker is: Come over and meet my husband.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come over to England again?

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ lots of people are coming over from America for the wedding. 2 (to sth) to visit sb for a short time, usually at their home: Her son only comes over to see her occasionally.

✦ Our new neighbours came over to our house last night. 3 [+ adj] (BrE, informal) to suddenly start feeling sth: to come over funny/silly/joyful.

✦ v + adv

✦ I come over all shy whenever I see her. 4 + adv come across B = come across

✦ v + adv

✦ come over sb/sth (of a feeling, a mood, etc.) to affect sb/sth: I'm sorry — I don't know what came over me (=I don't know what made me behave in that way). A remarkable change has come over them since he left.

✦ v + prep

✦ come over to sb/sth to leave one group of people in order to join a competing group; to change from one opinion to another: Some of their members have come over to our side.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come past, come past sb/sth to pass in front of the speaker or the place where the speaker is: As I walked down the road, Charlie came past on his bike. 2 I'll bring the book round this evening on my way to night school - I've got to come past your house.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come round (BrE) (also come around AmE) 1 (to sth) to visit sb or a place: to come to sb's home to see them for a short time: Come round and see us sometime. 3 Do you want to come round for lunch? 4 to come over 2 (of a regular event) to arrive, to happen at the usual time: I can't believe Christmas has come round again.

✦ 3 to move among a group of people in order to give them sth: The waiters came round with drinks.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come round with drinks. 4 (to sth) (informal) to agree to sth that you were against before; to change your opinion about sth: She'll never come round to our way of thinking. I won't push him; he'll come round in time.

✦ v + adv

✦ come round (BrE) (AmE come around) (also come to BrE, AmE) to become conscious again: When she came round, her sister was sitting beside her bed. 3 He hasn't yet come round after the anesthetic.

✦ v + adv

✦ come round (BrE) (AmE come around) (also come to BrE, AmE) to become conscious again: When she came round, her sister was sitting beside her bed. 3 He hasn't yet come round after the anesthetic.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come to = come round

✦ come to be 1 to add up to sth; to equal to sth: The bill came to $50. 2 to reach a particular stage or condition; to arrive at sth: We both came to the same conclusion the woman coming to = (I think things are getting very bad and unpleasant).

✦ v + prep + pron

✦ all her dreams had come to nothing. 3 that, nothing has come to this in the meaning come to sth is often used with this or that: The doctors will operate if necessary, but it may not come to that.

✦ v + prep + pron

✦ when it comes to sth/to doing sth when it is a case, matter or question of sth: doing sth: When it comes to cooking, he's much better than I am.

✦ v + prep + pron

✦ come together 1 if two or more people or things come together, they form one group or one piece: Several local groups came together to fight the proposed housing development. 2 During the last three days of rehearsals, everything came together.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come 'under sth 1 to be included within a particular group or collection of things: Several different types of schools come under the heading of 'private schools'. 2 come under heading, banner, category 2 to be managed, controlled or owned by a particular group or organization. The prisoners come under the control of the government.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come under attack, criticism, etc. sb attacks, criticizes, etc. you: The government has come under attack over the new bill.

✦ v + adv + prep

✦ come under intense pressure to come under intense pressure to come under intense pressure to come under intense pressure to come under intense pressure to
make a situation very successful: The team's new player came up trumps and scored three goals. That was a wonderful meal! You've come up trumps again.

- **up-and-coming** adj [only before noun] (informal) making good progress and likely to be successful in the future: an up-and-coming young actor.

- **upcoming** adj [only before noun] (especially AmE) about to happen soon: the upcoming presidential election.

- **come up**, **come up to** move to a lower place or position to a higher one, or upstairs in a building: especially with the speaker or towards the place where the speaker is: Who wants to come up to the top of the hill with me? My apartment is on the third floor: Are you coming up to the stairs?

- **road, stairs, prep** come down, come down sth

- **come up against sb/sth** if you come up against sb/sth, you have to face sb/sth difficult: We expect to come up against a lot of opposition to the scheme. You'll come up against the reigning champion in the next round.

- **come up for sth 1** come to the time when sth must be done: He's coming up for retirement soon. She comes up for re-election next year. When does your contract come up for renewal?

- **renewal** 2 to become available for a particular purpose: That house you like has come up for sale.

- **sale, auction** 2

- **come up on sth** (AmE) to be at least a particular time or age: It's coming up on your bedtime.

- **v adj prep**

- **come up to sth** 1 to approach a particular place, an age or a period of time: You're coming up to a busy road now. It's just coming up to half past twelve. 2 to reach an acceptable level or standards: The performance didn't come up to our expectations. You may lose your job if you don't come up to scratch.

- **standard, expectation** 4

- **make** in this meaning come up to sth is usually used in the passive.

- **confide** /kon fid/ confide in sb to tell sb a secret or a piece of information that you wouldn't tell other people: Can I confide in you? Do you have a friend that you can confide in?

- **mother, friend** v prep

- **confine** /kon fain/ confine sb/sth to confine sb/sth to a particular place, subject, area, etc.: The song confined me to the living room. I will confine myself to looking at the period from 1900 to 1916.

- **limit sth to sb/sth restrict sb/sth to sth** Confine sb/sth to sth is often used in the passive.

- **be confined to** sth 1 if a person or an animal is confined to a place, they are kept in a small or closed space and not allowed to go out: The children were confined to their rooms for the evening. 2 if a person is confined to bed, etc., they have to stay in bed, etc. because they are ill, sick or injured: She was confined to bed with the flu.

- **be confined by** sth 2 to have sth in front of you that you have to deal with or react to: Most people when confronted with a horse will pet it.

- **be confronted with** sth to have sth in front of you that you have to deal with or react to: Most people when confronted with a horse will pet it.

- **confront** /kon frant/ confront sb/sth to make sb/sth face or deal with an unpleasant or difficult person or situation: He confronted her with a choice between her career or her relationship.

- **confront sb with sth** to have sth in front of you that you have to deal with or react to: Most people when confronted with a horse will pet it.

- **conjure** /kon jur/ conjure sb/sth up to make sb/sth appear suddenly or unexpectedly, as by magic: She conjured up a three-course meal in half an hour.

- **conjure up** v adv n + v pron + adv + v n + adv + v n (less frequent) conjure up images of memories of places and things.

- **conjure sth up** 1 to make a picture, a memory, etc., appear in your mind: The word 'birthday' conjures up images of presents and parties.

- **confuse** /kon fuz/ confuse sth (more formal) to ask a spirit of a dead person to appear; by using a magic ceremony.

- **confuse** /kon fuz/ confuse sb/sth, confuse sb, confuse sth with sth to mistake sb/sth for another person or piece of equipment; to be mistaken for: They'll confuse me with a great idea for increasing sales.

- **confuse** /kon fuz/ confuse sb/sth to make sb/sth confused that sb/sth is the limits of a particular activity, subject, area, etc. The work will not be confined to the Glazou area. I will confine myself to looking at the period from 1900 to 1916.

- **limit sth to sb/sth restrict sb/sth to sth** Confine sb/sth to sth is often used in the passive.

- **v n + pron + adv**

- **consecrate** /kon sek rat/ consecrate sb/sth (to) to join sb/sth to a supply of electricity, gas, water, etc., or to another piece of equipment; to be
one who criticizes her will have me to contend with!" His talking had a lot of serious problems to contend with.  297. problems

295. Contend with sb/sth can be used in the passive.

+v prep

content /kən'tent/

content yourself with sth to accept and be satisfied with sth and not try to have or do sth better: Martina contented herself with a single glass of wine. The crowd contented themselves with shouting insults.

+v prep + prep

contract /kən'trækt/

contract 'in: contract 'into sth (BrE) to choose to become involved in and formally state: Employees can contract into a company pension scheme.

+v adv + prep

contract 'out: contract 'out of sth (BrE) to choose and formally state that you do not want to be involved in a company that you own: The company contracts the printing out of a spreadsheet.

+v adv + adv + prep

contract sth 'out (to sb) to arrange for work to be done by another company rather than your own: The company contracts the printing out to a firm.

+v adv

contribute /kən'trɪbju:t/

contribute to sth to help cause sth: The stress of losing his job contributed to his death.

+v n + prep + adv + adv + n

convert /kən'vert/ convert into sth convert sth into sth to be able to change from one form, purpose, or system to another; to make sth do this: a sofa that converts into a bed.

+v prep + v n + prep + prep

cook /kʊk/

cook sth up to cook sth, especially very quickly: In an hour she had managed to cook up some delicious chilli.

389. meal 2 (informal) to invent a story, an excuse or a plan, especially a very clever or dishonest one: She cooked the plan up while he was away. They cooked up the story between the two of them. plan, story, scheme 

+v adv + n + v n + prep + adv

cool /kuːl/

cool down: cool sb down 1 (also cool off, cool sb off) to become or to make sb become, cool or calmer: I'm going for a swim to cool down.

+v adv + v n + prep + adv + prep

cool down: cool sth down to become or to make sth become, less angry or excited: She’s very angry. Give her some time to cool down.

+v adv + v n + prep + adv + prep

Cool and cool sth are also used with this meaning, but less often.

+v adv + v n + prep + adv + adv + n (rare)

cool off 1 to become less interested or enthusiastic: Our relationship was going well, but then Laura seemed to cool off. 2 to become less angry or excited: When I’m angry, I go for a walk to cool off. 3 if sth hot cools off, it becomes cooler: Leave the engine to cool off before you touch it.

+v adv

cooling-off period n a period of time in which two sides in a dispute try to come to an agreement before taking any further action: There is to be six months cooling-off period before divorce proceedings begin. The union and the employers failed to reach an agreement within the cooling-off period. 2 a period of time when you can change your mind about buying sth, such as an insurance plan, that you have agreed to buy: Customers have a 14-day cooling-off period in which to cancel the agreement.

+v adv + n + v n + prep + adv

Cordon /kə'dorən/

cordon sth off to stop people going into an area by forming a line or ring around it with police, soldiers, objects, etc: Police cordoned off the area until the bomb was defused.

389. area, street 

Cordon sth off is often used in the passive: The roads were cordoned off.

+v adv + n + v n + prep + adv

cost /kɒst, əmE'kɒst/

cost sth out to estimate how much money will be needed for sth: We’ll have to cost the work out before we make a decision. Have you costed out how much it will be to hire another member of staff?

+v adv + prep + adv + adv + n

cost sth is usually used with this meaning.

+v n + prep + adv + v + adv + n

Another page is shown below: curly
They crunched the music up when the party started. [music, volume] turn sth up (more informal) 

**v + n/pron + adv v v + adv + n**

**crash** [kraʃ] **crash** a round (also, crash s/bout/sround especially BrE) (informal) to move around making a lot of noise. I heard her crashing about in the bathroom. 

**v v + adv**

**crash 'down** to fall with a very loud noise. Passengers had a lucky escape when a huge tree crashed down onto a bus. John's hand came crashing down on the table (he hit the table hard with his hand). (figurative) All my dreams came crashing down around me (= I completely failed in what I wanted to do).

**crash down** is usually followed by a phrase beginning with a preposition. 

**v + adv**

**crash 'out** (informal, especially BrE) to go to sleep because you are very tired: I was so tired I crashed out in an armchair.

**flaky out (BrE)**

**v + adv**

**crash 'out of sth (in sport) to lose a game very badly and so not be able to continue to take part in a competition: England crashed out of the World Cup.**

**vitamin.** This phrasal verb is used especially in newspapers. 

**v + adv + prep**

**crash round (especially BrE) = CRASH AROUND**

**crawf** [kraʊ] **crawf with sb/sth (usually used in the progressive tenses) to be full of moving people, animals, insects, etc. in an unpleasant way: The place is crawling with cops!**

**v + adv + prep**

**police, insects**

**v + prep**

**cream** [kriːm] **cream sb/sth 'off to take away the best people or things in a group or an amount of money, usually for your own advantage: The best pupils are creamed off into special classes.**

**The company's directors are creaming off the profits.**

**v + adv + n v + n/pron + adv**

**crayon /kriːɡ/ **crayon s/bloth (especial yAmE - CROWD ROUND, CROWD ROUND sth/sth)**

'crayon A with B, crayon B to A 1 to believe that sb/sth is responsible for sth or for doing sth, especially sth good: Bach is credited with performing the first solo on a piano. She credits her good looks and intelligence to her father's side of the family. 2 to consider that sb/sth has a particular good quality or characteristic. I had credited him with more sense. Numerous health benefits are credited to this natural oil.

**v + n/pron + prep**

**credit** [kredɪt] 'credit A with B, credit B to A 1 to believe that sb/sth is responsible for sth or for doing sth, especially sth good: Bach is credited with performing the first solo on a piano. She credits her good looks and intelligence to her father's side of the family. 2 to consider that sb/sth has a particular good quality or characteristic. I had credited him with more sense. Numerous health benefits are credited to this natural oil.

**v + n/pron + prep**

**crouch** [kraʊ]/ **crouch** in, crouch into sth to start happening or affecting sb/sth gradually: I thought I'd decided, but then doubts started to creep in. 2 a hint of sarcasm crept into his voice. 3 More and more foreign words are creeping into the language. 

**v + adv + v + prep**

**crouch over sb/sth if a feeling creeps over you, or an expression creeps over your face, it gradually affects you: A feeling of tiredness began to creep over her. 2 a sly smile crept over her lips.**

**v + v prep**

**steel over sb/sth**

**v + prep**

**crouch 'up if a price, an amount, etc. creeps up, it rises very gradually: House prices are starting to creep up. 2 on sth) to move nearer to sb/sth slowly and quietly without being seen or heard: Don't creep up on me like that! 3 Jack crouched up behind me.**

**v + adv**

**steel on sb**

**v + prep**

**crouch 'up on sth if an event, a date, etc. creeps up on you, it arrives before you are ready for it: The exams just seemed to creep up on me. 2 if a feeling, etc. creeps up on you, it starts to affect you before you realize it.**

**Anorexia can creep up on young girls when they least expect it.**

**v + adv + prep**

**crop** [krop] (AmE) crop(pp) (informal) to appear, happen, etc. when it is not expected: I can't make it tonight — something's cropped up. Her name keeps cropping up everywhere. 

**v + prep**

**come up**

**v + adv**

**cross** [kros] AmE kros/ **cross** up, cross sb/sth 'off, cross sb/sth 'off sth to remove sb/sth's name or an item from a list by drawing a line through it because you have dealt with them or they're no longer involved: Cross off any items we've already got. 2 Jane isn't coming, so we can cross her off the list.**

**v + n/pron + adv v + adv + n v + n/pron + prep**

**cross sth 'out/ through to remove words from a text by drawing a line through them, usually because they are wrong. I crossed his name out and wrote mine instead. You've spelt it wrong. Cross it out and try again.**

**v + adv + prep**

**cross over 1 (also, cross over sth) (especially BrE) to go from one side of sth, for example a road, street, a room, etc. to the other: Let's cross over to the other side. She crossed the road. 2 road, bridge 2 into/to sth to move from one style or type of music, culture, politics, etc. to another; to combine parts of different styles or types: They're a blues band who have succeeded in crossing over to jazz.**

**v + adv + v + prep**

**2 v + adv**

**v + adv + v + prep**

**crossover n a successful combination of different styles or types of music or culture; a success} change from one style or type to another: a fresh and exciting rock-dance crossover a crossover artist**

**cross sth 'through crossthrough**

**crouch out (on sth, especially AmE - CROWD ROUND, CROWD ROUND sth/sth)**

'crouch to bend over sb/sth so you are near them/it: She crouched over the injured man, checking his wounds. 

**v + prep**

**crouch out (on sth, especially AmE - CROWD ROUND, CROWD ROUND sth/sth)**

'crouch to bend over sb/sth so you are near them/it: She crouched over the injured man, checking his wounds. 

**v + prep**

**crowd** [kraud/]

'crowd A around; crowd A round sth/sth (especially AmE) - CROWD ROUND, CROWD ROUND sth/sth**

'crowd in; crowd into sth to move in large numbers into a small space: As soon as the doors opened people began to crowd in. We all crowded into the lift. (figurative) Doubts crowded into my mind. 

**v + adv + v + prep**

**crowd sb/sth into; crowd sb/sth into/onto sth to put a large number of people or things into a small space: I doubt if we can crowd any more people in — the place is packed already. 2 We were all crowded into a small area behind the goal.**

**v + adv + v + prep**

**crowd sb/sth in, cram sb/sth in into sth; pack sb/sth in, pack sb/sth into sth**

**v + n/pron + adv v + adv + n v + n/pron + prep**

**cried out**

**cried off, cry off sth; cry off doing sth (BrE) to decide not to do sth you have promised or agreed to do: We'd arranged to go together but Luis cried off at the last moment. Why did you cry off training last night?**

**v + adv + v + prep**

**cry sb/sth out of sth, pull out of sth, pull out of doing sth (BrE) to make a loud sound without words because you are hurt, afraid, surprised, etc. She cried out in/with pain. v + adv**
cry out sth to shout sth loudly: He suddenly cried out, "Stop at once!" She could hear a voice crying out her name.

cut down (on sth) to reduce the amount or quantity of sth: Recycling cuts down on waste. I've already cut down too much this month. I may have to cut down a bit (= spend less money). To consume, use or buy less of sth: The doctor's told me to cut down on fatty foods. I've stopped smoking, but I'm still smoking five a day.

cut sth off (from sth) to separate part of a room with a curtain or curtains: A corner of the room was curtained off.

cut off (to/separate from sth) to separate part of a room with a curtain or curtains: A corner of the room was curtained off.

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cut sth off (from sth) to separate part of a room with a curtain or curtains: A corner of the room was curtained off.
cut off

cut sth 'off to block or get in the way of sth, etc:
The police cut off all their escape routes. The new hotel cut off our view of the sea.

do route, aid, supplies
v adv n v n/pron adv
> cut-off n a point or a limit when you stop sth: a cut-off in aid. What is the cut-off date for registration?
> see also cut-off at cut sth off; cut-off at cut sth off, cut sth off sth

cut sth 'off, cut sth 'off sth to remove sth by cutting it with a knife or a sharp tool: He cut off a metre of cloth from the roll. Mind you don't cut your fingers! She's had all her hair cut off.
> If the photo is too large for the frame, cut a bit off the top. (figurative) Five seconds has been cut off the world record.

chop chop off, chop sth off sth
v n/pron adv v adv n v n/pron prep
> cut-offs n [pl] trousers/pants that have been made shorter by cutting off part of the legs
> cut-off adj (only before noun) cut-off trousers/pants have been made shorter by cutting off part of the legs
> see also cut-off at cut sth off; cut-off at cut sth off

offcut n (especially BrE) a piece of wood, paper, etc. that remains after the main piece has been cut

cut yourself 'off (from sb/sth) cut sb off 1

cut 'out if an engine or a motor cuts out, it suddenly stops working: One of the aircraft's engines cut out.

> v adv

> cut-out n (especially BrE) a safety device that stops an electric current from flowing through sth: A cut-out stops the kettle boiling dry.
> see also cut out at cut sth off, cut sth out of sth

cut'out, cut'out of sth (AmE) (of a vehicle or a driver) to move suddenly sideways out of a line of traffic: Did you see the way the car in front cut out? (old-fashioned, slang) to leave: I'm cutting out of here. (see) See you later.

> v adv v adv prep

cut sb 'out, cut sb 'out of sth to not allow sb to be involved in sth: If we deliver the goods ourselves, we can cut out the middleman. Don't cut your parents out of your will! (refused to let me have any of her money or property after she died).
> see also cut sth off 1

> v adv n v n/pron adv v n/pron adv prep

cut sth 'out 1 to make sth unnecessary: Cut out some of the administration by computerizing your records. The new fast train service cuts out the need for a long bus journey. Need 2 (informal) to stop doing, using or eating sth: I've cut out sweets to try to lose weight. Smoking.

drink, sweets 3 (informal) to block light or sound: That tree in front of the window cuts out the light. Noise.

block sth out 4 (informal) used to tell sb to stop doing or saying sth that is annoying you. I'm sick of you two arguing - just cut it out. Now cut out the jokes and play off! Cut it, that 5 to make sth by cutting: They managed to cut out a path through the jungle.

> v n/pron adv v adv prep

> cut out sth 1 to remove sth you want from sth larger by cutting: to cut the shape of sth from a piece of fabric, paper, etc. Simply cut out and return the coupon. She cut the article out of the newspaper. The children enjoy cutting shapes out of coloured paper.

> see article, picture 2 to remove sth bad from sth by cutting: I cut out the bad parts of the article. (informal) to leave sb out of a piece of writing, etc. You can cut out the unimportant details.

omit sth
v n/pron adv v adv n v n/pron adv prep

> see also cut out at cut out

be cut 'out for sth, be cut 'out to do/be sth (informal) to have the qualities and abilities needed for sth: I don't think I'm cut out for country life. He's not cut out to be a politician.

> see also cut out at cut out

be cut 'out of sth 2 (of a vehicle or a driver) to move suddenly sideways out of a line of traffic: Did you see the way the car in front cut out? (old-fashioned, slang) to leave: I'm cutting out of here. (see) See you later.

> v adv v adv prep

> cut through sth 1 cut across sth 1. The path cuts through the wood. 2 It should be quicker if we cut through town. 3 to pass through sth by cutting: Will this saw cut through metal? (figurative) The sharp wind cut through his shirt. (figurative) The pain cut through him like a knife. 3 to overcome a difficulty that is preventing you form making progress: Once you cut through the technical language the report is easy to understand. The yacht cut smoothly through the waves. 4 to interrupt sth: His voice cut through her thoughts.

> see also cut sth through sth

> v prep

> cut sth 'through sth to make a path or passage through sth by cutting: They had to use their knives to cut a path through the undergrowth.

> see also cut sth through sth

> v n/pron prep

> cut sth 'up (informal) 1 to injure sb by cutting them with a knife, a piece of glass, etc. He was very badly cut up in the fight. 2 to make sb very

> cut sth up 1 (of a vehicle or a driver) to suddenly drive in front of another vehicle in a dangerous way: Did you see how he cut me up?

> see also cut sth up (BrE)

> v n/pron adv v adv prep

> cut sth 'up (BrE) to divide sth into small pieces with a knife or a sharp tool: Who's going to cut up the vegetables?

> see also cut sth up

> v n/pron adv v adv prep

emotionally upset: She's still very cut up about the divorce.

> see also cut sth up

> v n pron adv v adv n

> cut sth 'up (BrE) (AmE) cut sth 'off (of a vehicle or a driver) to suddenly drive in front of another vehicle in a dangerous way: Did you see how he cut me up?

> see also cut sth up (BrE)

> v n/pron adv v adv n

> cut sth 'up (AmE, cut sth 'off) of a vehicle or a driver) to suddenly drive in front of another vehicle in a dangerous way: Did you see how he cut me up?

> see also cut sth up (BrE)

> v n/pron adv v adv n
dab /dæb/ (abh-
'dab at sth (with sth) to touch sth, especially your face, several times, quickly and lightly. She was crying and dabbing at her eyes with a handkerchief. He gently dabbed at his cuts with a piece of cotton wool.

\[\text{My, your, etc. eyes} \]

Dab sth can be used with the same meaning. She dabbed her eyes with a handkerchief.

\[\text{v + prep} \]

'dab sth' off to remove sth such as a stain, sth you have spilled on sth, etc. with quick, light movements: Dab the coffee off with your handkerchief.

\[\text{v + nipron + adv} \cdot \text{v + adv + n} \]

dab sth 'on (with sth) to put sth on a surface with quick, light movements: Dab the paint on with a sponge.

\[\text{v + nipron + adv} \cdot \text{v + adv + n} \]

dabble /dæbl/.
'dabble in sth to take part in an activity or a sport, but not seriously: She swims twice a week and has been dabbling in weight training.

\[\text{v + prep} \]

dally /dæli/ (dallies, dallying, dallied, dallied)
'dally with sth/sb (old-fashioned) to think about sth, do sth or treat sb in a way that is not serious enough: They've been dallying with the idea for years.

\[\text{idea, thought} \text{ toy with sth} \]

\[\text{v + prep} \]

dam /dæm/.
'dam sth 'up to stop the water flowing in a river by building sth across it (a dam): The stream was dammed up to form ornamental lakes. (figurative) I tried to dam up my tears.

\[\text{v + adv + n} \cdot \text{v + nipron + adv} \]

damp /dæmp/ (also dampen /dæmpn/)
'damp sth 'down 1 to make a fire burn more slowly or stop burning: Firefighters were damping down the embers hours later. He put sand on the fire to damp it down. The fire had been damped down but not extinguished. Fire 2 if somebody or something damps down an emotion or a feeling, it becomes less strong: She tried to damp down her feelings of despair.

\[\text{emotions} \text{ damp down a situation or an activity, it becomes slower or weaker: The latest increase in interest rates has dampened activity in the housing market.} \]

\[\text{v + adv + n} \cdot \text{v + pron + adv} \cdot \text{v + adv + adv (rare)} \]

dangle /dæŋɡl/.
'dangle sth before sb/sth to offer sb sth very attractive to try to persuade them to do sth: It's the biggest financial incentive ever dangled before British footballers.

\[\text{v + prep} \]

dash /dæʃ/.
'dash a bout (especially BrE) = DASH AROUND

dash 'against sth (of rain, waves, the sea, etc.) to beat violently against a surface

\[\text{v + prep} \]

dash a 'round (also dash a bout /round especially BrE) to move very quickly from place to place, being very busy: I've been dashing around all day! At the scene of the accident, people were dashing about in all the over the place.

\[\text{rush around} \]

dash 'away /off to go away from a place in a hurry: He dashes off every day at 4 o'clock.

\[\text{v + adv} \]

dash 'away if you dash tears away, you remove them quickly from your face: He dashed away the tears welling up in his eyes with an impatient hand.

\[\text{v + nipron + adv} \cdot \text{v + adv + n} \]

dash 'off = DASH AWAY /OFF

dash 'off to write or draw sth very quickly: I dashed off a quick letter to my brother.

\[\text{scribble sth} \]

\[\text{v + adv + n} \cdot \text{v + nipron + adv + adv + n} \cdot \text{v + adv + adv + prep} \]

dash 'round (especially BrE) = DASH AROUND

date /deɪt/.
'date back ... (also date back to sth) to have existed since a particular time in the past or for the length of time mentioned: It's tradition that dates back at least a thousand years. Her problem dates back to her childhood. The town dates back to Roman times.

\[\text{v + adv} \cdot \text{v + adv + prep} \]

date 'from sth to have existed since a particular time in the past: It is a beautiful vase dating from about 1715. The strike was the latest stage in a dispute which dated from 1990.

\[\text{v + prep} \]

dawn /dɔːn/.
'dawn on sb (also dawn upon sb more formal) if an idea, the truth or a fact dawns on you, you realize it for the first time: It suddenly dawned on us that we were lost. The answer finally dawned on me.

\[\text{strike sb} \cdot \text{v + prep} \]

dead /diːd/ (dealt, dealt, delt/)
'deal in sth 1 to do business; to make money by buying and selling a particular product or kind of goods: He made a fortune dealing in stocks and shares. They deal exclusively in Chinese art. The company deals in software. They share art 2 to make money by buying and selling goods illegally, especially drugs: They're rumoured to be dealing in stolen goods. Drugs, arms 3 to be concerned with or involved in sth: This newspaper doesn't deal in gossip, only in facts. She's not the type to deal in rumours.

\[\text{v + prep} \]

deal sb in (informal, especially AmE) to include sb in an activity: It sounds like a great plan! Deal me in!

\[\text{count sb in} \cdot \text{v + nipron + adv} \]

deal sb 'out, deal sb 'out of sth (AmE, informal) to not include sb in an activity: You can deal me out of this. I don't want to get involved in anything illegal.

\[\text{count sb out. count sb out of sth} \cdot \text{v + nipron + adv} \]

deal sth 'out (to sb) 1 to share sth among a number of people, groups of people or organisations: We'll deal out the proceeds to several charities. The profits were dealt out among the investors. Distribute sth (more formal) 2 (in a game of cards) to give cards to each player. She dealt out seven cards to each player. Deal sth can also be used with this meaning. 3 to give sb a particular punishment; to say what punishment sb should have: She dealt out the same punishment to all the children. Severe penalties are dealt out to persistent offenders.

\[\text{punishment} \text{ administer sth (formal)} \]

\[1, 2 \cdot \text{v + adv + n} \cdot \text{v + nipron + adv} \]

\[3 \cdot \text{v + adv + n} \cdot \text{v + pron + adv} \]

deal with sb 1 to look after; talk to or control people in an appropriate way, especially as part of your job: Her job involves dealing with young offenders. They're very difficult people to deal with.

\[\text{handle sth 2 to take appropriate action in a particular situation or according to who you are talking to, etc: Can you deal with this customer?} \]

\[\text{v + prep} \}

deal with sb/sth 1 to do business regularly with a person, an organization, a government, etc: We prefer to deal only with reputable companies. It is best to deal directly with suppliers. In business, company 2 to talk to sb, an organization, a government, etc. in order to reach an agreement or settle a dispute: I prefer to deal with somebody in authority: It would help if I knew exactly who I'm dealing with.

\[\text{v + prep} \}

deal with sth 1 to solve a problem, carry out a task, etc. to deal with enquiries/complaints. The police dealt with the incident very efficiently. There's some urgent correspondence here that hasn't been dealt with. Problems, matters, situation, crisis 2 (of a book, poem, article, etc.) to be about sth. The next programme deals with the subject of divorce.

\[\text{subject, question, issue} \cdot \text{v + cover sth if you deal with an emotion such as anger or sadness, you learn to control it or become less affected by it: He is beginning to deal with his anger in a constructive way:} \]

\[\text{You've got to try and forget her and get on with your life!} \]

\[\text{I'm dealing with it!} \]

\[\text{She's good at dealing with pressure.} \]

\[\text{anger, grief, loss} \cdot \text{cope with sth) \cdot \text{Deal with sth can be used in the passive.} \]

\[\text{v + prep} \}

debar /dɪˈbɑːr/ (d-)
'debar sb from sth: debark sb from doing sth (formal) to prevent sb from doing sth, joining an organization, going somewhere, etc: Students who have not paid their fees will be debarred from taking examinations. He was debarred from holding public office.

\[\text{v + nipron + prep} \]

decide /dɪˈsaɪd/ (decide upon sb/sth more formal) to choose sb/sth after careful thought, after having decided on a date for the wedding yet. Have you decided on whether to take the job or not?

\[\text{settle on/upon sth} \]

\[\text{Decide on/upon sth can be used in the passive: Nothing has yet been decided on.} \]

\[\text{v + prep} \]
dedicate oneself to doing sth

defer to sb/sth

deprive sb/sth of sth

depend on sb/sth

descend from sb/sth

deserve to do sth

deserve to be treated as sb

deserve to be given sth

deserve to be punished

deserve to be visited
dial (dial/darəl) (BrE, AmE-f.)
dial in | dial into sth (also dial up sth) (computer) to make a connection between one computer and another using a telephone line: I dial in my PC at home to get the files I need. Every time I try to dial into the Internet I can’t get a connection.

v adv + prep

dial out to make a call to sb outside the building you are in: You can’t dial out from that phone... it’s for internal calls only.

v adv

dial up sth, dial them’ up 1 (AmE) to call sb sth on the telephone: Would you dial up the doctor’s office for me? 2 call sb/sth up; call sb/sth (AmE) 2 = DIAL INTO STH Customers can dial up the central computer from home and access the database.

adv + prep

dictate /dik’tet; AmE’dik’tet/ to give orders to sb, especially in a rude or aggressive way: You can’t dictate to people how they should live. I’m not going to be dictated to by my little brother!

dictate to sb can be used in the passive.

v prep

diddle /dɪdəl/ to spend your time doing things that are not important: Stop拨打 around and do some work!

adv + prep

fiddle about/around (BrE), mess around

adv + adv

die /dɪə/ (dies, dying, died, died)
die away 1 (of a sound or flames) to gradually become less loud or strong: He waited for the applause to die down. 2 The fire had died down by the morning. 3 (of wind, rain or a storm) to gradually become less strong or violent: As it got dark, the wind died down. 4 become extinct if something such as an exhibit or confusion dies down. 5 gradually becomes less: When all the fuss had died down, he just quietly went back home.

adv + adv

die off if a group of people or animals die off, they die one by one over a short period of time until there are none left: The survivors are dying off daily.

adv + adv

die ‘out 1 if a family, race or species dies out, there are no longer any members left alive: There are several theories about why dinosaurs died out so suddenly. 2 Many plants and animals are in danger of dying out. 3 become extinct (of a custom, tradition or skill) to no longer be used or practised: Many New Year and May Day ceremonies have virtually died out now.

adv + adv

die away 2 The outbursts of rain will die out later in the day.

adv + adv

dig /dʒɪg/ (digging, dug, dug) to break the ground into small pieces, especially before building sth, taking sth from underneath it, etc. Some Roman remains were found under a car park which was being dug up. 2 road, garden 2 to remove sth from the ground by digging: Archaeologists have dug up the human remains of the weeds, roots UND unearth sth (more formal) 3 (informal to dig out of something that has happened to you in order to think about the往事: What did you do when you were a kid?

adv + adv + prep

dig ‘out 1 (informal to find sth that has been hidden or not used for a long time: He dug out the shoes he’d bought 20 years before. 2 unearth sth (more formal) 2 (informal to dig out of something that has happened to you in order to think about the past event: She buried her head in the sand and had to dig out.

adv + adv + prep

adv + adv + prep

dig ‘stomach out of sth to get sth out of a place by digging around the ground around it: It took them three hours to dig him out of the rubble.

adv + adv + prep

dig sb/sth ‘out to dig sb/sth out of sth to get sth out of a place by digging around the ground around it: They dug out one by one the survivors are dying off daily.

adv + adv + prep

dig sb/sth ‘out of sth to get sth out of a place by digging around the ground around it: They dug out one by one

adv + adv + prep

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adv + adv + prep

dig sth ‘up 1 to break the ground into small pieces, especially before building sth, taking sth from underneath it, etc. Some Roman remains were found under a car park which was being dug up. 2 road, garden 2 to remove sth from the ground by digging: Archaeologists have dug up the human remains of the weeds, roots UND unearth sth (more formal) 3 (informal to dig out of something that has happened to you in order to think about the past event: She buried her head in the sand and had to dig out.

adv + adv + prep

dig ‘stomach out of sth to get sth out of a place by digging around the ground around it: It took them three hours to dig him out of the rubble.

adv + adv + prep

dial (v+pp) to have dinner away from your home, for example at a restaurant or in sb else’s home: We dined out every night when we stayed in Paris.

eat out (less formal)

adv + prep

dine ‘on sth (BrE, humorous) to tell people of something that has happened to you in order to impress them: She only actually said one sentence to Brad Pitt but she dined out on it for years.

adv + prep

dine ‘out (formal) to have dinner away from your home, for example at a restaurant or in sb else’s home: We dined out every night when we stayed in Paris.

eat out (less formal)

adv + prep

dine (dine) to eat a particular type of food: We dined on freshly-caught fish in a floating restaurant. They dined on a diet of soup and bread.

adv + prep

disassociate /ˌdɪsəˈsəʊət/ to separate yourself from sb/sth

adv + prep

disassociate from sb/sth (formal) to separate yourself from sb/sth

adv + prep
do in
(informal, especially BrE) to kill sb/yourselves: When we split up I felt like doing myself in. Does he get done in at the end of the film?

- v + pron* + adv v + adv n (rare)
- 2 also v + pron + adv

- also done in (informal) very tired: I felt absolutely done in by the end of the day! Come and sit down — you look done in.

do sth in (BrE, informal) to injure a part of your body: He did his back in playing tennis.

- v + pron* + adv v + adv n (less frequent)
- also do sb's head in (BrE, informal) to make you feel confused, upset and annoyed: Shut up! You're doing your head in.

do yourself in (BrE) to get or keep sb in 2

do sth 'out (BrE, informal) to clean or paint and decorate a room, a house, etc: He's done the whole house out in yellows and greens. They had the hall done out in striped wallpaper.

- v + pron* + adv v + adv n

- also do sb out of sth (informal) to prevent sb from getting or keeping sth they ought to have, in an unfair or dishonest way: She tried to do me out of my inheritance. The residents of the house have been done out of a lot of money.

- v + pron* + adv + prep

- also do sth over (BrE, informal) to attack sb and beat them severely: They threatened to do her over if she didn't pay.

- v + pron + adv + adv + n

- also do sth over (BrE) to enter a house, flat/apartment, etc, by force and steal things: from it: I got back to find the house had been done over.bar

- In this meaning do sth over is frequently used in the passive. 2 (AmE) to do sth again: Your handwriting is too messy — you'd better do it over (= write it out again). I'm glad the campaign was successful, but I wouldn't want to do it over.

- done sth again; redo sth (more formal) 3 (AmE) to clean or paint and decorate a room, house, etc: They've done over the whole store.

- 1,3 v + pron* + adv v + adv + n

- also do 'up, do sth 'up (especially BrE) to fasten with buttons, straps, etc; to fasten or close sth in this way: This skirt does up at the back. Could you do up my dress? I can't do the zip up.

- red jacket, buttons, zip v + pron* fasten up, fasten sth 'up (BrE); fasten, fasten sth

- undo, undo sth

- v + adv v + adv n v + pron + adv

- do sth 'up 1 (in sth) to make sth into a parcel or package: She was carrying some books done up in brown paper.

- also wrap sth up (in sth) 2 (especially BrE) to repair or decorate a room, a house, etc to make it look better and more modern: They're looking for an old house so that they can do it up. We're having the kitchen done up.

- done house v + pron* + adv v + adv + n

- do yourself up (informal) to make yourself more attractive by putting on make-up, attractive clothes, etc: She spent hours doing herself up for their first date.

- v + pron + adv

- do with sb/sth

- v + prep

- also be/have done with it to finish dealing with: sth unpleasant, especially as quickly as possible: Just tear up the contract and be done with it. I, you, etc. can't/couldn't be doing with sb/sth (BrE, informal) used to say that you do not like sb/sth and find them/it very annoying: I can't be doing with people like that. He couldn't be doing with her untimeliness. I, you, etc. could do with sb/sth used to say that you need or would like sb/sth: I could do with a drink!

- do sth with sth used with negatives and in questions to talk about where sb has put sth: Have you done with my shoes? I haven't done anything with your keys (= I haven't moved them).

- v + pron + prep

- do sth with yourself used in questions to talk about how sb spends their time: She doesn't know what to do with herself while they're at school.

- v + pron + prep + pron

- do without, do without sth manage without sth: If you can't afford a car you'll just have to do without. I could do without (= wish I didn't have) all this hassle.

- v + adv v + prep

- do go without, go without sth

- v + adv v + prep

- do in

- do and do (especially AmE)

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dream /dri:m/ (dreamt, dreamt /drem/ or dreamed, dreamed)
dream sth away to spend time in a lazy way thinking about things you would like to do but not actually doing anything: She dreamt her life away, never really achieving anything.

dress sb 'down to [v+n]

dress sth 'up (in sth) to wear special or more formal clothes than you usually do or than those usually worn in a particular situation: The scheme was dreamed up by a local businessman. "Trust you to dream up a crazy idea like this!"

dress up (as sb/sth), dress sb/yourself 'up (as sth) to put on special clothes in order to pretend to be sb else: The kids love dressing up. They dressed themselves up as cartoon characters. (BrE) dressing-up clothes (AmE) dress-up clothes

dress 'up (in sth), dress yourself 'up (in sth) to wear special or more formal clothes than you usually do or than those usually worn in a particular situation: Don't bother to dress up — come as you are. She dressed herself up in a grey suit for the court appearance.

dress down (in sth)

Do not confuse this phrasal verb with get dressed or dress sb/yourself, which just mean "to put on clothes": I jumped out of bed and got dressed quickly.

dress sb 'up (as sth) to make sth seem different or better than it really is by the way that you present it: You're sucking me, Don't try to dress it up as a car. Drive at sth is only used in the progressive tenses and in indirect or indirect questions with 'what'.

drive /driv/ (drove [drauv], AmE drouv, driven /drivn/)

'at sth to try to express or say sth: I'm not sure I understand what you're driving at. What's he driving at?

drive at sth Drive at sth is only used in the progressive tenses and in indirect or indirect questions with 'what'.

drive 'away/off, drive sb/sth 'away/off (of a car or a driver) to go away in a vehicle; to take sb away in a car. The cab drove slowly away. There's someone to drive your car and park it. They were driven away in a police van.

drive sb/sth 'away (from sth) to make sb not want to go to a particular place or be with a particular person; to make sb leave a place: Rising prices are driving our customers away. His temper and his violent behaviour have driven all his family away.

business, customers

drive 'off (in gold!) to hit the ball to begin a game

drive 'off, drive sb/sth 'off (BrE) to force sb/sth to move away from a particular place: The army was driven off by the fierce attacks of the rebels. We were driven off the island by the new owner.

drive on to continue driving either without stopping or after stopping for a short time: We drove on until we came to an open square full of cafés. Paula stopped to let Philip out of the car before driving on.

drink /drink/ (drank /draŋk/, drunk /drəŋk/

drink sb/sth 'down to drink all of sth quickly: He filled a cup with cold water and drank it down in one gulp.

drink 'in sth, drink it 'them 'in to look at, listen to or experience sth with great pleasure and interest: She wandered the streets, drinking in the atmosphere. We sat gazing at the view, drinking it all in.

sight, view, atmosphere, beauty

drink 'out (of sth) to take sth out of a container: Drink it out of a large cup.

drink sb/sth 'out of sth to make sb/sth leave or disappear: They're hoping that their competitive prices will drive out the rival company. They tried to drive her out of the village.

drink 'up to drink in sth so that there is nothing left: The children drank up the milk.

drink 'up, drink sth 'up to finish all of a drink: Drink it up. It's time to go. Drink your milk up! It's good for you.

drink sth up is not used in the passive.

drive at sth Drive at sth is only used in the progressive tenses and in indirect or indirect questions with 'what'.

drive sb/sth 'out of sth to make sb/sth leave or disappear: They're hoping that their competitive prices will drive out the rival company. They tried to drive her out of the village.

drop /dɹıp/ (AmE dɹəp/

drop a round (AmE) = DROP BY

drop sth a round (AmE) = DROP STH ROUND

drop 'away (especially BrE) 1 if the ground drops away, it drops steeply down away from where you are: The seabed suddenly dropped away and I was waist deep in the water. 2 to become less strong or disappear: He felt his heart drop.

drop 'back if a person in a group drops back, they move to a position further back behind other people, often because they are not able to stay at the front: The original leader in the race has now dropped back to third place.

pick up (also drop round) (BrE), stop by (ps~laily BrE), see also DROP IN (ON SB/WT...) DROP INTO STH, DROP OVER

drop sb/sth 'by (AmE) = DROP STH IN (TO SB/STH), DROP STH INTO STH
make them feel unimportant or stupid: Quit dumping on me, I'm trying my best.

DUMP on sb can be used in the passive: Why do I always get dumped on?

v v prep
'dump on sb; dump sth on sb (slang, especially AmE) to tell sb all your problems: He dumped on me every time she threw him out. She kept quoting me and dumping all her problems on me.

v v prep + v + pron + adv

dust [dʌst]
dust sb/sth 'down (BrE) = DUST SB/STH OFF, DUST YOURSELF OFF

dust sth 'down (BrE) = DUST STH OFF

dust yourself 'down (BrE) = DUST YrOURSELF OFF

dust sb/sth 'off, dust yourself 'off (BrE also dust sb/sth 'down, dust yourself 'down) to remove the dust or dirt from sb/sth/yourself, for example with your hand or a brush: She shook up and dusted herself down.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n (less frequent)

dust yourself 'off (BrE also dust yourself 'down) to recover after a difficult or unpleasant experience and begin again: After every disappointment I just dust myself down and start again.

v + pron + adv

dwell [dwel] (dwelt, dwelt or dwelled, dwelled)
dwell on sb (also dwell upon sb more formal) 1 to think or talk about sb for too long, especially sb unpleasant: It's time you stopped dwelling on the past. See the past, problems 2 (literary) to look at sth for too long: He smiled, his eyes dwelling on her face.

v + prep

ease [eɪs] ease back 1 (business) if profits, prices, etc. ease back, they become a little lower, especially after they have been high: The company's profits eased back from £15.1 million to £14.7 million. 2 (on sth) if somebody eases back, they go a little slower, do sth with a little less energy, are less strict, etc., than before: The team played aggressively in the first half of the game, but were able to ease back in the second. The government should ease back on farming restrictions.

v + adv

ease back into sth; ease sb yourself 'back into sth to gradually become familiar again with sth you have not done for some time; to help sb become familiar again with sth they used to do: Smith is gradually easing back into running after his injury. It's time to ease the kids back into the school routine. The ease back process is designed to reduce the chance of re-injury.

v + adv + prep + v + pron + adv + prep

ease into sth; ease sb yourself 'into sth to gradually become familiar with sth new, especially a new job: to ease into retirement a course for easing people into the world of computing.

v + adv + prep + v + pron + adv + prep

ease off 1 to gradually become less strong or unpleasant: Eventually the rain started to ease off. The pain eased off after a few hours. 2 to go slower or make less effort: He eased off in the last lap and still won.

v + adv

ease sb 'out; ease sb 'out of sth to make sb leave their job or position, especially by making it difficult or unpleasant for them over a period of time: He was eased out of his job as presidential advisor.

v + adv + prep + v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + prep

ease up 1 (on sth) to go slower or make less effort: to do sth less: The doctor told him to ease up. I'd ease up on the training a bit if I were you. 2 (on sb) to start being less severe with sb: I think you should ease up on the kids a bit.

v + adv

eat [iːt] (ate, et, eaten especially AmE) to use

eat sth away to gradually damage or destroy sth over a period of time: Something was eating away the foliage. Some of the stone had been eaten away by pollution. The sea is eating away the coastline.

v + adv + prep

eat 'away at sb to worry sb over a long period of time: Jealousy is eating away at him.

v + adv + prep

eat 'in 1 to have a meal at home rather than at a restaurant: Are you eating in tonight?

v + adv + prep

eat out (also eat sth in) (especially BrE) to buy and eat food at a restaurant, rather than taking it away to eat: Is this food to eat in or take away?

v + adv + prep

eat into sth 1 to gradually damage or destroy sth: Woodworm had eaten into most of the furniture. 2 to use or take away a large part of sth valuable, especially money or time: My work began to eat into the weekends. Profits, time

v + adv + prep

eat 'out to have a meal in a restaurant, etc. rather than at home: We ate out almost every night.

v + adv + prep

eat up used to tell sb to eat quickly or to eat everything they have been given: Eat up! You'll be late for school.

v + adv + prep

eat sb up if an emotion such as anger, guilt, etc. eats sb up, it worries them all the time and they cannot think of anything else: The anger was eating her up inside.

v + adv + prep

eat sth up if they eat the food that has been given: Eat up your broccoli. It's good for you.

v + adv + prep

eat sth 'up 1 to eat all the food you have been given: Eat up your broccoli. It's good for you.

v + adv + prep

entitle [em'tIntal]
entitle sb to sth to give sb a right to have or do sth: This ticket entitles you to a free meal. o All children are entitled to education. o I think I'm entitled to an explanation.

entitle sb to sth is often used in the passive.

 ayrıca Entitle sb to sth is often used in the passive.

entrust /em'trust/
entrust A to B: entrust B with A to make sb responsible for doing sth or for taking care of sb: I couldn't entrust my children to strangers. o Can you entrust an assistant with the task?

explan /ik'spleim/
explain sth away to give reasons why you should not be blamed for sth or why sth is not as important or as bad as people think:

eye /ai/ (eying or eying, eyed, eyed)
eye sb up (informal, especially BrE) to look at sb in a way that shows you are interested in them, especially in a sexual way: She's eyeing me up as a potential customer.
eye sb up (informal, especially BrE) to look closely at sb, because you want to or are interested in it: Are you eyeing up that strawberry tart?

face /feis/
face sb 'down' (especially AmE) to oppose or defeat sb by dealing with them directly and confidently: The President is determined to face down his critics.

face sb 'off' (AmE) 1 (sport) to start a game such as ice hockey: The teams face off at 2.30.
face sb 'off' (AmE) 2 to get ready to argue, fight or compete with sb: The candidates face off in a Democratic primary today.

face 'on' to look in that direction: The front bedroom faces onto a main road.

face 'out' to accept and deal with a difficult or unpleasant situation: When is she going to face up to her responsibilities? o He must face up to the fact that he is no longer young.

factor /'faktə(r)/
factor sth 'in' to include a particular fact or situation when you are calculating sth, or thinking about or planning sth: When you estimated the cost of the repairs, you forgot to factor in the labour.
factor sth 'out' to remove sth from the calculation when you are calculating sth, or thinking about or planning sth: When inflation is factored out, the trade deficit fell 12.8%.

fall /fɔl/ (fell /fol/fallen /foln/)
fake sb 'in' sth (if a sound or picture in a film/movie, etc. fades in, or sb fades it in) gradually becomes louder or clearer.
fake sb 'out' (if a sound or picture in a film/movie, etc. fades out, or sb fades it out gradually becomes quieter or less clear.)
fake sb 'out' (AmE, informal) to waste time doing unimportant things and not get very much done: Stop faffing about.
fake sb 'out' (AmE, informal) to deceive or trick sb; to make sb think you are going to do one thing and then do another: He thought I was going to turn left, but I faked him out.
fake sb 'out' (AmE, informal) to laugh a lot: We all fell about at her joke. o He's rude to the audience and they fall about laughing.
Are smb/sth 'up to fit in with'? The pianist didn't fit in with them.

I'll phone on Wmes & try(sb) later when we're here.

I like to go in a particular place: it fits with all the other things or in a particular way.

She's fitted in with the rest of the team.

She's fixed up for her to see the doctor on Thursday.

We fitted him out with a set of dry clothes.

We arranged to do it, arrange for sb or for sth to do sth (Inf). The firms arranged to do it, arrange for sb or for sth to do sth (Inf).

She's fit for the job, she's up to the job.

The police had been fitted out before the event.

They're trying to fit me up for the theft.

They look at them directly for a long time: She fitted him with a cold stare.

My wife fitted up a shelter for the night.

She fitted a false eyelash.

It was very clear, a strong memory of sth: His mind flashed back to the past.

The firm fired the manager.

They had flashed up the plans, arrange for sb to do sth.

We flashed out a shelter for the night.

They had flashed up the plans, arrange for sb to do sth.

I'm afraid, I have flashed out of your mind.

She looked at the scene of the incident that happened earlier.

My wife had flashed up a shelter for the night.

I'm afraid, I have flashed out of your mind.

She flashed out a shelter for the night.

I'm afraid, I have flashed out of your mind.

She flashed out a shelter for the night.

I'm afraid, I have flashed out of your mind.

She flashed out a shelter for the night.

I'm afraid, I have flashed out of your mind.

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I'm afraid, I have flashed out of your mind.

She flashed out a shelter for the night.

I'm afraid, I have flashed out of your mind.

She flashed out a shelter for the night.

I'm afraid, I have flashed out of your mind.

She flashed out a shelter for the night.
flesh /flɛʃ/  
*flesh sth 'out (with sth) to add more details or information to an argument: an idea, a drawing, etc: You need to flesh out the bones of your idea a bit more. *They must be prepared to flesh out their strategy with some details.  
\+v adv n *+v+n pren + adv  
flick /flɪk/  
*flick sth off to switch sth off quickly: He flicked the light off.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
flick sth on(to switch sth on quickly: He flicked on the air-conditioning.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
flick sth 'through sth to turn the pages of a book, etc. quickly or look through a pile of papers, etc. without reading everything: He flicked through a magazine while he waited.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
flying /ˈflɪnɪŋ/ (flung /flʌŋ/ flung  
*flying yourself at sb (informal, disapproving) to try too hard to show sb that you are interested in them in a sexual way and make them interested in you  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
flying sth into sth to start to do sth with a lot of energy, enthusiasm and effort: When they split up she flung herself into her work to try to forget him.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
flogging /ˈflɒɡɪŋ/ (flung /flʌŋ/ flung  
*flogging sth 'off (informal) to take clothes off quickly and carelessly: Flipping off her coat, she sank into an armchair.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
flogging sth 'on (informal) to put clothes on quickly and carelessly: Just flinging a coat over your pyjamas.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
flip /flɪp/  
*flip for sb/sth (AmE, slang) to begin to like sb very much; to suddenly become very excited about sth attractive, pleasant, etc: She flipped for his red hair and freckles.  
\+v adv  
*flip for sth *flip sb for sth (AmE) = Toss for sth, toss sh for sth  
flip sb off (AmE, slang) to raise your middle finger to sb in a very rude gesture  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
flip 'out (informal, especially AmE) to become very angry or excited, or lose control  
\+v adv  
*flip is often used with this meaning, especially in British English.  
\+v adv  
*flip 'over, flip sth 'over to turn over, or to turn sth over, onto the other side or upside down: The dolphin flipped over onto its back. A huge wave flipped the dinghy over;  
\+v adv + v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
flip through sth to turn over the pages of a book, etc. quickly or look through a pile of papers, etc. without reading everything: He flipped through the photos quickly.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*flip sth onto sth to send sth somewhere in large numbers or amounts, sometimes more than is necessary: The switchboard was flooded with calls after the programme (figurative) The room was flooded with evening light.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*flip sth onto when sth is often used in the passive: The office was flooded with complaints.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*flirt /flɜːrt/  
*flirt with sth (written) 1 to think about or be interested in sth for a short time, but not very seriously: I flirted briefly with the idea of emigrating.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*flirt with sth 2 to take risks or not worry about a dangerous situation: to flirt with danger/dangerous/dangerousness.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*float /fləʊt/  
*float a round, float around sth (BrE also, float a bout/round, float a bout/round sth 1 (usually used in the progressive tenses) if an idea or a piece of news is floating around/about, it is being talked about by a lot of people: There’s a rumour floating about (the office) that she’s leaving.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*float sth around/about sth you mean that you have seen it somewhere but do not know exactly where it is: Is there a pen floating about here somewhere?  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*float 'out sth 'back if a thought or a memory floods back, you remember sth suddenly and it affects you strongly: Suddenly all my fears came flooding back.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*float 'out of sth (AmE, informal) to have to leave school or college because your marks/grades are not good enough: He flunked out of (college) last year.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*flunk /flʌŋk/  
*flunk out: flunk out of sth (AmE, informal) to have to leave school or college because your marks/grades are not good enough: He flunked out of (college) last year.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*flunk off /ˈflʌŋk ɒf/ (AmE, slang) to move gently through the air to the ground: Wind shook the branches and several leaves flatted down.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*flut 'out of sth to wash sth out, to get rid of sth with a rush of water: Draining lots of water to flush the poisons out of your body.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n + v+adv+n  
*flutter /ˈflʌtər/  
*flutter a round, flutter around sth (also, flutter a bout, flutter a bout sth especially BrE) 1 if a bird or an insect flutters around, it flies somewhere moving its wings very quickly: Butterflies fluttered around (the garden).  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*flutter around or flutter around sth (also, flutter a bout, flutter a bout sth especially BrE) to struggle to move or get somewhere because it is difficult, or because you do not know where you are going: People were flustering about in the water, shouting and screaming. (figurative) I flustered around trying to decide what I ought to do next.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*flutter down to move gently through the air to the ground: Wind shook the branches and several leaves flatted down.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*fluttering /ˈflʌtərɪŋ/ (flut 'ing, flut 'ing)  
*flutter out 'shake or brush feathers, fur, hair, etc. so that they look bigger or softer: The bird fluffed out its feathers. Let me fluff up your pillows for you.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*flutter 'out of sth (flight) to leave a place, it is used with a person or an animal to attack sb suddenly and violently: She flew at him, hitting and kicking.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*fly /flai/ (flies, flying, flew, flyed, flown /flʌn/ flown /flɔːn/ AmE flown)  
*fly a round, fly a round sth (also, fly a bout, fly a bout sth especially BrE) 1 if a bird or an insect flies around, it flies somewhere moving its wings very quickly: Butterflies fluttered around (the garden).  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*fly away, fly away sth (also, fly a bout, fly a bout sth especially BrE) if a story or a piece of news is flying around, it is being talked about by a lot of people and passed from one person to another: Stories about his past are flying around among the students. Rumours have been flying around the office.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*fly at sb (of a person or an animal) to attack sb suddenly and violently: She flew at him, hitting and kicking.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*fly by past 1 time flies by past, it seems to pass very quickly: My three years at college flew by. *You have lots of things to do, time just flies past.  
\+v+n pren + adv + v+adv+n  
*fly by past, a journey by car, bus, train or bicycle
seems to pass very quickly: As the miles flew past and we got closer and closer to the sea, the kids got more and more excited.

fly in/out, fly into sth, fly out of sth to arrive at a place by plane: She's flying out to join him in New York next week. Several heads of state flew into London last night for talks with the Prime Minister.

fly stb/th, fold stb/th out of sth to bend sth into an object so as to be able to place it on a plane or take them away. They flew us in by helicopter.

food supplies are being flown in immediately. The travel company is flying 200 people out of the area tomorrow.

fly into sth if sb flies into a temper, etc., they suddenly become extremely angry: He flies into a rage when you mention her.

rage, temper, panic

fly off, fly off sth to come off sth suddenly and with force: The jolt caused her glasses to fly off.

fly off sth to fly away suddenly and with force: The jolt caused her glasses to fly off.

fold, fold away, fold up; fold stb/th, fold away sth: to wrap stb/th in sth: She gently folded the baby in a blanket. She folded a blanket around the baby. He folded her in his arms (he put his arms around her).

fold up, fold stb/th up to bend sth or fold it so that it is smaller: The map folds up quite small. She folded the letter up and put it in her pocket.

unfold, unfold sth

fold up, fold stb/th up to bend sth or fold it so that it is smaller: The map folds up quite small. She folded the letter up and put it in her pocket.

follow, follow on from sth to continue or result from sth in a natural or logical way: Listen carefully to the answer and make sure that your next question follows on. Following from what Jill has said, I'd like to talk about the future of the company.

follow through (sport) to complete a stroke in tennis, golf, etc., by continuing to move the club, etc., after you have hit the ball.

follow through (also follow through especially AmE n) to carry through an action or event: She followed through with the decision.

follow through (also follow through especially AmE n) to carry through an action or event: She followed through with the decision.

follow through, follow sth through to complete sth you have begun or already done: The store did not follow through with the prosecution.

He never follows through.

follow through, follow sth through to complete sth you have begun or already done: The store did not follow through with the prosecution.

He never follows through.

follow up, follow up sth 'up 1 (with sth) to take further action about sth: You should follow your letter up with a phone call (= you should write first and then telephone). 2 To find out more about sth that sb has told you or suggested to you: We followed up the project was not satisfactory.

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fork /fɔk; AmE fork/  
,fork 'out (for sth), fork sth 'out (forion sth (informal) to pay a lot of money for sth, especially when you do not want to: I had to fork out for a cab home.  
I had to fork out $30 for a cab home.  
▼ fork shell out (for sth), shell sth out (for sth)  
▶ v+adv ▶ v+adv+n ▶ v+pron+adv ▶ v+n+adv (rare)  
fork sth 'over (AmE, informal) to pay for sth, especially when you do not want to: I had to fork over the $10 I owed her.  
▶ v+adv+n ▶ v+pron+adv ▶ v+n+adv (less frequent)  
form /fɔm; AmE Extra/  
form 'up, form sb 'up if soldiers form up, or sb forms them up, they get into position in lines: The general formed up his troops.  
The teams formed up into lines.  
▶ v+adv ▶ v+adv+n ▶ v+pron+adv ▶ v+n+adv (less frequent)  
foul /foʊl/  
foul 'up, foul sth 'up (informal) to do sth badly; to spoil sth, especially by making mistakes: The team can't afford to foul up in this game.  
He admitted he'd completely fouled things up.  
▼ mess up, mess sth up  
▶ v+adv ▶ v+adv+n ▶ v+pron+adv  
▷ foul-up n (informal, especially AmE) a problem caused by bad organization or a stupid mistake: an administrative foul-up  
There was a computer foul-up at the bank and customers were sent the wrong statements.  
found /fəʊnd/  
found sth on sth (also found sth upon sth more formal) to base sth on sth: Their conclusions were largely founded on guesswork.  
▼ base sth on/upon sth  
found sth out/upon sth is sth usually used in the passive.  
▶ v+n+pron+prep  
freak /friːk/  
freak 'out, freak sb 'out (informal) if sb freaks out or if sth freaks them out, they react very strongly to sth that shocks, angers, excites or frightens them: I don't know what happened in the exams. I just freaked out.  
I thought I'd seen a ghost — it really freaked me out.  
▼ freak and freak sb are used less often with the same meaning.  
▶ v+adv ▶ v+n+pron+adv ▶ v+adv+n (less frequent)  
free /frɪː/  
free sb/sth up to do sth so that sb is able to do sth else: to make money, time, etc. available for a particular purpose: Having a secretary frees me up to work on other things.  
I need to free up more disk space.  
▼ Free sb/sth is also used with the same meaning.  
▶ v+adv+n ▶ v+pron+adv ▶ v+n+adv (less frequent)  
freeze /friːz/ (froze, frrozen, AmE froze, frozen)  
freeze sb/sth 'out, freeze sb/sth 'out of sth (informal) to prevent sb from being part of a group or taking part in an activity, business, etc. by being very unfriendly or making things very difficult for them: My colleagues were freezing me out.  
American rice farmers complained that their crops were being frozen out of the market.  
▼ This phrasal verb is often used in the passive.  
▶ v+n+pron+adv ▶ v+adv+n  
▶ v+n+pron+adv+prep  
▷ freeze-out n (informal, especially AmE) an act of preventing sb from being part of a group or from taking part in an activity, a business, etc.  
freeze 'over to become covered by ice: The river sometimes freezes over.  
▼ ice over/up  
▶ v+adv  
freeze 'up 1 if sth freezes up, it becomes blocked with frozen liquid so that it cannot be used.  
The pipes had frozen up.  
2 if sb freezes up, they are so nervous, frightened or excited that they are unable to move: I was so nervous I froze up.  
▶ v+adv  
freshen /frɪʃən/  
freshen up, freshen yourself up to wash and make yourself look clean and tidy after a journey, especially after a long journey, etc.: I'll just freshen myself up before dinner.  
▶ v+adv ▶ v+pron+adv  
freshen sth 'up to make sth look cleaner and more attractive: A coat of paint will freshen this room up.  
▶ v+n+pron+adv ▶ v+adv+n  
frighten /frɪtʃən/  
frighten sb/sth away/off, frighten sb/sth 'away from sth 1 to make a person or an animal go away by making them feel afraid: The noise frightened the birds away.  
I sometimes use a gun to frighten dogs away from the hens.  
2 to make a person or an organization so nervous that they are no longer interested in sth or no longer want to do sth: Investment companies have been frightened off by fear of losing money.  
▼ scare sb/sth away/off  
▶ v+n+pron+adv ▶ v+adv+n ▶ v+n+pron+prep  
fritter /fritər/  
fritter sth 'away (on sth) to waste time or money on things that are not useful or important: He's fritted away the money his father left him.  
▼ money, time  
▶ v+adv+n ▶ v+n+pron+adv  
front /frʌnt/  
front for sb/sth to represent a group or an organization in order to hide a secret or an illegal activity or protect the person who is controlling it: The police could not discover who he was fronting for.  
▼ front onto sth if a building fronts onto sth, it faces it: The apartment fronts onto the beach.  
▶ v+adv  
frost /frost/  
frost 'over/up to become covered with frost: All the windows frosted up overnight.  
▶ v+adv  
frown /frʌn/  
frown on sb/sth (also frowned upon sb/sth more formal) to disapprove of sb/sth: Some restaurants frown upon men not wearing jackets.  
▼ Frown on/upon sth is often used in the passive: Such behaviour is frowned upon.  
▷ see also SMILE ON/UPON SB/STH  
▶ v+adv  
fry /frai/ (fries, frying, fried, fried)  
fry sth 'up to cook food in oil especially in order to make a meal quickly: He fried up some eggs and potatoes.  
▶ v+adv+n ▶ v+n+pron+adv  
▶ fry up n (BrE, informal) a meal of fried food, especially bacon, eggs, etc.  
▷ see also SMILE ON/UPON SB/STH  
▼ v+adv  
fuck /fʌk/  
,fuck a/bout (with sth) (BrE) = fuck around (with sth)  
,fuck sb/sb 'a bout (BrE also, fuck sb about) (AmE, slang) to waste time by behaving in a silly way: Stop fucking around and give me a hand.  
▼ A more polite informal way of saying this is mess around or, in British English, mess about.  
▶ v+adv  
,fuck sb 'a round (BrE also, fuck sb about) (AmE, slang) to treat sb badly or in an unhelpful way, causing them a delay: Don't fuck me around.  
▼ A more polite informal way of saying this is mess sb around or, in British English, mess sb about.  
▶ v+n+pron+adv  
,fuck 'off (AmE, slang) used to tell sb very rudely to go away: Fuck off and leave me alone!  
▶ v+adv  
,fuck sb 'over (AmE, slang) to treat sb very badly or unfairly: The company promised me a big pay-off but they really fucked me over.  
▼ A more polite informal way to say this is mess sb around.  
▶ v+n+pron+adv ▶ v+adv+n ▶ v+n+pron+adv  
,fuck up, fuck sth 'up (AmE, slang) to spoil sth or do sth badly: to make a stupid mistake: It was my fault — I fucked it up.  
▼ He's fucked everything up.  
▼ A more polite informal way to say this is mess sb around or foul sb(sth) up.  
▶ v+adv ▶ v+n+pron+adv ▶ v+adv+n  
▶ fuck-up n (AmE, slang) 1 a problem caused by bad organization or a stupid mistake  
▷ see also SMILE ON/UPON SB/STH  
A more polite informal way to say this is fool-up.  
2 (AmE) a person who does sth badly or makes stupid mistakes  
▼ fuck sb 'up (AmE, slang) 1 to upset or confuse sb so much that they are not able to deal with problems in their life  
▼ A more polite informal way to say this is mess sb up.  
2 (AmE) to hit or kick sb hard many times  
▷ see also SMILE ON/UPON SB/STH  
A more polite informal way to say this is beat sb up.  
▶ v+n+pron+adv ▶ v+adv+n  
▶ fucked 'up adj (AmE, slang) thoroughly confused or disturbed  
▼ A more polite informal way to say this is messed up.  
,fuck with sb to treat sb badly in a way that makes them annoyed  
▼ A more polite way to express this is mess with sb.  
▶ v+adv  
fuel /fjuːl/ (fuːl/ (4L, AmE 4)  
fuel 'up, fuel sth 'up to put fuel into a vehicle: I need to fuel up before I begin the trip.  
(figurative) On a cold morning I like to fuel up with a hot breakfast.  
People in a hurry can fuel up their cars and themselves in one stop.  
▶ v+adv ▶ v+n+pron+adv ▶ v+adv+n  
fumble /fʌmbəl/  
fumble 'a round (also fumble about especially BrE) to move awkwardly, especially using your hands to do sth or to find sth: He fumbled around in the dark trying to find the lamp.  
▶ v+adv
gabble /'gæbl/ 

gabble away/on (about sth) to talk quickly and for a long time about sth so that people find it difficult to understand you or become bored: Someone on the radio was gabbling away in a foreign language. o Nicola gabbled on about her boyfriend for hours.  v + prep

gang /gæŋ/ 
gang up (against/on sb) (informal) to join together, especially to oppose, threaten, hurt or frighten sb. My brothers are always ganging up on me. v + adv

gas /gæs/ (-as) 
gas up, gas sth up (AmE, informal) to put fuel in a vehicle: I’ll have to gas up before we leave. Have you gassed up the car? v + adv + prep

gather /'gætə/ 
gather around, gather a’round, gather a’round sb/sth (BrE also gather round, gather ‘round sth) to come together in one place, forming a group around sb/sth: Everyone gathered around to hear the news. They all gathered round the table. v + adv + prep

gen /'gæn/ 
'gain in sth to get more of a particular quality: The students are slowly gaining in confidence. v + prep

gain on sb/sth (often used in the progressive tenses) to become closer to sb/sth, especially sb/sth that you are chasing: We were gaining on the car in front. v + prep

gallop /'gæloʊ/ 
gallop ‘through sth to do or say sth very quickly: Don’t gallop through your speech as if you can’t wait to finish. v + prep

gamble /'gæmbl/ 
gamble sth away to lose sth such as money, your possessions, etc. by risking it/them on a card game, horse race, etc. She gambled away all our money. v + adv + n + v + n/pron + adv

gamble on sth, gamble on doing sth: gamble on sb/sth doing sth to take a risk with sth, hoping that you or it will be successful.

She’s had two kidney transplants and now her family are gambling on one last operation. o We’re gambling on the weather being fine on Saturday. v + adv

gear /gɛər/ 
'gear sth to/towards sb/sth, 'gear sth to/towards doing sth to make or change sth so that it is suitable for a particular need or an appropriate level or standard: The programme is clearly geared to a teenage audience. o We try to gear our services to customers’ requirements. The policy is geared towards attracting nurses back to work. v + n/pron + prep

This phrasal verb is usually used in the passive. v + n/pron + prep

furnish /'fɜ:nɪʃ, AmEˈfɜːnɪʃ/ 

'furnish sb/sth with sth (formal) to supply or provide sth with sth: She furnished him with the facts surrounding the case. v + prep + sth

fuss /fʌs/ 
fuss at sb (AmE) to complain to sb about sb/sth very often in an annoying way: She’s always fussing at me about my smoking. v + prep

fuss over sb/sth to pay a lot of attention, or too much attention, to sb/sth: She likes to have someone to fuss over. o When she gets nervous she fusses over unimportant details. v + prep + sth

futz /fʌts/ 
futz a round (AmE, spoken, slang) to spend time doing unimportant things: I just fuzed around all morning and got nothing done. v + adv + sth

fuzz /fʌs/ 

furnish with sth (with sth) v + prep + sth
It takes us ten minutes to get there and five minutes to get back. 2 (from sb/sth) (used especially to give orders) to move away from a place, a person or sth that is happening: Get back or I'll shoot!

get sb back 1 to persuade sb to begin a romantic relationship with you again, after you have been apart for some time: I've done everything I can to get her back. 2 (for sb/sth) (for doing sth) (informal) = GET BACK AT SB

get sb back is not used in the passive.

get sb 'back (to sb, etc) to take sb back to a place after they have been away from it: We'll get her back home before midnight.

get sb 'back is not used in the passive.

get sb' back to obtain sth again after you have lost it, spent it, lent it to sb, etc: She's got her old job back. I never lend people books; you never get them back. If I don't like the dress, can I get my money back? There isn't much of a chance of getting the wallet back (= it has been stolen).

get sb back cannot be used in the passive.

get your 'breath back (BrE) to start breathing normally again after physical exercise: It took me a while to get my breath back after running for the bus. (informal) I haven't had a moment to get my breath back (= I've been very busy) since we came back from Prague.

get back at sb (also get sb 'back) (for sb/sth) (informal) to punish or hurt sb because they have done sth unpleasant to you: This is his way of getting back at me for arguing with him. = I'll get her back for what she's done. Luckbox.

get back 'into sth to start being interested or involved in a particular activity again: She'll try to get back into journalism when the kids start school. How soon should I get back into serious training?

get back 'into sb to reply to sb or contact them again by letter or by telephone: Leave a message and I'll get back to you as soon as I can. = They never get back to me about my order.

get back to sb to reply to sb or contact them again by letter or by telephone: Leave a message and I'll get back to you as soon as I can. = They never get back to me about my order.

get back to sb to start doing or talking about sth again; to return to sth: To get back to what I was saying earlier... Once I was awake I couldn't get back to sleep. = Let's get back to the point.

get 'back to sb to begin a romantic relationship with sb again, after you have been apart for some time: Jack's getting back with his ex-girlfriend. Jack and his girlfriend are getting back together. = get sb back together

get behind (with sth) to not go as fast as is necessary or as other people; to not produce sth at the right time: Once I get behind (with my work) it's very hard to catch up. = We're getting behind with the rent.

get behind drop behind, drop behind sb/sth, fall behind, fall behind sb/sth get ahead

get behind sb/sth 1 to move into a position behind sb/sth: If you get behind the tree, she won't see you. He seems to go mad when he gets behind the wheel of a car. 2 (also get past sth) to make progress so that you no longer do or are interested in a particular thing: Hasn't she got beyond the stage of seeking her thumb yet? 3 to become more than sth: What if our losses get beyond 10%?

get beyond sth 1 (also get past sth) to move or advance further than a particular place: I haven't been able to get beyond chapter one. 2 When we got beyond York, it started to snow. 2 (also get past sth) to make progress so that you no longer do or are interested in a particular thing: Hasn't she got beyond the stage of seeking her thumb yet? 3 to become more than sth: What if our losses get beyond 10%?

get beyond a joke to become annoying and no longer acceptable: This rain is getting beyond a joke. Let's go inside.

get by to manage or do a particular thing using the money, knowledge, equipment, etc. that you have: How does she get by on such a small salary? Are you earning more money now? = I get by. = She's got a deadline to meet, so she's getting by on virtually nothing. 2 I don't know a lot of Italian, but I can get by. = To begin with, you can get by with a few simple tools. = Getting by isn't good enough for me. I want to be successful.

get by, get 'by get by past, get past

get 'down 1 (from sth) to move from a higher position to a lower one: The driver got down from his truck to help me. get by 2 to bend down, standing from a position and sit, kneel or lie on the ground: The children got down on their hands and knees and pretended to be lions. = He's going to get down! = Get down! I'll get up 3 (to sth...) to visit or arrive at a place further south in the country than the place where you live: How long did it take you to get down here? get up 4 (from sth) (BrE) (of children) to leave the table after a meal: Please may I get down (from the table)? 5 (to sth) (spoken, informal) to go to plae: I'll get down there straight away. 6 (AmE, informal) to relax and enjoy yourself, especially in a very lively way: Let's get down and party!

get down, get 'down sth to move from a higher place to a lower one, for example using stairs, a rope, a ladder, etc: I can't get the bookcase down the stairs on my own.

get down sth cannot be used in the passive.

get sb down sb/sth (informal) = get sb 'down sth

get down on sb/sth (for sth) (AmE, slang) to think that sb/sth is wrong and to criticize them: She's always getting down on me for coming in late. = It's easy to get down on kids from day to day and forget their good points.

get down to sth, get 'down to doing sth to begin to do sth; to give serious attention to sth: Let's get down to business straight away. Isn't it about time you got down to work? Read the text all the way through before you get down to translating it.

business, work

get 'in get 'in into sth 1 to arrive at a place: When do you normally get in (= arrive home) from work? What time do you get into bed? The train got in late. What time does your flight get into Heathrow? 2 (also get sth informal) to succeed in entering a place, especially a building: How did the burglar get in? They broke a window to get into the house. You can't get into the concert, party, etc. without a ticket. = Maybe we can get in the window? get out, get out of sth (also get 'in to) to enter or go inside sth: Her arm got into the bow. = He saw Jan getting into a cab. Hurry up and get into bed. = Get in the car! He needs help getting in the bed. Luckily the poison hasn't got into her bloodstream. = The smell of smoke got into all my clothes. get out of sth 4 to be elected to a political position: They need 326 seats to get in. The Republican candidate is running with a small majority. = Did she get the first place in Parliament? 5 to gain a place at a school, college, university, etc. She's applied for Cambridge, but doesn't know if she'll get in. = I tried to get into Harvard, but I wasn't accepted. 6 (also get sth informal) (BrE, sports) to be chosen as a member of a sports team: He worked well at the trials for the football team and got in. = I'll never get into the senior side. = Did you get in the team?

> see also GET INTO; GET INTO sth; GET INVOLVED IN sth

get sb 'in sth 1 to call sb to your home, etc. to do a job for you: We'll have to get a plumber in to mend the pipe. = to attract a large audience: A pantomime
get into sb/sth to fit sb/sth in a small place. Can you get another person in (= in a car, for example)?

get sb into sth to make it possible for sb to get into a place, attend an event etc. If I come to the stage door, can you get me in?

Get sb in cannot be used in the passive.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + prep

also v + adv + speech

not (get a word) in "edgewayes" (BE) (AmE) (not get a word) in "edgewise") to (not) be able to say anything because sb else is talking too much. When those two get together, you can't get a word in edgewayes.

get in on sth (informal) to become involved or take part in an activity: How did she manage to get in on the deal? He's hoping to get in on any discussions about the new project.

Also see also be in on sth

v + adv + prep

Get in immediately to involve in an activity that sb else has started, especially to get sb for yourself. Since the success of the first four-wheel drives, other companies are getting in on the act too.

Get in with sb (informal) to try to become friendly with sb, especially in order to gain an advantage for yourself: Have you noticed how he's trying to get in with the boss? She got in with a bad crowd at school.

v + adv + prep

Get into sth

v + prep

Get what has got into sb? (spoken) used to say that sb has started to behave in a strange or different way: What's got into you? I don't know what's got into Georgia recently — she's so bad-tempered.

Get into sth 1 to put on a piece of clothing, especially with difficulty: I can't get into these shoes: they're small. She wants to get into a size 40.

Go upstairs and get into your pyjamas. 2 to start a career in a particular profession: Can you give me any advice on getting into advertising? 3 also get into doing sth to become involved in an activity: We got into a conversation about pollution. 4 He got into taking drugs at school.

Get inside a plam: get sb in (into sth)

usually get sb into sth

usually get sb into sth

Get sb into sth cannot be used in the passive.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + prep

Get sb off sth

Get sth off is not used in the passive.

v + n/pron + adv + v + n/pron + prep

Get sth off 1 to send sb: I must get these letters off tonight. 2 Get sth off (to sb) to get sth from sb: Manage to get sth off from sth: to manage to remove sth from sth: Get your coat off and come and sit down. Her finger was so swollen that she couldn't get her ring off. 3 Get sth off 3 to have permission from your employer etc. to work for a particular period of time: Can you get some time off next week? I'll see if I can get the day off.

Get off, get off sth (informal) used to tell sb to stop touching sb: Get off (me)! You're hurting my arm.

v + adv + prep

Get off, get off sth 1 to leave a bus, train, plane, etc. that you are travelling in: Ask the driver where to get off. 2 Let's get off the bus and walk the rest of the way.

Get off, get off sth also get off sth 2 to move from your body from sth you are sitting, standing, lying, etc. down to the ground: Get the table off at once! Your bike's got a flat tyre. You'd better get off and walk.

Get off, get off sth 3 to leave without permission: I normally get off at 5.30, but I'll try to get off earlier. What time do you get off work tomorrow? 4 to stop touching sth: Get those cakes! They're for your grandparents.

v + adv + prep

Get sb off sth 1 to get sth off sth: Get sth off: He couldn't get the ring off her finger. 2 Get sth off sth 2 to stop using or doing sth that sb are in the habit of using or doing. I need professional help to get me off the alcohol.

Get sb off sth 3 to help sb to stop using or doing sth that they are in the habit of using or doing.

Get sth off sb cannot be used in the passive.

v + n/pron + prep

Get sth off sb (informal) to succeed in getting sb to give you sth: Did you get that money off him? Our team couldn't get the ball off them.

Get sth off sb cannot be used in the passive.

v + n/pron + prep

Get sth off sb 1 to manage to remove sth from sth: to remove sth from somewhere: Can you get the top off this bottle? She got a jar of coffee off the shelf.

Get sth off sb 2 to stop discussing a particular subject: I couldn't get off politics once he'd started. 3 Get sb off 3 to remove sb from a particular subject: I couldn't get off politics once he'd started.

Get sb onto sth

Get sb onto sth cannot be used in the passive.

v + n/pron + prep

Get sth onto sb (informal) to succeed in getting sb to give you sth: Did you get that money off him? Our team couldn't get the ball off them.

Get sth onto sb cannot be used in the passive.

v + n/pron + prep

Get sth on sth 1 to leave a place where you shouldn't really be: Get off my land! 2 Get off sth 2 to stop discussing a particular subject: Didn't she ever get off the subject of money?

Get sth on sth 3 to stop using the telephone: Can you tell me when you get off the phone? 4 Get off (straight) to stop using or doing sth that you have been using or doing as a habit: I'm determined to get off the drugs. 5 drugs, drink also see also get sb off sth 1 5 (AmE) to say or write sth annoying.

v + prep

Get off my "back/case" (spoken, informal) used to ask sb to stop annoying you by criticizing you or telling you to do things: get sb off the "ground" to start happening successfully; to make sb do this: The project was slow to get off the ground. To get a new company off the ground.

Get sb off (1) to make or help sb leave a place or start a journey: I'll come home after I've got the children off to school. 2 to make a baby, a child, etc., fall asleep. She got the baby off to sleep by rocking her. 3 When did you eventually get him off?

Get sb out of sth 3 (also get sb off sth) to help sb to escape punishment: She's relying on clever lawyers to get her off. They managed to get him off the charge.

Get sb out of sth 4 (BE, informal) to go to sleep: I couldn't get off to sleep last night. 5 Get sb out of sth, usually disapproving, to be bold enough to say or do sth: I don't know where you got off saying that musicians don't make much money. 6 Get sb, (AmE, informally, usually disapproving) to do an orgasm (strong feelings of sexual pleasure)

Get sb, off sth 1 to get sth out of sth 2 to get sth off sth 3 to get sth out of sth 4 to get sth off sth 5 (AmE, informal) to become very excited by sth, often in a sexual way or because of drugs: She seems to get off on shouting at people.

v + adv + prep

Get off with sb, get off together (informal, especially BrE) to start a sexual or romantic rela-
get on (also get along, with sb/together) to have a friendly relationship with sb: My mum and I never get on together.

Do you get along well with your boss? Do you get along well with your boss all right? I'm glad you get on so well with her.

get on (also get along) to start an activity or continue doing sth, especially after an interruption: Be quiet and get on with your dinner! Let's get on with the meeting.

She got on with the job quietly. If you're going to tell us, just get on with it! I'd love to talk but I must get on. I am all set to get on with my life. In sth) to be successful in your career: She's keen to get on in her career.

Having contacts is the only way to get on in the art world. (also get a long, with sth) used to talk about how well sb is doing a task, managing a situation, etc: How's Jane getting on at college?

Are you getting on alright with your project? I can get along without him easily. I'm not getting on very fast with this job. How did you get on in your exams? (often used in the progressive tenses) to leave a place, because you have lots to do: It's time we were getting on...

get on (also get onto) to get into a bus, plane, train, etc: How did he manage to get on the wrong plane?

Did Jack manage to get on? Did anyone see Sue getting onto the bus? board, train, board, sth (more formal) get off, get off sth Enter sth cannot be used with this meaning. (also get onto sth) to move your body so that you are standing, sitting, or lying on sth: He got on his bike and rode off.

How did the rabbit get onto the table?

can't get, get off sth 3 to leave one road and join another: You'll need to get on the motorway at Birmingham.

get on (also get onto) to pick up the telephone and try to call sb: Get on the phone (to them) and tell them you can't come.

get on (also get onto) to be successful in being chosen to do sth such as be on a radio or television programme, etc: She'd do anything to get on to it. (also get onto) to gain a place on a course, a committee, etc.

wasn't very lucky to get onto the course. Also (also get onto sth) to be dropped, rubbed, etc, on sth; to fall on sth: How did that mud get on the carpet? Be careful that the oil doesn't get onto your clothes.

get on sth, get sth on sth used especially in offices to mean to make telephone calls, or to contact sb on the phone: I'll get on the manager and he'll give me exactly what he wants. I couldn't get him on the phone all day. Shall I get him on the line?

Get on sth is not used in the passive.

v v prep

get on sth, get sth on sth to start a new topic or continue doing sth, especially after an interruption: Be quiet and get on with your dinner! Let's get on with the meeting.

She got on with the job quietly. If you're going to tell us, just get on with it! I'd love to talk but I must get on. I am all set to get on with my life. In sth) to be successful in your career: She's keen to get on in her career.

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Get on sth is not used in the passive.

v v prep
get sb/sth together to bring people or things together in one place: She’s getting her things together ready to leave. 

Do you think you could get together a team for Saturday’s match? o We’re getting a band together. (figureative) We’ll need some time to get our ideas together and come up with a plan. o Can you get this informal together by Friday? o Do you think you can get together a proposal for next week? I haven’t got anything proposed for the trip.

- v + npron + adv + adv n
- get your act together (informal) to become properly organized in order to be able to deal with or achieve sth: If he gets his act together he could be very successful. 

The government needs to get its act together on unemployment. 

get it to gether (with sb) informal to start a romantic or sexual relationship with sb: I didn’t know Bill and Gina had got it together! 

2 to become properly organized in order to be able to deal with or achieve sth: The team needs to get it together if they want to win the match.

- v + npron + adv

get yourself to gether to manage to control your feelings in a difficult situation: She paused outside the door to get herself together.

- v + adv

get up 1 to stand after sitting, kneeling, etc: Everyone got up when the President came in. o He got up slowly from his chair. 

Get up off the floor! 

(adv) to leave a place (usually somewhere further north in the country): Are you going to get up to Glasgow for a visit? o He doesn’t get up to see me very often. o I won’t be able to get up there until Wednesday.

- v + adv

get down 3 if the sea or the wind gets up, it increases in strength and becomes violent: As the sun went down, a breeze got up.

- v

- get up and go n (informal) the quality of being energetic and determined: She’s got lots of get-up-and-go.

- v + adv

- get up sb/sth up to get out of bed; to make sb get out of bed: What time do you usually get up? 

Could you get me up early tomorrow? o Get up, you lazy thing!

- v + adv + v + npron + adv

- get up, get sb/sth up to climb to the top of sth such as a hill, steps, etc: How did the cat get up there?

We can’t really get up the stairs on our own. 

We used ropes to get up the mountain. I had to get up on the desk and shout to get somebody’s attention.

- v + adv + v + v + prep

- get up sth 1 to make yourself feel excited, full of energy, etc I’m trying to get up the enthusiasm to do some Christmas shopping.

- v + adv + n + v + pron + adv

- ginger n (informal) a powerful stimulant: 

- ginger n (informal) a powerful stimulant: 

| get sb/sth up | to send or move sb/sth to another place, often a place further north in the country: We need to get somebody up there straight away. o How can we get all our equipment up to Leeds? 

- get sb/sth down 2 (also get sb/sth up etc) to move sb/sth from a lower position to a higher one: Can you get me up onto the chair? o How did you get the bed upstairs? 

- get sb/sth down; get sb/sth down sth

- get sth up 1 to build sth; to put sth into an upright position: They got the building up in just a few months. 

- Can you get the tent up while I go and find water? 

- go sb/sth up (informal) to annoy sb: He really gets my back up when he behaves like that! 

- get it up (slang) (of a man) to become sexually excited so that the penis is erected.

- get sb yourself up as in sth to dress sb yourself in unusual or strange clothes: She was got up as an Indian princess.

- v + npron + adv + adv

- v + adv

- get sb/sth’s back up (informal) to annoy sb: He really gets my back up when he behaves like that!

- get it up (slang) (of a man) to become sexually excited so that the penis is erected.

- v + adv + n + v + npron + adv

- get up sth 1 to reach a particular point: We got up to page 72 last lesson. o I’ve got up to get to intermediate level in French in a year. 

- informal to be doing or be involved in sth, especially sth that is surprising or unpleasant: What on earth will he get up to next? 

- What have you kids been getting up to? o The boys are likely and get up to mischief all day. o She’s been getting up to her old tricks again!

- v + adv + prep

- ginger n (informal) a powerful stimulant: 

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- ginger n (informal) a powerful stimulant: 

| give giv/ (gave / given / givn) | - away - away - back - 122 - 12 over - for - 10 to - in - of - up on - off - up to - onto |

- give sb a way 1 (in a marriage ceremony) to lead the woman who is getting married to the man she is going to marry and formally allow her to enter the family: Her father gave her away.

- 2 (BrE) to give a baby or a child to another person to take care of as their own child: She had never understood why her mother had given her away.

- see also GIVE UP!

- v + npron + adv + adv n

- give sb/sth to do or say sth that shows sb/sth about sb/sth yourself that was a secret: It was her eyes that gave her away (= showed how she really felt). 

- He never gives very much away about himself. 

- She had given away state secrets to the enemy. o I found I could tell lies confidently without giving myself away.

- give sb/sth yourself away to do or say sth that shows sb/sth about sb/sth yourself that was a secret: It was her eyes that gave her away (= showed how she really felt). 

- He never gives very much away about himself. 

- She had given away state secrets to the enemy. o I found I could tell lies confidently without giving myself away.

- give sb/sth up (informal) something that makes you guess the real truth about sth: He said he was French, but his accent was a dead giveaway! 

- (showing clearly that he was not French)

- see also GIVEAWAY at GIVE:AWAY

- give sth away to give sth to sb as a gift: He decided to give most of his money away. 

- We have 200 tickets to give away free to our viewers.

- v + npron + adv + adv n + adv n

- give sth away (informal) something that a company gives away, usually with a product for sale, to persuade people to buy it

- see also GIVEAWAY at GIVE:SB/STH YOURSELF AWAY

- give away adj (only before noun) (informal) (of prices) very low

- give sb back (to sb) to return sb to its parent entity or to return its grandchild dearly, but we are happy to give them back at the end of the day!

- v + adv + adv

- give sb a back (to sb) to return sb to its owner: You can’t have it. Give it back! o Have you given back the money you borrowed from your father? 

- The new law gives some power back to the people. 

- (figureative) The operation gave him back the use of his legs.

- v + adv
give out
give sth 'out to hand sth to a lot of people: The teacher gave out the exam papers. I'll write up the report and give it out to the whole department.

give sb leaves [hand] hand out (to sb)
In informal spoken language give sb out is also used: I'll give you the cards later. 2 to produce sth, such as light or heat: That lamp doesn't give out a lot of light. 3 give out light, heat, noise ➔ see also GIVE OFF STH, GIVE THEM OFF 3 (BrE) to tell people sth or broadcast sth: No details of the accident have been given out yet. o The leader of the opposition has given out that she is resigning. ➔ Resignation 2 Give sth out is often used in the passive in this meaning.

v + adv + n + v/pron + adv
give 'over (BrE, spoken, informal) used to tell sb to stop doing sth: Give over! I can't work with you shouting like that.

v + adv
give sb/sth 'over to sb to let sb have sth so that they can look after or have responsibility for them: We gave the house over to my uncle when we went to live abroad.

v + n/pron + adv + prep + v + adv + n + prep
give sth 'over to sth to use sth only for a particular activity or purpose: The newspapers gave six pages over to the tragedy. Much of the countrywide is given over to agriculture.

Note Give sth over to sth is often used in the passive.

v + n/pron + adv + prep + v + adv + n + prep
give yourself 'over/ up to sth give yourself 'over/ up to sth to spend all your time and energy on sth to allow sth to completely control your life: After his wife's death, he seemed to give himself over to despair: I want to give myself over to writing full-time.

v + pron + adv + prep
give 'up, give sth 'up, give 'up doing sth 1 to stop trying to do sth, usually because it is too difficult: She didn't give up easily - she keeps on trying. o I tried to fix the car myself, but gave up the attempt after a couple of hours. o I've given up trying to understand her. ➔ see also GIVE up (to smsthi) 2 to stop doing or having sth that you consider unhealthy: It's about time you gave up smoking.

v + adv + v + adv + n + v/pron + adv + v + adv + n + adv (less frequent) + v + adv + ing
give sb 'up 1 to stop having a friendship or a relationship with sb: I'm not going to give up all my friends just because I'm getting married. o He gave her up for a younger woman. 2 to give a baby to sb else to bring up: She gave the baby up for adoption. ➔ see also GIVE up (to smsth) 3 (also give 'up on sb especially AmE) to stop hoping that sb will arrive or is still alive: Where have you been? We'd given you up.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n also v + adv + prep +
give sb sth up for 'lost/dead (formal) to no longer hope or expect that sb will arrive or is still alive.

give sth 'up 1 to stop doing or having sth: He's given up the idea of becoming a model. o She'd given up all hope of seeing him again. 2 (to sb) to let sb else have sth, sometimes because they need it more than you: Children rarely give up their seats to older people on buses now (why stand up so that they can sit down). 3 (to sb) to hand sth over to sb else: Do I have to give up my old passport when I apply for a new one? 4 to spend time doing sth when you would normally be doing sth else: Thanks for giving up your time to come and help us. 389 time, the morning, etc. 5 (for sb to do sth) to stop doing or having sth that you enjoy so that you can do or achieve sth that you consider more important: I gave up everything for my family. o She gave it all up to be with him.

Note Give sth up is not often used in the passive.

v + adv + n + v/pron + adv + v + adv + n + adv (less frequent) + v + adv + n + adv
give up for sth (spoken, informal, especially AmE) to ask people to hit their hands together several times (to clap) to show they approve of sb or have enjoyed sth.

give yourself 'up (to sb/sth) to allow yourself to be arrested or captured: After a week on the run he gave himself up to the police.

surrender (to sb/sth)

v + adv + n
give 'up on sb (informal) 1 to lose hope that sb will get better, change, etc.: I've given up on her. She never replies to my letters. o His teachers seem to have given up on him. 2 (especially AmE) give sb up 3

v + adv + n
give up sth (informal) to stop hoping that sth will be successful or will happen: I haven't given up on my marriage yet (= I think we can save it). o Have you given up on the idea of emigrating?

v + adv + prep
give yourself 'up to sth, give yourself 'up to doing sth ➔ GIVE YOURSELF OVER/UP TO sth, GIVE YOURSELF OVER/UP TO DOING sth

glance /glanz, AmE glans/ glance 'over/through sth to look at or read sth very quickly and not very thoroughly: Could you glance over this document for me? o I glanced through a magazine while I waited.

v + book, list

v + prep

glaze /gliez/ glaze 'over if a person's eyes glaze over, the person begins to look very bored or tired: Her eyes glazed over when they started talking about football. o I started to glaze over at that point.

v + adv

Glaze can also be used with the same meaning: Her eyes glazed with tears.

v + adv

glam /glam; AmE glæm/ (-mm)
glam 'onto sth (AmEng, slang) to become very interested in sth such as a new fashion or an idea: The whole nation glammed onto the scandal.

v + prep

glory /ˈɡlɔrɪ/ (glories, glorying, gloried, gloried)
glory in sth (literary) 1 to get great pleasure or enjoyment from sth: He glori ed in his son's success. 2 o I glori ed in the beauty of the scenery.

v + prep

gone since then. 2

take pleasure in sth: She seemed to glory in his failure.

v + prep

gloss /glɔs; AmE glæs, glæs/
gloss 'over sth to treat sth such as a problem, mistake, etc. as if it was not important and avoid discussing it in detail: The manager glossed over the team's recent defeat. o The movie glosses over the real issues of the war.

v + prep

Gloss over sth can be used in the passive: This question has been glossed over by politicians.

v + prep

gnaw /nɔː/ gnaw at sth to make sb feel gradually more anxious or annoyed over a long period of time: These doubts had been gnawing at him for some time.

v + prep

gnaw a way at sth to gradually have a harmful effect on sth over a long period of time: His attitude towards her gnawed away at her confidence.

v + adv + prep

gnaw on sb to gnaw on sth in a maga zine while I walked.

v + prep

gnaw on sth

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v + prep

gnaw a way at sth to gradually have a harmful effect on sth over a long period of time: His attitude towards her gnawed away at her confidence.

v + adv + prep

go (go) AmE gool (goes) /gəʊ; AmE goʊ/ went /gon /gon; AmE goʊn, goʊn/ go

been used as the past participle of go when sb has gone somewhere and come back.

go 'about, go 'about sth (BrE) = go around, go around sth, go around doing sth

go 'about sth to continue to do sth in your usual way, especially after sth unusual has happened; to keep busy with sth: Everybody was going about their business as usual.

your business, the business of... work, task

v + prep

go 'about sth, go 'about doing sth to start to work at sth; to approach or deal with sth: I want to help, but I don't know how to go about it. o How should I go about finding a job? o You're not going about it the right way. It seems a strange way of going about things.

v + prep

go things set about sth, set about doing something, tackle sth

v + prep

go 'about with sth, go 'about together (BrE)

= go around with sb, go around together

go 'across, go 'across sth to cross a road, a river, etc. in order to get to the other side.

v + prep

go after sth/sth 1 to chase or follow a person or an animal to try to catch them: He went after the burglars. o Aren't you going to go after her to see if she's all right? 2 to try to get or obtain sth: We're both going after the same job.

v + prep

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go against

go against sb if a result, a judgement, etc. goes against sb, it is not in their favour or to their advantage. The jury’s verdict went against him.

The war is going against us.

v adv v adv

go against sb/sth to resist or oppose sb/sth; to act in a different way from what sb tells you or advises you to do: Anyone who goes against me will be punished.

He was going against his doctor’s advice by continuing to work. Don’t go against your parent’s wishes.

v adv

go against sth to be opposed or contrary to sth: to not fit or agree with sth: This goes against everything I believe in. Paying for my children’s education goes against my principles.

v prep

go against the grain to be different from what is normal or natural for you and so sth you do not like doing: It went against the grain to have to agree with my brother.

go against a head (also go against sb) to go in front of other people who are going in the same direction as you and arrive before them: She went ahead of him into the house.

You go ahead and wear that dress when you’re ready.

(2 of a plan, a project, a deal, etc.) to be carried out or happen: The building of the new bridge will go ahead as planned. Filming went ahead in spite of the bad weather.

v proceed (formal) 3 (with sth) if sb goes ahead with sth, they do it, although there may be a problem, or sb may have objected or expressed doubts: In spite of her illness, Anna decided to go ahead with the wedding: ‘May I start now?’ ‘Yes, go ahead (- I give you permission).’

v proceed (with sth)

v adv + prep

go ahead with sb to be with sb while you are going ahead: We went ahead with the wedding.

v adv + prep + v adv + prep

go a long, go a’ long sth to move forward or from one end of sth towards the other: The bus rattled as it went along. I went along a dark narrow passage, past several doors.

v adv v adv + v adv + prep

go a long with sb/sth 1 (especially BrE) to agree with sb/sth: I can’t go along with you on that point.

2 to accept sb or sth, especially when you do not really want to or don’t like the idea, but they went along with it: I didn’t want to make him angry, so I just went along with him (- I didn’t argue with him).

v fall in with (BrE)

v adv

go a round (AmE) to go around

go a round, go a round sth (BrE also go round, round sth) 1 to visit a group of people or places, one by one: I’ll go around and check all the doors are locked.

We spent all afternoon going round the shops. She went round the table and said goodbye to everyone.

2 (of a note, etc.) to be sent round a group of people so that everyone can read it: A card’s going around for people to sign. A memo went around the department.

BrE also go about, go about sth if a piece of news, an illness, etc. goes around, it spreads: It went round her that her brother had been in hospital.

v round

v adv v adv + prep

v adv + prep + v adv + adv

go a round with sb, go a round together (BrE also go about with sb, go about/round together) (becoming old-fashioned) to spend a lot of time with sb or with a group of people, often going around with: Sue and Ann and Sue go around together.

This is the people I used to go around with.

v hang around with sb, hang around together

v adv + prep + v adv + adv

go at sth to make great efforts to do sth; to work hard and with enthusiasm at sth: They went at the job as if their lives depended on it. He was going at the food as though he hadn’t eaten for days.

v prep

go at it hammer and tongs if two people go at it hammer and tongs, they argue or fight with a lot of energy and noise

go a way 1 to leave a place or a person: Go away! You’re annoying me.

Go away and think about it a bit.

2 to leave home for a period of time, especially for a holiday/vacation: They went away for the weekend.

Are you going away on holiday this year?

She goes away on business a lot.

3 to disappear gradually: The smell still hasn’t gone away.

Has your headache gone away?

The longing never went away.

v come back

v adv + adv

go away with sth to leave a place with a particular feeling or impression: I don’t want people to go away with the wrong idea.

v adv + prep

You can’t go round spreading rumours like that.

The kids went around in gangs, dressed completely in black.

v adv

go around/about and go around/round/about sth are used with an adverb or a phrase beginning with a preposition.

v adv + adv + prep

go around sth (BrE also go round sth) to move or travel around a corner: The car’s tyre screeched as it went round the bend.

Maggie watched until Jess had gone around the corner and was out of sight.

v only, corner, bend

v adv

go around the ‘bend/twist (informal, especially BrE) to go crazy: If I have to stay in this place another day, I’ll go round the bend.’

v adv + prep + v adv + adv

go around with sb, go around together (BrE also go about with sb, go about/round together) (becoming old-fashioned) to spend a lot of time with sb or with a group of people, often going around with: Sue and Ann and Sue go around together.

This is the people I used to go around with.

v hang around with sb, hang around together

v adv + prep + v adv + adv

go back 1 to return to a place where you were before: Can we go back inside?

I made a cup of tea and went back to bed.

When are you going back to Australia?

2 to return to school or work after a break: The children have to go back to school next week.

3 to sb/sth to be in a situation that you were in before: We can never go back to how things were before (= in a relationship, for example).

Once you have taken this decision, there’s no going back.

I don’t think Emily will go back to her husband (= live with him again).

4 to sb to return to work after being on strike. The strikers won’t go back to work until they get a pay rise.

5 (to sb) (informal) of sb that you have bought or borrowed to be returned to the place where you got it: This toaster will have to go back to the shop — it doesn’t work properly.

When does this video have to go back? (of clocks and watches) to be set to an earlier time when the time changes at the end of summer: The clocks go back tonight. We get an extra hour in bed.

v go forward v adv

v adv

go back... 1 if two people go back a period of time, they have known each other and have been friends for that time: Adam and I go back a long way.

2 (also go back to) to have existed since a particular time in the past: Our friend ship goes back fifteen years.

This tradition goes back to medieval times.

date back... date back to to go back in time to a particular time in the past: I wen! (also ‘back to) to consider sth that happened in the past: To trace the origins of the problem, we have to go back to the 18th century.

I’m going back a few years now... I’m talking about sth that happened some years ago.

v adv + prep + v adv + adv

go back on sth to fail to keep a promise; to change your mind about sth: She never goes back on her word (= fails to do what she has said she will do).

He went back on his promise.

I didn’t like to go back on what I said.

v your promise, your word

v adv + prep + v adv + adv

go back over sth to think about sth again or often: I went back over the day’s events in my mind.

v adv + adv + prep

go back to 1 to start talking about sth again: To go back to what you were saying before...

v adv + prep + v adv + adv

go back to sth 2 = go back... 2 to go back to... 3 go back... 3...

v adv + prep

v adv + prep + v adv + adv

go back to sth: go back to doing sth 1 to start doing sth again that you had stopped doing: Tom turned over and went back to sleep.

I wouldn’t go back to living in the city.

She’s decided to go back to teaching. John’s going back to college to get some more qualifications.

v adv + prep + v adv + adv
go in go into sth 1 to go to an office or another place of work in order to work, do a particular task, have some work done for you, etc. I've got to work tomorrow, but I can always go in late. 2 The car needs to go in (= into the garage) for a service. 3 Are you going into work tomorrow? 4 to go to a hospital to receive treatment, tests, etc. I'm going in on Friday for an X-ray. 5 When is Cara going into hospital? 3 (of soldiers, an army, etc.) to go to a place where there is fighting or a war and became involved in it: Troops are going in tonight.

go in on go into sth 1 to take part in a competition; to take an exam: She's going in for all the competitions in the leagues and never wins anything. 2 to go to college or another school: She's going in for the Cambridge First Certificate.

go into sth 1 to go to a particular place, event, etc. in order to do sth: We'll go into town when I'm off work. 2 to go to a particular place, event, etc. as a spectator: We'd go to the grand prix. 3 to get inside a place: We went into the restaurant. 4 (with sth) to go inside a place: We went into the restaurant.

go into sth 1 (of a vehicle) to hit sth violently; to crash into sth: The car skidded and went into a tree. 2 (of a vehicle or driver) to start a particular movement: The truck went into a spin on a patch of ice. 3 (= into sth) the plane went into a nosedive. 4 (also go into sth) to decide to do a particular kind of work as part of your job or career: When did you decide to go into politics? 5 She's going into publishing. 6 Sanjay's gone into business with his father.

go into sth 1 to enter a particular state or situation: She went into a coma as the accident was taking place. 2 (of the country) to go into a decline: The company has gone into liquidation. 3 The family has gone into hiding. 4 (usually before noun) continuous or ongoing activity or events that are strange or amusing: There have been some strange goings-on at their house.

go on go on sth to continue an activity without stopping: When I came into the room, the boss just went on with what she was doing and didn't look up. I could have gone on listening to Ted's stories all night. 2 I'd prefer to go on doing things my own way. 3 carry on sth to continue an activity without stopping, especially after a pause or a break: I'm sorry I interrupted. Go on with your story. 4 The children quietly went on with their work. 5 Let's take a break. We'll go on when you're ready. 6 (informal) to take part in a particular: The meeting went on for hours. How much longer will this hot weather go on for? 7 (informal) to continue to last for a particular: The meeting went on for hours. How much longer will this hot weather go on for? 8 (informal) to continue to last: How much longer will this hot weather go on for? 9 (informal) to continue to last for a particular: The meeting went on for hours. How much longer will this hot weather go on for? 10 (informal) to go on with sth or sth else: go on to: continue to do sth after sth that has been done: Suddenly all the lights went off. 11 (informal) to continue to do sth after sth that has been done: Suddenly all the lights went off. 12 (informal) to continue to do sth after sth that has been done: Suddenly all the lights went off.

go on to sth to go to a particular place, event, etc. in order to do sth: You go off and have fun. 2 When are you going off on your trip? 3 Have the children gone off to school yet? 4 Everyone went off happy. 5 I can't believe Ed went off without saying goodbye! 6 My parents have just gone off to bed. 7 (of a weapon, etc.) to be fired; to explode: The gun went off by accident. 8 The bomb went off in the audience. 9 (of a light, the electricity, etc.) go off, it stops working: Suddenly all the lights went off. 10 The hooting comes on at 6 and goes on at 9. 11 lights (of a) come on; go on 5 (+ adv) if a performance, etc. goes off well/badly it is successful/not successful: The show went off very well. 12 How did the concert go off? 13 The performance went off without a hitch (= without any problems at all). 8 (Brk) if food or drink goes off, it becomes bad and not fit to eat or drink: This milk has gone off. 14 milk, meat etc. go off in recent years. 8 (informal) to fall asleep: Hasn't the baby gone off to sleep yet? 15 (informal) to fall asleep.

go off go off sth 1 to move away from sth large or important: Don't go off on a tangent. 2 to move away from sth large or important: Don't go off on a tangent. 3 (figurative) She's always going off the point (= not talking about the main topic). 2 to leave the stage, the sports field, etc. during a play or a game: Hamlet goes off in the middle of the scene. 3 Johnson went off at half-time.

go off sb/sth (informal, especially Brk) to lose interest in sth/sth; to stop liking sth: I think she's going off me. He's gone off his food. I've gone off the idea of a holiday in Scotland.

go off with sb to leave your husband, wife, partner, etc. in order to have a relationship with sb else: Eddie's gone off with his wife's best friend.

go run away off sb to leave a place with sth that does not belong to you: Who's gone off with my new pen?

go make off with sth to take sth that does not belong to you: I'm going to make off with her car.

go on 1 (of a situation or a state of affairs) to continue to happen or exist without changing: We went on working all day. 2 This can't go on as they are. 3 In spite of everything, life must go on. 4 We can't go on like this! 5 to carry on; to go on for a particular: The meeting went on for hours. How much longer will this hot weather go on for? 6 to carry on (with sth) (informal) to continue an activity without stopping when: When I came into the room, the boss just went on with what she was doing and didn't look up. I could have gone on listening to Ted's stories all night. 7 I'd prefer to go on doing things my own way. 8 to carry on sth to continue to do sth after sth that has been done: Suddenly all the lights went off. 9 (of time) to pass: Will things improve as time goes on. 10 She became more miserable as the evening went on. 11 go by (usually used in the progressive tenses) to take place; to happen: What's going on here? 12 Who knows what goes on when I'm away. 13 There must be a party going on next door. 14 She ignores a lot of what goes on. 15 (to sh/to do sth) to do sth after you have finished sth else: Do all the students go on to work in catering? 16 The boys went on to the club, but I decided to go home. 17 go on (informal) to be sustained or continued; to carry on: Go on! Have another cake. 18 Go on! Try it! 19 Go on! Ask her out! 20 You dare! 21 (about sb/sth) to continue talking to sb or sth for a long time about the same person or thing, usually in an annoying way: They keep going on about their trip. 22 What is she going on about? 23 My parents went on and on about how successful my sister is. 24 hang on about sb/sth (Brk, Informal) 12 (about sb/sth) to continue talking to sb or sth for a long time about the same person or thing, usually in an annoying way: They keep going on about their trip. 25 What is she going on about? 26 My parents went on and on about how successful my sister is. 27 hang on about sb/sth (Brk, Informal) 12 (about sb/sth) to continue talking to sb or sth for a long time about the same person or thing, usually in an annoying way: They keep going on about their trip. 28 What is she going on about? 29 My parents went on and on about how successful my sister is.

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go on to sth to go to a particular place, event, etc. in order to do sth: We'll go on to the beach when we're finished fishing. 2 Do all the students go on to work in catering? 3 The boys went on to the club, but I decided to go home. 4 (about sb/sth) to continue talking to sb or sth for a long time about the same person or thing, usually in an annoying way: They keep going on about their trip. 5 What is she going on about? 6 My parents went on and on about how successful my sister is.

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go out (teno sth) to leave your house to go to social events, etc. Shall we go out for a meal tonight? Ellie goes out a lot. She goes out dancing most weekends. Jenny usually goes out with her friends on Friday evenings.

date, date sb (for a letter, a message, etc. to be sent and answered: have the invitations gone out yet? A memo went out about the director's resignation. (of news, information, etc. to be made public; to be published: Word went out that the Prime Minister had resigned.) The magazine goes out six times a year. (of a radio or television programme) to be broadcast: The first episode goes out next Friday at 8.00 pm. The show will go out live from the studio. (of a fire or a light) to stop burning or shining: The fire has gone out. There was a power cut and all the lights went out. (of marks, fire) to be extinguished (formal) 7 if money goes out, it is spent on bills and expenses: We need to have more money coming in than going out. come in 8 (to ... to leave your country and travel to another one especially for the first time: We went out to see him when he was living in Australia. Have you been out to India recently? If the tide or the sea goes out, it moves away from the land: When does the tide go out? 9 (in) only the tide 10 ebb (more formal) come in 10 to fall in a competition, contest, etc. She went in the first round of the tournament.

goes out like a light to fall asleep very quickly: I went out like a light as soon as my head hit the pillow. your heart goes out to sb used to say that you feel a lot of sympathy for sb: Our hearts go out to the families of the victims.

outgoing adj 1 outgoing very friendly and liking to meet and talk to other people: Annie's sister is much more outgoing than she is. 2 (only between nouns) about to leave a position of responsibility: the outgoing government 3 [only before nouns] going away from a particular place rather than coming in to it: outgoing calls/flight/passengers the outgoing tide.

outgoings n [pl] (for Fr) the money which a person or a company spends regularly on bills and other necessary expenses: They haven't got enough money to cover their outgoings.

go out, go out of sth 1 to leave a room, building, etc: It's too cold to go out. The talking started as soon as the teacher went out of the room. It isn't a good idea to go out alone at night. I'm going out for a walk. He's just gone out to get a newspaper: My grandmother never went out to work (= away from the home). She went straight out and spent £200 on a new coat.

go in, go in sth 2 to become no longer fashionable or used: That hairstyle went out of fashion years ago. Styles that like have completely gone out now. The word 'leather' has gone out of use in modern English. come in, come in sth 3 come into sth (especially AmE) (of a radio or television programme) to be broadcast: The first episode goes out next Friday at 8.00 pm. The show will go out live from the studio. (of a fire or a light) to stop burning or shining: The fire has gone out. There was a power cut and all the lights went out. (of marks, fire) to be extinguished (formal) 7 if money goes out, it is spent on bills and expenses: We need to have more money coming in than going out. come in 8 (to ... to leave your country and travel to another one especially for the first time: We went out to see him when he was living in Australia. Have you been out to India recently? If the tide or the sea goes out, it moves away from the land: When does the tide go out? 9 (in) only the tide 10 ebb (more formal) come in 10 to fall in a competition, contest, etc. She went in the first round of the tournament.

out of sth (of a quality or feeling) to no longer be present in sth; to disappear from sth: He relaxed and the tension went out of him. He had gone out of the day.

go over 1 (to sth) to make towards sth, especially crossing a room, etc: He went over to the window for a closer look at the parade. I went over and said goodbye. 2 (formal) 3 to visit sb for a short time, usually at their house: I'm going over to John's place on Saturday. 4 round 3 (to ... to travel to a place overseas: My family live in Belgium and I'm going over to see them next week.

go over, go over sth to pass above or over the top of sth: Planes were going over all night. We were shaken as the car went over the bumps in the road.

go over sth 1 to do more, spend more, etc. than a particular amount or than you are allowed to do: Don't go over the speed limit. Did you go over budget on your project? exceed sth (more formal) 2 to examine the details of sth; to check sth: I'll go over the figures again to make sure they're right. Go over your work carefully before you hand it in. 3 to study sth carefully: to repeat sth: I've gone over and over what happened in my mind. 4 to turn sth carefully: to inspect sth carefully: Police went (back) over all the evidence again. 5 My dad went over the car thoroughly and advised us not to buy it. 6 to draw, paint, etc. over the top of sth that has already been written on it: I've gone over the original drawing in pen. 7 to clean sth by passing sth across the surface. He went over the surfaces with a duster.

go over can be used in the passive in meanings 2, 4, 5 and 6: These details have been gone over already.

go through, go through sth to enter and cross a room, an area of land, a town, a country, etc.; to pass through sth: The gates opened and we went through. Lots of huge trucks go through the town. You have to go through the lounge to reach the kitchen. If a particular sequence of food goes through you, you find it difficult to digest and it is emptied from your bowels quickly or in liquid form: I can't eat sushi — it goes right through me.

go through sth to ask a person or an organization to deal with sth for you or give you permission to do sth: If you want to book the cruise, you'll have to go through a travel agent.

go through 1 to pass through sth from one end to the other: We went through the woods to get to the lake. 2 (formal) 3 What went through your mind when you were standing there all this time? 4 If you go through an event, a period of time, etc., you pass through it from the beginning to the end: He went through the day in a state of shock. 5 She can't go through life always depending on her parents. 6 to experience or suffer sth: I can't realize what I've been going through. 7 She's been through a bad patch recently. We've been through a lot together. 8 It's a phaseall our teenage go through. 9 phase, experience, a bad, difficult, etc. patch. 10 to make sth (more formal) 4 to look at, check or examine sth closely and carefully especially in order to find sth: I've gone through all my pockets but I can't find my keys. 11 After his death, his daughter had to go through his papers. 12 pockets, papers 5 to discuss or study sth in detail, especially repeating it: Let's go through the arguments again. 13 Could we go through Act 2 once more? 14 to run through sth 6 to perform a series of actions; to follow a method: This is the process you have to go through to become a club member. 15 I made a mistake when I was logging on and had to go through the whole process again. 16 Have you seen him go through his exercise routine in the morning? 17 process, routine. 18 procedure 7 to use sth: I seem to be going through a lot of money at the moment. 19 Have we gone through all that milk already? 20 go through sth 8 to wear or make a hole in sth: I've gone through the elbows of my jumper.

go through sth can be used in the passive in meanings 4, 5 and 6: The formalities have to be gone through.
go through with sth to do what is necessary to complete sth or achieve sth, even though it may be difficult or unpleasant: She decided not to go through with the operation (= she decided not to have it). He says he’ll take us to court, but he’ll never go through with it.

v + adv + prep
go to it (AmE, spoken, informal) used to tell sb to start doing sth: You need to get it finished by 6. Go to it! We better go to it before it gets dark.

v + prep
go to sb/sth to be given to sb/sth; to pass to sb/sth else when sb dies: Proceeds from the concert will go to charity. Some of the credit for the book should go to the illustrator. The first prize went to Peter. The contract has gone to a private firm.

v + prep
go to sth 1 to start to do sth; to begin to be in a particular state or condition: The two countries are set to go to war over the dispute. I hate to see food going to waste. My brain went to work on (= started to think about) what I should do next. To go to waste, to work 2 to make a lot of effort, spend a lot of money, etc. in order to do or achieve sth: Don’t go to any trouble on my behalf. Why go to the expense of buying a car? He went to great pains to persuade us. It’s amazing the lengths the people will go to to get a job.

v + prep, trouble, expense, pains, lengths

v + prep + n
go to the dogs (informal) to get into a very bad state: Some people think this country is going to the dogs. Go to your head 1 (of alcohol) to make you feel drunk 2 (of success, praise, etc.) to make you feel very proud of yourself, especially in a way that other people find annoying.

go to pieces (informal) if somebody goes to pieces, they become so upset or frightened that they cannot live or work normally; it seems he goes to pieces in a crisis.
go to pot (informal) to be spoiled because people are not working hard or taking care of things: His plan to make money had gone to pot. Go to ‘sleep 1 to fall asleep 2 if part of your body goes to sleep, you lose the sense of feeling it in it to go ’town (on sth) to do sth with a lot of energy and enthusiasm, especially spending a lot of money: They hadn’t got a garden, so they really went to town on indoor

plants, “go to the wall” if a company or a business goes to the wall, it fails because of a lack of money.
go to’gether 1 (of two or more things) to exist at the same time; to be often found together: Money and happiness don’t always go together. Go to sth 2 to look, taste, sound, etc. good together; to combine well with sth: These colours go together well. Curry and pasta don’t really go together. Go to sth 3 old-fashioned, especially AmE (usually used in the progressive tense) (of two people) to spend time with each other and have a romantic or sexual relationship: They haven’t been going together long. To go on 1 to keep going; to continue: I’ll go on with sth.

v + adv
go towards sth: to go towards sth to be used as part of the payment for sth, to be used as part of sth: The money will go towards buying a computer. All these marks go towards my final diploma.

v + prep

v + prep
go under 1 to sink below the surface of the water: They had to swim to shore when the boat went under. One morning he rushed to help him when he saw him go under 2 (informal) to fall, lose power, etc.: to be unable to pay what you owe: A large number of small companies have gone under.

v + adv

go under sth to be known by a particular name or title: Does he go under any other names? Go to sth to use as a name of … a different, etc. name, the title of …

v + adv + prep

v + adv + prep
go up 1 to become higher in price, level, etc.: to rise: The price of cigarettes is going up. Cigarettes are going up (in price). My pension has gone up (by) 2 a week. Go to price, temperature, rise Go down 2 to go towards sth: He went up to the house and knocked on the door. To go to 3 to travel from one place to another, especially from the south of a country to the north: She’s gone up to London to see her son. Are you going up to London tomorrow? 4 to be built; to be put up: New office blocks are going up everywhere. To go to destruction by fire or an explosion: If one of the gas tanks goes up, there will be massive damage.

v + prep + ind

go to the window to look out of: The world building went up in flames. To go to be fixed in a public place: Notices have gone up all over the university. If the curtain across the stage in a theatre goes up, it is raised or opened: The stage was empty when the curtain went up. To come down 1 if a loud sound such as a shout or a cry: A crowd.

v + prep
go with sth 1 to look, taste, sound, etc. good with sth: to combine well with sth: This sauce goes well with lamb. Does this skirt go with my jumper 2? To see also go together 2 (of two or more things) to exist at the same time or in the same place as sth; to be often found together: The rich often goes with poverty. She loses all the attention that goes with being famous. To see also go together 3 to be included with or as part of sth: A new car goes with the job.

v + prep
go without sth: to manage without sth which you usually have: I never want the children to have to go without. She went without sleep for three days.

v + adv + prep

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grund

grund sth to take advantage of an opportunity to do or have sth: He'll grab at any excuse to avoid doing the dishes.

grund sth you are attracted to: She grasped at his coat.

grund sth to try to take advantage of an opportunity, especially because you are unhappy with the present situation: He grasped at any hope of escape.

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**gun**

**gun sb down (informal)** to shoot sb, especially so as to kill or seriously injure them: He was gunned down outside his home. ○ Terrorists gunned down six people in the town last month.

**shoot sb**

**gun for sb** (informal) (only used in the progressive tenses) to try to blame sb or cause trouble for them: She's been gunning for me since I came to work here.

**gussy** (gussies, gussying, gussied, gussled)

**gussy sb/sth up, gussy yourself up** (AmE, informal) to dress sb/sth yourself: In special, attractive clothes; to decorate sth to make it look attractive: She gussed herself up for the big party. ○ Jim's got all gussied up! ○ My dress was plain, but I gussed it up with some jewellery. ○ The city was gussed up for the President's visit.

**doll yourself up (in sth)** be/get dolled up (in sth)

**gussied up** is also usually used in the passive with be or get.

**hack** /hæk/ *

**hack sb/a bout (BrE, informal, disapproving)** to cut or change sth in a rough and careless way: The hairdressers have hacked her hair about a bit. ○ (figurative) The script was hacked about by several people before the movie was finished.

**hack at sth, hack a way (at sth)** to try to cut sth using strong rough blows with an axe, a knife, scissors, etc.: She's really hacked at my hair. It's a complete mess. ○ He was hacking away at the trees with an axe. ○ Don't hack at it! Cut it carefully!

**hack sb/sth down** to cut a tree, etc., roughly so that it falls to the ground: They are hacking down the forests to sell the timber.

**chop sth down**

**hack into sth** (computing) to find a way of looking at or changing the information on sb else's computer without their knowledge or permission: A teenage girl managed to hack into the bank's computer.

**dolly yourself up (in sth) be/get dolled up (in sth)**

**hand** /hænd /

**hand sb/sth around** (especially AmE) = HAND STH ROUND

**hand sb back to sb/sth** is used by a television or radio reporter at the end of a report from a particular place to show that the main presenter will continue: Now I'll hand you back to Trevor in the studio.

**hand sb back (to sb)** to give sb back to the person, country, etc. who used to have it or who owns it legally: The territory was handed back to Egypt. ○ We will not press charges if the stolen money is handed back. ○ money, control 2 to give sth back to the person who gave it to you. She looked quickly at my passport and then handed it back. ○ passport, letter, glass 2 In informal spoken language hand sb back sth and, less often, hand sb sth back are also used: I handed her back her pen. ○ I handed her her pen back.

**hail** /heɪl/ *

**hail from** ... (formal) (not used in the progressive tenses) to come from or to live in a particular place: Which part of Ireland does he hail from?

**hand it up** (informal) to act in a deliberately artificial or exaggerated way: The actors were really hamming it up.

**hammer** /ˈhæmər/ *

**hammer away at sth** to work hard in order to finish or achieve sth; to repeat sth again and again: He kept hammering away at the same point all through the meeting.

**hammer sb/sth in**

**hammer sth into sb** to force sb to learn sth by repeating it many times: I'll manage to hammer the point in somehow.

**hammer out** 1 to discuss a plan, a deal, etc. for a long time and with great effort, until sth is decided or agreed on: It took weeks to hammer out an agreement. ○ deal, agreement, policy 2 to produce a sound, play a tune, etc. especially on a piano, loudly and not very well: She hammered out 'Happy Birthday' on the piano.

**hand back (to sb)** return sth (to sb)

**hand sth down** **also** hand sth *off* (BrE, informal) to make sb feel extremely annoyed or irritated: He was hacked off with the whole situation. ○ She always wants her jobs done in the next 10 minutes. That really hacks me off.

**hand hack** is also usually used in the passive or as an adjective.

**chop sth off, chop sth off sth** to cut sth off sth with rough heavy blows: They hacked off the dead branches. ○ He hacked the podlock off the door. ○ She was always threatening to hack her lovely long hair off with the kitchen scissors.

**chop sth up, chop sth off**

**hack sth up** to cut sth very roughly into large pieces: He hacked up the meat with a large knife.

**hail from**... (formal) (not used in the progressive tenses) to come from or to live in a particular place: Which part of Ireland does he hail from?

**hand back (to sb)** return sth (to sb)

**hand sth down** 1 (also hand sth *on*) (to sb) to give or leave sth to a younger person: All my clothes were handed down to me by my brother. ○ These skills have been handed down from
get hung up

for the last time; to give up a particular activity, profession, etc. After twenty years playing football, he's finally hanging up his boots. SEE: boots
> adv v adv v adv + n + v + npron + adv

get hung up (AmE) to be delayed; I got hung up in traffic. Sorry I'm late — I got hung up at the office.
> get v + adv

'hang with sb (AmE, slang) to spend a lot of time with sb: Are you still hanging with those guys?
> h v prep

hanker /ˈhæŋkə(r)/
hanker after for sb to want sb very much: He hankered after big city life.
> long for sb
> v + prep

happen /ˈhæpn/,

happen a’long/ by (informal) to arrive or appear unexpectedly: A police car happened along just at that moment.
> v + adv

happen upon sb/sth (old, fashioned) to find or meet sb/sth by chance: I happened upon the book I wanted in a second-hand bookshop.
> come across sb/sth
> v + prep

hark /hɑːrk/;

hark at sb (spoken, humorous) used only in the form hark at sb, to show that you think what sb has just said is stupid, or shows too much pride: I need to lose some weight," hark at her! "She's so thin I can hardly see her!"
> v + prep

hark back to sth 1 to talk about or remember sth that happened in the past or was mentioned before. You can't keep harking back to the past.
> past the past, youth

In this meaning hark back to sth is often used in the progressive tenses. 2 (BrE) to remind you of or to be like sth in the past: The melody harks back to one of his earlier symphonies.
> In this meaning hark back to sth is not used in the progressive tenses.
> v + adv + prep

harp /hɑːp/;

harp on (about sth), 'harp on sth (informal) to keep talking about sth in a way that other people find annoying: He's still harping on about having his bike stolen. He's always harping on the same theme.
> go on about sth)
> v + adv v + prep

hash /hɑʃ/

hash sth 'out (AmE, informal) to discuss sth in detail for a long time in order to reach an agreement: They are still hashing out the details of the contract.
> thrash sth out
> v + adv + n + v + npron + adv

hash /hɑʃ/;

hash 'out (BrE) when a bird, an insect, etc. hatches out, it comes out of the egg; when an egg hatches out, it breaks open and a bird, an insect, etc. comes out: The chicks hatched out after fifteen days. Have the eggs hatched out yet?
> When will the caterpillars hatch out?

Hatch is used instead of hatch out in American English. It can also be used in British English.
> v + adv

haul /hɔːl/

haul sb before sb/sth (also haul sb up before sb/sth) (informal) to make sb appear in a court of law in order to be judged: They were hauled before the courts. They hauled her up in front of senior officers.
> bring sb before sb/sth (more formal)

Haul sb up in front of sb/sth can be used instead of before. They hauled her up in front of senior officers.
> haul sb up (before) in front of sb/sth is often used in the passive.
> → see also Haul sb up
> v + npron + prep

haul sb 'off (to sb/sth…) (informal) to take sb somewhere by force: They hauled him off to jail.
> drag sb off (to sb/sth…)
> v + npron + adv + v + adv + n + (rare)

haul sb 'up (informal) to make sb appear in a court of law in order to be judged: He was hauled up on a charge of dangerous driving.
> Haul sb up is often used in the passive.
> see also Haul sb up before sb/sth
> v + npron + adv + v + adv + n + (rare)

have /hɑːv, hav/ hav, having, had

have sth 'a gainst sb/sth (also have got sth a'gainst sb/sth) (not used in the progressive tenses) to dislike sb/sth for a particular reason: I've got nothing against her family personally — it's just that there are so many of them! I don't know what she had against me.
> nothing, anything, something

Have sth against sb/sth is not used in the passive.
> v + pron + prep

have sb a round (especially AmE) — HAVE SB OVER

have it 'away (with sb) (BrE, slang) = have it off (with sb)

have sb 'back (especially BrE) 1 to allow a husband, wife or partner that you are separated from to return: He had his wife back time and time again. 2 to take sb back to invite sb to your house after you have been somewhere with them: After the cinema we had everybody back for coffee. 3 to ask sb back; invite sb back (more formal)
> have sb back is not used in the passive.
> v + npron + adv

have sth 'back to receive sth that has been borrowed or taken from you: Can I have the book back by Thursday?
> have sth back is not used in the passive.
> v + npron + adv + v + adv + n + (rare)

have sb 'down as sth (especially BrE) to think that sb is a particular type of person, especially when in fact they are not: I didn't have you down as the jealous type.
> have sb down as sth is not used in the passive.
> v + npron + adv + prep

have sb 'in (also have got sb 'in) to have sb do some work in your home or office: They've got the builders in all week. We had the inspectors in on Tuesday.
> have sb in is not used in the passive.
> v + npron + adv + prep

have sth 'in (also have got sth 'in) (not used in the progressive tenses) to have a supply of sth in your home, etc. Do we have enough food in for the holiday? I wanted to get a new swimsuit, but the store didn't have any in yet.
> have sth in is not used in the passive.
> v + npron + adv

have it 'off (also have it a'way (with sb)) (BrE, slang) to have sex with sb
> v + it + adv

have it open (informal, usually used in the progressive tenses) to joke with sb by pretending sth is true when it is not: "We're won a new car! You're having me on!"
> v + npron + adv

have sth 'on (also have got sth 'on) 1 (not used in the progressive tenses) to be wearing sth: She's got her best dress on. He had nothing (= no clothes) on. He had on a blue and white checkered shirt and jeans.
> clothes, coat, hat, etc.

have sth 'on to receive sth that has been borrowed or taken from you: Can I have the book back by Thursday?
> have sth on is not used in the passive.
> v + npron + adv + v + adv + n + (less frequent) + v + npron + prep

head /hɛd/

head for/towards sth (also be headed for towards sth especially AmE) (often used in the progressive tenses) to be going in a particular direction or to a particular place: It's time I was heading for home. He's headed for the door. 2 to make for sth/sth to be likely to experience sth especially sth bad: They're heading for trouble.
> The country is headed for an economic disaster. 3 to be trouble, defeat, disaster, victory, a fall
> v + prep + be + v + prep
head off 'to leave a place to go somewhere else or do sth else: It's time we head off to get the train.

head sb off 'to get in front of sb in order to make them turn back or go in a different direction: Police tried to head off the demonstrators before they got to the city hall.

head sth off to prevent sth; to stop sb from doing sth: Their attempts to head off criticism have failed.

head towards sth (also headed towards sth especially AmE) 'head for/towards sth, head for/towards sth

head 'up sth; head it them 'up to be in charge of sth such as a department, a company, an organization, etc: She heads our finance division.

head sb/sth 'off to go from or away from sth: Their handling of sth such as a department, a company, etc.

head sb/sth in to surround sb/sth with sth; to reach sb/sth with sth: Their cathedral is hedged in by other buildings.

head sb/sth up in sth: to head sb/sth to go to a place secretly because you do not want anyone to find you: She used to hide away in her room when she got depressed.

help 'with sth 'to do something easier for them, e.g., help sb to do sth: I helped him with his dress work.

help sb to do sth 'to make sth happen more quickly or easily: My mother always says that a cup of tea helps things along.

help sb to do sth 'out 'to help sb to do sth: Can I help you with your coat?

hears /'hɑːrs/; AmE 'hɑːr(h)/ (heard, heard /'hɑːrd/)

'hear about sth' to be told news or information about sth: I'm so sorry to hear about your mother (= for example, that she is ill). Have you heard about your job yet (= if you have got it or not)?

hear from sb: 'hear sth from sb to receive news or information from sb, usually by letter or telephone: Do you ever hear from any of your school friends?

head hbv+nlpmn+adv

'upon sth, phrasal verb is also used in the passive: The new company will be headed up by Graham Hart.

head sth is also used with the same meaning: She heads our finance division.

headv+adv+n+prepadv

head /hed/ (heav, head)

head sb/sth 'off to prevent sth; to stop sb from doing sth: Their attempts to head off criticism have failed.

head sth up in sth: to head sb/sth to go to a place secretly because you do not want anyone to find you: She used to hide away in her room when she got depressed.

hide away 'to go to a place secretly because you do not want anyone to find you: You won't find your present -- I've hidden it away!

hide 'out to go to a secret place to escape from sb who is trying to find you: He hid out in the woods.

hear /hɪər/

'hear up over if a cut, a wound, etc. heals up, it closes and becomes healthy again: Her leg took a long time to heal up. She heard a lot during the war.

heal is also used with the same meaning.

v adv

head A on B: 'head B with A (also heap A upon B more formal) 1 to put a lot of sth in a pile on sth: She heaped food on my plate.

heap A upon B more formal) 1 to put a lot of sth in a pile on sth: She heaped food on my plate.

The chairs were heaped with cushions. 2 to offer or give sb a lot of sth, especially praise or criticism: They heaped scorn upon his proposal.

Praise was heaped on the police for their handling of the case.

praise, scorn

These phrasal verbs are often used in the passive.

v+nlpron+n+prep

heap sth up to put sth into a pile: A huge pile of washing was heaped up in a corner.

v+nlpron+n+adv+n

heap /heɪp/

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heap /heɪp/
hire /ˈhaɪər/ 1. to employ: hire sb to do sth = to employ sb to do sth 2. to rent: hire a car = to rent a car

hitch /hɪtʃ/ 1. to attach something to something else: hitch the horse to the cart

hit /hɪt/ 1. to strike something: hit the ball

hold /həld/ 1. to keep something in place: hold the door open

hold back 1. to prevent something from happening: hold back tears

hold on 1. to wait for something: hold on a moment

hold up 1. to show something to someone: hold up a photo

hit sb back /hit sth back/ 1. to respond to someone: hit her back with a sarcastic comment

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hold out sth to offer a chance, hope or possibility of sth. He may come, but I don't hold out much hope. This method seems to hold out the greatest promise of success.

hold out sth is never used with a prepositional phrase.

hold sth 'out' to hold sth such as your hand or sth in your hand, in front of you towards sb else. She held her cup out for more coffee. 'You must be Kate,' he said, holding out his hand.

hand

hold out for sth to deliberately delay reaching an agreement in the hope that you will gain sth; to refuse to accept anything less than what you are asking for: Union leaders are holding out for a better deal.

hold out on sb (informal) to refuse to tell or give sb sth: You promised to give me the money. Stop holding out on me.

hold sth 'over' 1 to leave sth to be dealt with later: We decided to hold the matter over until the next meeting. 2 postpone sth 2 (AmE) to show a film/movie or play for longer than planned because it is so successful: The show is being held over for another month.

Hold sth over is often used in the passive.

hold sb/sth 'up' 1 to raise sth in the air: She held up her hand to stop him. 2 to support sb/sth and prevent it from falling: Her trousers were held up with string. 3 to block or delay the progress of sth: Roadworks on the motorway are holding up traffic. 4 to keep sth up 3 to black or delay the progress of sth: Roadworks on the motorway are holding up traffic. 5 The phone said she'd held up at the office. I don't want to hold you up. 4 to rob a bank, a shopkeeper, etc. using a gun: Have they caught the people who held up the bank?

Hold sth up is often used in the passive.

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hold 'up' (with) sb 1 (informal) to agree to work with sb: We've held up with a firm in Ireland. 2 (informal, especially AmE) to meet sb and spend time with them: On vacation we held up with some Texans. 3 Let's hold up when you get back from your trip. 3 (AmE informal) to start a relationship with sb: They held up at Kyle's party.

hold 'up' (with) sth to connect sth to a piece of electronic equipment or to a power supply: All the speakers held up to a single amplifier. The host was held up to the shore power supply. They've held him up to a life support machine.

hold sb/sth 'up' 1 to support sth: My mother held up my cousin as an example of a good student. 2 hold sb/sth 'up' 1 to support sth: My mother held up my cousin as an example of a good student.

hold on to sth to keep sth, to hang on to sth: I don't hold with these new theories on education.

Hold with sth to agree with or approve of sth: I don't hold with these new theories on education.

hole

hole up to be held up (informal) to hide somewhere: The thieves held up in an empty warehouse. The police couldn't find out where the gang were held up.

holler

holy

horse

horse 'round (BrE also horse 'bout) (informal) to play in a noisy and careless way that is likely to damage sth or hurt sb: If you two don't stop horsing around you'll hurt yourselves.

hounds

hounds

hounds

hounds

hounds
Itch for sth

itch

'itch for sth (formal) to come, go or flow out of sth or somewhere: I could see smoke issuing from the window.

v + prep

J

Jab /dʒæb/ (-bb-)  
Jab at sb/sth (with sth) to push a sharp or pointed object quickly or roughly into sb/sth or in the direction of sb/sth: He kept jabbing at the paper cup with his pencil. ○ She jabbed at the papers with her finger.  
v + prep

Jabber /dʒæb(ə)r/  
Jabber away (informal) to speak or talk quickly in an excited way: She jabbered away, trying to distract his attention. ○ He was jabbering away in Russian.

v + adv

Jack /dʒæk/  
Jack sth in (BrE, informal) to stop doing sth, especially your job: She decided to jack in her job. ○ After such a bad day I feel like jacking it all in.

Jack sth in/up; pack sth in  
Jack sth in can not be used in the passive.

v + adv + n + v + n/pron + adv

Jack 'off (AmE, slang) if a man jerks off, he gives himself sexual pleasure by rubbing his sexual organs

v + adv

Jack 'up (slang) to take an illegal drug by putting it into your body using a plastic or glass tube with a long hollow needle (a syringe)

v + adv

Jass th off (informal) 1 to make sth more lively or interesting: Jazz up that plain dress with some jewellery.  
Stir things up;

v + adv + n + v + n/pron + adv

Jerk /dʒerk/  
Jerk sb a'round (informal, especially AmE) to treat sb badly and cause them problems, especially by deceiving them: He won't give us an answer — he keeps jerking us around.

v + adv + n + v + adv + n

Jet /dʒet/ (-tt-)  
Jet off (to ...) to fly somewhere, especially somewhere far away: They're jetting off to Florida tomorrow.

v + adv

Jibe /dʒæb/  
Jibe with sth (AmE) to agree with sth: to be the same as sth or match sth: Her story didn't jibe with the witnesses' account.

v + prep

Jockey /dʒɔki; AmE 'dʒɔki/  
Jockey for sth to try very hard to gain an advantage, a favour, etc. for yourself and stop other people getting it: Several employees are jockeying for the manager's position.

v + adv

Jog /dʒɔg; AmE dʒɔg/ (-pp-)  
Jog along (BrE, informal) to continue in a steady way, with little or no excitement or progress: For years the business just kept jogging along.

v + adv

Join /dʒɔn/  
Join in (with sb/sth), join in sth to become involved in sth; to take part in an activity with other people: Can I join in (the game)? ○ We all joined in with the singing.

v + adv + v + prep
keep from doing sth; keep yourself from doing sth to prevent yourself from doing sth: She bit her lip to keep from laughing.

keep from doing sth to prevent sb from doing sth: Don’t let me keep you from your work. I’ve been trying to keep him from finding out the truth. Her pride kept her from crying in front of them.

keep sb from doing sth; keep sb from doing sth to prevent sb from doing sth: She’s been trying to keep my mind off my work. She kept one eye on the traffic and the other on the map.

keep off; keep off sth to not go onto a particular area. Keep off (the grass)! We kept off the main roads to avoid the traffic.

keep off sth; keep sb 'off sth' to keep sb from doing sth: The doctor told me to keep off red meat. I did not mention a particular topic; to keep sb talking about a particular topic. It’s best to keep sb out of the subject of politics with my father. Keep her off the subject of teenage girls!

keep on; keep on doing sth to continue to do what you were doing, behaving in a certain way, etc., without stopping: He’ll get into trouble if he keeps on like this! Keep on trying - don’t give up! The rain kept on (continued to fall) all night.

keep sth in mind to keep sth in mind: I kept the number of the restaurant in my mind.

keep sth to yourself; keep sth to yourself to keep sth to yourself: to not tell anyone about sth or not to think about sth you know who’s won, but I’m keeping it to myself. Keep your opinions to yourself in future! (figurative) Keep your hands to yourself! (do not touch me)

keep up; keep up sth to keep sth up to date: She kept up with the news.

keep up; keep up sth to keep sth up to date: She kept up with the news.

keep up sth; keep sb 'up sth' to keep sb up: to keep sb up to date: She kept up with the news.

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keep up with
3 to make sth stay at a high level: High transport costs are keeping food prices up. v They sang songs to keep their spirits up. See price, spirits, strength, morale 4 to keep a house, garden, yard, etc. in good condition by spending money on it or working hard on it: The house is becoming too expensive for them to keep up. v to maintain sth

keep up appearances to hide the true situation and pretend that things are better than they are: There's no point keeping up appearances when everyone knows we've lost all our money. v to keep your 'chin up' (spoken, informal) used to tell sb to remain cheerful in difficult circumstances

keep up with sb to continue to be in contact with sb by writing, phoning, or seeing them regularly: How many of your old schoolfriends do you manage to keep up with?

key

kick
kick /ki:k/

kick about, kick about sth (BrE) = kick around, kick around sth
kick sb about (BrE) = kick sb around

kick a round, kick ar round sth (BrE also kick a bout, kick a bout sth) (informal) 1 (usually used in the progressive sense) to be present or living somewhere not being used: His letter is kicking about somewhere. v to have been kept in the head for a long time: The idea has been kicking around for years. 2 (of a person) to be somewhere, or to go from one place to another, with no particular purpose: I decided to kick around the States for a couple of months.

knock around, knock around sth

kick sb around (BrE also kick sb about) (informal) to treat sb in a harsh or unfair way: Don't let the boss kick you around.

kick sth around (BrE also kick sth about) (informal) to discuss plans, ideas, etc. in an informal way: They're kicking around the idea of a merger. 

kick against sth to protest about sth or resist sth: It's no use kicking against the system.

kick back (AmE, informal) to relax: I spent the evening kicking back in the hotel's piano bar.

kick back (to sb) (AmE, informal) to pay money illegally in order to get some advantage for yourself: Contractors winning construction jobs had to kick back 2 per cent of the contract price to the mafia.

kick back sth (more formal) 2 if sth kicks sth else, it goes well with it and agrees with it, producing a good result; remedies that key into the body's basic metabolism

kick sth down to break sth and make it fall inwards by kicking it: If you don't open up, we'll kick the door down.

kick sth 'off' 1 when a football game or team kicks off, the game starts: The game kicks off at 3.00. 2 (with sth) (informal) to start: The tour kicks off with a concert in Nottingham.

kick 'off' (BrE) to kick off (informal) to start: The start of a football game is an afternoon kick-off.

kick 'out' (at sb/sth) 1 to kick your foot into the air to try to hit sb, especially because you are angry or upset: She kicked off wildly at him as he tried to grab her. 2 to react violently to sb that makes you angry or upset: She kicked out against traditional ideas about painting portraits.

kick sb 'out', kick sb 'out of sth' (informal) to make sb leave; to send sb away by force: His parents kicked him out (= made him leave home) when he was seventeen. 2 they were kicked out of the nightclub for fighting.

kick sb out of sth (informal), throw sb out, throw sb out of sth

kick sth 'over' to make sth fall on its side by kicking it: She almost kicked the bucket over.

kick 'up' if a wind, a storm, etc. kicks up, it becomes stronger

kick sth 'up' to make dust, sand, etc. rise into the air: The horse kicked up a cloud of dust.

knife
knife /n.kv:

kick start a 'head-teeth in (informal) to kick sb very violently.

kick sb 'off' 1 to make a lot of plants, animals, etc. die: Antibiotics should kill off the bacteria. 2 the plant life was killed off by air pollution.

kick sb off, kick sb 'off sth' (computing) to break the connection between sb's computer and the Internet, so that they can no longer use the Internet: I keep getting kicked off the Internet for no reason.

kill

kill /kəl/ 1 to make sth stop working or do sth: They kicked a horse down.

kill sb/sth off 1 to make a lot of plants, animals, etc. die: Antibiotics should kill off the bacteria. 2 the plant life was killed off by air pollution.

kill sb/sth 'off' (informal) to sleep in a silly way; to joke: A lot of what I said was just kidding around, but people took me seriously.

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knock about (adj) (usually before noun) (BrE) knock about entertainment involves people acting in a deliberately silly way, for example falling over or hitting other people, in order to make the audience laugh.

knock around/a/bout with sb; knock a round/a/bout together (BrE, informal) to spend a lot of time with sb; She knocks around with Sahan. She and Sahan knock around together. He knocks about with strange people.

knock sb back 1 to prevent sb from achieving sth or making progress, especially by rejecting them or sth that they suggest or ask: He had been knocked back twice by the selection committee. 2 to surprise or shock sb: The news really knocked me back.

knock sb/sb sth 'down' to destroy sth and make it fall down: If you don't open up, I'm going to knock the door down. 3 to knock knock knock (more formal) (2 to sb) to sell sth to the person who offers most money at a public sale (an auction): The painting was knocked down to me for £1000. 3 (AmE) to take sth apart, especially furniture, so that it can be sent or carried somewhere more easily.

knock-down price n a much lower price than usual: I got these books at a knock-down price.

knock down at knock sb down

knock sth in; knock sth 'in/into sth 1 to make sth enter sth by hitting it, especially by kicking it: He knocked the ball into the net. 2 to make sb enter sth by hitting or kicking it: She knocked the ball into the net.

knock sth out to make sth such as a hole in sth by hitting it: They knocked a hole in the wall for the window.

knock sth 'back' (informal) to drink sth quickly: He knocked back two pints of beer.

knock sb/sb sth 'down' 1 if a car or another vehicle knocks sb/sb down, it hits them, often killing or injuring them: She was knocked down by a bus. 2 if sb/sb knocks down sth, it is often used in the passive in this meaning. 2 to hit or push sb so that they fall to the ground or through the floor: The wind was strong enough to knock you down. 3 to knock him down his opponent in the first round (- in boxing).

knock sb/sb sth 'out' to remove sb/sb from sth or sth: You can knock me out of the race. 2 to knock sb off sth by hitting them: I knocked her off my bike this morning (= by a car).

knock sb of/sb's (sistant) 1 to murder sb: He was knocked off by another gang. 2 to knock sb off (informal) (BrE, slang) to have sex with sb

knock sb off, knock sb off sth to make sb fall sth by hitting them: I was knocked off my bike this morning (by a car).

knock sb/sb sth 'down' to persuade sb to accept a lower price for sth: to make the price of sth lower: He knocked Simon down to £5. 6 We knocked the price down to £10. 6 How did you manage to knock them down from £3000 to £2400? 6 He managed to knock the price down to £500.

knock sb sth down 1 to reduce the price, value, etc. of sth: We've knocked his price down. 2 to knock the price off sth to reduce the price, value, etc. of sth: We've knocked the price off this car by half an hour off the journey. 7 That hairstyle knocks years off your age.

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lard

latch 'on, latch 'onto sth (also latch 'on to sth) 1 to become attached to sth: The virus latches onto the red blood cells. 2 to be interested in an idea, a fashion, etc. and use it for your own purposes: The government have latched onto environmental issues to win votes. ♦ They have a reputation for latching onto all the latest crazes.

lard

lark (ADE lark) lark 'about 'around (old-fashioned, BrE, informal) to enjoy yourself by behaving in a silly way: Some kids were larking about in the shopping centre.

mess around v adv

lash

lash 'off, *lash 'out (at sb/sth) 1 to make a sudden violent attack on sb: He lashed out at us. ♦ Jim lashed out with both fists. 2 to criticize sb/sth in an angry way: She lashed out at the company for treating her so badly.ขับรถ hit out (at sb/sth)

laugh (laid: AmE ləuh)

laugh at sb yourself to make sb/sth seem stupid by making jokes about them/yourself, to not be too serious about sb/sth: They were laughing at him behind his back. ♦ We all laughed at Jane when she said she believed in ghosts. ♦ I laughed at myself for believing such an unlikely story.

laugh at sb to be used in the passive: Nobody likes to be laughed at.

laugh at sth 1 to show that you find sth funny or amusing: You never laugh at my jokes. ♦ The whole class was laughing at him clowning around. 2 to make sth seem stupid by making jokes about it: He was laughing at my accent. ridicule sth (more formal)

laugh at sth can be used in the passive: He doesn't like his ideas being laughed at.

laugh 'off (informal) to try to make people think that you do not care about sth, or that it is not serious or important, by making a joke about it. He laughed off suggestions that he had been approached to manage the England team. ♦ It was an embarrassing situation, but she managed to laugh it off.

laugh 'out (informal) to try to stop doing sth that irritates or annoys you: Lay off! You're messing up my homework! ♦ Lay off him, he's still learning. ♦ Lay off bullying your brother!

lay

lay sb 'off to dismiss workers, usually for a short time, because there is not enough work: We've had to lay off hundreds of workers.

lay sb 'off n 1 (C) an act of dismissing workers because there is not enough work: The crisis has caused thousands of lay-offs. 2 (usually sing.) a period of time when sb is not able to take part in an activity or a sport that they usually do

lay sth 'off (informal) to provide or arrange sth for sb, for example, food, transport or entertainment: Extra buses were laid on during the train strike. ♦ She had laid on tea for the players.

lay sth 'on (BrE, informal) to force sb to deal with sth unpleasant or difficult: I'm sorry to lay all this work on you. ♦ (Amb) to break bad or surprising news to sb: Sorry to lay this on you, but he's never coming back.

lay sth 'off (informal) to knock sb unconscious: He laid his opponent out with a single blow.

lay sth 'on (BrE, informal) to give a supply of sth and store it to use in the future: I've laid in enough logs for the winter.

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lard

lávish (lahv'is)/

lávish sth on sb/sth (also lávish sth upon sb/sth more formal) to give a lot of sth, often too much, to sb/sth: They lavish such care on that house. ♦ He was jealous of the attention lavished on his sister. ♦ Millions of pounds were lavished on restoring the building.

lávish attention, praise, care lavish sth on upon sb/sth is often used in the passive.

lay sth 'out (informal) to put sth out and not use it or think about it: I laid my book aside and picked up the letter. ♦ (figurative) They laid aside their differences until the crisis was over. 2 (also lay sth by less frequent) to keep sth to use in the future: to save sth: Have you laid anything aside for your old age?

lay sth aside; set sth aside

lay sth 'off (informal) to stop doing or using sth harmful: You should lay off alcohol/drinking for a while.

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lay sth 'on (BrE, informal) to give a supply of sth and store it to use in the future: I've laid in enough logs for the winter.
or explain sth clearly and carefully: At the meeting he laid out his plans for the company. 4 (on sth) (informal) to spend money: He laid out thou sands renovating the house.

lays (v. 3rd sing.) lead (vb 1st) into (to sth) n an introduction to a subject, a story, etc: We want a striking lead-in to the new programme.

laid (v. past) lead-in (to sth) an introduction to a subject, a story, etc: We want a striking lead-in to the new programme.

laid (v. past) lead-off (with sth) especially AmE to start a discussion, meeting, etc: Everyone will have a chance to speak. Would you like to lead off?

laid (v. past) lead-off; lead-off from sth 1 if a street leads off (from) a place, it starts there and goes away from it: He pointed to a street leading off (from) the corner of the square.

lay sb up (informal) to have sb stay in bed because of an injury or illness. I was laid up for a week with a broken leg. He has been laid up with flu for a week.

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lay sth up (1 for yourself) (BrE) if you lay up trouble or problems for yourself, you do sth that will result in difficulties later: You’re laying up problems for yourself by not tackling this now. 2 to stop using a vehicle, ship, etc, because you do not need it, or it has to be repaired: Our boat is laid up during the winter months.

lay sth up (informal) to have sth done so that you are ready to use it later: Lay sth up for the winter.

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laze (vb 1st) lay (vb 3rd) a door, a street, etc. leads into a place, it opens into it or connects with it: The door led into a tiny kitchen.

laze (vb 1st) a around sth: laze a around sth (BrE also laze about) to spend time relaxing and doing very little: He lazed about all day: They lazed around the pool in the afternoon.

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lead (vb 1st) lead (vb 1st) into sth 1 if a subject or a discussion leads into sth, it moves naturally into a second subject or discussion: This led into a discussion on gender differences.

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leave sb/sth in to not remove sb/sth for example from a book, a piece of writing, etc. Make sure you leave that paragraph in.

leave sb/th out
v n+pron+adv v adv+n
leave off, leave off sb, leave off doing sth (BrE, informal) to stop doing sth: Lee shouted at him, but he wouldn't leave off. Would you leave yourself out of this? You're doing for a moment? We're going to try and begin before they left off. 'Will you leave off nagging?' he shouted.

leave sb/sth off, leave sb/sth off sth to not include or mention sb/sth, especially on a list: Have I left anyone off the list? I v n+adv+n v adv+n
leave sth on 1 if you leave clothes on, you continue wearing them. Leave your shoes on. 2 to not switch sth off: I found the television had been left on all night.

keep sth on 1 keep sth off, switch sth off
v n+pron+adv v adv+n
leave it out (BrE, informal) 1 used to tell sb to stop doing sbsthi silly or annoying 2 used to tell sb that you think what they have said is stupid, or that you do not believe it: 'Two million dollars! Leave it out!' I v n+adv+n v adv+n
leave sb out, leave sb out of sth to not include sb/sth deliberately: It seemed unkind to leave Daisy out, so we invited her too. O There was an outcry when he left out of the team. I n+pron+adv v adv+n
exclude sb (more formal)

left out adj unhappy because you have not been included in sth: I felt a bit left out.

leave sb/sth 'out, leave sb/sth 'out of sth 1 to not involve sb/sth in sth: Leave my brother out of this—he had nothing to do with it. 2 to not involve sb/sth either accidentally or on purpose: Have I left anyone out? O You can leave out the gory details. O This is stupidly wrong. You've left out the 'e'. O You've left the second 'r' out of 'committee'. O You've left out an 'm' in 'committer'. I n+pron+adv v adv+n

left off, left off sb, left off doing sth (BrE) to stop doing sbsth: If you left off work for a moment, you're doing for a moment? We're going to try and begin before they left off. 'Will you leave off nagging?' he shouted.

leaving sb out of sth to go away from sb so that they can continue what they were doing before you came, or do sth without your help: (informal) If you don't need me any more, I'll leave you to it. I'll leave you to your lunch.

leave sb to sth to leave sb alone to do as they wish: Once I've explained things to him I tend to leave him to his own devices.

lend /lend! (lent, lent out)

let sth 'out to sb to borrow sth for a period of time: The reference books cannot be lent out.

let sth out of sth (with sth) to stop sb/sth from doing sth: 'I should be able to let the canoe out of the lock.' I v n+adv+n v adv+n
lend itself/to themselves to sth (formal) to be suitable for sth: Science in elementary school lends itself well to learning through play. O Not all materials lend themselves to scientific dating.

let (lend/lent, lent/let)

let sth 'on to sb to allow sb to borrow sth from you: Let me lend you a pen. I v n+adv+n v adv+n

let sb/sth down: let yourself down to make sbsth you yourself less successful or impressive than they/it/you should be. Her knowledge of Italian is excellent, but her pronunciation lets her down. I His clothes let him down. O If you don't work hard for these exams, you'll only be letting yourself down.

let sth down 1 to make sth go lower: We let the bucket down on a rope. I v adv+n v adv+n

let sth up 2 (BrE) to allow the air to come out of sth, such as a tyre: The tyres on his car had been let down during the night. I v adv+n

let out (with sth) to punish sb lightly for sth: They left out the firework-shooting. O I’ll let you off this time, but don’t do it again.

let sb off (with sth) to allow sb not to do sth or not to go somewhere: You really ought to help with the shopping, but I suppose I could let you off. O Mum let me off the household chores during exams. 2 to allow sb to get out of a vehicle, especially a bus: Can you let me off here?

let sb off the hook to free sb from a difficult or unpleasant task or situation: He wasn't going to let the senator off the hook easily; he kept asking difficult questions.

let sth 'off to fire a gun to make a bomb explode: The boys were letting off fireworks. O He let off a warning shot.

let off (with sth) to free from a difficult or unpleasant task or situation: He wasn't going to let the senator off the hook easily; he kept asking difficult questions.

let on (to sb) (informal) to tell sb that sth is supposed to be a secret: She doesn't know I've bought her a watch, so don't let on, will you? O The children knew he was coming, but they didn't let on to anyone.

let sb/sth 'off to do as sb/sth wishes: He left her alone to go her own way. I v n+adv+n v adv+n

let out (AmE) when classes, schools, offices, etc, let out, they come to an end and students, workers, etc, go home at the end of a day or a term: Classes let out in June. O More than 20,000 people are expected in the square after work lets out.

let sb 'off, let sb 'out of sth to allow sb not to do sth or not to go somewhere: You really ought to help with the shopping, but I suppose I could let you off. O Mum let me off the household chores during exams. 2 to allow sb to get out of a vehicle, especially a bus: Can you let me off here?

let sb/sth 'off, let sb/sth 'off to fire a gun to make a bomb explode: The boys were letting off fireworks. O He let off a warning shot.

let out (with sth) to punish sb lightly for sth: They left out the firework-shooting. O I’ll let you off this time, but don’t do it again.

let sb 'off, let sb 'out of sth to allow sb not to do sth or not to go somewhere: You really ought to help with the shopping, but I suppose I could let you off. O Mum let me off the household chores during exams. 2 to allow sb to get out of a vehicle, especially a bus: Can you let me off here?
...
line sb/sth 'up (informal) to make sb/sth more cheerful and less serious or depressing: He did his best to lighten things up. She tried to lighten up her speech with a few jokes.

\[ v \rightarrow \text{n-pron} \rightarrow v\rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{linen/ to lighten/ } \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth to sb/sth (formal) to compare sb/sth to someone or something else and say that they are similar: He has been likened to a young George Best. She likened the building to a ship.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{n-pron} \rightarrow \text{prep} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{limb/limb/ (formal)} \]

\[ \text{limber 'up (for sth) to do exercise to prepare to take part in a sport, a race, etc.; to warm up: The players were limbering up for the game.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{limit/limit/ } \]

\[ \text{limit sb/sth to make sb/sth exist or happen only in a particular place or within a particular group: Violent crime is not limited to big cities.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line 'up 1 (for sth) to form a line, standing one behind the other or beside each other: A group of people were lining up for tickets. They lined up to shake the President's hand. The runners lined up at the starting line.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line 'up 1 (with sb) to join with sb in order to do sth: Local groups are lining up against the new development. Several newspapers lined up to demand his resignation.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line 'up 1 (as a line) to connect sb/sth with something else: The alarm is linked up to the police station.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{link 'up 1 (with sb) to join with sb in order to do sth together: We are trying to link up with other charities working in the area.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{link 'up 1 (as a line) to connect sb/sth with something else: The two spacecraft will link up in orbit.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{link sb/sth 'up (to sb/sth) to connect sb/sth with something else: The alarm is linked up to the police station.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{link sb/sth (adj) to be, be, or put sb/sth in the correct position in relation to sb/sth else: The three holes should all line up (with each other).} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 1 to arrange people or things in a line or a row: She lined the children up for the photograph.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 1 (for sth) to make a connection with sth: The two spacecraft will link up in orbit.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 2 to join sb/sth to do sth: We are trying to link up with other charities working in the area.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 2 (as a line) to connect sb/sth with something else: The alarm is linked up to the police station.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 2 (adj) to be, be, or put sb/sth in the correct position in relation to sb/sth else: The three holes should all line up (with each other).} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 3 to arrange people or things in a line or a row: She lined the children up for the photograph.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 3 (for sth) to make a connection with sth: The two spacecraft will link up in orbit.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 3 (adj) to be, be, or put sb/sth in the correct position in relation to sb/sth else: The three holes should all line up (with each other).} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 4 to make a connection with sth: The two spacecraft will link up in orbit.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 4 (adj) to be, be, or put sb/sth in the correct position in relation to sb/sth else: The three holes should all line up (with each other).} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 5 to arrange people or things in a line or a row: She lined the children up for the photograph.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 5 (for sth) to make a connection with sth: The two spacecraft will link up in orbit.} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]

\[ \text{line sb/sth 'up 5 (adj) to be, be, or put sb/sth in the correct position in relation to sb/sth else: The three holes should all line up (with each other).} \]

\[ + \rightarrow \text{v} \rightarrow \text{adv} \rightarrow n \]
laid

loaf

load

loam

loan

liven

lock

load sb/sth 'down (with sth) 1 to give sb/sth too many things to carry: She was loaded down with books. 2 to give sb/sth too much work or too many responsibilities: We've been loaded down with work recently.

load sb/sth 'down (with sth) 1 to give sb/sth too many things to carry: She was loaded down with books. 2 to give sb/sth too much work or too many responsibilities: We've been loaded down with work recently.

load sb/sth 'out (to sb) to lend sb/sth to sb, sometimes in return for money: Several players have been loaned out to other teams. Sometimes we loan out these buses.

lock (to: AmE 'lock)

lock sb/sth 'away 1 to lock sb/sth in a place away from other people so that you are not disturbed: He locked himself away (in his room) until he'd finished his work.

lock sb/sth 'up 1 to lock sb/sth into a place away from other people so that you are not disturbed: He locked himself away (in his room) until he'd finished his work.

lock sb/sth 'away 1 to lock sb/sth in a place away from other people so that you are not disturbed: He locked himself away (in his room) until he'd finished his work.

lock sb/sth 'up 1 to lock sb/sth in a place away from other people so that you are not disturbed: He locked himself away (in his room) until he'd finished his work.

lock sb/sth 'up 1 to lock sb/sth in a place away from other people so that you are not disturbed: He locked himself away (in his room) until he'd finished his work.

lock sb/sth 'away 1 to lock sb/sth in a place away from other people so that you are not disturbed: He locked himself away (in his room) until he'd finished his work.

lock sb/sth 'up 1 to lock sb/sth in a place away from other people so that you are not disturbed: He locked himself away (in his room) until he'd finished his work.

lock sb/sth 'away 1 to lock sb/sth in a place away from other people so that you are not disturbed: He locked himself away (in his room) until he'd finished his work.

lock sb/sth 'up 1 to lock sb/sth in a place away from other people so that you are not disturbed: He locked himself away (in his room) until he'd finished his work.

lock sb/sth 'away 1 to lock sb/sth in a place away from other people so that you are not disturbed: He locked himself away (in his room) until he'd finished his work.

lock sb/sth 'up 1 to lock sb/sth in a place away from other people so that you are not disturbed: He locked himself away (in his room) until he'd finished his work.
while we’re away. In more formal language you can also use care for sb: His job involves caring for the elderly → see also bring sb up 2 to make sure that things happen to sb’s advantage. He’s good at looking after his own interests.

Look after sth (BrE) to deal with sth; to be responsible for sth: Their accountant looks after the financial side of things.

Look after sth (more formal) to attend to sth: He’s looking after the classmate who’s been involved in a fight.

Look after sth can also be used in the passive: Everything’s being looked after.

Look around (BrE also look round) 1 (at sb/sth) to turn your head in order to think about sth or look at sth nearby: He came in and looked around the room.

Look around (BrE also look round) 2 (of a place, etc.) to have a view of sth: Our room looked out over the square.

Look at sth 1 to read sth, usually quickly, without reading all the details: She sat in the waiting room, looking at a magazine. She’s looking at the new road.

Look at sth 2 to think about or study sth: Have you looked at the possibility of adopting a child? The film looks at the events leading up to the war.

Look at sth 3 to consider or deal with sth: There are four possible routes that were looked at for the new road. 3 to consider sth in a particular way: If you look at it like that, it’s a good thing we didn’t go. (informal) (always used in the progressive tense) to have to consider or deal with sth; to be faced with sth: You’re looking at a 25% chance to get the car fixed. Or he’s found guilty looking at a six-year prison sentence.

Look away (from sb/sth) to look in the opposite direction; to turn your eyes away from sb/sth: She looked at him then looked away. He mumbled a reply and looked away from me.

Look back (at/on/ to sth) to think about sth that has happened in the past: Looking back, I’m not surprised she left. He looked back on his time in England with a sense of nostalgia.

Look back (informal) to become more and more successful: He started work on a market stall in 1970 and he’s never looked back.

Look down (at/on/ to sth) to turn your head in different directions so that you can see sth or see what is there: She came into the room, looked around, then went out. Look down on sb/sth to think of sb/sth as less good or important than yourself: She tends to look down on people who haven’t been to college.

Look down on sb/sth to consider sb/sth as less good or important than yourself: They look down on the poor people.

Look on (at/on/ to sth) to think about sth while it is happening or happening: Look out that book for you.

Look out to watch an event or an incident without taking part in it yourself: People look on in alarm as the car began to roll down the hill.

Look over to have a detailed inspection of sth: Look over the new classmate who’s been involved in a fight.

Look over to see how good, big, etc. it is: He looked the painting over carefully.

Look over to inspect or examine sth to see how good, big, etc. it is: He looked the painting over carefully.

Look round (BrE) to look around you to turn your head towards sth so that you can see sth: Don’t look at me like that! What are you looking at? 2 to examine sth/sth closely: I’d like the doctor to look at him. Can you look at this watch for me? I think it might be broken. 3 (in this meaning, look at sth can also be used in the passive) I looked at the car in the garage to get it looked at. (usually used in negative sentences or questions) to consider or be prepared to accept sth: They wouldn’t even look at someone wanting part-time work. 4 to draw sb’s attention to sth, often as an example that you want them to follow or not follow: I wouldn’t take advice from her — just look at the mess she’s made of her own life! He left school without any qualifications, but look at him now! (= he is very successful now) Money doesn’t always bring happiness — just look at Ian (= he is rich but not happy).

Look round (BrE) to search for sth; to try to find sth: They were looking for an easy solution to the problem. Seek sth is only used with this meaning in very formal language, or in newspapers.

look for 'trouble to behave in a way that is likely to cause an argument, a fight, etc.: Are you looking for trouble?

unlooked-for adj (formal) not expected: Unlooked-for success

look forward to sth; look forward to doing sth to feel excited about sth that is going to happen because you expect to enjoy it: Are you looking forward to your trip? I’m not looking forward to going to the dentist. We’re looking forward to the concert! I look forward to hearing from you (= at the end of a letter).

Look forward to sth can also be used in the passive: The President’s visit is eagerly looked forward to. Remember that to is a preposition in this phrasal verb and must be followed by a noun or the -ing form of a verb.

Look for sth to make a short visit to a place: I asked Sarah to look in on her grandmother on her way home. The doctor will look in again next week.

Look into sth to examine sth or consider it carefully: The committee is looking into the matter. The manager is looking into your complaint. We are looking into the possibility of moving to France.

Look into sth can also be used in the passive: This situation should be looked into.

Look out for sth to watch out for sth: Look out for some money.

Look over to make a tour of a place: We were invited to look over the new classrooms. 2 to read sth quickly: I need to look over my notes before the test. Your tutor will look over your work with you.

Look over sth to inspect or examine sth to see how good, big, etc. it is: He looked the painting over carefully.

Look over sth to look for sth to find sth: I was looking for Pete but I didn’t see him.

Look out for sb/sth to look out for sb/sth 1 to be careful of sb/sth 2 to be sure sth is safe: Look out for pickpockets.

Look out over sth (of a room, etc.) to have a view of sth: Our room looked out over the square.

Look round (BrE) to look around sth; look round sth to visit a place or a building as a tourist: Take your time looking around.

Look round (BrE also look round) 1 at sb/sth to turn your head in order to see sb/sth behind you: The people in front kept looking round at us. He looked round to see if I was still there.

Look round (BrE also look round) 2 to examine various choices or possibilities: We’re looking around for a new car.

Look round (BrE also look round) 3 (for sb/sth) to look (at/on/ to) sb/sth; to look (at/on/ to) sb/sth in a particular way: He’s looking round the choices and possibilities.
look through sb to look at sb and not show that you have seen or recognized them: I smiled at him, but he just looked straight through me.

\[ v + prep \]

look through sth 1 to read sth quickly: She looked through her notes before the exam. 2 to read sth quickly: I looked through the paper while I was waiting. 3 to examine a collection of things or what is inside sth: What are you doing looking through your bag?

\[ v + prep \]

look to sb/sth (for sth to do sth) to rely on sb/sth or expect sb to provide sth or do sth: They looked to us for help. We must look to other means to generate the funds we need. Many students can’t look to their parents for financial support.

\[ v + prep \]

look to sth (especially BrE) 1 to think about something that will happen in the future: We are looking to the future with confidence. 2 to make sure that sth is safe or in good condition; to think about how to improve sth: You should look to your own behaviour before criticizing others.

\[ v + prep \]

look up 1 (from sth) to raise your eyes: She looked up from her book and smiled. 2 (informal) (usually used in the progressive tense) to raise your muscles or parts of the body, or make them relax, before taking exercise, etc. I swam a short distance to loosen up. A massage will help loosen you up. These exercises will loosen up your shoulders.

\[ v + adv \]

look up, loosen sb/sth 'up' to relax your muscles or parts of the body, or make them relax, before taking exercise, etc.: I swam a short distance to loosen up. A massage will help loosen you up. These exercises will loosen up your shoulders.

\[ v + adv \]

look sb/sth up (informal) to visit or contact sb when you are in the place where they live, especially when you have not seen them for a long time: Look me up next time you’re in London.

\[ v + n/pron + adv \]

look sb up cannot be used in the passive.

\[ v + n/pron + adv \]

look up and ‘down’ to look at sb suspiciously or in a careful or critical way.

\[ v + adv \]

look sth 'up' to search for a word or some information in a dictionary or another book: I looked up the word in the dictionary. Hang on, I’ll just look up her telephone number.

\[ v + n/pron + adv \]

look sb up sb/sth to admire or respect sb: She always looked up to her older sister.

\[ v + prep \]

look up to sb to be in the passive: She was always looked up to by the rest of her family.

\[ v + adv \]

look upon sb/sth = look on sb/sth

loam /loʊm/

loam 'up' to appear as a large shape that is not clear, often in a way that seems frightening or threatening: A dark shape loomed up out of the fog.

\[ v + adv \]

loom /luːm/ to loom 'up' to appear as a large shape that is not clear, often in a way that seems frightening or threatening: A dark shape loomed up out of the fog.

\[ v + adv \]

loose /luːs/ to loosen 'up' to become more relaxed and comfortable: He began to loosen up and enjoy the evening.

\[ v + adv \]

loosen 'up', loosen sb/sth 'up' to relax your muscles or parts of the body, or make them relax, before taking exercise, etc.: I swam a short distance to loosen up. A massage will help loosen you up. These exercises will loosen up your shoulders.

\[ v + adv \]

loosen up, loosen sb/sth 'up' to relax your muscles or parts of the body, or make them relax, before taking exercise, etc.: I swam a short distance to loosen up. A massage will help loosen you up. These exercises will loosen up your shoulders.

\[ v + adv \]

louse /laʊs/ to 'up' to spell or ruin sth: He loused up my promotion chances.

\[ v + adv \]

louse up (BrE) (informal) to get sth that you want by chance: I loused up some free tickets.

\[ v + prep \]

luck /lʌk/ 'out' to be very lucky: We lucked out in a big way. We really lucked out with the weather.

\[ v + adv \]

luck 'out' (AmE, informal) to get sth that you want by chance: I loused up some free tickets.

\[ v + prep \]

lug /lʌg/ 'down' to carry or pull sth large, awkward or heavy from one place to another, or everywhere you go: Can I leave my bag somewhere? It’s very heavy to lug around.

\[ v + adv \]

lug sth around (BrE also lug sth about, lug sth 'round') (informal) to carry or pull sth large, awkward or heavy from one place to another, or everywhere you go: Can I leave my bag somewhere? It’s very heavy to lug around.

\[ v + adv \]

lug sth around (with you) (more formal), cart sth around (with you)

\[ v + n/pron + adv \]

lump /lʌmp/ lump A and B together, lump A with B: lump A in with B (informal) to put or consider two or more people or things together in the same group: A large number of plants are lumped together under the name of ‘herbs’. You can’t lump the elderly and the disabled together. You can’t lump the elderly with the disabled.

\[ v + prep \]

lump sb/sth together is often used in the passive.

\[ v + n/pron + adv \]

lust /lʌst/ lust after sb (often disappointing) to feel a strong sexual desire for sb

\[ v + prep \]

lust after sth to have a strong desire to possess or have sth: She was lusting after revenge.

\[ v + prep \]

lust after/sth to have a strong desire to possess or have sth: She was lusting after revenge.

\[ v + prep \]

luxuriate /lʊskəriət; AmE -sər/- luxuriate in sth (formal) to take great pleasure in sth that is very pleasant and relaxing: I luxuriated in a long, hot bath.

\[ v + prep \]

lull /lʊl/ to ‘out’ to get sth or become so interested in sth that you are not aware of anything else: I soon lost myself in the excitement of the play.

\[ v + adv \]

lull sb 'into sth: lul sb 'into doing sth to make sb feel confident and relaxed, especially so that they do not expect it when sth bad happens: Don’t let success in the test lull you into thinking that you do not need to work hard. His calm manner lulled me into a false sense of security (he made me feel safe with him when I was not).".

\[ v + n/pron + prep \]

lumber /ˈlʌmər/ to get lumbered with sth/sth (BrE, informal) to give sb a responsibility or a problem that they do not want and cannot get rid of: I’m sorry you’ve been lumbered with driving me home. The movie was about sb who sees a murder and then gets lumbered with the dead man’s child.

\[ be/get v + prep \]
make up for sth; make up to sb (informal) to do sth good for sb because you have treated them badly or because they have done sth good for you: An apology won’t make up for the way you’ve behaved. o He said he was sorry and promised to make it up to her. o You’ve done me a real favour — I don’t know how to make it up to you.

\+ v+adv+ prep \+ v+it+adv+ prep

make up to sb (BrE, informal, disappointing) to be pleasant to sb in order to get an advantage for yourself: He’s always making up to the boss.

\+ kiss up to sb (AmE), suck up to sb \+ v+adv+ prep

map /map/ (ppp)

\+ map sth out to plan or arrange sth in detail: I’ve mapped out a route for you. o She felt as though her future had been mapped out for her.

\+ future, route, strategy, plan \+ v+adv+n \+ v+pron+adv \+ v+n+adv (rare)

march /march/ (ppp)

march on 1 to continue marching or to continue walking quickly: I tried to speak to her but she just marched on. 2 to move on or pass quickly: Time marched on and we still hadn’t finished.

\+ v+time \+ v+adv

march on sth to march to a place in order to attack it or make a protest: Demonstrators marched on the American embassy.

\+ v+prep

march past, march past sb/sth (of soldiers) to march past an important person or building: At 11 o’clock the army began to march past.

\+ v+adv \+ v+prep

\+ march past n a ceremony in which soldiers formally march past an important person, etc.

mark /mark/ (pp)

mark sb/sth ‘down to reduce the marks given to sb in an examination, etc.: She was marked down for poor spelling.

\+ v+n/pron+adv \+ v+adv+n

mark sb/sth ‘down 1 to reduce the price of sth: All goods have been marked down by 15%. 2 to write something down: to make a note of something for future action: The teacher had marked me down as absent. o The council had the old square marked down for new development.

\+ v+n/pron+adv \+ v+adv+n

\+ mark down n a reduction in price: a markdown of 12%

mark sb/sth ‘down as sth (BrE) to consider sb a particular type of person: I had him marked down as a promising player from the start.

\+ v+n/pron+adv+ prep

mark sb/sth ‘off (BrE) = MARK SB/STH OUT

mark sb/sth ‘off 1 to separate sth by marking a line between it and sth else: We’ve marked the playing area off with a white line. 2 to write or draw a mark beside a name or an item on a list, for example, for a particular reason: The students I want to see are marked off on the list.

\+ v+n/pron+adv \+ v+adv+n

mark sb/sth ‘out (BrE) also mark sb/sth ‘off less frequent) to mark sb or sth different from other people or things: There was something about her which marked her out from the other students.

\+ v+n/pron+adv \+ v+adv+n

mark sth ‘out to draw lines to show the edges of sth: She marked out a circle on the ground.

\+ v+adv+n \+ v+n/pron+adv

mark sth ‘up 1 to increase the price of sth: Shares were marked up by 8%. 2 to mark or correct a text: The text had already been marked up with corrections (= for printing).

\+ mark sth up is often used in the passive.

\+ v+n/pron+adv \+ v+adv+n \+ v+up n (usually sing.) the difference between the cost of producing sth and the price it is sold at

marry /mari/ (marries, marrying, married, married)

\+ marry be’neath you yourself to marry sb who belongs to a lower social class than your own: She thought her son was marrying beneath him.

\+ v+prep+ pron

marry into sth to become part of a family or a group because you have married sb who belongs to it: She married into a wealthy family.

\+ family, aristocracy \+ v+ prep

marry sb ‘off (to sb) (disapproving) to get rid of a daughter or a son by finding a husband or wife for them: He had married his daughter off to a man twice her age.

\+ v+n/pron+adv \+ v+adv+n

marry up, marry sth up (with sth) (BrE) 1 to join up or connect successfully: to make two things or two parts do this: The two halves of the structure didn’t marry up. o He couldn’t marry up the two parts of the lock. 2 to match: to make two things match: The two versions of the story don’t quite marry up. o The lawyers couldn’t marry up her story with the facts.

\+ v+adv \+ v+adv+n \+ v+n/ pron+adv

Tips on learning phrasal verbs

- Phrasal verb or single word?
- Are you a natural born student?
- Sport
- Computers
- Environmental problems
- Phrasal verbs in newspapers
- Phrasal verbs in business
- Phrasal verbs in informal language
- Using phrasal verbs in writing
- Using phrasal verbs in the passive
- New phrasal verbs
- The most common phrasal verbs
- Test yourself

S2–4

S5

S6–7

S8–9

S10

S11

S12

S13

S14–15

S16–17

S18–19

S20–21

S22–25

S26
Tips on Learning Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs
Sometimes when you meet a multi-word verb, you can understand the meaning if you understand the verb and particle individually. For example, one meaning of **put down** is to place something somewhere: *Jack put the books down on the table.* But what does it mean in the following sentence? *She’s always putting people down.* It does not mean that she places people somewhere, but that she is always criticizing them. When you see a verb followed by a particle but you cannot understand the meaning in the context from the meaning of the verb and the particle, you have found an idiomatic phrasal verb.

If you find other combinations of verbs and particles which seem to have a different meaning from the verb used on its own, this is likely to be a type of phrasal verb too. Verbs which are always followed by the same particle are another type. (For more information on the types of phrasal verbs found in this dictionary, look at page vi).

It is useful to learn these combinations of verbs and particles as a chunk of language. It is also essential to learn the context the verb usually appears in. For example, *put down* is to place something somewhere: *Our tent was blown down by the wind.*

**Recording Phrasal Verbs**
The first thing you need to do is to find ways of recording the phrasal verbs you meet. It is a good idea to have a separate section for them in your vocabulary book. You should record the verb, its meaning and an example sentence to help you remember the context. Look at the example in the box.

You could also record a translation in your own language but you must make sure the context is the same.

**The position of objects**
If the verb has an object, it is useful to record the possible positions of the object. In this dictionary you will find this information about each verb after the definitions and examples. You can record the information as it is given in the dictionary, or by putting examples in your notebook.

Or you could record the verb as: **try sth out, try out sth**. Remember that when the object is a pronoun, it must come between the verb and the particle: *She tried it out on the children.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>drop off</td>
<td>to fall asleep, often when you don’t intend to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>example:</td>
<td>He usually drops off in front of the television.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mess around</td>
<td>to do unimportant things rather than e.g. your work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>example:</td>
<td>He failed his exams because he was messing around instead of studying.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Collocations**
Many phrasal verbs are typically used with particular nouns. It is a good idea to record these. This will help you with context and accuracy, e.g.

- to find out information
- to work out a solution
- to phase in changes
- to make up a story
- to break off negotiations or formal talks
- to butt in on a conversation

You can use the common subjects or objects given in the dictionary to help you do this.

**Organizing Phrasal Verbs**
When you record the verbs there are ways of organizing them that make them easier to remember.

**a Organizing by particles**
The particles which appear with phrasal verbs often have a general meaning of their own, which can help you to understand the meaning of the whole verb. For example, one meaning of the particle **over** is ‘considering, thinking about or examining’ and this can help you to understand verbs like **look over, talk over, go over, think over, read over**. The particle **up** is the most common particle with phrasal verbs but it has several meanings e.g. ‘increasing, improving, preparing, completing and finishing’. Therefore, you should try and record verbs under all these separate meanings. Look at the examples for the particle **into** above:

- to enter
- to crowd into
- to grow into
- to turn into
- to make into
- to talk into
- to pull into
- to draw into
- to open up
- to break into
- to get into
- to check into
- to put into
- to make up
- to consider
- to think about
- to examine

**b Organizing by meaning groups**
Sometimes it can help you to remember verbs if you record them in meaning (or semantic) groups. This is because these verbs often appear together in the same context, for example ‘feelings’, ‘travel’, ‘crime’. This means that when you need to talk or write about a particular situation you will have all the verbs you may need together. For example:

- Feelings: to get carried away; to open up; to fall out; to fall for; to get on with
- Travel: to take off; to set off; to check in; to touch down; to stop over
- Crime: to get away with; to break into; to take in; to track down

**c Organizing by opposites**

- turn up ‏/ turn down
- switch on/switch off
- pass out ‏/ come round
- bring forward/pot back
d Organizing by different meanings and patterns for the same verb
For example: make up
- to make up
- to put on make-up (lipstick, eye-shadow, etc)
- to make something up
- to invent a story
- to make up with somebody
- to become friends again after an argument
- to make up something
- to form or compose a thing
- to make up your mind
- to decide from a number of possibilities

e Organizing three-word verbs
You may want to record together the verbs that are followed by an adverb and a preposition. For example:
- to cut back on
- to feel up to
- to run out of

NB However you organize your verbs, it is essential that you record them in the same way, that is with their meaning and context.

Learning Phrasal Verbs
These are some ideas for self-study that may help you to learn and remember phrasal verbs.

i Try to read in English, especially informal writing such as tabloid newspapers and novels, and underline all the phrasal verbs you find. Check their meaning in your dictionary and make a note in your vocabulary book as suggested above.

ii Learn the verbs in organized groups (as suggested on p 22-25) rather than randomly. Constantly look back through your vocabulary book — familiarity and repetition help you to learn more effectively.

iii Think of a particle and then try and list the different ‘meanings’ that the particle has. When you have done this, see how many verbs you can list under each meaning. You can also do this exercise with a friend. If you can learn the meanings of the particles, it will help you to understand new verbs you come across. The Guide to Particles at the back of the dictionary will help you with this.

iv Look at the verbs you have recorded in meaning groups. Try to learn all the verbs, then in your head or in writing, make up a story using as many of the verbs as possible. These ‘stories’ will help you to remember the context for the verbs. Try this with a friend. Tell each other stories and correct each other if necessary.

v Write down ten example sentences of phrasal verbs that you want to learn. Then on another piece of paper write down a translation in your own language. Underline the verb in your language. One week later, take out your translated sentences. Look at the underlined verb and try to remember what the phrasal verb equivalent is in English. This will help you to ‘think’ in phrasal verbs, rather than using a more formal translation from your language.

55 Phrasal Verb or Single Word?
Phrasal verbs are often the usual way of expressing something in everyday language. A single word which means the same is often more formal. Look at this description of an excursion from a printed brochure:

Day 4 Temple Tour
The coach will depart at 09.00. Leaving the city, it will ascend the mountain passes to reach the temple at 10.30. A local guide will conduct the tour and will answer any questions that arise. Visitors will not be admitted unless they are wearing suitable clothing, and will be expected to remove their shoes before entering the temple. The group will return via the ‘Lost Valley’, where lunch will be provided for those who have requested it.

Now look at this letter, which Penny wrote to her friend when she got back from her holiday. In this letter the words that are underlined in the brochure text would be too formal. Use a form of one of each of the phrasal verbs in the box to fill the gaps in her letter:

For me, the highlight of the whole holiday was the trip to the temple. We ________ at nine in the morning and ________ some hair-raising steep roads. We ________ the temple about half ten. We had to wear long-sleeved tops and long trousers or they wouldn’t have ________ us ________. Of course, we had to ________ our shoes ________ before we ________ the temple, too. A local guide ________ us ________, which was good, because lots of questions ________ about how we were supposed to behave, and about the history of the place. The temple itself was absolutely breathtaking, but that wasn’t the best thing because we ________ through what they call the ‘Lost Valley’. Lunch was ________ for the people who’d ________, but we’d taken a packed lunch with us and we agreed that it was the most spectacular picnic spot we’d ever seen!

Recording phrasal verbs
Here are some suggestions for your own vocabulary records.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>position of pronoun/object</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>synonym/translation</th>
<th>related noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set off</td>
<td></td>
<td>start on a journey</td>
<td>depart (fmll) (partire)</td>
<td>departure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go up</td>
<td>go up sth</td>
<td>climb</td>
<td>ascend (fmll) (scendere)</td>
<td>ascent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take off</td>
<td>take sth off</td>
<td>when you are too hot you — your jumper</td>
<td>remove (fmll) (tolgieri)</td>
<td>removal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
S6–7 Are You a Natural Born Student?

Some people are born to study, others just think it's a bore. Here's a quiz for you to try to find which category you are in. First, you'll need to complete the questions by choosing a verb from the box on the left to make a phrasal verb (you may need to change the form of the verb). The first one has been done for you. Then try the quiz. For each question, tick the letter that best applies to you. The questions are written to change the form of the verb. You can check the completed questions on page 372 before you start the quiz.

1 At school
   A did teachers always __pick__ on you and ____ you off for no reason?
   B did kids who ____ around in class annoy you?
   C did you ever get ____ back for extra study?

2 When you are given an essay to do, do you
   A ____ on with it straight away and finish it early?
   B ____ off starting it until the last possible moment?
   C do some work on it immediately then _____ it aside for a while?

3 How do you go about writing the essay? Do you
   A ____ down some notes then write it and ____ it in?
   B do it in rough first, and then ____ it out neatly or ____ it up?
   C ____ it out carefully then write and edit it?

4 Do you
   A work steadily and ____ through your exams?
   B ____ through your exams despite ____ away all year?
   C just do enough to ____ by?

5 When you do an exam, do you
   A ____ through it and ____ it in early?
   B ____ over each question carefully before ____ on to the next one?
   C answer all the questions then ____ through your answers?

6 If you're reading a newspaper article in English, do you
   A reach for your English dictionary as soon as you ____ across a word you don't know?
   B only to ____ up a word whose meaning you can't guess?
   C only after you've ____ through the article once without a dictionary?

7 Which of these methods is the best if you want to speak good English?
   A ____ up for evening classes?
   B ____ away your books and find someone to talk with in English?
   C ____ up on vocabulary every night?

8 When you had to stay off school when you were younger,
   A did you study while you were sick in order not to ____ behind?
   B were you just happy to have ____ out of lessons?
   C did you borrow a friend's notes and ____ them up?

9 When you had homework did you
   A do it as well as you could?
   B ____ it down as quickly as possible?
   C ____ a friend into letting you copy theirs at the last minute?

10 When you had a week of exams coming up did you
   A ____ out a revision timetable in plenty of time?
   B ____ up the subject the night before each exam?
   C just take it easy and hope easy questions ____ up?

11 If there's a quiz on TV do you
   A ____ over to something more interesting?
   B ____ out an answer quickly, even if you're not sure?
   C get annoyed if the answer doesn't ____ to you quickly?

12 What do you like to do on a long train journey?
   A ____ out and gaze out of the window?
   B buy a paper and ____ up on the news?
   C ____ down with a good book?

Now check your score on page 372.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20–24 points</td>
<td>You were born to study. You are the type of student teachers love. Remember to relax sometimes!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–19 points</td>
<td>You don't mind studying and you aren't frightened of exams, but sometimes you need a little push in the right direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–13 points</td>
<td>You can force yourself to study if you absolutely have to, but there are other things that you'd much rather be doing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–8 points</td>
<td>Lazybones! Studying is as natural to you as breathing air is to a fish!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you are working in class, discuss your answers to the quiz with other students and give each other advice about how to improve your study methods. For example: 'You should look up words you don't know in the dictionary.' 'You shouldn't have messed around in class.'
S8–9 Sport

If you enjoy sport, you will meet many of the phrasal verbs that are used to describe different sports.

Here are three extracts from a sports bulletin. Complete the extracts with phrasal verbs, using either a verb from the box on the left or a particle from the box on the right in each gap. You will need to change the form of the verb in some cases. Use your dictionary to help you if you need to. The first one has been done for you.

**Extract 1**

Football, and tonight’s match in the European Cup ended in controversy after Italy came back from 2-0 down to beat Spain. At 2-2, the Italian goalkeeper Alberti appeared to drop down Rojas, the Spanish centre forward. As the Spanish players appealed a penalty, the Italians on and broke to score. The Spanish captain Martín was then for arguing with the referee. Italy up fortunate winners, but their goalkeeper picked a hand injury and has been out of the next two games.

**Extract 2**

The Tokyo marathon has been won by Takeshi Saito of Japan. on by the home crowd, Saito forged after just 5 kilometres and built up a 2-minute lead. The chasing runners did not give, and gradually reduced the lead. The hot weather and the fast pace caused several leading athletes to out. Saito’s recent training in the Sahara desert paid as he off the strong challenge of the Kenyan Daniel Nyanga, who for 5 kilometres to go, then fell in the final kilometre.

**Extract 3**

Tennis, and the unseeded Sofia Adamou of Greece has beaten Russia’s Irena Markova in three sets to through to the final of the French Open. Adamou said afterwards, “I’ve never such a tough opponent. Before I came here I thought I’d get out in the first round, but now I’ve got a chance of winning.” Adamou, who only the sport four years ago, will a cheque for $100,000. The loser will have to for just $50,000!

**Further practice**

Now cover the left-hand page and match the definitions on the left with the phrasal verbs from the extracts on the right. One has been done for you as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract 1</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to reach a situation that you did not expect to be in</td>
<td>a come back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to continue to play</td>
<td>b bring sb down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to return or recover</td>
<td>c end up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to make it impossible for somebody to do something</td>
<td>d play on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to escape from somebody who is keeping you somewhere</td>
<td>e break away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to get sth</td>
<td>f send sb off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 to make somebody leave the field because they have broken the rules</td>
<td>g appeal for sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to make somebody fall to the ground</td>
<td>h pick sth up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 to make an urgent request for sth</td>
<td>i rule sb out of sth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extracts 2 and 3</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to make progress quickly</td>
<td>a urge sb on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to stop taking part in an activity</td>
<td>b forge ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to defeat a person or a team so that they cannot continue in the competition</td>
<td>c give up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to encourage somebody</td>
<td>d drop out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to fail to stay with people at the front in a race</td>
<td>e pay off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to start to do a new activity</td>
<td>f hold sth off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 to accept something that is not quite what you wanted</td>
<td>g catch up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to reach somebody ahead of you by going faster than them</td>
<td>h fall back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 to stop trying to do something</td>
<td>i go through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 to face somebody or something difficult</td>
<td>j come up against sb/sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to resist an attack by an opponent</td>
<td>k knock sb out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to be successful and bring the results that you want</td>
<td>l take sth up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 to pass to the next stage of a competition</td>
<td>m pick sth up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to obtain or win sth</td>
<td>n settle for sth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
S10 Computers

Have you noticed how many phrasal verbs are used in computing? Try this crossword to see how many you know. Use the dictionary to help you if you need to. Use a verb from the top box and a particle from the lower box to complete each sentence. The missing word(s) can be a verb, an adjective or a noun. The solid lines in the crossword show the divisions between words.

Switch hack type back scan boot shut print pull pop go log scroll add click

down out on up in in down on down on into up down up in

Across
1 You can download various ________ s that allow your existing software to do even more things.
2 A teenager managed to ________ the bank’s main database.
3 I hope the computer doesn’t ________ again or I’ll never finish this work.
4 ________ the page until you find the item you want.
5 If you click on the right mouse button a ________ menu will appear.

Down
1 ________ the link below to visit our website.
2 Select ‘options’ from the ________ menu.
3 The printer didn’t work because I’d forgotten to ________ it.
4 I stuck a ________ of the email on the wall.
5 ________ your computer.
6 Close all programs before you ________ your computer.
7 You can ________ your photos and email them to friends.
8 ________ vital documents on floppy disk to avoid losing them if your system crashes.
9 The computer sometimes takes ages to ________ when I turn it on.
10 You’ll need a password to ________

The language used to talk about computers is often quite informal. Look out for phrasal verbs used in a figurative or creative way, such as ‘crank up a search engine’ (= start it working) or ’wander around the web’; and keep an eye out for invented combinations, such as ‘browsing off’ (= starting to browse).

S11 Environmental Problems

Phrasal verbs are not necessarily informal. The ones on this page, for example, could appear in a text book or a magazine article on the environment. Use your environmental knowledge and your phrasal verb dictionary to help you complete this exercise. Match the heads and tails of the sentences, then write the completed sentences in a logical order under the appropriate heading. The first one has been done for you.

The algae uses ________

Temperatures on earth go ________ the soil and end up in rivers and lakes.
Algae feeds ________ when fossil fuels are burned.
Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are given ________ the oxygen in the water, and fish die.
Nitrate from fertilizers soak ________ heat that should escape into space.
Greenhouse gases soak ________ the nitrates and multiplies uncontrollably.

The Greenhouse Effect
1 Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are given ________ when fossil fuels are burned.
2 ________
3 ________
4 ________

Algae
1 ________
2 ________
3 ________

Some species of animals and plants lose ________ ________ and ________.
Less carbon dioxide is soaked ________ ________ desert.
Some areas turn ________ ________ by trees, which adds to global warming.
Too many trees are burnt or cut ________ ________

Deforestation
1 ________
2 ________
3 ________
4 ________

If you are studying for an exam and the environment is a topic you need to know, you may find it useful to record these phrasal verbs together in your vocabulary notebook. Add a definition and an example. Use the dictionary to help you record some information about the grammar of the verbs.
Some phrasal verbs are used more commonly in newspapers, etc. than in other kinds of writing. Look at these headlines and make sure that you understand the phrasal verbs in them.

- Manager steps down after cup disaster
- President aims to win back voters
- Hostilities break out in disputed territories
- Democrats call for tougher sentencing
- Government climbs down over new road
- War of nerves played out on hostage plane
- Stars whisked away to honeymoon hideaway
- United Romp Ahead

Try to guess what the stories might be about. If you are working in class, discuss your ideas with a partner. Then answer the questions below to match the headlines with the subject of the article that they go with.

1. Which headline goes with an article about somebody travelling to an important meeting?
2. Which reports that somebody was taken to a secret destination?
3. Which two headlines talk about somebody resigning?
4. Which headline refers to reports about the start of fighting?
5. Which article is about somebody trying to win an election?
6. Which is a report on rising prices?
7. Which comes from a sports report about a team winning a game easily?
8. Which headline is about people wanting new punishments?
9. Which article reports that somebody has changed their mind about something?
10. Which report is about events that are happening in a tense situation?

Further practice

On your own
When you see English newspapers, look for phrasal verbs in the headlines. In your vocabulary notebook, keep a record of any you find.

Class activity
Look through some English newspapers and find headlines containing phrasal verbs. Cut out the headlines with the articles. In groups, cut the headlines from your articles and mix them all up. Put the headlines and the articles in an envelope. Pass your envelope to another group. Their task is to try to match the headlines with the articles. Do the same for the headlines and articles in the envelope you receive.

Further practice

1. Sort the phrasal verbs above into three groups according to whether you feel their meaning is positive, negative or neutral.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>catch on</th>
<th>close down</th>
<th>team up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. Research and write 10 important dates in the history of a famous real company, using these and/or other phrasal verbs.
Using this Dictionary

Phrasal verbs are especially common in informal language, but it is important to know whether a phrasal verb is informal or not to help you use it more appropriately.

Look at the dictionary entry below and notice how information on the formality of the phrasal verb is given:

`chuck sth away (BrE, informal)` 1 to not make good use of sth; to waste sth: She's chucking all her money away on presents for him. 2 It's too good an opportunity to chuck away. 3 (also `chuck sth out`) to throw sth away because you no longer want or need it. We chucked the old sofa away. 4 Don't chuck yesterday's paper out. I still haven't done the crossword.

SYNONYM throw sth away

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Informal</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look up the following phrasal verbs in your dictionary and complete the table on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>h</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>j</th>
<th>k</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boot sb out</td>
<td>provide for sb</td>
<td>turn up</td>
<td>barge into sb</td>
<td>throw sth aside</td>
<td>put sb down</td>
<td>tune out</td>
<td>attend to sb</td>
<td>relax</td>
<td>do sth very badly</td>
<td>behave in a silly way</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice

Read the following email from Helen to her friend Katy. Underline all the phrasal verbs that you can find. One has been done for you, there are 10 others:

From: Helen
To: Katy
Subject: Message:

Hi Katy,
I haven't heard from you for a while so I thought I'd take a break from work and write. I'm desperately trying to swot up for my exams at the moment – you know I had to retake them, after messing up so badly in June. So I spend my days beavering away at my desk, and my evenings vegging out in front of the television. Very unhealthy and very boring! Anyway, how are you? How is the course going? Are they making you work hard? I'm sure you'll breeze through it!

Simon came to see me the other day. He seemed very well – he was jabbering away about his job for ages and telling me how wonderful it is.

Replace all the unnecessary information (in italics) with one phrasal verb from the box, remembering to change the verb into the correct form. The first one has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>h</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OK, I'll tell you the situation in an honest way. I'm afraid we're not able to accept your proposals at this time.</td>
<td>Greg was all ready to do the bungee jump, but at the last moment he decided not to do it because he was afraid.</td>
<td>We're going to visit the new bar in town to see if it's any good. Would you like to come?</td>
<td>Dinner? I haven't had time to go the shops, but I guess I'll be able to provide something quickly and without planning.</td>
<td>Our class was really behind the others, so we did the last three chapters very quickly.</td>
<td>I don't like watching horror movies – they make me feel really shocked and scared.</td>
<td>He's usually pretty quick, but it took him ages to understand what I meant without being told directly.</td>
<td>As soon as I asked her about her family, she just refused to speak because she didn't want to talk about it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now write one of the phrasal verbs from the email next to the definitions below according to its meaning. One has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>work very hard (at sth)</th>
<th>study very hard, especially when you are preparing for an exam</th>
<th>go from one place to another feeling pleased with yourself</th>
<th>speak or talk quickly in an excited way</th>
<th>visit or contact sb when you are in the place where they live</th>
<th>find out about things that have happened to somebody</th>
<th>stop doing sth, especially your job</th>
<th>succeed in sth very easily</th>
<th>relax in a lazy way and do very little</th>
<th>do sth very badly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level with you</td>
<td>swot up</td>
<td>whir through</td>
<td>clam up</td>
<td>cotton on</td>
<td>check out</td>
<td>rustle up</td>
<td>mimic</td>
<td>freak out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following verbs are often used in essays and reports and are slightly more 'formal' than the majority of phrasal verbs. The verbs are listed below together with the context in which they typically appear in a piece of writing.

1. refer to
   a particular subject
2. report back
   a person or committee about something
3. enlarge upon
   a problem
4. put forward
   a suggestion
5. draw up
   a plan or proposal
6. consist of
   several sections
7. point out
   an important piece of information
8. sum up
   the main points discussed
9. write down
   the information
10. file away
    the documents
11. go through
    a list or plan
12. set out
    the reasons why something should be done
13. edit out
    any unnecessary information
14. deal with
    a topic or idea
15. account for
    why something happened

Exercise 1
Read the following extract from a report and replace the underlined words with the phrasal verbs listed below.

This report concerns the delivery services we wish to expand for our clients. Our market research company has already given the information to the marketing department on their recent research. The main points of this information will be given in a series of short reports for the committee to examine in their own time.

The marketing department has now made a plan of action for increasing our delivery service. The Managing Director has looked at this carefully and given his approval. Essentially it presents three suggestions for discussion and explains the reasons why we should consider a slow rather than a rapid expansion.

This report summarizes those reasons and is in three parts: (a) it gives more details about the difficulties we have had with recruiting staff, (b) it explains why our delivery service had problems last month, (c) it briefly discusses the problems caused by rising inflation.

Exercise 2
Now write your own report using as many of the phrasal verbs above as possible. Imagine you have been studying English at a college in Britain and the Principal has asked you to write a short report explaining what you enjoyed about the course, discussing any problems you had and suggesting some improvements for next year.

Exercise 3
In the sentences below, choose the best verb to fill the gap.

1. This document ________ the brochures you were sent earlier this week.
   a) consists of  b) refers to  c) accounts for

2. It is important to ________ that our prices have been reduced.
   a) set out  b) sum up  c) point out

3. The director would like you to ________ the list carefully and check the figures.
   a) go through  b) draw up  c) deal with

4. The secretary reported that the papers had been ________ in the wrong order.
   a) filed away  b) accounted for  c) put forward

5. It is useful to ________ all the important points in a presentation.
   a) draw up  b) write down  c) edit out

6. It is essential to ________ the main points discussed in your report.
   a) put forward  b) file away  c) sum up

7. This afternoon the MD will ________ on our success in the new markets.
   a) sum up  b) write down  c) report back

8. The presentation will ________ the issue of customer complaints.
   a) deal with  b) account for  c) point out

Formal verbs
You will find many other verbs marked formal in this dictionary. Many of them have the pattern v + n/pron + prep and are often used in the passive. To ascribe sth to sb, to preface sth by/with sth, to refer sb/sth to sb/sth are examples of these. Other formal verbs are reflexive and have the pattern v + pron + prep. Examples are to address yourself to sth, to avail yourself of sth and to dissociate yourself from sth.

You may not always recognize them as 'phrasal verbs', but they must always be used in these patterns. They are often used in business or in spoken or written news reports. If you are studying at university or college, you may meet them in academic textbooks or journals. If you meet verbs like this, keep a note of them, with their patterns and an example, in your vocabulary book.
Using Phrasal Verbs in the Passive

Forming the passive

Notice the word order of the passive phrasal verbs:

Active: You'll need to write down the details. = Verb + particle + Object
or Did you write the details down? = Verb + Object + Particle

Passive: The details will need to be written down. = Auxiliary verb 'to be' + Verb (Past Participle) + Particle.

Transitive and intransitive verbs

Verbs can be used either without an object, (intransitive), for example sleep: I slept the night. I slept for 8 hours.

or with an object, (transitive), for example read in the sentence: She's reading the newspaper.

Combinations of verbs and particles can be used in the same way:

sit down (intransitive): I sat down.

put sth on (transitive): I put on my coat. I put my coat on.

rely on sb/sth (transitive): You can rely on me.

Exercise 1

Which of the following verbs + particles have an object and which do not?

1. He likes to stand out in the crowd.
2. I'm looking for a new job.
3. Turn off the TV if you don't want to watch it.
4. Our holiday plans fell through at the last minute.
5. I didn't get the job - they turned down my application.
6. Do you think the sun will come out this afternoon?

We can divide the transitive verbs + particles into two further groups:

- those where the verb can be separated from its particle (separable)
- those where the verb and particle must occur next to each other (inseparable)

In this dictionary, this information is shown in the grammar patterns following the verbs.

Sort sth out is separable:

✓ I'll sort the accommodation.
✓ I'll sort the accommodation out.

But jump at sth is inseparable:

✓ I'd jump at the chance to study abroad.

Separable Inseparable

Exercise 2

Now divide the verbs that have objects in the sentences above according to their grammar. Refer to the dictionary entries if you need help.

Exercise 3

The following sentences contain the same verbs, this time in the passive. Look at the table and then answer the question below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✓ Passive possible</th>
<th>X Passive not possible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The television must be turned off after use.</td>
<td>Jobs have to be looked for very carefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My application's been turned down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which type of verbs can generally be used in the passive?

Complete this general 'rule' using the words 'separable' or 'inseparable':

 _______ phrasal verbs can generally be used in the passive, whereas _______ phrasal verbs cannot.

However, there are many exceptions!

The verbs in the following sentences are all separable.

Exercise 4

Some phrasal verbs are often used in the passive. Choose one verb from the box and put it into the correct form to complete each sentence:

charge sb with, hear of sb, rip sb off, mix sb up, kick sb out, burn sth down

1. She's been ______ shoplifting.
2. If you carry on like this you'll be ______ of college.
3. The building was ______ in the riots.
4. No one knows where Jerry is. He hasn't been ______ since the summer.
5. The twins look so alike that they are often ______.
6. £10 for this? You've been ______!

When you look up a verb in the dictionary, look to see if there is a note about the passive.
New Phrasal Verbs

Where do new phrasal verbs come from?

New phrasal verbs turn up in the language all the time, but where do they come from? One answer is that new inventions and activities appear and new names and verbs are invented to describe them. But in fact, they are not usually completely new verbs, but either new combinations of existing verbs and particles, or old phrases which have found new uses.

1 From literal meaning to figurative meaning.
Plough back originally meant to return a crop that you have grown to the soil. This was done to produce more. It is easy to see how this can change to being used about reinvesting profits in a business. Sometimes the connection is less obvious. An American student may blow off his or her classes (that is, not go to them) — perhaps because they seem as unimportant as a fly that you would blow off your face.

2 New opposites.
In the past we tended to dress up more for formal occasions, putting on special clothes and perhaps jewellery. Today, modern companies often try to foster a more creative and relaxed atmosphere by allowing staff to dress down once a week, that is, to wear more casual clothes.

3 New verbs from nouns or adjectives.
There are enormous possibilities for creating phrasal verbs because they don't have to be made from existing verbs. Nouns, too, can turn into verbs and be used with particles to make new phrasal verbs. These often come into the language first through American English where there seems to be more freedom for words to change grammatical class, or through informal spoken language. So from the noun luck, instead of getting lucky, we can luck out and cowards (wimps, people who have no courage or 'bottle') might wimp out or bottle out.

4 Adding particles for emphasis.
Sometimes a simple verb can turn into a phrasal verb without any real change of meaning. We now often hear something like 'Professor Jones will head up an international team.' Where before we would have said that he will head the team, and it is difficult to see any reason for this change, except that the particle 'up' seems to strengthen the meaning of the verb.

Task A
Find phrasal verbs with free, hype, tense, test and drown that are similar to this.

New phrasal verbs in modern life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business and communication</th>
<th>Personal life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fax out a document</td>
<td>work out in the gym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire off an email</td>
<td>chill out and watch TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bump sb off the Internet</td>
<td>lighten up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>veg out with a pizza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and a video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pig out on junk food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You will find other new verbs on other study pages.

Being creative

In addition to forming new verbs in the ways we have looked at, it is also possible to form many other combinations of verbs and particles. Think, for example, of all the ways that movement can be described. Almost any verb of motion can team up with almost any particle. Because we can go back or come back, we can also hurry back, amble back or tear back. We can say 'I walked around the town', so it's also possible to say 'I sauntered around', or wandered around, or strolled around. If you are having a lazy day, perhaps you sit around at home. You might also lie around or lounge around. If we want to describe how somebody came in, did they sneak in, burst in, creep in or storm in? You can see how using combinations of verbs and particles in this way can make your speech and writing more interesting.

Task B
Combine a verb from the box on the left with a particle from a box on the right and make a verb that might describe one of these things that you might see when you are out. If you are working in class, see if your partner can guess which person or thing your verb is describing. Then write a sentence for each one.

- a sports car
- a boy with his leg in plaster
- a train
- a small child in a park
- a teacher going home at the end of a long day
- a butterfly
- a bee
- tourists visiting a palace
- a group of boys going to school

Conclusion

We live in a fast-changing world and new expressions to describe it can be coined faster even than dictionaries can record them! However, we don't need to freak out when we meet a new phrasal verb, because we are usually already familiar with one or both of the parts when we hear a new addition to English. (The Guide to the Parts at the back of the dictionary will give you more information on the way particles are used.) No need, then, to panic — just lighten up and chill out!
Combinations of verbs and particles are extremely common in English, especially in the spoken language. Many of these verbs appear to have a single-word equivalent (a synonym). However, often the single-word equivalent is not used in the same context or has a slightly different meaning. For example, it is often said that *find out* means the same as *discover*, but in fact *find out* is generally used for facts and information, whereas *discover* can be used for something you are the first person to learn about, such as a place or scientific technique. It is therefore essential to learn the most frequently used phrasal verbs if you want to understand and speak English well. Here are some exercises to help you understand and learn the most common.

### Particles

The following verbs are organized by their particle. You will find more about the meanings of the particles in the Guide to the Particles at the back of the dictionary.

#### Group A

**Up**

Match the item on the left with the item on the right.

1. increasing or improving:
   - Many people __________ grow up so fast and soon leave home.
   - Students __________ bring up their children to be well-mannered.
   - Peter, __________ cheer up when their university exams are over.
   - Children __________ hurry up or we will miss the train.

2. completing or finishing:
   - Add up __________ the phone – you’ve been talking for ages.
   - Hang up __________ early if you want to get to work on time.
   - Give up __________ your expenses and give them to my secretary.
   - Wake up __________ chocolate if you want to get fit.

#### Down

Put the correct verb into the gaps below.

1. failing: __________ down
   - When your car __________, it no longer works.
   - If somebody __________, they don’t do something that you were relying on them to do and you may feel disappointed.
   - If you __________ an invitation, you don’t accept it.

2. movement:
   - Every day, at 8pm, we all __________ down to have dinner together.
   - If you don’t want him to see you, you’d better __________ your head down.
   - That bag looks heavy! You can __________ it down over there.
   - The coach made us __________ down and touch our toes. It was quite difficult.
   - I’m so tired – I’m going to __________ down on the bed. Wake me up if I fall asleep.

#### Group B

Match the item on the left with the item on the right.

- The professor __________ on for months until we resolved it.
- The customer __________ keeps on talking to me and interrupting my work.
- My boss __________ carried on talking even though the seminar had finished.
- The problem __________ held on for several minutes then put the phone down.

#### Group C

Put the correct verb into the gaps below.

**Entering or arriving:**

- break in  check in  come in  let in

1. __________ in
   - When you __________ somewhere you enter a place, often somewhere familiar such as your home or when a friend invites you to their house.
   - When you __________, you register at a hotel or an airport desk.
   - When you __________, you open the door and allow them to come in.
   - If someone __________, they enter a building illegally.

**Leaving:**

- break  come  fall  get

1. __________
   - Some medical treatments can make your hair __________ out.
   - As __________ out of the car, I fell over.
   - Several prisoners have __________ out of jail.
   - As we __________ out of the hotel we saw the beach right in front of us.

#### Group D – verbs with an adverb and a preposition

Use the verbs to fill the gaps in the sentences below.

- look forward to  get on with  hang on to  run out of  put up with

1. You should __________ your baggage at the airport in case it gets stolen.
2. I’ve been really __________ meeting your family.
3. Oh no, we’ve __________ milk again – will you go to the shop and get some?
4. I don’t know how you __________ his temper – you must be very patient.
5. I __________ my father very well – we always have a laugh together.
Meaning Groups

The following verbs are organized into meaning groups because certain verbs are typically used in particular situations.

**Group 1**

**Daily Routine**

Put the following phrasal verbs in the gaps in the text below. Remember to use the right tense.

- wake up
- get off
- look after
- phone up
- set
- catch
- get to
- come from
- meet
- up
- get
- be
- sth on
- at

I a small town outside London and when I was younger, most days I b at about 7a.m., showered and had breakfast. Then, when I c my coat d for school. I got the bus and I would e at the stop just before the school. I usually f with my friends but often I was late so I would have to run to g with them. We h school before 9a.m. After a long day in school I used to i home at about 4, and if my mother was at work I had to j my little sister. Most evenings I would k my best friend and we would chat for ages. I was very happy then.

**Group 2**

**Business**

The following is a speech by a Marketing Director to some managers. Put the sentences from the speech into the correct order.

Good morning.

a. Then, when our Finance Director did the figures, he decided that it added up to too great an investment for us at this stage.
b. We were hoping that our meeting would lead to a partnership so that we too had access to these markets.
c. First of all, I'm sorry this meeting had to be put off until today but I was away in Germany last week.
d. I began my visit discussing this and dealing with the negotiations for a possible contract.
e. However, my visit was not a success - two important meetings were called off so I had no opportunity to speak to the Chief Executive.
f. I also gave out some leaflets to senior managers, which described our products.
g. I would, however, like to point out to you all that we will be visiting other companies in Europe next year and hope this will be more successful.
h. Now, as you know, the company I visited deals in stationery supplies and sells their products all over Europe.

Thank you.

Opposites

The following verbs are organized into pairs with their opposites. Match the phrase on the right with the phrase on the left.

1. If we set off early
2. You must stand up when the teacher arrives
3. Put the box down in the corner
4. You've been lying down all day
5. I decided to carry on with tennis
6. If you're too hot, take your jumper off

a. and put a T-shirt on.
b. get up and do something.
c. we'll get back before dark.
d. I'll get someone to pick it up and move it later.
e. you can sit down when she has said hello.
f. and give up volleyball. It was too much to do both.

Multi-Meaning Verbs

The following verbs have more than one meaning. Complete the pairs of sentences with one of the verbs listed below.

- catch
- give up
- meet up
- pick up
- take off
- come out
- fall out

1. If you want to You will have to run.
   a. you will have to run.
   b. with the other students.
   c. in handfuls.
   d. with my friends.
   e. her clothes by herself.
   f. we will be able to see the fields below.

2. That shampoo made my hair
   a. smoking in the New Year.
   b. easily.
   c. in handfuls.
   d. with (her) in my car.
   e. (it) with one hand.
   f. even when I washed it.

3. My little daughter always
   a. at night but we can't always see them.
   b. for dinner after work?
   c. with you here - I haven't seen you for ages.

Further practice

You will find more meaning groups on the Are you a Natural Born Student, Sport, Computers, Environmental Problems, Phrasal Verbs in Newspapers, and Phrasal Verbs in Business study pages.
Exercise 1

These are all verbs that you have studied in the last four pages. Choose the best phrasal verb to fill the gaps in the sentences below.

1. I would love to be able to ___________ my children in the country.
   a. grow up  b. bring up  c. get up  d. wake up

2. I warned them to ___________, otherwise they would hit their heads.
   a. put down  b. let down  c. bend down  d. lie down

3. The two boys ___________ to the building easily because there was no security.
   a. came in  b. broke in  c. put in  d. checked in

4. She was relieved to ___________.
   a. hold on  b. go

5. He will ___________ leaving the door open — it drives me mad!
   a. hang on  b. let

6. We were so late, the plane nearly ___________ without us!
   a. went off  b. set off  c. took off  d. got off

7. He ___________ her difficult behaviour even though it made him angry.
   a. got on with  b. put up with  c. looked forward to  d. hung on to

8. I’m going to ask you to ___________ the problem because you know the background to it.
   a. deal with  b. point out  c. deal in  d. lead to

9. Give me your blouse and I’ll see if the stain will ___________.
   a. fall out  b. come out  c. get out  d. go out

Which meaning?

Exercise 2

List the following verbs under the meaning of their particle.

(i) grow up  add up  hang up  bring up  give up  cheer up  shut up
   a. wake up  b. hurry up
   increasing or improving  completing or finishing

(ii) sit down  let down  lie down  put down  turn down  keep down
   break down  bend down
   failing  movement
way: The proposal met with considerable opposition. My explanation met with a blank stare.

Meet with sth is mainly used in written English.

mellow [‘mɛləʊ; AmE ‘mɛloʊ] ‘melt’
mellow ‘out (informal, especially AmE) to relax
and do very little: We could just put on some music
and mellow out.

melt [melt] chill out
mellow sb ‘out (informal, especially AmE) to make sb more relaxed: A week on the beach should melllow him out.

melt away, melt sth away to disappear gradually; to make sth disappear gradually: His anger melted away. The crowd dispersed, melting away into the side streets.

melt down to heat sth until it is in a liquid state, usually so that it can be made into sth else: Aluminum cans can be melted down and recycled.

gold, silver, etc.

*melt down n [U] [C] a serious accident in which the central part of a structure that produces nuclear energy melts, causing harmful rays to escape: A meltdown at the reactor had just only been avoided.

melt down on Wall Street caused chaos in markets worldwide.

melt into sth to gradually become part of sth and difficult to see: I tried hard to melt into the background.

merge [mɛrj; AmE mɛrʤ] ‘melt’
merge ‘in (with sth), merge ‘into sth if something merges in (with sth) or merges into sth, it is so similar to the second thing that you cannot really see the differences between them or where one ends and the other begins: The new college building does not merge in with the old buildings around it. Autumn is merging into winter.

merger [mɛr‘ʒər] ‘merge’
"merger" is also often used as a noun to describe the process of merging two companies.

merge with sth to react to sth in a particular way, especially a bad or negative way: The proposal was met with anger and dismay.

Meet with sth with sth is usually used in the passive.

melllow [‘mɛləʊ; AmE ‘mɛloʊ] ‘melt’
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and do very little: We could just put on some music
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*melt down n [U] [C] a serious accident in which the central part of a structure that produces nuclear energy melts, causing harmful rays to escape: A meltdown at the reactor had just only been avoided.

melt down on Wall Street caused chaos in markets worldwide.

melt into sth to gradually become part of sth and difficult to see: I tried hard to melt into the background.

merge [mɛrj; AmE mɛrʤ] ‘melt’
merge ‘in (with sth), merge ‘into sth if something merges in (with sth) or merges into sth, it is so similar to the second thing that you cannot really see the differences between them or where one ends and the other begins: The new college building does not merge in with the old buildings around it. Autumn is merging into winter. Saturday and Sunday seemed to merge into each other.
mist /mɪst/
mist 'over 1 if glass mists over, it becomes covered with very small drops of water so that you cannot see through it: As soon as I stepped inside, my glasses misted over. 2 if your eyes mist over, they fill with tears: His eyes misted over.

Mist is often used with these meanings.

v + adv
mist up, mist sth 'up to cover sth such as glass with small drops of water so that you cannot see through it: The inside of the car was beginning to mist up. 2 the windows were misted up.

up
dog up, steam up, steam sth up
Mist and mist sth are also used with this meaning.

v + adv + v+n/pron + adv + v+adv+n
mistake /ˈmɪstkeɪk/ (mistook /mɪstuk/, mistaken /mɪstəkən/)
mistake sb/sth for sb/sth to think wrongly that sb/sth is sb/sth else: I mistook him for his brother. The toy could easily be mistaken for a real gun.

v+n/pron + prep
mix /mɪks/
mix sth 'in (with sth), mix sth 'into sth to combine one substance with others, especially in cooking: Mix the eggs in slowly. Mix a little cream into the sauce.

v+n/pron+adv + v + adv + v+n/pron + prep
mix sth 'up; get/mixed 'up to make sb unable to think clearly or understand what is happening: Now you've mixed me up completely! I'm really confused. He got mixed up and caught the wrong train.

v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n + belget+v+adv+p
mix it with sth (BrE, informal, especially BrE) to compete with; to argue or fight with: He'll be mixing it with the world's best players. He can mix it with the best of them. 2 to meet and spend time with people in a friendly way: She loves mixing it with the rich and famous.

v + r+t + prep
mock /mɒk/
mock sth 'up to produce a copy of sth that is going to be made, so that it can be tested or people can see what it will be like: We mocked up the front page to see how it would look.

v+n/pron+adv + v+adv+n + belget+v+adv+p
mock-up 'n a copy of that is produced to show people what it will be like, or to test it: a mock-up of the next day's front page
model /ˈmɒdl; AmEˈmɔdl/ (4l; AmEˈmɔdl)
model sb/sth/yourself on sb/sth (also model sth/yourself upon sb/sth; model more formally AmE also model sb/sth after sb/sth) to make or create sth that looks or behaves like sb/sth else; to take sb, especially sb you like, as an example and copy them: The house was modelled on a French chateau. He modelled the main character on his friend. He still models himself on Elvis.

on Model sb/sth on/after sb/sth is often used in the passive: The ship was modelled after a Greek pirate ship.

v + n/pron + prep
monkey /ˈmʌŋki/
monkey about/a round (with sth) (BrE, informal) to behave in a silly way; to touch or change sth in a careless way: They were monkeying around in class. He's monkeyed about with the original words of the song.

v+adv
v+prep
moose around; moose around with sth
moose /mʊsə/ (moosh /mʊʃ/)
moose about/a round; moose about/a round sth (informal, especially BrE) to spend time doing nothing in particular: We went into town and mooched about for a while. They spent an hour mooching around the shops.

v+adv
v+prep
moon /mʌn/ moon about/a round; moon about/a round sth (BrE, informal) to pass time doing nothing in particular; often because you are feeling unhappy: He mooched around the streets, hoping to see Anna.

v+adv
v+prep
moon over sb (informal) to spend your time dreamily thinking about sb that you love: He spends most of his time mooching over Helen.

v+prep
mop /mɒp; AmE mop/ ( -pp)
mop up, mop sth 'up to clean up liquid or remove liquid from somewhere, using sth that absorbs it: I always have to mop up after he's had a shower. Can you mop up the water on the bathroom floor? She mopped up the sauce with a piece of bread. Mopping-up operations have begun after the floods. 2 to use up all of sth: The new factory should mop up the pool of surplus labour. 3 to take control of sth: The company started mopping up smaller firms.

v+adv + v+adv+n + v+pron + adv + v+n + adv
mop sb/sth 'up to get rid of the last few people who continue to oppose you; to finish tasks that remain: The army mopped up some isolated pockets of resistance. There are a few things to mop up before we go.

v+adv+v+pron+adv+v+n+adv
mope /məʊp; AmE moʊp/
move ahead of
move /məʊv/ ( -pp)
move about, move about sth (especially BrE) - MOVE AROUND, MOVE AROUND STH
move sb/sth about (especially BrE) = MOVE SB/STH AROUND
move across, move across sth to move from one side of sth to the other: He moved across to the window and looked out.

v+adv
v+prep
move ahead to advance or develop, often after there has been a delay: The project is moving ahead again now.

v+adv
v+prep
move ahead of sb/sth to move faster than sb/sth; to develop more quickly than sb/sth: 'Speed!' he said, moving ahead of her. Our foreign competitors are moving ahead of us.

v+adv
v+prep
move on
move over
move aside
move away
move towards
move back
move forward
move into
move off
move on
move up
move away from
move towards
move up to
move on to
move off
move into
move towards
move back
move forward
move along, move along sth (to)go forward: The convoy of cars was moving slowly along the road.

move along on, move sb along/on to leave a particular place or go to a new position; to make sb do this: Move along now: You’re blocking the entrance. The police arrived to move the demonstrators along.

move along on, move sb a’long/on to leave a particular place or go to a new position; to make sb do this: Move along now: You’re blocking the entrance. The police arrived to move the demonstrators along.

move a’round, move a’round sth (also move a bout/round, move a’bout/round sth especially BrE) to move from one place to another: Use the mouse to move around the screen. I have to move around a lot with my job. She sang as she moved about the room.

move a’round sth (also move round sth especially BrE) to move in a circle around sth that is blocking your path: She moved round the table to open the window.

move a’round sth (also move round sth especially BrE) to move in a circle around sth that is blocking your path: She moved round the table to open the window.

move a side to move to one side, usually to allow sb or sth to pass: I moved aside to let her go past.

move sb/sth a side to put sb/sth to one side away from the centre of a place, usually to make room for sb/sth else: We moved the tables aside so that we could dance.

move a way to leave the place where you live to go and live in another place: All her friends have moved away from the area.

move a way, move sb a way from to leave the place or position you are in and go to another; to take sth from one place or position and put it in another: Move away from the window in case anyone sees you.

Can you move the scissors away from the baby?

move away from sth to stop doing, following or believing sth: The party seems to be moving away from its original aims.

move back, move sth ’back 1 to go, or to move sth, to a new position at a distance away from the front or behind sb/sth: He moved back a few steps.

She moved her chair back from the fire.

move forward, move sth forward 2 to go, or to move sth, to the place or position it was in before: His eyes moved back to her face. It took a long time to move the furniture back after the party.

move back, move sth ’back 3 if an event moves back, or sb moves it back, it takes place at a later date or time than was first planned: They’ve moved back the date of the wedding.

move down (of a level or an amount) to decrease: Prices move up and down according to demand.

move up 1 to move to a higher position: I watched her move nervously down the slope.

move up 2 to move to a new position to make more space for sb else: Can you move down (the bus) so more people can get on?

move up, move up sth

move down, move sb down (at school) to move, or to move sb, to a lower class, grade or level: I was worried that if I failed the test I would have to move down, or if you don’t work harder, you’ll be moved down (to the class below).

move up, move up sth

move sb/sth down, move sb/sth ’down to move sb/sth from a higher position to a lower one: Move the boxes down from the top of the wardrobe.

move forward, move sth forward 1 to go, or to make sth go, to a place or position that is in front: The car began to move forward slowly.

move back, move sth back 2 to develop, or to make sth develop, towards a good result: It’s time to move this project forward. 3 to move, or to make sth move, towards the future: The company must keep moving forward.

The story then moves forward to. 4 if an event moves forward, or sb moves it forward, it takes place at an earlier date or time than was planned: My operation has been moved forward two weeks.

move back, move sth back

move in 1 (on sb/sth) to move towards sb/sth, especially in a threatening way or to make a dangerous situation calmer: I moved in close and stuck the gun in his back.

The police moved in to control the crowd.

move close in (on sb/sth) 2 to arrive and begin work, especially when people don’t really want you there: The developers moved in and built a housing estate in the grounds of the old house.

move in to begin to try to control of or responsibility for a company, a project, etc: They are moving in on another drugs company.

move in, move into sth to go to a new house and begin to live there: How soon can you move in?

When are you moving into your new flat?

move out, move out of sth

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move in, move into sth to go to a new house and begin to live there: How soon can you move in?

When are you moving into your new flat?

move out, move out of sth
naff  /naf/  naff 'off (becoming old-fashioned, BrE, slang) used by some people to tell sb rudely to go away and stop annoying them: Just naff off and leave me alone.

nag /næɡ/ (esp. BrE) used to clear off

nag at sb 1 to keep complaining to sb about something: He keeps nagging at me to get more exercise. 2 to worry or irritate you continuously: The suspicion that she was lying continued to nag at me.

nail sb 'down 1 to fasten sb down with nails: She got him to nail the loose floorboard down. 2 to know or understand exactly what sth is: Something seems strange here, but I can't nail it down to a date.

pin sb down (to sth) v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

nail sb 'down 1 to fasten sth down with nails: She nailed the loose floorboard down. 2 to know or understand exactly what sth is: Something seems strange here, but I can't nail it down to a date. 3 to reach an agreement or a decision, usually after a lot of discussion: They managed to nail down an agreement with the management.

nail sb 'up 1 to attach sth to a wall, a post, etc. with nails: I nailed up a notice saying: Keep out. 2 to fasten a door; a window, etc. with nails so that it cannot easily be opened: He nailed up the door to keep intruders out.

nestle /nestl/ nestle 'up (to sb/sth) to make yourself warm and comfortable by moving close to sb: Jamie nestled up to his mother on the sofa.

nibble /′nbl/  nibble at sth 1 to eat sth by taking very small bites: The mouse nibbled at the peanuts. 2 You've only nibbled at your lunch. 3 to show slight interest in sth: Several companies have nibbled at our offer.

nibble away at sth (esp. BrE) to gradually reduce or use up the total amount of sth: Inflation began to nibble away at their savings.

nip /nip/ (pp) nip sth 'off to remove a part of sth by squeezing it with your fingers, cutting it quickly with scissors, etc. She nipped off the dead leaves.

cut sth off v + adv + n + v + n/pron + adv

nod /nɒd; AmE nɑʊd/ (dd) nod 'off (informal) to fall asleep: She nodded off in front of the television.

doze off (more formal) v + adv

nose /nɔz; AmE noz/ nose a 'round (BrE also nose about) (for sth) (informal) to go around trying to find out sth about sb/sth, particularly when you should not do this: I'm just nosing about for clues.

v + adv

nose sb 'out (informal) to defeat sb by a small amount, for example in a race or an election: She was nosed out of first place by her old rival.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

nose sth 'out (informal) to discover some information by searching for it: That man can nose a news story out anywhere.

v + adv + n + v + n/pron + adv

notch /nɔtʃ; AmE nɑtʃ/ notch sth 'up (informal) to achieve a win or a high score: He notchted up ten points in the first five minutes of the game.

v + adv + n + v + n/pron + adv

number /′nʌmbə(r)/ number sb/sth among sth (formal) to include sb/sth in a particular group: I number her among my closest friends. He is numbered among the world's top experts.

count sb/sth among sth v + n/pron + prep

nuzzle /′nʌzə/ nuzzle 'up against sth to press your head, face, etc. against sb/sth to show affection or keep warm, etc. He nuzzled up to his mother with a happy sigh.

v + adv + prep

note /nɔt; AmE nɑt/ note sth 'down to write sth down so that you will remember it: The class noted down every word she said.

v + adv + n + v + n/pron + adv

number sb/sth among sth (formal) to include sb/sth in a particular group: I number her among my closest friends. He is numbered among the world's top experts.

count sb/sth among sth v + n/pron + prep

nuzzle /′nʌzə/ nuzzle 'up against sth to press your head, face, etc. against sb/sth to show affection or keep warm, etc. He nuzzled up to his mother with a happy sigh.

v + adv + prep

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v + adv + prep

nuzzle /′nʌzə/ nuzzle 'up against sth to press your head, face, etc. against sb/sth to show affection or keep warm, etc. He nuzzled up to his mother with a happy sigh.

v + adv + prep
object /ˈɒbjəkt/  
object to sb/sth; object to doing sth; object to sb doing sth to say that you disagree with, disapprove of or oppose sb: Many local people object to the building of the new airport. I really object to being charged for parking at the hospital.

v • prep

occur /əˈkɜːr/  
occur to sb if an idea or a thought occurs to you it suddenly comes into your mind: Hasn’t it ever occurred to you that he might be lying to you? A strange thought suddenly occurred to me.

v • prep

offend /ˈɒfend/  
offend against sth (formal) to go against what people believe is morally right: The film offends against good taste.

v • prep

offer /ˈɒfer/; AmEˈɔfər/; ˈɑfər/  
offer sb sth (for sth) to give sth to God: She offered up a prayer for her husband’s safe return.

v • adv • n • v • prep • adv • n

ooze /ˈuːz/  
ooze ‘out; ooze ‘out of/from through sb [if a thick liquid oozes out or oozes from sb, etc. somewhere, it flows out slowly: Cream was oozing out of the cake. o Cakes with cream oozing at the sides & blood was oozing at the cut on her arm.

v • adv • prep • adv • prep

open /ˈɔpən/; AmEˈoupən/  
open ‘into/out of/sth if a door or a room opens into/sth, it leads directly to it: The door opened onto a small yard. o The kitchen opens into a large sitting room.

v • prep

open ‘off sth if a door or a room opens off sth, it connects directly with it: Several doors opened off the hall. o The offices opened off the reception area.

v • prep

open ‘out 1 (into/out of/sth) to become wider or bigger: to become more open and not enclosed by anything: The valley opened out in front of us. o The narrow lane opened out into a field. 2 (to sb) (BrE) = open up 1. He only opened out to her very slowly, 3 to spread out; to become open and larger or flatter: The table opens out so that more people can sit at it. o The buds on the trees have all opened out.

v • adv

open sth ‘out to spread sth out; to make sth open and flat: He opened the map out.

v • n • v • adv • n

open ‘up 1 (BrE also open ‘out) (to sb) (informal) to talk freely and openly about what you feel or think: Will you open up to me and tell me what’s worrying you? 2 to start firing: The anti-aircraft guns opened up. 3 (often used in orders, etc.) to open a door: Open up or we’ll break the door down.

v • adv

open sb ‘up to cut sb open in order to do a medical operation: They opened her up but didn’t find anything wrong.

v • n • v • adv • prep • adv • n

open ‘up; open sth ‘up 1 to become or to make sth possible, available or able to be reached: If you have good qualifications, a wide range of possibilities open up for you. o The whole region has been opened up for trade by the new rail link. o They opened up the sports hall to house the flood victims. o Writing to penfriends can open up a whole new world. 2 to start a new business: The company are opening up a new factory in Wales. 3 to begin work; to begin business for the day: If you’re feeling tired this morning, I’ll open up (the store).

v • adv • prep • adv • n

close sth up 4 (usually in sport) to develop or start to happen to produce sth or make sth start to happen: An increasing gap is opening up between the achievements of girls and boys in exams. o United have opened up a three-point lead after five games. 5 to become wider; to make sth wider; especially sth that has been closed: Coughing might open up your wound. o She wished the floor would open up and swallow her (= for example, because she felt very embarrassed about sth). o Cutting down the trees opened up the view from the house.

v • adv • n • v • adv • n

open sth ‘up to make sth that is shut, locked, etc. open: Can you open up that box of books for me?

v • n • v • adv • n

opt /ɔpt/; AmEˈɔpt/  
opt for sth to choose sth; to make a decision about sth: More students are now opting for computer science courses. o You can stay in the main hotel or opt for one of the bungalows near the beach.

v • prep

opt ‘in; opt ‘into sth to choose to take part in sth: We offer a pension plan, and all staff have the chance to opt in. o The government decided to opt into the new European treaty.

opt out, opt out of sth  
v • adv • prep

opt out; opt out of sth 1 to choose not to take part in sth: You can opt out of the company’s pension plan. 2 (of a school or a hospital in Britain) to choose not to be under the control of the local authority: A majority of parents were in favour of opting out.

opt in, opt in to sth  
v • adv • prep • prep

opted ‘out adj [only before noun] (in Britain) an opted-out school or hospital is one that has decided not to be under the control of the local authority

order /ˈɔrdər/; AmEˈɔrdər/  
order sb a ‘round (BrE also order sb a ‘bout) to keep on telling sb to do things in an unpleasant way: Stop ordering me around! o Even as a child he ordered his friends about.

v • n • v • adv

order in, order in sth (AmE) to telephone and buy a meal from a restaurant that delivers the food and brings it to your home: I’m too tired to cook — let’s order in. o Let’s order in Chinese tonight.

v • adv • n • adv • n

order sb off, order sb ‘off sth 1 to tell sb to leave sth such as a bus, a train, etc: The driver ordered the boys off for messing around on the bus. 2 (for sth) (especially BrE) (in a sports game) to make sb leave the field because they have broken the rules of the game: He was ordered off for arguing with the referee. o (as player) send sb off (for sth) (BrE) Order sb off is often used in the passive in this meaning.

v • n • v • adv • n • v • adv • prep

order ‘out (for sth) (AmE) to telephone and buy a meal from a restaurant that cooks the food and brings it to you: We could order out for a Chinese.

v • adv

own /ɔun/; AmEˈou恩/  
own ‘up (to sth/to doing sth) to admit that you are the person responsible for sth that has happened: Nobody owned up to breaking the window.

v • adv

confess (to sth/to doing sth) (more formal) (to sth/to doing sth) (more formal)
pace /peis/
pace 'out sth, pace it' them' 'out (also pace 'off sth, pace it' them' 'off less frequent) to measure sth by taking regular steps across it: She paced out the length of the room.

A noun must always follow out, but a pronoun comes between the verb and out. 

v adv; adv n; v prep; adv n

pack /peak/
pack away if sth packs away, it can be folded up small when you are no longer using it: The jacket packs away neatly into its own pocket.

v adv

pack sth away 1 to put sth into a box, cupboard, etc. when you are no longer using it: We packed away the picnic things and put them in the car. 2 (informal) to eat a lot of sth: You can certainly pack it away! 

v adv

pack sb ' in to attract large numbers of people to a show, a play, etc. The film is still packing in the crowds.

see the crowds 

Pack wrong is not used in the passive.

v adv n; v pron; adv v adv n; adv v adv n (rarer)

pack sb in; pack sb sth 'in' into sth 1 to do a lot of things, see a lot of people, etc. in a limited period of time: She managed to pack a lot of sightseeing into three days. We packed in a lot yesterday afternoon. 2 to put a lot of things or people into a limited space: Somehow we managed to pack everyone into the car.

see cram sb sth in, cram sb sth in/into sth 

v n; v pron; adv v adv; v adv n; v pron; adv n

pack sth 'in' (BrE, informal) 1 to give sth up, especially a job: She's packed in her job as a teacher. 2 (informal) to stop doing sth, especially a job: He used to smoke but he packed up last year. 
you'll feel better if you pack up smoking. When did you pack up your job at the bookstore?

see smoking, work, job 

v adv; adv v adv n; adv v adv n

pack up; pack sth ' up 1 to put your possessions, equipment, etc. into bags or boxes before you leave a place: It's time to pack up and go home now. 2 All our things were packed up waiting to be moved.

see belongings 

v adv n; v pron; adv v adv n; adv v adv n (rarer)

package /'peakdʒ/ 

package sth 'up (especially AmE) to wrap sth and make it into a parcel so that you can send it somewhere: She packaged up his books and mailed them to him. 

see parcel sth up (BrE) 

v adv n; v pron; adv n

pad /peid/ 

pad sth 'out (with sb) to put soft material into a piece of clothing in order to change its shape: She padded the costume out with foam. 2 to make sth, such as a book, an article, a speech, etc., longer by adding unnecessary material: I padded out the article with lots of quotations. 

v adv n; v pron; adv n; adv n

cram into sth if people pack into a place, they go there in large numbers and fill it completely: All six of us packed into the tiny car. More than 70,000 packed into Trafalgar Square on New Year's Eve. 

v v prep

page /peidʒ/ 

through sth (AmE) to turn the pages of a book, a magazine, etc. and look at them without stopping at any detail: She paged through the report looking for her name. 

see leaf through sth 

v prep

paint /pert/ 

paint sth 'out (especially BrE) to cover sth, such as a mark, part of a picture, etc. by putting paint on top of it so that no one can see it: The markings on the plane had been hurriedly painted out. 

v adv n; v pron; adv v adv n (adv)

paint over sth to cover sth with a layer of paint: We'll have to paint over the dirty marks on the wall. I don't like the way the painting has turned out so I'll just paint it over.

see paint sth up in the passive: The name had been painted over. 

v prep

paint sth up to paint sth, decorating it in a bright, attractive way: Their house had been painted up in amazing colours. 

v prep

pair /peə(r)/ AmE per/ 

off, pair sb off (with sb) to form a pair or pairs, especially in order to have a romantic relationship; to bring two people together in this way: By the end of the course, everyone had paired off (especially BrE). They tried to pair their daughter off with the neighbour's son. 

v adv n; v pron; adv v adv n; adv v adv n

pair up; pair sb 'up (with sb) to form a pair or pairs (with sb) in order to work, play a game, etc. together; to bring two people together for this purpose: The job is a lot easier if you pair up with someone else. Writers have been paired up to write articles on paintings. 

v adv n; v pron; adv v adv n; adv v adv n

pal /peil/ 

pal around (with sb) (AmE) to become friends with sb and spend time with them: I used to pal around with Brad. 

v adv

pal up (with sb) (BrE) to become friends with sb: They palmed up at college. 

v adv

palm /peim/ 

sb off (with sb) (informal) to persuade sb to believe an explanation for sth that is not true, in order to stop them asking questions or complaining: Don't let him palm you off with an excuse. 

v adv n; v pron; adv v adv n

palm sth 'off as sth (informal) to persuade sb that sth is better than it really is, or is sth different, especially in order to sell it: She was trying to palm copies off as original paintings. 

v adv n; v pron; adv v adv n

palm sb sth 'off on/onto sb (informal) to get rid of sth that you do not want by persuading sb else to accept it: He tried to palm his uncle off on me for the whole afternoon. 

see palm sb off

paint sth up (with sb) (informal) to develop in a particular way: I don't know why things panned out the way they did. 

how do you see your career painting out? 

v adv; adv v

pander /'pændə/ 

pander to sb/sth (disapproving) to try to please sb by doing or providing what they want although you know it is probably wrong to do so: He pandered to her every whim. 

see panders to sb/sth 

pander to sb/sth can be used in the passive: I don't think children should be pandered to. 

v adv

panic /'pænik/ 

panic sb into sth; panic sb into doing sth to make sb do sth too quickly because they are afraid: Don't let them panic you into a decision. 

see panic sb into doing sth

panic sb into sth into doing sth is often used in the passive: She refused to be panicked into making rash promises. 

v adv; adv v

paper /'pærə/ 

paper over sth 1 to cover sth such as a wall with thick paper in order to hide sth: We papered over the stains on the wall. 

2 to hide sth such as a problem, a disagreement, etc., especially quickly or not very well: The divisions in the party had been papered over during the election campaign. 

see paper over sth can be used in the passive. 

v adv; adv v

paper over the 'cracks (in sth) to try to hide a problem or fault, especially in a way that is unlikely to be successful 

v adv; adv v

paper over the 'cracks (in sth)
parcell /'pærəl/ AmE 'parsl/ (Fr., AmE -) parcel sth 'out to divide sth into parts or portions: They parcelled out the land into small plots. • The work was parcelled out among the staff.

parable /'pærəbl/ (BrE) to wrap sth up and make it into a parcel: She parcelled up the books ready to send.

package sth up (especially AmE), wrap sth up

parcel sth is used less often with the same meaning.

+ v adv + prep + v prep

pare /pær/ AmE per/

pare sth away/off to remove the thin outer layer from sth in thin strips: Pare off the rind from the orange using a sharp knife. • (Eratatia) Their rights had been parcelled away under the last three kings.

Pare sth can also be used with this meaning: Pare the rind from the lemons. • thinly pared rind

+ v adv + prep + v prep + adv

pare sth 'down (also pare sth back less freq.) to cut the end of sth (to sth) to gradually reduce sth considerably in size or amount: We've pared our expenses down to a minimum.

cut sth back; cut sth down (to sth)

Pare sth can also be used with this meaning: We pared costs by doing much of the work ourselves.

+ v prep + adv + v prep + adv

parlay /'pærəl/ AmE parl/ /parlay sth 'into sth (AmE, informal) to use an advantage that you have, such as money or a skill, in order to get sth or make it worth more: He parlayed his relationship with his boss into an important job.

+ v prep + adv + v prep

part /pɔrt; AmE 'pɔrt/ /part with sth to give sth away that you would prefer to keep: It was my grandmother's necklace and I'll never part with it. • (harmless) We won't be sorry to part with that old sofa. • He hates parting with (+ spending) his money.

+ v prep

money

+ v prep

peg out (BrE, informal) to die: I thought she was going to peg out right in front of me.

peg sth 'out (BrE) to fasten washing to a line with a wooden or plastic device (a peg): He was outside, pegging the washing out.

washing, clothes hang sth out

pegalon sb

peg sth 'up (informal) ' to make sb feel interesting: to make sb feel with a sum of

expansion of old TV off

peg sth with sth (especially BrE) to fasten washing to a line: They were pegged with shotgun pellets as they walked in the forest. The interviewee preferred her pegs to wear glasses.

Pepper sth with sth is usually used in the passive.

pepper /pepper (c)/

'pepper sth with sth to hit sth with lots of small things such as bullets: They said they were peppered with shotgun pellets as they walked in the forest.

The interviewee preferred her pegs to wear glasses.

Pepper sth with sth is usually used in the passive.

v + adv + n

pepper sblsth 'in to include a large number of sth in sth: She peppers her conversation with references to famous people. Her hair is peppered with grey.

Pepper sth with sth is usually used in the passive.

v + adv + prep

pepper sth up (informal) to hit sb/sth with lots of small things such as bullets: They said they were peppered with shotgun pellets as they walked in the forest.

The interviewee preferred her pegs to wear glasses.

Pepper sth with sth is usually used in the passive.

v + adv + prep

perk (pack; AmE perk/)

perk up, perk sb 'up (informal) to become, or make sb, more lively or more cheerful, especially after they have been ill/sick: You've perked up since this morning. A shower would soon perk you up.

perk up, perk sth up (informal) to improve or increase in value, to make sth increase in value, etc: The weather seems to be perking up. The recent demand for houses has perked up the prices. House prices are expected to perk up.

perk up, improve sth

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n

perk sth up (informal) to make sth more interesting or more attractive: Perk up a dark kitchen with a coat of paint. A vegetable stew can be perked up with a dash of chilli sauce, ideas for perking up bland food.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n

alive sth up

alive sth up

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n

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v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n

Permit (tmt; AmE perm-t/) (tmt)

Permit sth (formal) to make sth possible; to allow sth to happen: The situation does not permit of any delay.

Permit sth is usually used in negative sentences, and in written English.

v + prep

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Permit sth is usually used in negative sentences, and in written English.

v + prep

pertain /petn/(AmE pertn/)

pertain to sth (informal) to be connected with a particular subject, person, event or situation: The committee was reviewing all the laws pertaining to adoption.

v + prep

pertain to sth (informal) to be connected with a particular subject, person, event or situation: The committee was reviewing all the laws pertaining to adoption.

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pertain to sth (informal) to be connected with a particular subject, person, event or situation: The committee was reviewing all the laws pertaining to adoption.

v + prep

phone 'out (especially BrE) to make a telephone call to sb: I'll phone up and cancel my appointment. Mike phone and ask him if he wants to come. I phoned up the bank this morning.

Phone and phone sb are also frequently used with this meaning. Phone up and phone sb are very common in spoken English.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n

Phone 'out (especially BrE) to make a telephone call to sb: I'll phone up and cancel my appointment. Mike phone and ask him if he wants to come. I phoned up the bank this morning.

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v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n
pick sb/sth 'out' 1 to choose sb/sth from a number of people or things: He picks out people from the audience to come on stage. o The brightest students were picked out for special training. o He picked out the most expensive suit in the shop.

pick sb/sth 'out' (more formal) 2 to recognize sb/sth from among people or things: He picked me out in this old school photo. o The suspect was picked out at an identity parade. 3 to manage to see: We could just pick out a car in the distance.

pick sb/sth 'out' (more formal) 4 if a light, e.g. a car's headlights, shines on sb/sth so that they're easier to see: The car's headlights picked out a road sign.

pick sth 'out' to discover or recognize sth after careful study: It was difficult to pick out the important points in the mass of facts. o They were asked to pick out exactly what it was that made his style so distinctive. 2 If you pick out a tune on a musical instrument, you play a tune that you have heard or made up slowly, note by note, without using written music: Buddy was picking out a simple tune on his guitar.

melody, tune 3 usually be picked out (BrE) to paint, draw or write sth in such a way that it is very easy to see, especially by using a colour that is different from the background: The details of the flowers were picked out in blue and gold.

pick sth 'over' (also pick through sth less frequent) to look carefully at a group of things, choosing what you want and rejecting anything you do not want: He picked over the apples, checking for bad ones. o Bargain hunters picked over a pile of sale items. 2 (especially BrE) to examine or analyse sth carefully: We spent the meeting picking over last month's results.

pick 'up' to become better; to improve: The market always picks up in the spring. o The game started very slowly but picked up in the second half. o We're waiting until the weather picks up a bit. 2 If the wind picks up, it starts to blow more strongly: The wind seems to be picking up. 3 to start again; to continue: The new series picks up where the old one left off. 4 to pick up sb/sth to take or obtain sb/sth: She picks up a dictionary in the street.

pick up speed/momentum 5 pick sth up 6 if a bus, etc. picks up somewhere, it stops there to allow passengers to get on: The bus picked up outside the Post Office.

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pick sth up 7 to take hold of and lift sth: I picked up your bag by mistake. o Pick your coat up off the floor! o Pick up (= answer the phone) if you're there, Tom. 2 to pick up a phone call: We can pick up the ticket an hour before the show starts. 3 to learn a language, a skill, etc., or to get information, without making an effort: She picks up languages really easily. 4 I showed her how to use the software and she picked it up very quickly.

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'pinned sb/sth' to want or miss sb/sth very much; She wasn't really pining for Brazil at all. o a dog pining for its master.

\* v + prep

'pin down' (informal) used to tell sb to be less noisy or to stop talking: OK, everybody pin down!

\* v + adv

'pin up' (informal) to begin to speak: Debbie suddenly pinned up with 'I've seen this film before!'

\* v + adv + v + prep + speech

'piss off' (BrE, slang) to treat sb in an unhelpful way that wastes their time. Don't piss me off, just tell me the truth!

\* v + prep

'piss sb a bout a round' (BrE, slang) to throw a fit at sb. They really pissed me into when I refused to cooperate.

\* v + adv

'piss down' (BrE, slang) to ruin very heavily: It's still pissing it down out there.

\* v + prep + v + adv

'piss sb a bout a round' (BrE, slang) to make sb annoyed or bored: Everybody's pissed off with what's going on. I really pissed me off when I see people behaving like that.

\* v + adv + v + prep

'piss off' (BrE, slang) to treat sb rudely to go away: I told him to piss off. I piss off and leave me alone!

\* v + adv

'piss sb off' (BrE, slang) to make sb annoyed or bored: Everybody's pissed off with what's going on. I really pissed me off when I see people behaving like that.

\* v + prep

'plant' /pl@nt/ (AmE: plant/)

'plant over sth' to cover sth such as a crack or a wall with a substance that is put on wet and dries to form a hard, smooth surface (plaster): The Old brick had been plastered over.

\* v + adv + prep

'play about' (BrE) » PLAY AROUND

'play about with sth' (BrE) » PLAY AROUND WITH STh

'play ac ro n long (with sb/sth) to pretend to agree with sb/sth, to believe sb/sth, etc., to gain an advantage for yourself, amuse yourself, avoid trouble, etc: He realized they'd mistaken him for the gardener, but decided to play along: o I knew he was lying, but I decided to play along with him for a while.

\* v + adv

'play a round' (BrE also play a 'bout) 1 (with sb/sth) to behave in a careless way, without thinking about the results: Stop playing about and get on with your work!

\* v + prep + v + prep + v + adv + v + prep

'play around with' (BrE) go also play a 'bout sth) (with sb/sth) mess around with sb/sth; mess around with sth (BrE) see also play AROUND WITH STh 2 (with sb/sth) (informal) to have a sexual relationship with sb who is not your usual partner.

\* v + adv + prep

'play at sth' to pretend to be at sth, to test or try new ideas, methods, etc, to see how good or effective they are before you make a final decision: Play around with the spreadsheet until you find the best way to display the data. We're still playing around with ideas for a new programme.

\* v + adv + prep

'play at sth' (especially BrE) to do sth without any effort or real interest: He's just playing at being in love.

\* v + adv

'play at that game' used to tell sb who has played a trick on you that you can do the same to them ( informal) used to ask in an angry way about what sb is doing: What do you think you're playing at?
pounce on sb/sth (also *pounce upon sb/sth more formal) to quickly notice something that sb has said or done, and criticize it or use it for your own advantage: As soon as I opened my mouth, the teacher pounced on me. He said something silly and the other boys pounced on it at once.

> v + adv + prep

pounce on sb/sth (more formal) Pounce on/upon sb/sth can be used in the passive. His mistake was pounced on by the press.

> v + prep

pounce on sth (also *pounce upon sth more formal) to accept an opportunity etc. with enthusiasm: She pounced on the opportunity to work with them.

> v + prep

pound (pound) /pound/ pouse

pound out (AmE, slang 1) (on sth) also *pound out of sth to fail to do something that you have arranged to do; to stop doing sth because you are very tired or afraid: I was supposed to go out last night but I pounced out. 2 If a machine poops out, it stops working.

> v + adv + prep

pound sb out (AmE, informal) to make sb very tired: A long day at the office poops me out.

> v + prep + adv + prep

pound 'out adj [not before noun] informal, especially AmE very tired: I was pooped out after a long day at the office.

> v + adv + prep + adv + prep

pound Pop 'werrround

pound sb out of sth (informal) to make sb very tired: A long day at the office poops me out.

> v + prep + adv + prep

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> v + adv + prep + adv + prep

pound sb out of sth (informal) to make sb very tired: A long day at the office poops me out.

> v + prep + adv + prep
Prove against sb can be used in the passive.

puzzle

Prove against sth (formal) to make plans or arrangements to deal with sth that may happen in the future: The Budget provides for rising inflation.

proceed from sth (formal) to be caused by or to be the result of sth: The dispute proceeded from a wrong interpretation of the law.

proceed from sth (formal) to make plans or arrangements to deal with sth that may happen in the future: The Budget provides for rising inflation.

Prove for sth can be used in the passive.

purr

Purr out

provision

Provision for sth can be used in the passive.

purr

Purr out

provision

Provision for sth can be used in the passive.

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Provision for sth can be used in the passive.

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Provision for sth can be used in the passive.

purr

Purr out

provision

Provision for sth can be used in the passive.
puff up · puff sth up to swell or to make sth swell and increase in size: He could feel his face puffing up where Mark had hit him. He puffed up his chest like an exotic bird. The medicine makes my ankles puff up.

- ahead of: off, behind: on, adjacent to: out of

pull sb/sth a'head · pull sb/sth apart to separate sb/sth, often people or animals that are fighting: I pulled ahead of the other runners on the last straight.

- even

pull sb/sth a'way (from sb/sth) to move away from sb/sth: I pulled her away from the edge.

- ahead, away, back, in, into

pull sb/sth back to move back from a place: to make an army move back from a place (BrE: sport) to improve a team's position in a game: to lead back 2 to 3.

- back

pull sb/sth back (from sb/sth) to hold sb/sth and move them back in the way: I pulled the child back from the edge.

- back from

pull sb/sth back/away · pull sb/sth back/sth to hold sb/sth and move them back in the way: He pulled the child back from the edge.

- back, from

pull sb/sth back (from sb/sth) to hold sb/sth and move them back in the way: He pulled the child back from the edge.

- back, from

pull sb/sth away · pull sb/sth away from: to leave sb/sth in order to stop for a short time: He pulled off onto the verge. I pulled off the main road and stopped.

- off

pull sb/sth out · pull sb/sth out of sth to make sb/sth move away from sb/sth: I pulled the child off the road.

- out of

pull sb/sth out · pull sb/sth out of sth to make sb/sth move away from sb/sth: I pulled the child off the road.

- out of

pull sb/sth out · pull sb/sth out of sth to make sb/sth move away from sb/sth: I pulled the child off the road.

- out of
pull to [218]

pull sth 'to if you pull a door or a window to, you
close it or almost close it by pulling it towards
you: Pull the door to on your way out.
[drawn only] door, window

pull sb/sth [218] push sth to
v + pron + adv

pull to 'gether if a group of people pull
together, they work quickly and in an organized
way to achieve sth: If we all pull together, we'll finish
by Friday.

pull sth to 'gether 1 to make all the different
parts of an organization, an activity, etc. work
together in a successful way: His inspired leadership
and the general enthusiasm among the other clubs
organized a variety of ideas in a logical and coherent way.
This lecture pulls together several recent theories.

pull yourself to 'gether to gain control of your
feelings and start to act in a calm and sensible
way: She made a great effort to pull herself together.
Stop crying and pull yourself together!

pull sb/sth 'under to make sb/sth become com-
pletely covered in water: He felt the waves pulling
him under.

pull 'up (of a vehicle, or its driver) to stop, es-
specially for a short time: He pulled up alongside me
at the traffic lights. A taxi pulled up outside.

draw up

push to [219]

push up n an exercise in which you hold onto
a high bar above your head and pull yourself up

pull yourself up 1 to move your body into an
upright position, especially by holding sth
firmly and using force: Julia pulled herself
up to her feet. I pulled myself up to my full
height and stared at him angrily, but he just
didn't want to do it. I was too tired to
just straighten up. I started to ask
about her family, but I pulled myself up
nervously when I saw she was getting upset.

draw yourself up

push yourself up by your (own) 'bootsrapes
(informal) to improve your situation yourself,
without help from other people

pump [pump]

pump sth in; pump sth 'into sth to give
large amounts of money or resources to sth: Mil-
ions have been pumped into this industry.

pump out; pump out of sth; pump sth
out of sth 1 (of a liquid) to
force sth somewhere or to be produced from
somewhere with force and in large amounts:

pump sth out of sth 2 (informal) to
force sth somewhere very loudly

pump sth 'out to press a combination of but-
tons or keys on a computer, etc. He picked up
the phone and punched out Donna’s number
and hit sth very hard and made a hole in it.

pump sth out of sth 3 to make sth move
slowly, or to move sth very slowly:
Heavy metal was pumping out of huge
speakers.

push up sth up (for sth) (informal) to
criticize or correct sb for sth they have done badly or
wrong: I was pulled up on my headshaving.

push sth 'out 1 (by/for sth) (of a liquid) to
force sth somewhere or to be produced from
somewhere with force and in large amounts:

push to 'gether 1 to move sth from a lower to a
higher position: She pulled her shorts up and put
a T-shirt on.

push sb/sth up (for sth) (informal, especially AmE) to
make sb feel more excited or determined about sth:
I was really pumped up for the race.

push sb/sth up 1 to fill a tyre, etc. with air using a
pump: Pump your tyres up before you set off.

push sb/sth 'aside 1 to move sth to a position
where you do not prevent you from going
somewhere or doing sth: He pushed her aside and
went into the room. I pushed the curtain aside to
get a better view.

push sth 'away to remove sth from in front of you
with your hands or arms: The police pushed the protesters
back. If sb pushes sb/sth, they push something
away.

push a sb/sth 'back 1 to use force to make sb move
backwards, especially by using your hands or
arms: The police pushed the protesters back.

push sb 'back 1 to move sb towards
by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
his chair back and stood up.

push sb/sth 'back 2 to move sth backwards
by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
his chair back and stood up.

push sb/sth 'back 3 to move towards
by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
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push sb/sth 'back 6 to move towards
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his chair back and stood up.

push sb/sth 'back 7 to move towards
by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
his chair back and stood up.

push sb/sth 'back 8 to move towards
by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
his chair back and stood up.

push sb/sth 'back 9 to move towards
by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
his chair back and stood up.

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by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
his chair back and stood up.

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by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
his chair back and stood up.

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by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
his chair back and stood up.

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by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
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push sb/sth 'back 16 to move towards
by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
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push sb/sth 'back 17 to move towards
by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
his chair back and stood up.

push sb/sth 'back 18 to move towards
by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
his chair back and stood up.

push sb/sth 'back 19 to move towards
by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
his chair back and stood up.

push sb/sth 'back 20 to move towards
by using your hands, arms, legs, etc. He pushed
his chair back and stood up.
put off when I'm trying to concentrate. • The sudden noise put her off her game.

\( v + n \) put off the start of the week

\( v + n \) put off doing sth to change sth to a later date or time. We'll have to put the meeting off until next week. • He kept putting off going to the dentist.

\( v + n \) delay sth 2 (especially BrE) put sth off. Could you put the lights off before you leave? • They put the television, etc. away.

\( v + n \) switch sth off; turn sth off

\( v + n \) put sb 'on (AmE, informal) usually used in the progressive tenses) to laugh at sb, especially by pretending that sth is true that is not: I thought you were putting me on! • We have put sb on (BrE)

\( v + n \) put sb on sth to give sb the telephone so that they can speak to the person calling: She put Tim on the phone. • Put Jane on for a minute, will you?

\( v + n \) put someone or sth aside +adv • v +adv + prep

\( v + n \) put someone or sth aside +adv + prep

\( v + n \) put on sth 1 to make sure that someone gets on a plane, train, etc.: We put Ruth on the bus to Carlisle. 2 to make someone follow a particular diet, take a particular medicine, etc.: The doctor put him on antibiotics. 3 to decide that someone should do a particular job: They're putting someone else on that project.

\( v + n \) put on sth 2 to put on a thousand clothing, etc. on your body: Aren't you going to put your coat on? He's got on his parka. • I can't find anything clean to put on! • Have you put your seat belt on (= in a car)?

\( v + n \) put on shoes for him (AmE)

\( n + v \) put on sth 1 to tell sb about a person, an organization, etc. that could help them, or something that they might like or find useful: Could you put me on to a good accountant? 2 to connect sb by telephone to sb else: Could you put me on to the manager, please? 3 to inform the police, etc. about a crime: v + adv • Do you know who put the police onto the hackers?

\( v + n \) put on sth + prep • v + prep + adv

\( v + n \) put on sth 2 to begin to cook food: I need to get home and put the dinner on.

\( v + n \) put on sth 3 to begin to play: Do you mind if I put some music on? • She put on a Bob Marley CD.

\( n + v \) some music

\( n + v \) a CD, etc.

\( v + n \) video 6 to operate the brakes on a vehicle (= device for slowing or stopping the vehicle): Don't forget to put the handbrake on. • She put on the brakes suddenly.

\( v + n \) apply sth (more formal) to grow heavier by the amount mentioned: He's put on a lot of weight: I last saw him. • I've put on two kilos in two weeks.

\( v + n \) lose sth or give sth away.

\( v + n \) put sth in the passive in this meaning: v + prep

\( n + v \) gain sth (more formal) to make a profit.

\( v + n \) lose sth (more formal) to have sth taken away or stolen.

\( v + n \) lose sth (plural) to lose sth.

\( n + v \) gain sth (more formal) to make a profit.

\( n + v \) lose sth (more formal) to have sth taken away or stolen.

\( v + n \) lose sth (plural) to lose sth.

\( v + n \) put sth/sb on for sth to make sb put sth off. • Firefighters soon put out the fire. • He put his cigarette out with his foot.

\( v + n \) fire, cigarette, candle

\( v + n \) extinguish sth (more formal) 2 (especially BrE) to make sth put out. • Put the light out before you go to bed. • Put the light off.

\( n + v \) take sth off 3 to make sth off. • Put the light out because you're not going to use it any more.

\( n + v \) take your clothes off. • When you're done, put the clothes off.

\( v + n \) take sth off 3 to make sth. • The ball is now in play. • Put a single ball on the court.

\( v + n \) take sth on 4 to make sth. • Put on a coat.

\( v + n \) take sth on 5 to make sth. • Put on your coat.

\( v + n \) take sth on 6 to take sth on. • Put on a coat.

\( v + n \) take sth off 7 to grow heavier by the amount mentioned: He's put on a lot of weight: I last saw him. • I've put on two kilos in two weeks.

\( v + n \) lose sth or give sth away.

\( v + n \) put sth in the passive in this meaning: v + prep

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\( n + v \) take sth on 4 to make sth. • Put on a coat.
'throughput n [U] C, usually sing. (technical) the number of people that are dealt with, or the amount of work that is done, in a particular period: Hospitals have increased the throughput of patients.

'S put sb to sth to make trouble, problems or extra work for sb: I hope we're not putting you to too much trouble.

'S put sth to sb 1 to suggest sth to sb for them to consider: Your proposal will be put to the board of directors. 2 The question of strike action must be put to union members. 3 When are you going to put the idea to your parents? I'll put it to you straight (= tell or ask you sth in an honest and direct way).

'S propose, idea, view 2 to ask sb a question: The audience were invited to put questions to the panel.

'S question 1 v + n/pron + adv + n 2 v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

'S put sb 'up 1 to let sb stay at your home; to arrange for sb to stay somewhere: We can put you both up for the night. 2 They put me up at a hotel in town.

'S put sth up 1 to raise sth from a lower to a higher position: Put your hand up if you want to ask a question. 2 It started raining so I put my umbrella up. 3 I've decided to put my hair up for the party.

'S put sth up a flag to put a flag up in the street. 

'S put sth up a poster to put a poster up in a public place. 

'S put sth up on notice to put a notice up on a noticeboard.

'S put sth up over her bedroom. 3 The stores have put their Christmas decorations up already.

'S sign, poster, notice 1 v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

'S take sth apart to make or repair sth by fitting parts together: He took the clock apart and couldn't put it together again. 2 Can you put a team together in time for the game on Saturday?

'S assemble sth (more formal) 2 take sth apart 2 to create sth; it's putting together a travel guide for the British Isles. 3 The band are putting their first album together.

'S put sth together 1 to combine things: What reaction will we get if we put these two chemicals together? 2 1,3 v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n 2 v + adv + n + v + n/pron + adv

'S more, better, etc. than put sth together used when comparing sth with a group of other people or things to mean 'combined' or 'in total': This painting is worth more than all the rest put together.

'S put sth together to discuss sth as a group in order to reach a plan of action, a solution to a problem, etc.: We put our heads together and decided what had to be done.

'S put sth towards sth to use or give an amount of money to pay part of the cost of sth: We put the money towards a new computer. 2 The city council will put £50,000 towards equipment for the nursery.

'S money 1 v + n/pron + prep

'S put sb 'under (informal, especially AmE) to make sb unconscious before a medical operation: I'm afraid we'll need to put you under for the operation.

'S put up (+ adv/prep) (old-fashioned, especially BrE) to stay somewhere for the night: We put up at a hotel.

'S put up sth 1 to resist strongly or fight hard in a game, a contest, an argument, etc.: The other team didn't put up much of a fight. 2 She's not likely to put up much resistance to the idea.

'S fight, resistance 2 to show a good level of skill in a game or a competition: The team put up a great performance (= played very well) in the performance.

'S put sth up for an auction to suggest an idea for other people to discuss; to put up a proposal for a new book.

'S argument, proposal 1 v + adv + n

'S put sb 'up to sth, put sb 'up to doing sth (informal) to encourage or persuade sb to do sth wrong or foolish: Some of the older boys must have put him up to it. 2 Her sister put her up to climbing into the house through an open window.

'S + v/pron + adv + prep

'S put 'up with sth/sth to accept sth/sth that is annoying, difficult or unpleasant, without complaining: I don't know how your parents put up with you! We put up with that for years.

'S put sb up for sth to put sb up for sth that is annoying, difficult or unpleasant, without complaining: I don't know how your parents put up with you! We put up with that for years.

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quarrel /ˈkwɔːrl/ (AmE) /ˈkwɑːrl/ (BrE)

Quarrel with sb (especially BrE) (usually used in negative sentences) to disagree with sb: Few would quarrel with the principle of free education for all.

랫 v + prep

queue /kwjuː/ (queueing or queuing)

Queue 'up (for sb/to do sth) (BrE) to wait or stand in a line with other people in order to get sb or do sth: They spent four hours queueing up for tickets. We had to queue up to get our visas.

객 Queue is often used with the same meaning: We spent four hours queuing for tickets.

併 see also LINK UP

랫 v + adv

be, queuing 'up for sth: be, queuing 'up to do sth if you say that people are queuing up for sb or to do sth, you mean that a lot of people are very eager to have sb or do sth: Actors are queuing up to work with this company.

併 be + v + adv + prep + be + v + adv + to inf

quiet /ˈkwɪət/ (AmE) /ˈkwæt/ (BrE)

quiet 'down, quiet sb 'down = QUIETEN DOWN, QUIETEN SB DOWN

quieten /ˈkwɪtən/ (BrE) /ˈkwɪtən/ (AmE quieten)

Quieten 'down, quieten sb 'down to become, or to make sb, calmer, less noisy or less active: We've been really busy at work during the summer but things should quieten down now. It took a long time for the baby to quieten down. Can you quieten the kids down?

併 Quieten/quiet and quieten/quiet sb are also used with the same meaning, especially in more formal language: The class quietened.

併 v + adv + n + pron + adv + v + adv + n (less frequent)

quit /kwɪt/ (quitting, quit, quitted, BrE also quitting, quitted, quitted)

Quit on sb (AmE, informal) 1 to stop helping, working with or supporting sb when they need you most: I can't believe he quit on the team after only two games! 2 if a machine, a vehicle, etc. quits on you, it stops working at a time when you really need it: The air-conditioning quit on us in mid-July.

併 v + prep

rabbit /ˈræbɪt/ (rabbit)

rabbit on (about sb/sth) (BrE, informal, disapproving) to talk about sb for a long time in a boring way: What's he rabbiting on about?

併 v + adv

rack /ræk/ (also wrack)

rack 'up sth; rack it/them 'up (informal, especially AmE) to get or collect a large amount or quantity of sth, such as profits or losses in a business or points in a competition: The company racked up $29 billion in sales; Bush has racked up victories in another five states.

併 A noun must always follow up, but a pronoun comes between the verb and up.

併 v + adv + n + v + pron + adv (less frequent)

raffle /ˈrɛfl/ (raffle)

raffle sth off to offer sth as a prize in a raffle (- a way of making money when people buy tickets with a number on and some of the numbers are later chosen to win prizes): The cake will be raffled off to raise money for the school.

併 Raffle sth is used more frequently with this meaning.

併 v + adv + n + v + n + pron + adv

rail /rɛl/ (rail)

rail against sb/sth (formal) to protest about sb/sth in an angry or bitter way: to rail against the government authorities: There's no point railing against the decision.

併 v + prep

rain /reɪn/ (rain)

rain 'down (on/upon sb/sth), rain sth 'down (on/upon sb/sth) to fall or to make sth fall on sb/sth in large quantities: Huge boulders rained down on us. He rained blow after blow down on my skull.

併 rain + adv + v + n + pron + adv + v + adv + n

併 be, rained 'off (BrE) (AmE be rained out) (informal) if an event such as a sports game is rained off, it stops or it does not take place because of rain: The game was rained off, it looks as if the concert is going to be rained off.

併 be + v + adv

rake /rɛk/ (rake)

rake sth 'in (informal) to earn large amounts of money without difficulty: The company rakes in about £130 million. Since she moved to London she's been raking it in.

併 v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv (less frequent)

rake 'over sth (BrE, informal, disapproving) to examine sth that happened in the past in great detail and keep talking about it, when it should be forgotten: There's no point in raking over the events of the past.

併 see the past v + prep

併 rake over old 'coals/ashes to discuss sth that happened in the past in detail, when it should be forgotten:

併 rake sb over the 'coals (AmE) (BrE rake sb over the 'coals) to criticize sb severely because they have done sth wrong

rake sth 'up 1 to talk about sth unpleasant that has happened in the past, which people would like to forget: I didn't come here to rake up old arguments. 2 to collect sth into a pile using a tool with a long handle and a row of metal points at the end (a rake): I raked up all the leaves.

併 v + adv + n + v + n + pron + adv

rally /ˈrɛli/ (rally)

rally a round, rally a round sb if people rally around or rally around sb, they work together to help and support sb who is in a difficult or unpleasant situation: When she was ill, the neighbours all rallied round to help her and bring her meals. His friends rallied around him as soon as they heard the news.

併 v + adv + v + n + pron + adv

ram /ræm/ (ram)

ram 'into stb/sth, ram sth 'into sth to hit sth violently; to make sth hit sth violently: He was going too fast and rammed into the car in front. The thieves rambled their truck into the jeweller's window.

併 v + adv + v + n + pron + adv

ramble /ˈræmbli/ (ramble)

ramble 'on (about sb/sth) (BrE) to talk or write a lot about sb/sth in a confused and boring way: What is she rambbling on about? There's no point rambling on, and you haven't told me your news yet.

併 v + adv

range (range)

be, ranged a gainst with sb/sth, range yourself a gainst with sb/sth (formal) to join with other people to oppose sb/sth: He felt as
through the whole family was ranged against him.
○ She ranged herself more with her parents than with her brother.

be + v + prep + v + pron + prep

rattled through sth (BrE, informal) to do something very quickly: He rattled through his homework then went out.

v + prep

rattle 'through sth (BrE, informal) to do something very quickly: He rattled through his homework then went out.

v + adv

reach [ri:tʃ]
reach sth 'down (for sb) to get sth down from a high place: Could you reach that vase down for me? ○ She reached down a box from the top shelf.
NOTE In informal spoken language reach sth down is also used: Could you reach me down that vase?

v + vpron + adv + v + adv + n

reach 'out to stretch your arm or your hand in order to touch or get something: He reached out to switch on the light. ○ I reached out a hand to touch her face. ○ The child reached out for her hand.

v + adv + v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + pron + adv + v + adv

reach 'out to sb to show sb that you are interested in them and/or want to help them; to try to get people's interest or attention: The organization is trying to reach out to people of all ages and from all levels of society. ○ The party has failed to reach out to young people. ○ The makers of this movie have tried to reach out to an older audience.

v + adv + prep

reach out n [U] the activity of an organization that provides a service or advice to people in the community, especially those who cannot or are unlikely to come to an office, a hospital, etc. for help; a rural outreach programme = outreach work

read [ri:d; (read, read, read!)
read sth 'back to read a message, a letter etc. aloud in order to check that it is correct: I got her to read the message back to me to make sure it was right.

v + vpron + adv + v + adv + n

read sth 'into sth to think that something has a meaning or an importance that it probably does not have: It's a mistake to read too much into the results of one opinion poll. ○ You can read anything you want into horoscopes. ○ Her voice was cold and I wasn't sure what to read into it.

too much, something, anything

v + vpron + prep

read sth 'off to look at the measurement shown on a machine or other measuring device: The speed can be calculated or read off from the graph. ○ I looked at the thermometer and read off the temperature.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv

reason [rɪˈzaʊn/
reason sth 'out to think carefully about something in a logical way in order to understand it: Let's try to reason out why he behaved as he did. ○ Reason it out for yourself — why do you think she didn't say where she was going?

v + adv + prep

reason with sb to talk to sb in order to persuade them to be more sensible: It's impossible to reason with her when she's in this mood.

with reason with can be used in the passive: He can't be reasoned with.

v + prep

rebound [rɪˈbaʊnd]
rebound on sb (also rebound upon sb more formal, less frequent) if sth that you do, especially sth that is intended to be unpleasant for sb else, rebounds on/upon you, it has a bad or unpleasant effect for you instead: His little trick seems to have rebounded on him. ○ These measures could rebound on the poorest families (= affect them instead of the people they were intended to affect).

v + prep

reckon [rɪˈkɒn]
reckon on/sb.'reckon on doing sth: reckon on sb/sth doing sth to rely on sb/sth or on sth happening; to expect sb to do sth or sth to happen: We were reckoning on a profit of about half a million. ○ You can reckon on my support. ○ We hadn't reckoned on them arriving so early. ○ You can't always reckon on having good weather in June. ○ The company thought they would easily get permission to build a hotel, but they hadn't reckoned on the local people.

v + prep

reckon with sth (reckon on sth) to give a person or an animal a particular type of food, entertainment, etc. when they are young: I was reared on jazz, but later discovered rock.

NOTE Rear sth on sth is usually used in the passive.

v + vpron + prep + v + adv + n

reckon up if a horse, etc. rears up, it stands on its back legs with its front legs in the air: The horse reared up and fell off. 2 if a building, cliff, etc. rears up, it seems to lean over you in a threatening way: The cliff reared up before them.

v + adv + prep

reckon with sth to consider or deal with sth as a serious opponent or problem: He had to reckon with a great deal of opposition. ○ The team are still a force to be reckoned with (= they will be difficult to defeat).

reckon with sth in this meaning reckon with sth can be used in the passive.

v + prep

reckon without sth (especially BrE) to not consider sth as a possible problem that you should be prepared for: Unfortunately, we hadn't reckoned with Emily. ○ We must reckon with the possibility of failure. 2 to consider or deal with sth as a serious opponent or problem: He had to reckon with a great deal of opposition. ○ The team are still a force to be reckoned with (= they will be difficult to defeat).

reckon without sth in this meaning reckon with sth can be used in the passive.

v + prep

rattle 'on (about sth) (informal) to talk quickly and for a long time about sth that is not important or interesting: He rattled on about his job for over an hour.

v + prep
reconcile /rɪˈkɒnsəl/  
reconcile sb/yourself to sth; reconcile sb/yourselves to doing sth to make sb/yourself accept an unpleasant situation because there is nothing you can do to change it: They were reconciled to the fact that he wouldn't be coming back. I've reconciled myself to having no money while I'm a student.  
→ v + nipron + prep
reduce /rɪˈduːs/  
reduced sth to sth to bring sb to a particular state, especially a worse one: She was reduced to tears by his criticism.  
The building was reduced to a heap of rubble.  
Her questioning reduced him to a state of confusion.  
→ v + nipron + prep
reducing sth to sth to make sb do something they do not approve of or are ashamed of because there is no other choice for them: I was reduced to borrowing money from friends.  
→ v + nipron + prep
reduct sb to sth to change sth into a simpler or more general form: His arguments can be reduced to four points.  
→ v + nipron + prep
reek /rɪk/  
reek of sb/sth (disapproving) 1 to smell very strongly of sb/sth unpleasant: His breath reeked of tobacco.  
If sth reeks of sb/sth unpleasant or suspicious, it suggests very strongly that there is sb/sth unpleasant or suspicious about it: His statement reeked of hypocrisy.  
The whole place reeked of neglect.  
→ v + prep
reeel /rɪˈɛl/  
reeel sb/sth 'in/out to wind sb/sth on/off a particular round device (a reel), for example on a fishing rod: He slowly reeled the fish in.  
The firefighters reeled out the hose.  
The line caught on something in the water as it reeled in.  
→ v + nipron + adv + v + adv + n
reel off 1 to say a long list of things quickly and without having to think about it: He reeled off the names of the people he'd invited.  
→ v + nipron + adv + v + adv + n
reel sth 'off 1 to say a long list of things quickly and without having to think about it: He reeled off the names of the people he'd invited.  
→ v + nipron + adv + v + adv + n
reel sth 'out 1 to wind sb/sth on/off a particular round device (a reel), for example on a fishing rod.  
Reel up sth to wind sth up: I've been reeling up the pond for a week now.  
→ v + nipron + prep
rein /reɪn/  
rein in:  
rein in; rein sth in (also, rein sb/sth back less frequent) to control sb or sth more strictly: We need to rein in public spending.  
The new President is trying to rein in his military.  
He was unable to rein back his impatience.  
→ v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n + adv (less frequent)
rein sth 'back to sb/sth (back less frequent) to control sb or sth more strictly: We need to rein in public spending.  
The new President is trying to rein in his military.  
He was unable to rein back his impatience.  
→ v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n + adv (less frequent)
relate /rɪˈleɪt/  
relate to sb/sth to look at sth for information: You don't need to relate a dictionary for this exercise.  
→ v + prep
relate sb/sth to sth to send sb/sth to a different place or person in order to get help, advice or a decision: The case was referred to the Court of Appeal.  
My tutor referred me to a counselor.  
(formal) I refer you to my letter of 2 June.  
→ v + nipron + prep
reflect /rɪˈflekt/  
reflect on sth/upon sth (also reflect upon sth more formal) to make sb have a particular opinion of sth: When the department performed badly, it reflected on me as manager (= it makes people think I am a bad manager).  
This incident reflects badly on everyone involved.  
When our students are successful it reflects well on the whole school.  
→ v + prep
Reflect on sth is often used with adverbs, especially badly or well.  
→ v + prep
reflect great credit on sth/sth to show that sth is very good or done sth well: The fine condition of the cars reflects great credit on their owners.  
The young orchestra's performance reflected great credit on their training.  
→ v + prep
regale /rɪˈgæl/  
regale sb with sth to entertain sb with stories, jokes, etc: She was regaling us with tales of her youth.  
→ v + nipron + prep
remains /rɪˈmɔːns/  
remains sb to sb (BrE) (not used in the progressive tenses) to be in sb/sth; to be caused by sth: The attraction of the book resides in its illustrations.  
The interest of the child resides in getting the best possible education.  
→ v + prep
remind /rɪˈmænd/  
remind sb of sth (not used in the progressive tenses) if sb/sth reminds you of sth, they make you think of sb/sth because they are similar: The smell of bread baking reminds me of home.  
When Clare smiled, she reminded me of her mother.  
Watching his serious face, with its big round glasses, she was reminded of an old.  
→ v + nipron + prep
rent /rɪnt/  
rent sth 'out (to sb) to allow something that you own to be used by someone else in return for payment.  
They rented the house out to students.  
Money these are rents are rented.  
→ v + nipron + adv + v + adv + n
repair /rɪˈpɛər/  
(repair to. (formal or humorous) to go to a place: After dinner, they repaired to the lounge for coffee.  
→ v + prep
report /rɪˈpɔːrt/  
report 'back 1 (to sb) (on sb/sth) to give a spoken or written account of some information that you were asked to find out about: I have to report back to the manager on our progress.  
2 (to...) to return to a place, especially in order to start work again: When do you have to report back for duty?  
→ v + adv
report in (to sb/sth) to contact sb to let them know where you are or what you are doing: The officer briefly reported in (to the police station).  
→ v + prep
report to sb (business) (not used in the progressive tenses) if you report to sb in a company or an organization, they are responsible for your work and tell you what to do: She reports directly to the chief executive.  
A new team will be put together for the project, reporting to Julia Bleakley.  
→ v + prep
reside /rɪˈsɪd/  
reside in (to sb/sth) (formal) to be in sb/sth: to be caused by sth: The attraction of the book resides in its illustrations.  
The interest of the child resides in getting the best possible education.  
→ v + prep
reside 'in
rest on sb/sth (also rest upon sb/sth more formal) to be based on: The whole case rests on one man's evidence. He argued seemed to rest on a false assumption.

resign

resign to sb/sth: resign oneself to doing sth to be ready to accept sth unpleasant because you cannot avoid it: She resigned herself to her fate. They resigned themselves to being defeated. I've resigned myself to staying in again tonight.

resolve

resolve into sth: resolve itself into sth to separate or to become separated into its parts: The design resolved into a number of different patterns, a lawyer's ability to resolve facts into their legal categories.

resort to sth: resort to doing sth to do sth unpleasant as a way of using something, to use of something, to become or be understood to be doing sth: They were considering earlier: It's his job to resolve the audience before the show starts.

rev

rev up (informal) (old-fashioned, especially BrE) to rest after an illness or injury: He was advised to rest up for a week after his fall.

rev up (informal) 2 (especially AmE) to rest in order to gain energy and strength, for example after an illness or before a sports competition: You should rest up if you're going to be fit for the game.

revolve

revolve around sth (also revolve round sth) (also revolve abt) (BrE) to rotate around an axis: His whole life revolves around you.

revolve around sb/sth: revolve around doing sth (also revolve round sb/sth, revolve round doing sth especially BrE) to have sb/sth as the main subject or interest: His whole life revolves around finding and eating food.

revolve around sth (also revolve round sth especially BrE) to move around sth in a circle: The earth revolves around the sun.

ride

ride sb/sth (old-fashioned, BrE) to provide sb/sth with clothes or equipment: They took the kids to a big store and rigged them out from top to bottom (= bought them a set of new clothes, shoes, etc.). The ship had been rigged out with state-of-the-art equipment.

ridge
ring 'round (BrE) to telephone sb back (BrE) to telephone sb again or to telephone sb who telephoned you earlier: I'll ring you back later with more details.

Your mother called while you were out. She wants you to ring back. I've only got a few coins for this call (from a public telephone). Can you ring me back? I'll phone while I'm out, tell him to ring back later.

ring 'round (BrE) to telephone the place where you work: She felt so exhausted she rang in sick (= said she could not come to work). The boss rings in several times a day, even when he's on holiday.

2 to telephone a radio, television programme, etc: Listeners were asked to ring in with their opinions.

ring 'off (BrE) to end a telephone conversation, and put the telephone down: He rang off before I could explain.

ring 'round (BrE) to ring sb up (BrE) to call sb, especially within the same building: Reception rang through to say my visitor had arrived.

ring 'round (BrE) to ring sb up (BrE) to telephone sb: He rang up to apologise. We must ring Jenny up tonight.

Can you ring up the station to check the train times? My dad was once rung up by someone claiming to be John Lennon.

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roll out
roll sb/sth out (informal, especially AmE) to use sb/sth to help you achieve sth: He rolled out all his old friends to help him win the election. o The Moscow Circus rolled out dancing bears to announce its arrival in North America.
V + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n
roll sth out 1 to make a substance such as paste or ink spread out over a surface: o We rolled the paste with a corkscrew rolling pin. o dough 2 to unfold sth that is in a roll and put it flat on the ground: I rolled out my sleeping bag and crawled in.
roll sth up 3 to officially make a new product available to the public: The Air Force will roll out its new planes in November.
launch sth V + adv + n + v + pron + adv
roll out the red carpet (for sb) to treat sb like a very important visitor.
roll out n an occasion when a company introduces a new product: a roll-out ceremony.
roll over, roll sb/sth over 1 (of a person) to turn from lying on one side of your body to the other side: to move sb in this way: She rolled over onto her back. o I rolled the baby over and set him up. 2 (of a vehicle, a boat, etc.) to turn onto its side or upside down: to roll sth in this way: The car rolled over into a ditch.
turn over, turn sb/sth over V + adv + v + pron + adv
roll sth over 1 (finance) to allow money that sb owes to be paid at a later date: The government agreed to roll over the debt.
roll over 2 (BrE) to add the prize money in a competition in a particular week to the prize money the next week, if no one has won it: This week's lottery jackpot will be rolled over until next week.
V + adv + n + v + pron + adv
roll over n 1 (BrE) a larger prize of money in a competition that is formed by adding the prize from one week when no one has won it to the prize for the next week: This week there is a rollover of $14 million, o a rollover jackpot week 
2 [C] (finance) the act of allowing money that is owed to be paid at a later date.
rack round (BrE) roll. around.
roll up 1 (informal) to arrive: He finally rolled up an hour late. o Roll up! Roll up for the greatest show on earth! (= used to invite people who are passing to come and form an audience)
V + adv + v
roll sth up 1 to turn the end of a piece of clothing over and roll it tightly to make it shorter: He rolled up his sleeves and started washing the dishes.
roll up sleeves, trowsers V + roll sth down 2 to fold sth to make the shape of a tube or a ball: She rolled up the sleeping bag.
roll sth out 3 to close the window in a car, especially by turning a handle; to raise sth: She rolled up the window and drove off.
car window V + roll sth down
roll sth up 4 (BrE, informal) a cigarette that you make yourself by rolling tobacco in special paper: Simon lit a roll-up.
romp V + roll up
romp a head/away (BrE) to make progress, increase or win quickly and easily: The home team romped away to win by 3 goals.
V + adv + v + adv + n + v + pron + prep
romp 'through sth (BrE, informal) to do sth easily and quickly: She romped through the exam questions.
V + adv + v + adv + n
romp 'through sth This verb is mostly used in newspapers.
V + adv + v + adv + n
root V + prep
root about; root around through sth (BrE also root about, root about sth) (for sth) to move things around or turn them over to try to find sth. He was rooting around in the drawer for his keys; someone else, having or someone had been rooting through the piles of rubbish.
V + adv + v + prep
root for sb/sth (informal) usually used in the progressive tenses) to support or encourage sb in a sports competition or when they are in a difficult situation: Good luck I'll be rooting for you!
V + prep
root sb/sth out 1 to find the person or thing that is causing a problem and remove or get rid of them: The government has promised to root out police corruption.
V + adv + n + v + pron + adv
roll sth out 2 to find sth when it is not easy or it takes a long time: They eventually rooted out two ringmasters. I've got some instructions for the camera somewhere - I'll see if I can root them out.
V + prep
roll out the photo for you.
roll sth out, hunt sth down, root sth out V + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n
root through sth - root around, root around through sth
V + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n + adv (less frequent)
root sb/sth to fear, shock, etc. roots you to a place, it makes you unable to move: She stood rooted to the spot in horror.
V + roll up
roll sb/sth to dig or pull up a plant, tree, etc. with its roots: Kids have been rooting up plants and carving their names on the trees.
V + adv + n + v + pron + adv
roll sth 'up to bring together a number of people, animals or objects in one place: to round up cattle/sheep. o The gang were rounded up and put in jail. (humorous) We've rounded up some good speakers for the conference.
V + adv + n + v + pron + adv
roll up n (usually sing.) 1 a brief summary of the most important points of news or sport, for example on a television or radio news programme: a news round-up 2 a round-up of the day's events 3 an act of bringing people or animals together in one place: a round-up of wild ponies 4 a round-up of suspects.
roll up in the past tense (to sth) to increase, decrease a number to the next highest or lowest whole number: He rounded the price down to $900. o Totals should be rounded up to the nearest whole number.
V + adv + v + adv + n
rub V + roll up
rub a.gainst sb/sth, rub up against sb/sth if an animal rubs (up) against sb/sth, it moves backwards and forwards and presses itself against them: The cat rubbed against her legs.
V + prep + v + adv + prep
rub (with sb/together) (BrE, informal) to live or work together with sb in a satisfactory way: We rub along with the neighbours.
get on/along (with sb/together)
V + prep
rub sb/sth down, rub yourself down to rub the skin of a person, an animal, etc. with sth such as a towel, to make it clean and dry: She rubbed herself down with a towel. o After exercise each horse must be rubbed down.
V + roll up
rub sth against sb/sth, rub up against sb/sth, to rub the skin of a person, an animal, etc. with sth such as a towel, to make it clean and dry: She rubbed herself down with a towel. o After exercise each horse must be rubbed down.
V + roll up + v + adv + prep
rub (with sb/together)
V + adv + v + adv + n
rub sb/sth down (especially BrE) to make sth clean by wiping it with a cloth, etc. Rub the walls down well before painting them. 2 to make the surface of sth smooth by rubbing it with special paper, etc: He rubbed the woodwork down with sandpaper.
V + roll up + adv + v + adv + n
rub sth down (usually sing.) an act of rubbing sb/sth yourself with a towel, for example: see also rub down at RUB SB/DOWN.
rub sb/sth 1 (especially BrE) to make sth clean by wiping it with a cloth, etc. Rub the walls down well before painting them. 2 to make the surface of sth smooth by rubbing it with special paper, etc: He rubbed the woodwork down with sandpaper.
V + roll up + adv + v + adv + n
rub sth 2 (usually sing.) an act of cleaning the surface of sth with a cloth, etc. 2 an act of rubbing the surface of sth to make it smooth.
see also rub down at RUB SB/DOWN, RUB YOURSELF DOWN.
rub sth into to say to sb which reminds them of sth that they feel embarrassed or guilty about and would like to forget: I already know it was my fault - there's no need to rub it in. o Was he trying to rub in the fact that he didn't like me?
RUB SB/DOWN
Rub sb/sth 3 is not used in the passive.
V + pron + adv + v + adv + n
rub sb/sth's nose in to remind sb of sth they feel embarrassed or guilty about and would like to forget.
run in (informal) 1 a small car, boat or
car, or even on foot, used mainly for short journeys. 2 (AmE)
a vehicle that moves from place to place.
run across sb/sth to meet sb or find sth by chance: I ran across Mary in town yesterday.
run about (informal) 1 to run about 
sth, especially to have a romantic or sexual relationship with you. See also run about (informal).
run after sb to try to persuade sb to have a romantic or sexual relationship with you. See also run after sb (informal).
run after sb/sth to try to run to catch sb/sth; to chase sb/sth: They ran after the thief but he got away.
run a long (old-fashioned, informal) used to tell sb, especially a child, to go away and not disturb the adults. Run along now, children, I’m busy.
run around; run around sth (BrE also run around sth, run about sth) 1 to run in different directions, especially in an excited way. It’s a lovely park, so we can run around. 2 to run the house with no clothes on. They stopped the car and tried to get the dogs out to run around. 2 to move very quickly from one place to the next, being very busy: I ran around the house organizing the party. I’ve been running around everywhere looking for you! He’s been bad the police running around in circles (= being very busy but not achieving anything). 3 to run around, rush around sth, tear around sth, tear around sth, tear around sth: He’s been running around with a bad crowd.
run off to run to sb/sth to run away: run away with sb; run away with sb.
run about (informal) 1 to run about sth, to go about sth: His mother shouldn’t have to run around after him. She spends all her time running round after the children.
run around with sb (disapproving) to spend a lot of time with sb: Their son is running around with a bad crowd.
run away with sb to run towards sb to attack them as if you were going to attack them: He ran at me with a knife.
run away with sb (informal) 1 to run away from sb: run away from sb; run away on sb; run away with sb; run away with sb.
run aaway with sth 1 to win sth clearly or easily: Their team are running away with the championship. ★ She ran away with the show (= she was easily the best performer). 2 especially AmE also run off with sth to escape with sth that you have stolen or taken without asking: The treasurer ran away with all the funds. 3 informal to believe sth that is not true: Don't run away with the idea that everything was perfect in our marriage. ★★ idea. impression.

run b/*/s*th down 1 (of a vehicle or its driver) to hit a person or an animal and knock them to the ground: The cyclist was run down by a lorry. ★ You nearly ran down that pedestrian. ★★ knock sb/sth down over ★★★ in this meaning run sb/sth down is often used in the passive. It can also suggest that the driver of the vehicle intended to hit the person or animal: The officer challenged the thief and tried to make the car stop, but the driver ran him down. 2 see also run sb/sth over to criticize sb/sth in an unkind way: She's always running her husband down in front of their friends. ★★ disparage sb/sth (formal) ★★★ in this meaning run sb/sth down is not used in the passive. 3 see also run sb/sth down 2 to criticize sb/sth after looking for a long time: I finally ran the book down in the college library. ★★★ track sb/sth down; trace sb/sth down: In this meaning run sb/sth down is not used in the passive.

run yourself 'down to criticize yourself, often unfairly: You're always running yourself down!' 2 see also run yourself down 2 to criticize yourself after looking for a long time: I finally ran the book down in the college library. ★★★ track sb/sth down; trace sb/sth down: In this meaning run sb/sth down is not used in the passive.

run sb 'in (old-fashioned, informal) to arrest sb and take them to a police station: She was run in for shoplifting.

run sb 'in (of sth) n usually sing 1(BrE) a reduction in the size, number, amount or importance of sth: The public are complaining about the rundown of health services. 2 a description of an explanation of sth, especially the main points: a rundown of the history of each team 3 see also rundown at run down sth, run sth down.

run down adj 1 (of a building or an area) in poor condition: that has not been looked after: a rundown area of East London 2 (of a business, etc.) not as busy or as active as it used to be 3 (not before noun) usually sing (of a person) tired, weak and not in good health after having worked too hard, etc.: I'm feeling a bit run down.

run sb down at run down sth, run sth down

run down sth 1 a liquid runs down a surface: It ran downwards over it. Tears were running down his cheeks.

run down sth, run sth 'down sth 1 to look quickly at a list: to quickly read and mention the items on it: Her eyes ran down the figures on the page. 2 She ran her eyes down the page. 2 to pass, or to make sb pass, downwards over a surface: She ran her finger the page.

run down (of sth) n usually sing an explanation or explanation of sth: I can give you a brief rundown on each of the job applicants.

run sb 'in to meet or enter an area of busy traffic or travelling: We ran into a path of thick fog just outside the city. ★★★ bad weather 2 to experience difficulties or problems: We ran into problems right from the beginning of the project. ★★★ trouble, difficulties, problems, opposition 3 to reach a particular level or amount: The bill has run up to hundreds of pounds. 4 if things run into each other, or sth runs into sth else, they join so that they can only be separated with difficulty: I tried to explain, but my words all ran into each other.

run sb into sth = run sb in, run sb into sth

run sth into sb/sth, run sth into sb/sth toacci-

dently crash into sb/sth: to make a vehicle do this: The car went out of control and ran into a tree. 2 The lorry behind ran into the back of me (= my car). 3 He ran his car into a tree.

run off 1 to move quickly away from sb/sth to escape: to escape from sb/sth: The thief ran off down a side street. 2 They ran off laughing. 3 see also run away 2 to leave a place secretly: She ran off in the middle of the night. 4 see also run away 2 to leave a place quickly: You're running away with sb. 5 see also run away 2 to leave a place secretly: She ran away with sb. ★★ run away with sb together

run off 2 to use a particular type of power or fuel to make a machine or a vehicle work: You can run the car on any type of unleaded petrol. 2 see also run off sth, run sth off 2 to leave a place quickly: You're running away with sb. 5 see also run away 2 to leave a place secretly: She ran away with sb. ★★ run away with sb together

run off of to move quickly away from sb/sth to escape: to escape from sb/sth: The thief ran off down a side street. 2 They ran off laughing. 3 see also run away 2 to leave a place secretly: She ran off in the middle of the night. 4 see also run away 2 to leave a place quickly: You're running away with sb. 5 see also run away 2 to leave a place secretly: She ran away with sb. ★★ run away with sb together

run off 3 to produce copies of a piece of writing, etc. on a machine: The outboard motor runs off an ordinary car battery.

run sth off to make or print sth on a machine, etc.: to use a particular type of power or fuel to operate a machine: The outboard motor runs off an ordinary car battery.

run sth off at the end of the season. ★★★ expire (more formal)

run out of sth 2 also run out of money, run out of petrol, run out of time, run out of troubleshooting (informal) to have less energy and enthusiasm and stop doing sth that is no longer interesting or effective: I ran out of steam halfway up the hill. ★ The campaign seems to have run out of steam. 2 run sb out of sth 'run sb out of sth' (especially AmE) to force sb to leave a place: He vowed to run them out of town.

run sb 'out of sth 'run sb out of sth' (especially AmE) to force sb to leave a place: He vowed to run them out of town.
round, he will run up against the previous year's champion.

rush [ræʃ] /rəʃ/ [BrE also rush 'a bout/round, rush 'a bout/round sth] to move very quickly from place to place, being very busy: I've been rushing around all day. He rushed about the room tidying.

rush around, rush round sth (BrE) = rush around

rush 'through, rush 'through sth to make sth become official policy, etc. much quicker than normal: The legislation has been rushed through. They rushed the bill through Parliament.

rush 'to do or decide sth very quickly, often without thinking about it for long enough: He's very rushed in rushing in and making changes.

rush 'up 1 to move quickly towards sb: She ran up to me, smiling. 2 (in cricket and other sports) to run in order to gain speed before you throw a ball, jump a long distance, etc: Gough is now running up to bowl.

rush 'up n (BrE) 1 (sport) the act of running or the distance you run in order to gain speed before you throw a ball, jump a long distance, etc: She took a run-up and kicked the ball. 2 (also run-in less frequent) (to sth) the period of preparation before an important event: She's been training hard in the run-up to the big competition, the run-up to the election.

rush 'up 1 to allow a bill, debt, etc. to reach a large total: I ran up a few debts while I was abroad. He's run up a huge bill on his credit card.

rush 'through sth 1 to be present in every part of sth: There is a common theme running through all of her novels. The English side picks up a thread running through the film. 2 to discuss, examine or read sth quickly: He ran through his check list one more time. Can you run through some of these figures with me? She mentally ran through the list of who to invite. Let's run through what I'm meant to do again. Go through sth 3 to perform, act or practise sth;
sack /sæk/.
*sack `out (AmE, informal) to lie down to rest or relax: We sacked out on the couch and watched a video.

saddle /ˈsædl/.
saddle `up, saddle sth `up to prepare to ride a horse by placing a leather seat (a saddle) on it.

saddle sb yourself with sb/sth: saddle sb yourself with doing sth to give sb yourself a difficult or unpleasant task or responsibility to deal with: I’ve been saddled with my brother’s kids for the weekend (= I have to take care of them). He had saddled himself with huge debts.

saddle sb with sth: often used in the passive.

safeguard /ˈseɪgfɔːrd/.
safeguard a `gainst sth: safeguard sb/sth yourself a `gainst sth (formal) to prevent sth bad from happening to sth; to keep sth safe from harm or damage: Safeguard against theft by installing a burglar alarm.

saddle sb/sth `between sb/sth to fit sthsb into a very small space between two other things or people: I was saddled between two large men on the back seat.

sand /sænd/.
sand sth `down to make sth smooth by rubbing it with strong, rough paper: Sand the doors down before you paint them.

sand sth can be used with the same meaning: Sand the doors before you paint them.

sandwich /ˈswæntʃ/.
sandwich sb/sth between sb/sth to fit sth between two things to join them: Sandwich the cakes together with cream.

save /seɪv/.
*save on sth: save sth on sth to use less of sth or not more than necessary: He saved on electricity by using candles.

save sth from sth: to prevent sth from sth: He saved us from disaster.

save sth at the cost of sth: pay a high price: She saved $200 by buying a used car.

save up, save sth `up for sth to keep your money instead of spending it, especially because you want to buy a particular thing: She’s saving up for a new computer.

save and sth are used more frequently with this meaning, especially in more formal English.

save sth `up to keep sth to use or enjoy in the future: I save up the week’s newspapers to read at weekends.

save sth is used more frequently with this meaning, especially in more formal English.

saw /saʊ/.
saw sth `down to cut sth down and bring it to the ground, using a tool with a long blade and sharp points along the edge (a saw): We had to saw down two trees.

saw a `way to save money, etc. for the future.

saw sth as `way to achieve sth by doing sth.

saw sth, `saw sth, saw sth `off to remove sth from sth by cutting it with a tool with a long blade and sharp points along the edge (a saw): I sawed the lower branches off the apple tree.

scoot /skuːt/.
scoot sth `out (also scoot sth `out of sth) to remove sth from the inside of sth else using a curved tool, such as a spoon, or your hand: Scoop all the seeds out of the fruit.

scoot sth `up to move or lift sth using a quick continuous movement: I scooped up a handful of sweets.

scale /skeɪl/.
scale sth `down (AmEAlso scale sth `back) to reduce sth in size or importance: The company has scaled down its training programs this year.

scale sth up to increase the size or importance of sth: We’re deciding how to scale up our operation.

scare /skɛə/.
scare sth `away: to make sth leave or stay away by frightening them: She used a whistle to scare away her horses.

scare sb/sth `away or scare sb/sth `away from sth: to make sb/sth not go somewhere: Do you want to scare your wife away?

scare sb into sth: to make sb do sth by frightening them: She threatened to scare him into action.

scare sb `off (especially BrE) to make sb not go somewhere because of danger.

score sb/sth `off: to accidentally make sth to make sb afraid of or nervous about sth: to make sth happen to sb: Many investors were scared of the risks.

score sth `out (BrE) to draw a line or lines through sth in a text to show that you do not
scour

scoured, scouring

[scour](an informal procedure to clean something, especially if it is difficult to wash)

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scour out (V + adv + noun + prep) to search for sth in a difficult way: to look around for sth.

scut (noun) the small, thin, hard shell covering a bird’s feet.

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sell out

sell sth (out) to sb to sell something to sb. They sold everything but the furniture.

sell out 1 to order sb to go to a place to deal with a difficult situation: Troops were sent in to restore order. 2 police, army to tell sb to go into a room, where sb else is waiting to see them: Send the next candidate in please.

send sth in to post/mail to a place where it will be dealt with: 500 schools sent in entries for the competition. 2 Viewers are invited to send in their suggestions for the programmes.

send off (also send away especially AmE) to write a letter to sb and ask them to send sth to postman: If you save enough packets, you can send off a free tape. You can send off for a free booklet.

send sb off to school to go to school: He was sent off for four months study at Harvard.

send sb to prison: He was sent down for ten years.

send away (at a school, etc.) to move a child to another school or place: He was sent away to work.

send sb away 1 to finish doing something, especially for sb who has done something: He was sent off for a foul.

send sb off 1 (for sth) (BrE) to make sb leave the field because they have broken the rules of the game: He was sent off for handling the ball.

send sb ' off (for sth) (BrE) to make sb leave the field because they have broken the rules of the game: He was sent off for handling the ball.

send sb off to school: He was sent off for breaking the rules of the game.

send sb back to sb to return to sb or to where sb went: The refugees were sent back to their own country.

send sb back to sb to return to sb or to where sb went: The refugees were sent back to their own country.

send sb 's head to arrange for sb to go or be taken to the place you are going to, before you arrive there: The rest of the equipment was sent ahead by air.

send sb to... to go or be taken to a place that you are going to, before you arrive there: The rest of the equipment was sent ahead by air.

send sth off (to a friend) to a large thing or group: to keep sth apart: The property agency has been separated off from the main business.

send sth off (to a friend) to a large thing or group: to keep sth apart: The property agency has been separated off from the main business.

send sth off to... to go or be taken to a place that you are going to, before you arrive there: The rest of the equipment was sent ahead by air.

send sth off (to sb) to post/mail: Have you sent that letter off yet?

send sth on (to sb) to send sth to sb: He sent the letter on to his friend.

send sth to... to go or be taken to a place that you are going to, before you arrive there: The rest of the equipment was sent ahead by air.

send sth to... to go or be taken to a place that you are going to, before you arrive there: The rest of the equipment was sent ahead by air.

set against...

set about sth: to start doing sth.

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**settle** (setl)  
A verb meaning to fix or determine something.
shave [ʃaʊv]

shave sth 'off to remove hair from your face, head, etc: Dad's shaved his beard off. o She shocked everyone by shaving all her hair off.

beard, moustache, hair

v + npron + adv + v + adv + n

shave sth 'off, shave sth 'off sth 1 to cut very thin pieces from the surface of a piece of wood, etc: I had to shave a bit off the door to make it shut. o Use a sharp knife to shave thin rolls of chocolate. 2 to make something smaller or lower by a very small amount: We managed to shave 3% off the cost. o He shaved half a second off the world record.

sheath [ʃeθ](BrE: sheath; AmE: sheath) (sheared, shorn (fraz; AmE: shorn) or sheared)

be 'sborn of sth (literary) to have sth important taken away from you: a political party shorn of power.

be v + prep

shear off, shear sth 'off (technical) (especially of sth metal) to break under pressure; to cut through sth and make it break: The bolts holding the wheel in place sheared off.

v + adv + v + npron + adv + v + n adv

sheer [ʃiər](BrE: sheer; AmE: shear)

sheer away/away to suddenly move away in a different direction, especially to avoid hitting sth: The car sheared wildly away, just missing the truck. o Her mind sheared away from images she did not wish to dwell on.

v + adv, v + prep

shell 'out (for sth), shell sth 'out (for sth) (informal) to pay for sth, especially when it is a lot of money or you do not really want to: I'm not going to shell out for another computer. o I had to shell out $300 for the air fare.

v + adv + v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv (less frequent)

shin (BrE: shin; AmE: shin)

shin 'down/up, shin 'down/up sth (BrE: shin down/up, shin down/up sth) to knock or persuade sb or sth into doing sth: The Belgians broke into the art gallery through the roof, shinied down the rope and stole five valuable paintings.

ship [ʃiːp](pp)

ship sb 'off (to...) (informal) to send sb away somewhere, especially when they do not want to go: They shipped the children off to summer camp.

v + adv + v + npron + adv + v + adv + n

ship sb/sth 'off (to...) to send goods or people somewhere by ship: They shipped all their possessions off to Australia.

v + adv + v + adv + n

ship sb/sth 'off (to...) to send goods or people somewhere, especially by ship: They shipped the sculpture out to the States.

v + adv + v + adv + n

shape up or ship sth 'out (AmE: informal) used to tell sb that if they do not improve their work or their behaviour they will have to leave their job, etc.

v + adv + v + prep

shore [ʃaʊr](BrE: sheə; AmE: shər)

shore sth 'up 1 to support part of a building or other large structure by placing large pieces of wood or metal against or under it so that it does not fall down: Engineers shored up the tunnel with wooden beams. o The building was shored up to make it safe. 2 to strengthen or support sth that is weak or failing: to shore up the economy.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv + v + n + adv (less frequent)

shout [ʃaʊt]

shout sth 'down to shout to prevent sb who is speaking from being heard, because you do not like them, or you disagree with what they are saying: I tried to explain but they just shouted me down. o The speaker was shouted down by angry protesters.

v + npron + adv + v + adv + n

shout 'out (to sb), shout sth 'out (to sb) to suddenly say sth in a loud voice: I shouted out to them but they didn't hear me. o She shouted out a warning. o He shouted out. 'Over here!'

v + adv + v + adv + n + v + npron + adv + v + adv + speech

shove [ʃaʊv]

shove 'off (BrE, spoken) used to tell sb rather rudely to go away: Just shove off and leave me alone.

v + adv

shove 'up (BrE, spoken) used to ask sb to move to make a space for sb else to sit down: We can get one more in if you shove up.

v + adv + v + adv + n

show [ʃəʊ](BrE: show, AmE: sth)

show sb a round, show sb a round sth (BrE also, show sb round, show sb around sth) to go with sb when they visit a place for the first time, showing them what is interesting: There are guides in the palace who show visitors around. o I'll arrange for someone to show you around the school.

v + adv + v + adv + n + v + npron + prep

show sb in, show sb into sth to lead a visitor to a place where they can wait, or to the room where sb is waiting to see them: Sarah showed the visitors in. o I was shown into a waiting room.

v + adv + v + adv + n + v + npron + prep

show off (informal, Improvident) to try to impress other people with your abilities, wealth, intelligence, etc: Stop showing off! o Bonnie was showing off to her friends, doing handstands on the grass.

v + adv

v + adv + n + v + npron + prep

show off (informal, Improvident) a person who likes to impress other people with their abilities, wealth, etc: You're such a show-off.

v + adv

show sth 'off (to sb) 1 to try to make people pay attention to sth because you are proud of yourself: He was showing his CD collection off to his friends. o She brought her new boyfriend along to show him off. 2 to make sb/sth look attractive or seem interesting or exciting by
show out

showing their best features: The block sweater showed off her figure to full advantage. The music sounds the band off in their best light.

v+n/prop+adv v+v+adv+n

show sb 'out; show sb 'out of sth to lead a visitor to the door out of a room, a building, etc: I'll show you out.

v+prop v+prop+adv+n v+prop+adv+n

show sb 'in, show sb into sth

v+n/prop+adv v+v+adv+n s+n/prop+adv+n

show sb 'over sth (BrE) to take sb around a place they are visiting and show them what is interesting: They showed me over the house.

v+prop v+prop+adv+n v+prop+adv+n

show sb 'round, show sb 'round sth (BrE) = show sb around, show sb around sth

v+prop v+prop+adv+n

show through, show 'through sth to be visible through something or behind sth: This paper is so thin the ink shows through.

v+adv v+adv+n +v+n/prop+adv

show up (informal) to arrive or appear at the place you have arranged: She finally showed up at lunchtime. I arranged to meet him but he didn't show up.

v+adv v+adv+n

show up; show sth up to become or to make sth easy to see: His striped tie showed up well against his dark red shirt. Something odd has shown up on the X-ray. Her lack of experience was shown up by the test.

v+adv v+adv+n v+n/prop+adv

show sb 'up (informal) to make sb else feel embarrassed by behaving badly or by doing sth better than them: He said I'd shown him up in front of his friends. You really showed me up by snoring during the concert! Don't worry about being shown up by the kids — they're always used computer.

v+adv v+adv+n s+n/prop+adv

show sb/sth up as/ for sth to show what sb/sth is really like, when this is worse than people thought: The book shows her up for what she really is: a fraud. We were shown up as the second-rate team that we were.

v+n/prop+adv v+prop+adv

shower

showers 'down, shower 'down on sb/sth: shower on sb/sth: shower sth 'down on sb/sth: shower sth on sb/sth to fall onto sb/sth, especially in a lot of small pieces: Volcanic ash showered down on the town after the eruption. The bottle broke and showered glass fragments on us.

v+adv v+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n +v+n/prop+adv+n

shower sb with sth to drop a lot of small things onto sb: The bride and groom were showered with rice as they left the church. The roof collapsed, showering us with dust and debris. (figurative) She showered him with gifts.

v+n/prop+adv+n

shrink

shrink (franjk) = shrink (franjk) = shrink (franjk) or shrunk, shrunk

shrink away/back (from sb/sth) to move backwards or away from sb/sth, especially because you are frightened or displaced: She shrunk away from him in horror.

v+adv v+adv+n

shrink from sth; shrink from doing sth (often used in negative sentences) to be unwilling to do or accept sth that you find frightening, unpleasant or immoral: She recognized her responsibility and did not shrink from it. He shrank from confronting his son face to face. She never shrank from difficult tasks.

v+adv v+adv+n

shrink from sth/round sth (from sb/sth) to move backwards or away from sb/sth, especially because you are frightened or displaced: She shrunk away from him in horror.

v+adv v+adv+n

shrink up to be cold or dry and wrinkled (= having many small lines or folds) because of heat, lack of water, etc: The apples left on the tree had shrivelled up.

v+adv v+adv+n

shriveled up to be dry and wrinkled (= with many small lines or folds): shrivelled-up apples

v+adv

shrivel

shrivel 'up to become dry and wrinkled (= having many small lines or folds) because of heat, lack of water, etc: The apples left on the tree had shrivelled up.

v+adv v+adv+n

shrivelled up to be dry and wrinkled (= with many small lines or folds): shrivelled-up apples

v+adv

shroud

be 'shrouded in sth 1 to be covered or hidden by sth: the city was shrouded in mist. furniture shrouded in dust sheets 2 if information, etc. is shrouded in mystery, it is hidden or kept secret: His family background is shrouded in mystery. Their work is shrouded in secrecy.

v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shrub

shrub 'off 1 (also shrug) to push sb back or away with your shoulders: She shrugged off her jacket. She put her hand on his shoulder but he shrugged it away.

v+adv v+adv+n s+n/prop+adv+n

shrub sth 'off 1 (also shrug sth a way less frequent) to push sth back or away with your shoulders: She shrugged off her jacket. She put her hand on his shoulder but he shrugged it away.

v+adv v+adv+n s+n/prop+adv+n

shut

shut (fat) (shutting, shut, shut) to stop something working or stops power, water, gas, etc. from flowing: a shut-off valve 2 a period when power, water, gas, etc. is prevented from flowing; a shut-off of the water supply.

v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut sb/sth 'off (from sth) to keep sb/sth separate from other people or things: A range of mountains shuts Bosnia off from the Adriatic. The kitchen area could be shut off from the rest of the room.

v+adv v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut yourself 'off (from sth) to deliberately separate yourself physically or socially from other people: After her son died, she just wanted to shut herself off from the world.

v+adv v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut sb 'out also, shut sb 'out of sth to refuse to allow a person to share your thoughts, feelings or activities: Don't shut me out (tell me about your problems) — I want to help you. I was shut out of the decision-making process.

v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut sb/sth 'out, shut sb/sth 'out of sth to put sb/sth in a place where other people cannot see or find them: He shut the files away in a safe. prisoners shut away in jail for a long time.

v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut sth 'down 1 to stop operating for business: to stop sth from opening: The mine shut down last month. The club was shut down by the police.

v+adv v+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut-own 1 the act of closing a factory or business, either temporarily or permanently: The shutdown has put hundreds out of work.

v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut sb/sth 'in: shut sb/sth 'in sth: shut yourself 'in: shut yourself 'in sth to put sb/sth in a room, a building, a vehicle, etc. and keep them there to go into a room, a building, a vehicle, etc. and stay there: They shut the animals in at night.

v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut in n (American, informal) a person who cannot leave their home because they are ill or cannot move easily.

v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut sth in to trap or injure sth by closing sth tightly around it: I shut my finger in the car door.

v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut off, shut sth 'off 1 if a machine shuts off, or sb shuts it off, it stops working: The central heating shuts off automatically at 9.30. I stopped the car and shut off the engine.

v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut-up 1 a device that stops sth working or stops power, water, gas, etc. from flowing: a shut-off valve.

v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut out the light (informal) to make sure that you are not thinking about particular things: She tried to shut out all the painful memories.

v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut 'up (spoken, informal) used to tell sb rudely to stop talking or making a noise: Shut up and go away! Or you'd shut up, I could hear what she's saying.

v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n v+n/prop+adv+n

shut up (BrE)

v+adv

shut up
slip sth 'off to take clothes or shoes off quickly and easily. She slipped her shoes off by the door.

Slip off your coat and I'll make some tea.

slob, shoes, etc. [vb] slip sth on

⇒ see also slip into sth; slip out of sth

⇒ v + prep + adv + v + prep + n

slip sth 'on to put clothes or shoes on quickly and easily. Hold on, I'll just slip my coat on, then I'll be ready.

shoes, jacket, etc. [vb] slip sth off

⇒ see also slip into sth; slip out of sth

⇒ v + prep + adv + v + prep + n

slip 'on (vb) a shoe that you can put on and take off quickly and easily without having to tie or fasten anything: a pair of cheap slip-ons

⇒ slip on shoes

slip out (informal) if sth slips out, you say it when you do not intend to: I didn't mean to tell him; it just slipped out.

⇒ v + adv

slip out of sth to take off clothes quickly and easily. She slipped out of her clothes and got into the shower.

clothes, dress, etc. [vb] slip into sth

⇒ see also slip into sth; slip off sth; slip on sth

⇒ v + prep + adv + v + prep

slip over to slide a short distance and fall: He slipped over on the ice and broke his leg.

⇒ v + adv

slip through; slip 'through sth if sth or sb slips through or slips through a system, etc., a person or a system fails to find and deal with them: Mistakes occasionally slip through.

⇒ see how he slipped through the company's screening process.

⇒ v + adv + v + prep + adv

let sth slip through your 'fingers if sb/sth slips through your fingers, you fail to keep or use it: The thief had slipped through their fingers yet again.

⇒ You've wasted your time at college and let your chances slip through your fingers.

⇒ slip through the 'net when sb/sth slips through the net, an organization or a system fails to find them and deal with them: We tried to contact all the former students, but some slipped through the net.

⇒ slip up (informal) to make a careless mistake: He slipped up over the date of the meeting.

⇒ He slipped up in his calculations.

⇒ We slipped up there, didn't we?

⇒ v + adv

⇒ slip up n (informal) a careless mistake: One small slip-up could cost us the election.

⇒ slob

⇒ slob sth [vb] AmE slob [vb]

⇒ slob a round'out; slob a round sth [BrE, slang] to spend time being lazy and doing nothing: We just slobbed out in front of the telly last night.

⇒ Are you going to slob around in your pajamas all morning?

⇒ I decided to slob around the campsite instead of going swimming.

⇒ v + adv + v + prep

⇒ slob [vb] AmE slob [vb]

⇒ slob a way' (at sth) (informal) to work hard and steadily at sth, especially a boring or difficult task, for a long time: He slobbed away at that report for weeks.

⇒ v + adv + v + adv + n

⇒ slob it 'out (BrE, informal) - slob 'it out

⇒ slob through sth (informal) to work hard and steadily at sth, especially a boring or difficult task, for a long time: I seem to have been slobbing through this book for weeks.

⇒ v + prep

⇒ slob sth [vb] AmE slob sth [vb]

⇒ slob a bout'a round 1 (in sth) (of a liquid) to move around in a container, often so that some liquid comes over the edge: Water was slopping about in the bottom of the boat.

⇒ slosh about and around 2 (in sth) to move around in water, mud, etc.: She slopped around in the cooling water.

⇒ slosh about and around 3 (BrE, informal, disapproving) to spend time relaxing or being lazy: She used to slop around all day in old jeans and sweatshirts.

⇒ slosh about (BrE), hang around

⇒ v + adv

⇒ slob 'off (BrE) when prisoners slop out, they empty the containers that they use as toilets

⇒ v + adv

⇒ slob over, slop 'over sth (of a liquid) to move around in a container so much that some liquid comes over the edge: Some tea had slopped over into the saucepan.

⇒ Water slopped over the edge of the bath.

⇒ v + adv + v + prep

⇒ slope [vb]; AmE slope [vb]

⇒ slope 'off (BrE, informal) to go away, especially without being noticed, in order to avoid doing work, talking to sb, etc.: He always slops off if there's any work to be done.

⇒ Where are you trying to slope off to?

⇒ v + adv

⇒ slosh [vb]; AmE splash [vb]

⇒ slosh about (also slosh 'about especially BrE) (in sth) (informal) 1 (of a liquid) to move around noisily in a container: The water was sloshing about in the bucket.

⇒ slop about and around 2 to move around noisily in sth liquid: The children were sloshing around in the puddles.

⇒ slop about and around 3 (BrE)

⇒ especially of money to be present in large quantities: There seems to be lots of money sloshing around in professional tennis.

⇒ v + adv

⇒ slot [vb]; AmE slot [vb]

⇒ slot in; slot 'into sth if sth slots in or slots into sth, it fits easily and exactly into a space, especially the space made or designed for it: This bit slots in neatly just here.

⇒ This piece is meant to slot into this groove.

⇒ (figurative) I didn't understand everything at the time, but later it all slotted into place.

⇒ see also: slot in; slot into sth

⇒ v + adv + v + prep

⇒ slot sb/sth 'in to manage a time to see sb or to do sth: I can slot you in tomorrow at four.

⇒ v + prep + adv + v + prep + adv + n

⇒ slot sb/sth 'off (BrE also slot it 'out) (informal) to fight; to compete until sb has won: The two companies slotted it out for their share of the market.

⇒ The Democrats and the Republicans will be slugging it out in November.

⇒ v + adv + adv

⇒ slouce [vb]; sluce [vb]

⇒ slouce sth 'down' out (especially BrE) to wash or clean the surface of sth with large amounts of water: They sluced the streets down every morning.

⇒ An attendant was sluicing out the changing rooms.

⇒ v + prep + adv + v + prep + adv + n

⇒ slouch [vb]; slouch [vb]

⇒ slouch about/a round sth (BrE, informal) to go around without being noticed, in order to avoid doing work, talking to sb, etc.: He always slouches off if there's any work to be done.

⇒ Where are you trying to slop off to?

⇒ v + adv + v + prep

⇒ slouchy [adv]

⇒ slouch sth 'off to remove or get rid of a layer of dead skin, etc.: Slough off dry skin once a week.

⇒ shed sth 2 (formal) to get rid of sth that you no longer want: He was not able to slough off the memories of the past.

⇒ Responsibilities are not sloughed off so easily.

⇒ v + adv + v + prep + adv + v + adv + n

⇒ slow [vb]; AmE slow [vb]

⇒ slow 'down; slow sb/sth 'down (also slow 'up, slow sb/sth 'less frequent) 1 to go, or to make sb/sth go, at a slower speed: Slow down. I can't keep up with you.

⇒ The bus slowed up as it approached the junction.

⇒ The heat slowed them down.

⇒ The workloads are slowing the traffic up in the mornings. 2 to be less active or develop more slowly; to make sb/sth do this: He looks ill, he should slow down.

⇒ The economy has slowed down.

⇒ They claim they can slow up the ageing process.

⇒ v + adv + v + prep + adv + adv + n

⇒ slowdown n 1 a decrease in the rate of activity or production: a slowdown in the economy

⇒ amE a protest that workers make by doing their work more slowly than usual: The union threatened a slowdown if their demands were not met.

⇒ slack [vb]

⇒ slack 'it out (BrE also slack 'it out) (informal) to fight; to compete until sb has won: The two companies slotted it out for their share of the market.

⇒ The Democrats and the Republicans will be slugging it out in November.

⇒ v + adv + adv

⇒ 'smack of sth to seem to contain an unpleasant attitude or quality: His comments smack of racism.

⇒ v + prep

⇒ smarten [vb]; smarten

⇒ smarten 'up 1 (also smarten yourself 'up) to make yourself neater, tidier or more attractive.

⇒ You need to smarten yourself up before you go out.

⇒ spruce yourself up 2 (especially AmE) to become more clever and aware of things: You'll have to smarten up if you want to pass those exams.

⇒ v + adv + v + prep + adv + n

⇒ smarten sb/sth 'up (especially BrE) to make a person or a place neater, tidier or more attractive: The hotel has been smartened up by the new owners.

⇒ She did her best to smarten her husband up.

⇒ spruce sb/sth up

⇒ v + adv + n + v + prep + adv + n

⇒ smash [vb]; smash [vb]

⇒ smash sth 'down to make sth fall by hitting it very hard and breaking it: The police decided to smash the door down.

⇒ v + adv + adv + n

⇒ smash sth 'off to take clothes or shoes off quickly and easily. She slipped her shoes off by the door.

⇒ Slip off your coat and I'll make some tea.
smash sth 'in to make a hole in sth or destroy it by hitting it very hard: The doll's face had been smashed in. (informal) He threatened to smash my head in (= hit my head very hard.)

smash sth 'up to damage or destroy sth by hitting it very hard: A bunch of things broke in and smashed the place up. He smashed his car last week (as he had a crash).

smell /smel/ (smelled, smelled, BrE also smelt, smelt /smelt/)
'smell of sth to have the smell of sth: The baby smelled of soap and milk.  
   +v+prep+~t  (fig) Are you sure your cigarette is out? I don't want my room smelling of smoke.

smell sth 'out to detect sth; by smelling: The dog's nose is sensitive to smoke.

snack /snæk/  
'snack on sth to eat small amounts of food between or instead of meals: It's healthier to snack on fruit rather than chocolate.

snap /snæp/ (-pp-)

snapp sth 'up (BrE) (AmE, 'snup) to fill a place with an unpleasant smell: That fish smells the stink whole house out.

smile /smail/  
'smile on/upon sb/sth (formal or literary) if fortunate, fate, etc. smiles on you, you are very lucky and successful: Fortune smiled on us that night and the plane landed safely.

smoke /smouk/  
'smoke sb/sth 'out (formal or literary) if fortunate, fate, etc. smiles on you, you are very lucky and successful: Fortune smiled on us that night and the plane landed safely.

smooth sth 'down to make your hair or your clothes smooth and flat with your hands: He smoothed down his hair.

smooth sth 'out to make sth smooth: The crumpled letter was smoothed out flatly. We are here to smooth out any practical problems for you.

smooth sth 'over to make a problem or difficulty seem less serious or easier to deal with, especially by talking to the people involved: She tried to smooth over the parents and to smooth over their differences.

snack /snæk/ -v+adv+n  
'snack on sth to eat small amounts of food between or instead of meals: It's healthier to snack on fruit rather than chocolate.

snatch /snætʃ/  
'snatch at sth 1 to try to take hold of sth: She snatched at the letter in his hand. 2 (BrE) to take an opportunity to do sth eagerly and quickly: They snatched at the chance to be happy.

sniff /snif/  
'sniff sb/sth 'out 1 to stop a flame from burning: She snuffed out the candle. 2 to detect sth: She snuffed out the stink.

smoke /smouk/  
'smoke sb/sth 'out (formal or literary) if fortunate, fate, etc. smiles on you, you are very lucky and successful: Fortune smiled on us that night and the plane landed safely.

smoke sb/sth 'out 1 to make sb/sth come out of a place by filling it with smoke: The fire is used to smoke the bees out. 2 to find sb/sth that is causing a problem; to make sb/sth that is secret publicly known: The police are determined to smoke out the leaders of the group.

smoke sth 'away/out to reduce or remove problems and difficulties: The group was set up to smoke away local difficulties. His anxieties were quickly smoothed away.

smoke sth 'up to buy or seize sth quickly and eagerly: Fans quickly snatched up the tickets. (figurative) He was snatched up by United.

smoke sth 'up to burn or seize sth quickly and eagerly: Fans quickly snatched up the tickets. (figurative) He was snatched up by United.

smoke sth 'up to fix sth quickly and eagerly: Fans quickly snatched up the tickets. (figurative) He was snatched up by United.

smoke sth 'up to fix sth quickly and eagerly: Fans quickly snatched up the tickets. (figurative) He was snatched up by United.
your body or your mind: We walked around the town, soaking up the atmosphere. To the sun, the atmosphere.

soda/ [AmE]/ (drink) [BrE]

save money to buy a house or by keeping a balance in a savings account, etc.

speak [v] [n] [inf] [past] [past prep] [adv]

speak for sb to defend sb, to speak up for sb, to state sb's opinion

spark [n] [past] [past prep] [adv]

spark sth to make something happen suddenly

space [n] [prep] [adv]

space sth out to arrange things at intervals

sort sth out to arrange things in order, to tidy something up

sound [n] [adv]

sound off (about sth) to express your opinions loudly or in an aggressive way: He should check his facts before sounding off like that.

sound sb/sth out (about/on sth) to try to discover sb/sth's views, opinions, etc. on sth, especially in an indirect way: I want to sound sb out about a possible job.

sober [adj] (less frequent)

sober sb up to make sb more serious and less likely to drink: He decided to walk home to sober up.

sober up, sober sb up to become more serious and less likely to drink, to stop drinking: I need a black coffee to sober me up.

sort sb out (informal) 1 to find a solution to sb's problems, etc.; to organize sb's affairs. 1: reconciliation of differences, 2: an agreement. To make sb's problems easier to deal with.

sort sth out (informal) to deal with sth that is causing trouble; to sort things out.

sort through sth to look through a number of things or ideas to find what you want.

sound off (about sth) (informal, disagreeing) to express your opinions loudly or in an aggressive way: He should check his facts before sounding off like that.

sound out to try and discover sb's views, opinions, etc. on sth, especially in an indirect way: I want to sound sb out about a possible job. We should sound out opinions on these changes.

speakspeak out (informal) 1 if you speak up, to say your opinions, to make a public statement.

speak for sb to say what you think clearly and publicly, often criticizing or opposing sb, in a way that needs courage: To speak for sb, to speak up for sb, to speak up on behalf of sb.

speak for your self to express your own opinion, although you know that others might not agree with you: Speaking for myself, I'd prefer to do this myself.
speak up | speed | spell | spin | splash

**speak up** to say something loudly or strongly, especially to support or defend yourself or someone else;

- **speak up** to say something loudly or strongly, especially to support or defend yourself or someone else;

- **speak** to say a word;

- **speak** to say something aloud;

- **speak** to communicate;

- **speak** to express oneself;

- **speak** to articulate;

- **speak** to enunciate;

- **speak** to express;

- **speak** to verbalize;

- **speak** to utter;

- **speak** to talk;

- **speak** to vocalize;

- **speak** to voice;

- **speak** to speak;

- **speak** to articulate;

- **speak** to enunciate;

- **speak** to express;

- **speak** to verbalize;

- **speak** to utter;

- **speak** to talk;

- **speak** to vocalize;

- **speak** to voice;

- **speak** to speak;

- **speak** to articulate;

- **speak** to enunciate;

- **speak** to express;

- **speak** to verbalize;

- **speak** to utter;

- **speak** to talk;

- **speak** to vocalize;

- **speak** to voice;

- **speak** to speak;

- **speak** to articulate;

- **speak** to enunciate;

- **speak** to express;

- **speak** to verbalize;

- **speak** to utter;

- **speak** to talk;

- **speak** to vocalize;

- **speak** to voice;

- **speak** to speak;

- **speak** to articulate;

- **speak** to enunciate;

- **speak** to express;

- **speak** to verbalize;

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- **speak** to talk;

- **speak** to vocalize;

- **speak** to voice;

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- **speak** to articulate;

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- **speak** to articulate;

- **speak** to enunciate;

- **speak** to express;

- **speak** to verbalize;

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- **speak** to voice;

- **speak** to speak;

- **speak** to articulate;

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- **speak** to express;

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- **speak** to voice;

- **speak** to speak;

- **speak** to articulate;

- **speak** to enunciate;

- **speak** to express;

- **speak** to verbalize;

- **speak** to utter;

- **speak** to talk;

- **speak** to vocalize;

- **speak** to voice;

- **speak** to speak;

- **speak** to articulate;
Splish splash (out) n [C] (U) the return of a spacecraft to earth when it lands in the sea/ * * Ocean: Splish splash is expected 300 kilometres west of Valparaiso.

Splish splash (out) (on sth) to spend a lot of money on sth: She splashed out on a new pair of shoes. Why don’t we splash out and go for a meal? The band splashed out thousands of pounds on new equipment. Don’t splash it all out at once!

v adv, v adv+n, v pron+adv, v adv+n (rare)

Splat pat (on sth) = SPLAT PAT ACROSS/ OVER STH

Spit /spit/ (spitting, split, split)

Split away/off from (sth), split sth away/off from (sth) to separate from, or be separated from, a large object or a group: The branch had split away from the main trunk. The wind split the door away from its frame. Some of the members split away to form a new party. Should the ownership of the rail track split off from the running of the trains services?

v adv, v adv+n, v adv+n+prep

Split on sb (to sb) (BrE, informal) to tell sb in authority about sb bad or wrong that sb has done: Promise you won’t split on me.

v tell on sb

Split up (with/without sb), split sb up (informal) to end a relationship or a marriage; to make two people stop having a relationship with each other: He told me he had split up with his girlfriend. The band split up at the height of their fame. My friend is doing her best to split Maria and me up.

v break up (with sb), break sb up

Split up into (sth), split sb/sth up (into sth) if a group of people or a family splits up, or sb splits it up, the members separate and do not stay together: We split up into groups to discuss the question. The class was split up into groups. We got split up in the crowd.

v break up, break sb/sth up

Split sth up (into sth) to divide sth into smaller parts: The day was split up into 6 one-hour classes. We split the profits up between us.

v adv+n+prep, v adv+n+prep

Spoil /spoil/ (spoiled, spoiled) /spoil/, BrE also spoil, spoilt, spoil, spoilt

’Spoil for sth (informal) only used in the progressive tenses) to be very eager to fight sb: He was spoiling for a fight.

v spoil+

Spray /spray/ (spray, sprays) (informal, disapproving) to talk about sth in a boring or annoying way: He’s always spoiling off about the behaviour of young people today. What are you spoiling on about now?

v spoil+

Sprawl /sprawl/ (sprawled, sprawling, sprawl)

Sprawl out to sit or lie down with your arms and legs spread out in a relaxed or awkward way: He came home and just sprawled out on the sofa.

v sprawle out

Sprawl is used more frequently with the same meaning: Tom sprawled in the armchair. v sprawle

Spread /spread/ (spread, spread)

Spread out 1 to gradually cover a wider area: The city has spread out into what used to be countryside. The ripples spread out across the water. (figurative) A bright future spread out before him. Spread is also frequently used with this meaning. The fields spread for miles along the river. When spread yourselves out, move away from others in a group so as to cover a wider area: The search party spread out over the moor. Don’t all sit together. Spread yourselves out. When this phrasal verb is used with a reflexive pronoun, the pronoun is always plural: ourselves or yourselves or themselves. 3 (also spread yourselves out) to stretch your body or arrange your things over a large area: There’s more room to spread out in business class. Do you have to spread yourself out all over the sofa?

v adv, v adv+n, v pron+adv

Spring /spring/ (sprung, sprung, springs)

Spring from sth (to spring from sth) to be caused by sth; to start from sth: The idea for the novel sprang from a trip to India. Aggression often springs from fear. Appearance is used in questions to appear suddenly or unexpectedly from somewhere: Where on earth did you spring from?

v spring

Spring on sb/sth (to suddenly do, say or suggest sth that people do not expect; I hate to spring this on you at such short notice. They were planning to spring a surprise on us. I didn’t know about the shop’s new job until he sprang it on me this morning.

v pron+prep

Spring ‘up to appear, develop, grow, etc, quickly or suddenly: We see new areas springing up everywhere. Several new coffee shops spring up in the area. A cool breeze had sprung up. New industries were springing up all over the country.

v adv+n

Spruce /spruce/ (spruce, spruces)

Spruce sb/sth up, spruce yourself up to make sb/sth yourself tidy and clean: We spruced up the room with a coat of paint. He spruced himself up for the interview.

v adv+n, v pron+adv+n+adv (less frequent)

S pur /spur/ (on) to (on sth/to do sth) to encourage sb to act in a particular way; especially to work harder or try to achieve sth: Her difficult childhood spurred her on to succeed. His parents’ encouragement spurred him on to greater efforts. Spurred on by this victory, we went on to win the championship. Their shouts of encouragement spurred us on.

Encourage sb

S pur sb is often used in the passive: He was spurred on by new hope. Spur sb followed by an infinitive or a phrase beginning with a preposition is also used with this meaning: His criticism spurred me to try harder.

v n+prep, v adv+n+prep, v adv+n

Sprout /sprout/ (sprouting, sprout)

Sprout out, sprout ‘out of sth, sprout sth out of sth to come out of sth in a sudden or fast stream: To pour out a sudden fast stream of liquid or flames: Water spurted out of the hole. The volcano was spouting out rivers of molten lava.

v adv+n, v adv+n+prep, v adv+n+prep

Spy /spia (spies, spying, spied)

Spy on sb/sth (also upon sb/sth more formal) to watch sb/sth secretly: He hired a detective to spy on his wife.

v n+prep

Spy on sb/sth can be used in the passive: He knew he was being spied on.

v prep

Spy sth out (BrE) to go somewhere secretly to try to find out information: I arrived early to spy out the land (= collect information before deciding what to do). He studied the map and spied out the quickest route.

v adv+n, v adv+n+adv+n+adv+prep

Square /skw3/ (AmE sketcher)

Square sth away (AmE) to finish dealing with sth; to put sth in order: We need to get everything squared away before you leave.

v adv+n, v adv+n+adv

Square sth away is often used in the passive.

v adv+n, v adv+n+adv+n
squeak **(AmE)** (informal) to achieve a successful result with great difficulty: We just squealed by in the semi-final.

○ v adv

squeak through; squeak through sth (informal) to manage to achieve sth or get a successful result, with great difficulty: Andrew squeaked through the qualifying rounds of the championship.

○ v adv • v prep

squeeze /skwɪz/; **squeez** /sɪk/; squeeze in (also squeeze in, squeeze into sth) to just manage to fit into a small space: The bus was so full not one more passenger could have squeezed in.

○ v adv • v prep

squeeze sb/sth in; squeeze sb/sth into sth 1 (also squeeze sb/sth into sth) to just manage to put sb/sth into a small space: Can you squeeze anything else into that case? 2 to just manage to fit sb/sth into a short period of time: The doctor can squeeze you in on Tuesday morning. • All my clothes are squeezed into four days a week.

○ v n/pron + adv • v adv • n + v n/pron + prep

squeeze sth out of sth 1 to prevent sb/sth from doing sth or from doing business: Small farms are being squeezed out by larger companies. One candidate has already been squeezed out of the leadership race. 2 to get sb/sth such as information or money from sb by putting pressure on them, threatening them, etc: The government will always try to squeeze more money out of the taxpayer. The police squeezed the truth out of him. They finally squeezed some concessions out of the employers.

○ v n/pron + adv • v adv • n + v n/pron + adv • prep

squeeze sth 'out' (also squeeze sth out of sth) to remove liquid from sth by pressing it hard: She squeezed the cloth out. You'll need to squeeze the juice out of four oranges. 2 (also squeeze sth out of sth) to get sth such as information or money from sb by putting pressure on them, threatening them, etc: The government will always try to squeeze more money out of the taxpayer. The police squeezed the truth out of him. They finally squeezed some concessions out of the employers.

○ v n/pron + adv • v adv • n + v n/pron + adv • prep

squeeze 'up' (against sth), squeeze sb/sth 'up' (against sth) (also squeeze 'up', squeeze sb/sth 'up' (against sth)) to move closer towards sb so that you are pressed tightly together: There'll be enough room if we all squeeze up a bit. I'll walk — it'll be better than being squeezed up in the back of the car.

○ v adv • v adv • n + v adv • n

squirrel /skweərl/; AmE /skwiərl/ (4th, AmE 4) • squirrell (informal)

squirrel sth away to put sth, especially money, in a safe place so that you can use it later: She had money squirreled away in various bank accounts.

○ v n/pron + adv • v adv • n

stack /stæk/; **stack** /stæk/; stack 'up' to increase gradually until there is a large pile, a long line, etc: Over the months he just let the paperwork stack up. The traffic quickly stacked up behind the bus. **pile up** 2

○ v adv • v adv

stack up 1 to bring your foot down on sth with force: The child stamped on the spider. She stamped on his foot as hard as she could. She kicked out the victim and stamped on the child. 2 A child ran out into the road and I had to stamp on the brakes. (especially BrE) to control sb/sth or stop sth from happening by force: This kind of disobedience must be stamped on at once.

○ v adv

stamp /stæmp/; **stamp** /stæmp/; stamp sth on sth to make sth have an important effect or influence on sth: She stamped her own interpretation on the role. The new director has worked hard to stamp his authority on the board. The date is forever stamped on her memory.

○ v n/pron + prep

stamp sth 'out' to destroy or get rid of sth bad or unpleasant by force or with a lot of effort: They aim to stamp out drug dealing in schools. The party chairman is determined to stamp out corruption. **stamp** /stæmp/; **drugs** /drʌgz/ make sth (more formal) 2 to put out a fire by pressing down on it with your foot: He stamped out the flames before they spread any further.

○ 1 v n/pron + adv • 2 v adv • n + v pron + adv • adv • adv (rare)

stand /stænd/; stand (StoD; Stood, stood (stud))

stand by (informal) to wait for sb/sth or to wait and see: He was waiting for her to come.

○ v adv

stand about; stand around sth (also BrE also stand about; stand around sth) (informal) to stand in a place doing nothing; not waiting for sb/sth or with no particular purpose: Don't just stand about waiting for me, go and get a hand. • There were a few people standing around the square. A group of people stood around watching. Young men stood about in the street, chatting.

○ 1 v adv • v prep

stand a side to move one to side to let sb/sth pass: Stand aside please and let her through. 2 to take no part in events; to do nothing: I can't stand aside and let you do what you like. 3 to stop doing a job so that sb else can do it: It's time he stood aside and let somebody younger take his job.

○ v adv

stand back from sth 1 to move a short distance away from sb/sth; Stand well back from the flames. 2 to be situated at a distance from sth: The house stands back from the road. 3 to think about a situation as if you are not involved in it: She found it hard to stand back from the situation. 4 This is an opportunity to stand back and think about what you have achieved.

○ v adv • v adv
stand between A and B to prevent sb from doing or having sth, or being in a particular situation: Only three people stood between him and the crown (= becoming king). Your lack of confidence is all that stands between you and a much better job.

stand by 1 to be present when sth bad or unpleasant is happening, but not become involved: I can't stand Idly by and let him take the blame for what happened. I can't stand by and see you ruin your life. 2 (for sth) to be ready to take appropriate action: The pilot was instructed to stand by for take-off. Fire crews are standing by in case of an explosion.

[Ship] stand by n a person who is present but is not involved in sth: Two innocent bystanders were hit by stray bullets.

stand by adj [only before noun] 1 that can be used if other things are not available: Standby supplies. 2 Poc divers work together while a standby diver remains on the surface. The standby ticket for a flight, a theatre, etc. is one that cannot be bought in advance and is only available a very short time before the plane leaves or the performance starts: standby passengers — fly standby (= with a standby ticket)

stand by sb to support or help sb in a difficult situation: I'll stand by you whatever happens.

stand by sb (informal) v prep

stand by to continue to believe sth you said earlier even though the situation may now be different: I'll stand by what I said earlier. He appealed against his suspension, but the committee stood by their decision.

[Ship] stand down 1 (as from sth) to leave a job or position; to stop taking part in a race or a competition, etc: She stood down after only three months as chairman. He stood down from the committee for personal reasons.

[Ship] stand down (as from sth) 2 (in a court of law) to leave the place where you stand to give evidence: The witness was allowed to stand down.

[Ship] stand up to rise to your feet from a sitting or lying position; to be on your feet: Darcy stood up when Emma came into the room. There was silence when the President stood up to speak. Stand up straight instead of slouching. Horses can sleep standing up.

[Ship] stand up 1 to rise to your feet from a sitting or lying position; to be on your feet: Darcy stood up when Emma came into the room. There was silence when the President stood up to speak. Stand up straight instead of slouching. Horses can sleep standing up. 2 (to sth) to remain true or correct even when tested, examined closely, etc.
Starve for sth is usually used in the progressive tenses. Starve sb/sth is usually used in the passive.

- Starve sb/sth to mean "to force sb to stop eating or accept sth by preventing them from getting food or money: The aim was to starve the enemy into submission."
- Starve sb/sth of sth to mean "to prevent sb from having sth they need. The project is being starved of funds."
- Starve yourself/sth of sth to mean "to force sb to stop eating or accept sth by preventing them from getting food or money: The aim was to starve the enemy into submission."

Stash /stæʃ/ 
- Stash away (informal) to mean "to store sth in a secret or safe place: She has a fortune stashed away in various bank accounts."
- Stash away to mean "to store sth in a secret or safe place: She has a fortune stashed away in various bank accounts."

Stave /stēv/ 
- Stave in to mean "to hold sb back by hitting sb with force and making part of it fall towards: The side of the boat was staved in when it hit the rocks."
- Stave off to mean "to prevent unpleasant or unpleasant consequences from happening: Stave off hunger and illness by staving off civil war."

Stay /stē/ 
- Stay ahead of sth to mean "to succeed in remaining further forward in space, time, development, success, etc: We need to keep an eye on our competitors if we want to stay ahead of them."
- Stay ahead of (sth) to mean "to succeed in remaining further forward in space, time, development, success, etc: We need to keep an eye on our competitors if we want to stay ahead of them."

Stay out to mean "to remain outside a place: Stay out of the kitchen, I'm busy."
- Stay out of sth to mean "to remain outside a place: Stay out of the kitchen, I'm busy."
- Stay with sth to mean "to remain outside a place: Stay out of the kitchen, I'm busy."
- Stay with sb/sth to mean "to remain outside a place: Stay out of the kitchen, I'm busy."
steam /stιm/  
steam sth 'off, steam sth 'off sth to remove a piece of paper from another piece using steam to soften the glue that is holding them together: He steamed the stamp off the envelope.

* v + n pron + adv + v adv + n + v + n pron + prep

steam up; steam sth 'up to become, or to make sth become, covered with steam: The windows had steamed up. The warmth in the room steamed all the windows up.

* v + adv + v + n pron + adv + v + adv + n

be/get (all) steamed up (about/over sth) (BrE, informal) to be/become very angry or excited about sth: I realized I had got all steamed up over nothing.

steep /stri:p/  
'stein sth in sth to put food in a liquid and leave it for some time so that it becomes soft and flavoured by the liquid: Raspberries are delicious steeped in brandy.

* v + n pron + prep

steep yourself in sth; be 'steeped in sth (formal) to spend a lot of time doing sth or thinking about sth and learn a lot about it: Teenagers steeping themselves in pop culture. He was steeped in the family business from an early age.

* v + n pron + prep + be + v adv + prep

be 'steeped in sth (written) to have a lot of a particular quality: a city steeped in history and tradition

* v + n pron + prep + be + v adv + prep

steer /stiər(r); AmE stər/  
steer away from sth to avoid discussing sth or becoming involved with sth, because it may cause problems: I tried to steer away from the subject of divorce.

* v + adv + prep

steer away from sth to avoid discussing sth or becoming involved with sth, because it may cause problems: I tried to steer away from the subject of divorce. Jane tends to steer away from political issues.

* v + adv + prep

stem /stem/  
stem from (sth not used in the progressive tenses) to be caused by sth; to be the result of sth: Many of her problems stem from the fact that her parents are famous. Their opposition stems from fear and ignorance. 

* v + adv + prep + difficultly + the fact that... + v + prep

step /step/  
step aside (as from sth) to leave an important job or position in order to let sb else take your place: After 10 years as party leader, it's time for him to step aside.

* He decided to step aside as company director to make way for his son.
* I intended to step down as Chairman. She's stepping down from her post next year.

* v + adv + prep

step back 1 (from sth) to try to think calmly about a situation in which you have been closely involved, as if you are not involved in it: You should try to step back from the problem and look for a new way to deal with it.

* v + adv + stand back from (sth) to feel as if you have moved backwards to an earlier period of history: When you enter the cathedral you step back in time to the 15th Century.

* v + adv + prep

step down (as from sth) to step aside (as from sth) + stand down (as from sth) + step aside (as from sth) + step aside (as from sth)

* v + adv + stand down (as from sth)

step forward to offer to help sb, give information, money etc: A soft drinks company has stepped forward to sponsor the team.

* v + adv

step in to help in an argument or a difficult situation: When my mum was ill, my aunt stepped in to help. The Youth Club was closing down, but a local bank stepped in with a generous donation.

* v + adv

step on it (spoken, informal) used especially to tell sb to drive faster: Step on it! We're late already! We'll have to really step on it to be there by noon. (figurative) Step on it! I need you to be a trumpet.

* v + adv + prep

step out (especially AmE) to leave a place for a short period: He's just stepped out for ten minutes.

* v + adv

step up (to sb/sth) to come forward: He stepped up to receive his award. The runners stepped up to the line.

* v + adv

step sth 'up to increase the rate, level, amount, etc. of sth: Security has been stepped up at the airport since the bomb scare. Police have stepped up their search for the missing schoolgirl.

* campaign, programme, security, production, efforts + v + adv + v + n pron + adv

stick /stιk/  
stick (stick, stuck, stick, stick) to put sth into sth: She stuck the letter in the envelope, which went to the wrong place.


* v + prep

stick sth 'in sth to insert sth into sth: She stuck the letter in the envelope, which went to the wrong place.

* v + prep

stick sth 'in sth to insert sth into sth: She stuck the letter in the envelope, which went to the wrong place.

* v + prep

stick sth 'in sth to insert sth into sth: She stuck the letter in the envelope, which went to the wrong place.

* v + prep

stick out to be very noticeable or easy to see: They wore the notice in red so that it would stick out.

* v + adv + prep

stick out a mile to be very noticeable or easy to see: Dressed like that, you stick out a mile. It sticking out like a sore thumb to be very different from others, especially in an unpleasant way: The red house stick out like a sore thumb among the old stone cottages.

* v + adv + prep

stick out of sth to be further out than sth else: to be partly outside sth such as a container: His ears stick out. There was a newspaper sticking out of his pocket.

* v + adv + prep
people have left: She stopped behind after the meeting to talk to him.

stay behind (after sth) v adv

Stop 'up to cover or fill a hole, a crack, etc. so that nothing can get through: I stopped up all the holes to keep out the draught.

block sth up v adv + n + v + n/ pron + adv

store [stort(r)]

store sth away to put sth in a safe place and keep it there so that you can use it later: We stored away the baby clothes until we had another child. It's amazing how much knowledge he's got stored away in his memory. I stored away the information for future use.

store up sth, store it up to not express strong feelings or deal with problems when you have them, often making trouble for yourself in future: Smokers may be storing up health problems for their unborn child. Children who store up their bad feelings often develop headaches or stomach pains.

problems, trouble

A noun must always follow up, but a pronoun comes between the verb and up. v adv + n + v pron + adv

store sth 'up to keep sth so that it can be used later: animals storing up food for the winter, The batteries store up enough energy for a week.

store sth is also used with this meaning, to keep information or facts in your memory to use later: He stored up all the amusing and interesting things that happened during the day to tell his family in the evening.

store up sth, store it up to make a room, etc. neat and tidy: We'd better straighten up the house before they get back.

tidy sth up v adv + n + v pron + adv

straighten 'out to make a room or a person neat and tidy: He's trying to straighten out his finances.

straighten 'out to make a room, etc. neat and tidy: We'd better straighten up the house before they get back.

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straighten 'out to make a room, etc. neat and tidy: He's trying to straighten out his finances.

straighen 'out to make a room, etc. neat and tidy: He's trying to straighten out his finances.

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straighen 'out to make a room, etc. neat and tidy: He's trying to straighten out his finances.
strike back (at/against sb/sth) to criticize or attack sb who has criticized or attacked you: Sarah used the article to strike back at her critics.

in sth 'Off' to remove a layer of sth that is covering sth else: Strip away the paint to reveal the wood underneath.

strike up (with sth), strike up sth if a band or an orchestra strike up, they begin to play: Everyone was waiting for the band to strike up. The orchestra struck up a lively tune.

strike shop (formal) 1 if a disease strikes sb down, it kills them or makes them seriously ill: She was struck down by polio at the age of four.

2 I was struck down by flu and had to cancel the trip. 2 to hit sb very hard so that they fail to the ground: to kill sb: Fights broke out near the shop and one girl was struck down by a handgun.

strike the spot where Kennedy was struck down

strike sth down (also sth) to remove a layer of sth that is covering sth else: Strip away the paint to reveal the wood underneath.

stripped of (from sb) to remove a layer of sth that is covering sth else: Strip away the paint to reveal the wood underneath.

strike sth 'out (from sth) to completely remove a layer of sth that is covering sth else: Strip away the paint to reveal the wood underneath.

strike sth 'out of (from sth) to remove a layer of sth that is covering sth else: Strip away the paint to reveal the wood underneath.

strike sth 'up (from sth) to separate a machine or an engine into parts, especially in order to clean or repair it: We had to strip down the engine and replace the worn parts.

strike sth 'out (from sth) to remove a layer of sth that is covering sth else: Strip away the paint to reveal the wood underneath.

strike sth 'up (from sth) to separate a machine or an engine into parts, especially in order to clean or repair it: We had to strip down the engine and replace the worn parts.

stumble into (sth) to become involved in sth by chance: She stumbled into engineering because of her love of maths.

stumble on sth to find sth unexpectedly or by chance: We stumbled on the sofa, or by accident: I stumbled across an old school friend today.

stumble onto sth (informal) to find sth unexpectedly or by chance: We stumbled on the sofa, or by accident: I stumbled across an old school friend today.

stumble 'up (for sth), stum 'p up sth (for sth) (BrE, informal) to pay the amount of money for sth that sb asks, often when you do not want to: He had no money so I had to stump up for his ticket. We had to stump up an extra five hundred pounds for insurance.

stump the cash and cough up, cough sth up

subject sb to sth (formal) to make sb/sth yourself experience, suffer or be affected by sth, usually very unpleasant; to subject sth to scrutiny: analysis; All our products are subjected to thorough tests. to be subjected to criticism: harsh treatment; abuse torture: Why did I subject myself to another evening of arguments? The city was subjected to repeated bombings.

Subject sb/sth to sth is often used in the passive. It is mainly used in written English.

subscribe to sth (formal) to agree to an opinion, a theory, etc. It's not an opinion I tend to do anything about. I subscribe to the view that if you can encourage children to use your products, they will continue to use them when they are adults.

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swop /swɒp/ AmE swap/ (pp.)
swop a'round/over/round = SWAP AROUND/ OVER/ROUND
swop sb/sth a'round/over/round = SWAP SB/STH AROUND/OVER/ROUND

swot /swɒt; AmE swɒt/.
swot 'up (on sth) (BrE, informal) to study a subject very hard, especially when you are preparing for an exam: I have to swot up on phrasal verbs for a test tomorrow. o It's time to start swotting up for the exam.
swot brush sth up, brush up on sth (especially BrE), mug up (on sth), mug sth up (BrE), review sth (especially AmE), revise sth (BrE)

syphon /ˈsfɪfn/.
syphon sth 'off = SIPHON STH OFF

tack /tæk/
tack sth 'on: tack sth 'on to sth (informal) to add sth as an extra item, especially in a careless way: The last paragraph seems to have been tacked on at the last minute. o An extra day has been tacked onto the New Year holiday. o A porch tacked on to the front of the house.
tack add sth on, add sth on to sth

tag /tæg/ (trans)
tag a long (behind with sb) (informal) to go somewhere with sb, especially when you have not been invited: The children tagged along behind their mother. o Can I tag along (with you) when you go to the shops?
tag along (with sb)
tag sth 'on; tag sth 'on to sb/sth (especially BrE) to follow sb closely and go somewhere with them, although you have not been invited: Kate's friend tagged on and spoiled the day. o We tagged on to the end of the procession.
tag on; tag 'on to sb/sth (behind with sb)
tag sth 'on; tag sth 'on to sth (informal) to add sth as an extra item to the end of sth, especially in a careless way: An apology was tagged on to the end of the letter. o Online security is being built in to the system, not tagged on.
tag sth on, add sth on to sth

take /teik/ (took/tuk/taken/tiekən/)
take a back to shock or surprise sb: I was taken aback by his rudeness.
take sb a back is usually used in the passive.
take 'after sb 1 (not used in the progressive tenses) to look like or behave like an older member of your family: I'm told I take after my grandmother. o Your daughter doesn't take after you at all. o He's always been shy. He takes after his father. o (old-fashioned, AmE) to begin to follow sb quickly in order to catch them: A man rushed out of the bank and two men took after him. o She ran out into the night and he took after her.
take a'gainst sb/sth (old-fashioned, BrE) to begin to dislike sb/sth: Why have you suddenly taken against Laura?
take sb to sth

tail /teɪl/
tail a'way = TAIL OFF

tail 'back (BrE) if traffic tails back, it forms a long line that moves very slowly or does not move at all: After the accident, traffic tailed back eight miles.
tailback n (BrE) a long line of traffic that moves very slowly or does not move at all: The crash caused a six-mile tailback.
'take sb into sth' to accept sb into an institution, an organization, etc. They had to take the children into care (= to be looked after by the local authority). O Five men were taken into custody (= to prison). O They took him into the firm as a partner last year.

'write down' is often used in the passive.

'write sb/sth off' (to sth) to make sb go with you to another place; to take sth to another place: They took the children off to a holiday camp. O She collected our passports and took them off somewhere.

'write sb/sth off' (informal, especially Brit) to use force or your authority to get sth from sb: Another child took his teddy off him. O The teacher took the cigarettes off me.

'write sb/sth off' (informal, especially Brit) to make sb feel or look younger than they are; (informal) That hairstyle makes you look ten years off.

'write sth off' (informal) to make sth shorter by the amount mentioned: Smoking takes six years off the average life.

'write yourself off' = TAKE OFF, TAKE YOURSELF OFF

'write on sth' to begin to have a particular quality, appearance, etc.: Lisa's voice took on a more serious tone.

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'write sth off' (informal, especially Brit) to use force or your authority to get sth from sb: Another child took his teddy off him. O The teacher took the cigarettes off me.

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that they do, or making them believe sth that is not true. They are used to take the mickey out of Ade because of the way he speaks.

**take out** (AmE) = **take away at** sth take away sth away

**take it/them out of sb** to make sb feel very tired. That flu really took it out of me. Looking after three young children really takes a lot out of you.

**a lot, so much** wear sb out

\[ v + n + adv \] prep + v + pron + adv + prep

**take sb out of themselves** (especially BrE) to make sb forget their worries, thoughts, concerns, etc. Seeing his old friends again took him out of himself.

\[ v + n + adv + prep \]

**take sth out on sb/sth** to behave in an unpleasant way towards sb/sth because you feel angry, disappointed, etc. When he's had a bad day, he always takes it out on me. You shouldn't take your frustrations out on the kids.

\[ v + n + adv + prep \] v + n + pron + adv + prep

**take over 1 (from sth)** (as sth) to become more important than sth else and replace it. Computers are rapidly taking over from books as children's learning resources.巴黎 took over from Lisbon as cultural capital of Europe. 2 to become stronger, more powerful or more noticeable. It's hard not to let negative feelings take over.

\[ v + adv \]

**take over, take sth over 1** (from sb) (as sth) to take responsibility for sth after sb else has finished. To do sth instead of sb else: Who's going to take over from Bill as manager when he retires? 2 if you're tired of driving, I'll take over for a while. I'll take over the driving if you want. 2 to gain control of a political party, a country, etc. Things will change when the Socialist Party takes over.

\[ v + adv \] v + n + adv + n + pron + adv 1 also v + n + adv + n + pron + adv (rare)

**take sb/sth over 1** to go with sb around a building and show them what is interesting or important. A guide took us over the house. 

**take sb around/round sth 2** to look at or discuss sth with sb and explain important points. Would you mind taking over the procedure again? \[ v + n + adv + prep \]

**take sb/sth to** to affect sb so strongly that they are unable to think of anything else or do anything else. His ambition had taken him over.

My job is starting to take over my life.

\[ v + adv/prop \]

**take sb/sth from** to take sth from one place to another. I took Mia over to Cambridge to meet my parents.

\[ v + n + adv \]

**take sth ‘over 1’** to gain control of a business, a company, etc. by buying it or by buying the most of its shares. The company was taken over last September. They have already taken over several smaller airlines. 2 company buy sth out if you take over a place, you fill it up or use the whole of it so that other people cannot use it: We're taking over the whole hotel for the conference. 3 to start living in a place or using it: They flat was a mess when we took it over. 4 This building used to be a school until the hotel took it over.

\[ v + adv + n + v + n + pron + adv \]

**takeover 1** [C] (U) 1 an act of gaining control of a company by buying most of its shares. The company have abandoned their takeover bid. 2 an act of gaining control of a country or city especially by force: a military takeover.

**take sb 'round; take sb ‘round sth** (BrE) = TAKE sb AROUND, TAKE sb AROUND STH

**take sth ‘round** to go with sb or sth to a higher place or another part of a building, a country, etc. Someone will take you up to your room. Why don't we take our picnic up the hill? She took a hot drink up to bed with her. 2 to take sb down, take sb down sth In informal spoken language take sb up sth or take sb down sth means to go with sb to a place of interest or entertainment. 3 and, less often, take sth up sth are also used: He took her up a cup of tea. She took her up a cup of tea.

\[ v + n + adv + adv + n + adv(n + less frequent) + v + n + pron + adv \]

**take sth up 1** to remove sth that is fixed on a floor or on the ground: They took the road up to repair the water pipes. 2 to fill a particular amount of space or time: This table takes up too much room. 3 virtually all the memory is taken up with this one program. I mustn't take up any more of your time. Her whole day was taken up with making phone calls. 4 to occupy sth 3 to start to do a new activity, especially for pleasure: She took up yoga a few years ago. I've decided to take up Japanese. 5 allotted or the piano when he was 4 to start or begin sth, especially a job: She took up a post at Kyoto University. 6 to make sth of clothing, a curtain, etc. shorter: This skirt will need taking up. 7 to absorb sth such as a liquid, a gas, etc. Plants take up carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. 8 to absorb sth 7 to continue sth after sb else has stopped; to continue to discuss sth that was mentioned earlier: I'd like to take up the point you raised earlier: Paula took up the story. 9 to pick up sth 8 to accept a suggestion, a policy, an invitation, etc. The union has taken up their case. 10 the idea was never taken up. 11 to pick up an invitation to see them in Rio. In case, idea, challenge, offer 9 to join in saying or singing sth: The song was taken up by the rest of the crowd. 12 the refrain 10 to move into a particular position: We took up our positions by the door. (formal) She has taken up residence (= begun to live) in London. 13 to take sth in your hand: She took up a book and began to read.

\[ v + n + adv + n + v + n + pron + adv (less frequent) + v + n + adv + n + n + pron + adv \]

**upshot 1** [U] (sing. 1) the process by which sth is taken into a body or system; the rate at which this happens: The experiment measured the uptake of oxygen by the muscles. 2 an act of making or starting sth; the number of people: For this story, there has been an increase in the uptake of these courses.

**take sb 'up on sth** (informal) to question sb or argue with sb about sth because you do not agree: I thought he was wrong but I didn't take him up on it. I'd like to take you up on what you said about unemployment. 

**pick up sth on sth** to do an offer, an invitation that sb has made: I think I'll take you up on your offer to help. You can borrow the car if you like. I might take you up on that.

\[ v + pron + adv + prep \]

**take up with sb** (informal) to become friendly with sb; to start a relationship with sb, especially sb who might have a bad influence on you: I heard Tom has taken up with a model. She's taken up with a bunch of losers (= people who will never be successful).

\[ v + adv + prep \]

**take sth up with sb** to speak or write to sb about sth they may be able to help you with: You have to take your complaint up with the manager.

\[ v + n + adv + prep \]

**be taken up with** (informal) to become very busy with sb or doing sth: She is very busy with the children. I've been completely taken up with preparing for exams.

\[ v + adv + prep \]

**take sth upon yourself** = **take sth on** on yourself

**be taken with** (informal) to find sb/sth attractive or interesting: We were all very taken with Zoe.

\[ v + adv + prep \]

**talk** (tak)

304 around

305 away

306 back

307 down

308 in

310 out

311 talk around sth (BrE also talk round sth) to talk in a general way about a subject or a problem without discussing the difficult or important parts of it: We talked around the subject for some time before coming to the real issue. 2 subject

\[ v + adv + prep \]

**talk about sth** (BrE also talk round sth) to talk in a general way about a subject or a problem without discussing the difficult or important parts of it: We talked around the subject for some time before coming to the real issue.
talk at sb to speak to sb without listening to what they say in reply; My father always listened to what I had to say; he never just talked at me.

I talked at sb can be used in the passive: I was being talked to rather than talked to.

talk a way (to sb) to talk without stopping for a period of time; They were soon talking away to each other as if they'd known each other for years.

Marie was talking away nineteen to the dozen (talking a lot without stopping).

talk back (to sb) to reply rudely to sb in authority; She was sent out for talking back to the teacher.

answer back, answer sb back (especially Brit.)

talk back n [U] (AmE, informal) a rude reply or comment; I said no, and don't give me any more back talk.

Talk sb 'down 1 to talk to sb who is threatening to kill themselves and persuade them not to jump from a tall building, a bridge, etc: The police were trying to talk the youth down to jump from the roof of the car park. 2 to prevent sb from speaking by talking loudly or without stopping; I tried to argue but they talked me down.

talk sb/sth 'down 1 to help a pilot bring a plane to the ground by giving detailed instructions from the ground: The pilots were talked down through the fog by the Ground Controllers. 2 to talk a plane down to persuade sb to lower their prices; He's asked for $1000. Can we talk him down any further? 3 to talk about sth in a way that makes it seem less important or successful than it really is: The opposition was attacked for talking the country down. 4 to persuade sb to leave: He tried to talk his achievements down.

talk sb/sth up 1 to speak to sb as if they were younger or less intelligent than you or than they really are; He makes the mistake of talking down to his students.

patronize sb

Talk down to sb can be used in the passive: I hate being talked down to.

talk sb yourself 'into/out of sth; talk sb yourself 'into/out of doing sth to persuade sb yourself to do sth: Why did you let James talk you into this crazy scheme? 2 I talked myself into believing I was happy. 3 I'm leaving now and don't try to talk me out of it.

v + n/pron + prep + v + n/pron + adv + prep

talk your way out of sth/doing sth to make excuses and give reasons for not doing sth; to make an excuse for not doing sth; to manage to get yourself out of a difficult situation: I managed to talk my way out of having to give a speech. 2 His wife's found out about everything I'd like to see him talk his way out of this one.

talk sth 'out to discuss sth thoroughly until you find a solution, an agreement, etc. or make a decision: to talk out your thoughts/feelings/problems with sb 3 It might help to talk things out.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

talk yourself 'out to talk until you have nothing left to say: They spent all the evening discussing the problem until they talked themselves out.

v + pron + adv

talk sb yourself 'out of sth; talk sb yourself 'out of doing sth to talk sb yourself into/out of sth; talk sb yourself into/out of doing sth to talk sb yourself into/sth to talk sb yourself into/out of doing sth to talk sb yourself into/out of doing sth.

talk sth 'over (with sb) to discuss sth thoroughly with sb in order to find a solution, make a decision, etc.: I need to talk it over with my parents. You'll find it helpful to talk things over with a friend. 2 You and Len both need to talk over what happened.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

talk sth 'through to explain sth to sb in detail so that they understand it: The technical support staff will talk you through any difficulties you have with the software. 2 I can talk you through the application form.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

talk sth 'through to discuss sth thoroughly so that you can understand it; come to an agreement; or make a decision about it: Throughout their marriage they have always talked things through. 2 It's helpful to talk the problem through with a counsellor. 3 We talked through what had happened.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

talk sth to sb (AmE)

talk sth 'through to do sth and say sth to sb (informal): I always talk through all the things I've got on the list.

talk sth with sb (informal) to become involved in an argument or a fight with sb: You've chosen the wrong man to talk with.

v + prep

tangle (to get involved)

tangle sth 'up to get tangled up (in with sth) to twist sth into an untidy mass; to become twisted in this way: My long skirt got tangled up in the wheel of my bike. 2 (figurative) Kari didn't want to get tangled up with a girl while he was trying to study.

tangle sth up is usually used in the passive.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n + be/get + v + adv

tangle with sb (informal) to become involved in an argument or a fight with sb: You've chosen the wrong man to talk with.

v + prep

tank (tank)

tank up, tank sth 'up (AmE, informal) to fill a vehicle with fuel; We'd better tank up before we get on the roads.

v + adv + v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

tank up (on sth) (slang) to drink a lot of alcohol; The lads had spent all evening tanking up on Scotch.

v + adv

tanked up adj very drunk; She got totally tanked up and couldn't drive home.

tap (to tap the small tube for water or air)

tap sb for sth (BrE, informal) to persuade sb to give you sth, especially money; Can't you tap your father for a loan? 2 to tap sb for information to ask sb for sth; to ask sb for information.

tap sth sth (informal) to ask sb for sth; to ask sb for information.

v + n/pron + prep

tap sth in/out to put information, numbers, letters, etc. into a machine by pressing buttons; Tap in your password; I tipped the phone and tapped out Joe's number.

v + n/pron + adv + v + n/pron + adv

tap into sth 1 to use a computer to obtain information from another computer: He had managed to tap into the company's database. 2 to use sth from a supply of energy, knowledge, etc. for your own advantage: Schools should tap into the knowledge and experience of people in the local community.

His talk about bullying tapped into one's anxieties.

v + prep

tap sth 'out 1 to hit a surface lightly, making a rhythm; He tapped out the rhythm with his foot.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

tape (tape) 3

tape sth 'up to fasten tape around sth firmly; Put it in a box and tape it up securely. 2 (AmE) to tie a long strip of fabric (a bandage) firmly around an injury or a wound; That's a nasty cut off — come on, we'll get it all taped up.

Tape sth can also be used: Put it in a box and tape it securely.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

taper (taper) 3

taper off to gradually become smaller in size, volume, amount, etc; Our profits have begun to taper off.

v + adv

tart /tart/ (tart)

tart sb (BrE, informal) to decorate or improve the appearance of sth, often in a way that other people do not think is attractive; They've tarted up the restaurant but the food hasn't improved.

v + adv + n + v + n/pron + adv

tart yourself 'up (BrE, informal, disapproving) (especially of a woman) to try and make yourself more attractive by putting on special clothes and jewellery, and putting substances on your face
tell sb off (for sth [for doing sth] [informal]) to speak angrily to sb especially by removing it (formal) to separate sb from sth especially by separating it or letting it fall: Lisa dried at her hands.

true to (informal) to remain faithful to or to be true to: Her luck was teeming. In fact, she is the best player we have now.

tell sth 'out of sth' to separate sth from sth that is attached to it, especially with your hands: Several pages had been torn out of the book.
tend /tend/
tend to sbsth to care for sbsth, especially when there is a problem: I'll look after the child - you tend to the mother. © The injured were already being tended to.
attend to sbsth; see to sbsth
Tend to sbsth can be used in the passive: Tend sbsth can also be used: farmers tending their cattle
v + prep
tend towards sth; tend towards doing sth (less frequent) to take a particular direction or have a particular opinion; to have a lot of a particular quality: We're tending towards the view that all students should study English. © His views tend towards the extreme.
Incl ine to/towards sth
v + prep
tense /tens/ tenses /tens/ t ense 'up. tense sth 'up if you tense up or tense sth up, you make your muscles stiff and tight because you are not relaxed: If you feel that you’re tensing up, take a few moments to relax. © Tense up your arm and leg muscles and then let them go.
Tense and tense sth are used with the same meaning.
v + adv + v + n + v + pron + adv + v + adv + n + v + n + adv
test /test/ test for sth; test sbsth for sth to examine sbsth to see if a particular substance, etc. is present: They are testing for oil in the area. © She was tested for hepatitis. © The software has been tested for viruses.

v + prep + v + n + pron + prep
test sb to try to find out what qualities sb has, how they will react in a particular situation, etc. My new boss gave me the most difficult tasks to deal with. I felt he was really testing me out to see if I would cope.
v + n + adv + v + adv + n + v + n + adv + n (less frequent)
test sth out (on sb/sth) to try an idea, a machine, a product, etc. to see if it works well or if people like it: Let me test this idea out on you. © When you buy a bed, test it out in the shop.
Idia, theory, equipment try sb/sth out (on sb/sth)
Test sth can also be used with the same meaning.
v + n + adv + v + adv + n + v + adv + n + v + adv + n

 testify /testi/ (testifies, testifying, testified, testifying)
testify to sth to show or be evidence that sth is true: Vijaya’s school reports testified to his ability.
v + prep

thought about what you’ll do if you don’t get a place at college? What did I do wrong? ‘Just think about it!’
v + prep

think twice about sth/about doing sth to think carefully before you decide to do sth: I’d think twice about calling him if I were you.
think a’head (to sth) to think carefully about what might happen in the future; to plan for the future: Even when their children are very young, parents are thinking ahead and jobs - Pilots are trained to think ahead.
v + adv

think back (to sth) to remember or think about sth that happened in the past. She thought back to the day they first met. Thinking back, I’m sure I noticed there was something strange.
v + adv

think for yourself to make your own decisions, form your own opinions, etc. without depending on other people: You need to learn to think for yourself. © Our parents always encouraged us to think for ourselves.
v + prep + v + n + pron + adv

think ‘up (informal) to create an idea, a plan, a story, etc. in your mind: We need to think up a new name for the group. © Can’t you think up a better excuse than that?
v + adv + n + v + n + adv + n

think sth through to consider a problem fully: Careful to think through your choices. © You must all think things through before you do anything.
v + adv + n + v + adv + adv + adv

think sb/sth (more formal). invent sth (more formal)
advise sth (more formal), invent sth (more formal)
v + adv + n + v + adv + n + adv + adv + adv

thirst /irst/ thirst for
thirst for sth (literary) to be eager for sth; to want sth very much: Our opponents were thirsting for revenge.
v + prep

trash /trash/ trash a’round (also trash about especially BrE) to move about in a violent, uncontrolled way: He thrashed around in the water, gasping for breath.
v + adv

trash sth ‘out to discuss sth thoroughly and in an open and honest way to try to find a solution: He called a meeting to thrash out the problem. © Eventually they thrashed out an agreement.
v + adv + n + v + adv + adv + adv + adv

trash sth out (AmE, informal)
v + adv + n + v + adv + adv + adv + adv (less frequent)
The job pays $25,000, with a company car thrown in. 2. To add a remark, comment, etc. usually or unexpectedly: Jack threw in the odd encouraging comment. 3. I wouldn't mind coming, she threw in casually.

Throw in 1 to include with what you are selling or offering, without increasing the price: The job pays £25,000, with a company car thrown in. 2. To add a remark, comment, etc. usually or unexpectedly: Jack threw in the odd encouraging comment. 3. I wouldn't mind coming, she threw in casually.
throw sth 'over (to sb) (informal) to pass sth to sb in a casual way: He threw the paper over to me.

throw sb sth over Will you throw me over the paper? Will you throw me the paper over?

throw sb sth over: Will you throw me over the paper? Will you throw me the paper over?

throw sb sth over to quickly place sth so that it covers sb/sth: I threw a blanket over the baby to keep him warm. He threw a coat over his pajamas and ran out into the street.

throw sb sth 'round, throw sth 'round sth = THROW STH AROUND, THROW STH AROUND STH

throw sth 'round (especially BrE): THROW STH AROUND STH 1 We threw blankets round ourselves to keep warm. She threw her arm around my neck.

throw sth 'round (BrE) ➔ see also THROW STH AROUND, THROW STH AROUND STH

throw sb togetherto bring people into contact with each other; often casually: Fate had thrown them together.

Throw sb together is often used in the passive: We were strangers, thrown together by circumstance.

throw sth 'together to make or produce sth roughly or quickly, often with things that you can find easily: I'll just throw together a quick supper. Can you throw a report together by tomorrow morning?

throw up (also throw sth 'up less frequent) (informal) to bring food you have eaten back out of your mouth: The smell made me want to throw up. He ate the meat and immediately threw it all up.

throw sth 'up to lift sth and make them move upwards into the air by moving your hand quickly: The baby loved being thrown 'up into the air.

throw sth 'up: will throw sth 'up to sb to make or produce sth roughly or quickly.

throw sth 'up to produce sth; to show or make people notice sth: Her research has thrown up some interesting facts. The competition threw up some promising players.

problems, questions, ideas, facts 2 (BrE, informal) to leave your job suddenly and often unexpectedly: He threw up a highly paid job to travel round the world.

job jobbed... chuck sth in/up (BrE, informal), give sth sth 'in (informal) 3 to build sth suddenly and quickly, and often carelessly: These buildings were thrown up hurriedly after the war.

buildings 4 if you throw up your arms or hands, you raise them quickly in the air: He threw up his hands to protect his face as he fell.

throw sth up in horror 5 hand, arm 5 to make sth such as dust or water rise up into the air: The wheels threw up a shower of mud and water.

throw sth up on sb/sth

thrust/strike) (thrust, thrust) to throw sth at sb/sth a side to sb/sth: throw sth at sb/sth

thrust sth/sth on sb (also 'throw sth/sth upon sb more formal) to force sb to accept sth or do sth that they do not want to: Responsibility for the family was thrust upon him at an early age. She was annoyed at having three extra guests suddenly thrust upon her.

role, responsibility, change

Thrust sth/sth on upon sb is often used in the passive.

throw sth 'through sth to turn the pages of a book, a magazine, etc. looking at them quickly: She thumbed through her diary.

book. pages flip through sth

thumb [Am/]

thumb 'through sth to turn the pages of a book, a magazine, etc. looking at them quickly: She thumbed through her diary.

book. pages flip through sth

throw sth 'away (especially V to get rid of sth, esp. because you don't like or need it

throw sth 'away past (of time) to pass, especially when you feel it is passing too quickly or too slowly: The seconds ticked by as I tried to think of something to say. Two long minutes ticked past.

throw sth 'away 2 (after his brother had died).

throw sth 'away (BrE) to put things in a particular place where they cannot be seen so that a room, etc. appears tidy: Harry was busy tidying away his papers in the office.

tidy, clean away clear sth out

tidy sth 'out (BrE) to make a room, a cupboard, etc. tidy by removing things you do not want and arranging the rest neatly: It's time to tidy out the kitchen cupboards.

cupboard, drawer, stand, clear sth out

short, tidy sth up (especially BrE) to make a room, a group of things, etc. tidy by arranging things neatly in the correct places: Don't forget to tidy up when you've finished. The whole place needs tidying up. I've just put a bit of tidying up to do. I'd better tidy my desk up.

tidy up, clear sth up

tidy sth up: tidy yourself up (especially BrE) to make sb/sth look cleaner and smarter: How about tidying yourself up a bit before we go out?

tidy sth 'up (BrE) 1 to finish sth such as a piece of written work by dealing with the last details well or correctly: My lecture still needs tidying up.

room, mess, house tie sth up 2 to make sure that things are dealt with correctly: He had to go to Bosn to tidy up his brother's affairs (+ after his brother had died).

tie (tied, tying, tied, tidied)

tie sb 'down 1 (also tie yourself 'down) (to sth/too do sth) to restrict sb's activities or freedom, for example by making them accept particular conditions or by keeping them busy: We managed to tie him down to a date for the meeting. She didn't want to be tied down by a full-time job. I don't want to be tied down to coming back at a particular time. Do you really want to tie yourself down at 18 with a husband, a home and a baby? To do sth so that an enemy force is kept busy and has to stay in a particular area: Guerrilla activity kept the army tied down in the mountains.

tie sb 'down: to sb 'down sth 

tie sb 'down -tie sb 'down 
tie sb 'down sth out

tie sb 'down sth (BrE) 2 to put things in a particular place where they cannot be seen so that a room, etc. appears tidy: Harry was busy tidying away his papers in the office.

tie sb 'down sth out

tie sb 'down sth (BrE) 2 to put things in a particular place where they cannot be seen so that a room, etc. appears tidy: Harry was busy tidying away his papers in the office.

tie sb 'down sth out

tie up, tie sth 'up to anchor a boat to a fixed point with a rope: The large tied up at the quay. Ben tied the boat up and jumped ashore. 2 to close or fasten sth with a knot; to be closed or fastened in this way: I'm so fat my bathtub won't tie up! to tie up a garbage bag

tie 'up, tie sth 'up 1 to tie sth's arms and legs tightly so that they cannot escape: The gang tied the security guard and put a gag in his mouth. 2 to keep sb so busy that they have no time for other things: I'm tied up in a meeting until three.

tie sth 'up to tie sth's arms and legs tightly so that they cannot escape: The gang tied the security guard and put a gag in his mouth. 2 to keep sb so busy that they have no time for other things: I'm tied up in a meeting until three.

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tie up | [Brit] (informal, also "tie sb up") to make sb secure by putting string, rope, etc. around it, or attaching it to sth else: He tied the parcel up with a ribbon. He tied the dog up outside. (2 with sb) to connect or link sb to sth else: Her behaviour is tied up with her feelings of guilt. Do you think these two incidents are tied up? [Note] Tie sth up is usually used in the passive in this meaning.

• v+pron+adv. v+adv+n

tie sth 'up 1 to make sth secure by putting string, rope, etc. around it, or attaching it to sth else: He tied the parcel up with a ribbon. He tied the dog up outside. (2 with sb) to connect or link sb to sth else: Her behaviour is tied up with her feelings of guilt. Do you think these two incidents are tied up? [Note] Tie sth up is usually used in the passive in this meaning. 3 (in sth) to invest money so that it is not easily available for use: Most of our capital is tied up in property.[AM] money, capital, resources, assets. 5 lock sth up AME Tie sth up is often used in the passive in this meaning. 4 to deal with all the remaining details of sth: to tie up a deal. 5 We're hoping to tie up all the loose ends as quickly as possible. 6 deal, loose ends 5 to bring sth to a stop: to prevent sb from doing sth or using sth: The strike tied up production for a week. 7还没t you finished yet? You've been tying up the phone for hours.

• v+pron+adv. v+adv+n • tie-up n 1 (with sb/sth) (BrE) an agreement between two companies to join together: They're negotiating a tie-up with Ford. 2 (between A and B) (BrE) a connection between two or more things: a tie-up between politics and economics. 3 especially in AmE a situation in which sth, especially traffic, stops moving: A tie-up on the highway caused major delays.

tighten | [taɪtn] |

• tighten 'up, tighten sth 'up 1 to become or to make sth tight or tighter: His face muscles tightened up in anger. to tighten up a screw. wheel/muscle. Tighten and tighten sth can also be used with this meaning. 2 to become more careful or strict about sth; to make sth more strict: Laws on gambling have tightened up recently. The police are tightening up on drink/driving. to tighten up laws/legislation/security.(v) • v+adv.v+adv+n+v+pron+adv.v+adv+n adv (less frequent)

• v+adv. v+adv+n+v+pron+adv.v+adv+n adv (less frequent)

tinker | [tɪŋkə] |

• tinker a round (also tinker a bout especially BrE) (with sth) to make small changes to sth in order to repair or improve it, especially in a way that may not be helpful: He's outside tinkering around with his bike. They haven't made any real changes to the system — they're just been tinkering around a bit.

• v+adv.
toss sth 'back 1 (also toss sth 'down less fre-
quent) to drink sth very quickly, especially alen-
hol: She tossed back the rest of his drink and walked out. drink, whiskey, wine, etc. to
move sth, especially your head, quickly back-
wards, especially when you are angry or impa-
tient: Sam tossed back his head in defiance. She
 tossed back her hair and smiled. hair, head
 v + adv + n v + nipron + adv
 toss sth, toss sb for sth (especially BrE (BrE also toss 'up for sth) (AmE also flip for sth, flip 'sb for sth) to make a decision about sth by
spinning a coin in the air and seeing which side
is on top when it lands. We can't both go, so
why don't we use a coin? There's only one ticket
left—I'll toss you for it.
 v + prep v + nipron + prep
toss, off, toss sb 'off, toss yourself 'off (BrE, D, slang) to give yourself sexual
pleasure by rubbing your sex organs; to give sb else sexual pleasure in this way
 v + adv v + nipron + adv v + adv + n
toss sth 'off (especially BrE) to do sth quickly,
easily and often with little care or effort: He
tossed this novel off in two months.
 v + nipron + adv v + adv + n
toss 'up for sth (BrE) = toss FOR sth, Toss sb for sth They tossed up for the best seat.
 v + adv
 toss-up n (sing.) (informal) a situation where
it is difficult to decide between two things, or
where there are two possible results: It was a
toss-up between spending the night in the van
and waiting ten miles for help.
 tot. [tot.] AmE tout (4-8)
tot sth 'up (informal, especially BrE) to add
together several numbers or amounts to get
a total: Can you tot up how much I owe you?
652 figures, the number of sth v+nlpron+adv add sth up
 v + adv + n + v + pron + adv v + n + adv (less frequent)
tot. [tout] AmE tout (4-8, AmE also 4-8)
total 'up (to sth) to reach a particular total: The
costs total up to over a million.
 v + adv
 total 'up 'to add amounts together to get a
total: Let's total up what we've spent.
 v + adv + n + v + nipron + adv
touch [tou/]
touch 'down 1 (of a plane, a spacecraft, etc.) to
land: The plane touched down safely at Kennedy
Airport at about midnight. (figurative) A tornado
touched down in Colorado, injuring five people.
traffic /ˈtræfɪk/ (ə-k)
'traffic in sth' to buy and sell sth, especially drugs or weapons, illegally: He was accused of trafficking in stolen works of art. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

drugs, weapons

trail /trɛl/ 
'trail a way off' if sb's speech trails away off, it gradually becomes quieter and then stops: Mark's voice trailed away to a whisper. 'I only hope... She trailed off. 
\[\text{v prep}\]
gun, camera, eyes

train /trɛn/ 
'train sb on sth (formal)' to point sb such as a gun, a camera, a light, etc. at sb/sth: The police marked trained their weapons on the building. She trained the camera on the bride and groom. He kept his eyes trained on the road ahead. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

gun, camera, eyes

traipse /trepz/ 
'trapse a round, trapse a round sth (BrE also trapse round, trapse round sth)(informal)' to walk from place to place slowly because you are tired and unwilling: I've been traipsing around all day with Jenny trying to buy a coat for her. We spent the afternoon traipsing around the town. 
\[\text{v adv} + \text{prep}\]

trim /trɪm/ (-mm-) 
'trim sth a way off' to cut off a small part of sth, because it is not needed: My hair is too long now. Can you trim off about two centimetres? 
\[\text{v adv} +\text{ prep} +\n v +\text{n} +\text{ prep} +\n v +\text{ prep}\]

dress, trim down, trim sth down to become, or to make sth, smaller in size: He's trimmed down from 90 kilos to 70. The movie was trimmed down to 2½ hours. 
\[\text{v adv} +\text{ prep} +\n v +\text{ prep}\]

trip /trɪp/ (-pp-) 
'trip over, trip over sth' to fall or almost fall because you have accidentally hit your foot against sth while you are walking or running: I tripped over the rug and fell heavily. He kept tripping over: (figureation) He tripped over his words in his excitement. 
\[\text{v adv} +\text{ prep}\]

'trip up, trip up sth' (especially BrE) to fall or almost fall because you have accidentally hit your foot against sth while you are walking or running; to make sb fall or almost fall by catching their foot while they are walking or running: I tripped up as I ran across the room. She tripped him up with her trick. 2 to make a mistake; to deliberately make sb do this: I knew I had to think carefully in the interview or I might trip up. She was trying to trip me up with her questions. 
\[\text{v adv} +\text{ prep}\]

trick /trɪk/ 
'trick sb into sth, trick sb 'into doing sth' to manage to get sb to do sth by deceiving them or not telling them the truth: She felt she'd been tricked into marriage. He tricked me into lending him £100. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

'trick sb out of sth' to take sth away from sb by deceiving them: An 80-year-old woman was tricked out of her life savings. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

'trick sb out' (informal, disappointing) to say or repeat sth such as an excuse, an explanation, etc. without thinking about it or being sincere about it: The airline trotted out the same old excuses to explain the delays. 3 He's just trotting out the party line again (= in politics). 
\[\text{v prep}\]

trickle /trɪkl/ 
'trickle down' (especially of money) to spread from rich to poor people through the economic system of a country: If the wealthy pay less tax, the benefits should trickle down to people on lower incomes. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

'trickle down n' (US) the theory that if the richest people in society become richer this will have a good effect on poorer people as well, for example by creating more jobs 

trifle /trɪfl/ 
'trifle with sb/sth' (used especially in negative sentences) to treat sb/sth without respect as if they are not very important: He is not a man to be trifled with,Oh He was a man who trifled with women's affections. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

trump /trʌmp/ 
'trump sth up' to make up a false story about sb/abouthim, especially accusing them of doing sth wrong: Several of his colleagues trumpeled up a complaint to get him removed from the job. She was arrested on trumped-up charges. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

trundle /trʌndl/ 
'trundle sth 'out' (disappropiately, especially BrE) to mention sb/sth or do sth that you have often mentioned or done before: The government trundled out the same old clichés to justify their actions. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

trust /trʌst/ 
'trust sb/sth' (old-fashioned) to tie a person or an animal up very tightly so that they cannot move or escape: The victims had been trussed up with rope and beaten. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

truss /trʌs/ 
'truss sb/sth up' (old-fashioned) to tie a person or an animal up very tightly so that they cannot move or escape: The victims had been trussed up with rope and beaten. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

trust in sb/sth' (formal) to have confidence in sb/sth; to rely on sb completely: I was scared before the operation, but I trusted in the skill of the doctors and nurses. He urged us to trust in God. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

'trust to sb/sth' to leave the result or progress of events to be decided by luck, chance, etc., because there is nothing or no one else to help you: I stumbled along in the dark, trusting to luck to find the right door. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

'trust sb with sb/sth' to give sb/sth to a person to take care of because you believe they will be careful with it: Would you trust her with the children? I'd trust him with my life. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

try (trɪ) (tries, trying, tried, tried) 
'try back, try sb back' (AmE) to telephone sb again when you have already telephoned them but have not managed to speak to them: Can you try back later? Oh She's not there. I'll have to try her back after lunch. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

'try on (with sb) (informal, disappointing, especially BrE) to behave badly towards sb or try to get sth from them just to see what you can do before they become angry or stop you: The kids sometimes try it on with a new babysitter. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

'try sth on' (BrE) an act of trying to behave badly and being that no one will stop you 
\[\text{v prep}\]

'try sth on to put on a piece of clothing to see if it fits and how it looks: Can I try on the blue one? Oh If you like it, why don't you try it on? 
\[\text{v prep}\]

'try out (for sth) (especially AmE) to compete for a place in a sports team, a part in a play, etc. He tried out for the school band. Oh It's a pretty good team. I think I'll try out. 
\[\text{v prep}\]

'try out (AmE) a test, etc. to choose players for a team, actors for a play, etc. The team is holding try-outs this Thursday. Oh Did you have a tryout for the school play? 
\[\text{v prep}\]

'try sth out (on sb) to test sth to see how good and useful they are or how suitable for a particular task or purpose before you decide to use them: We've been trying out some new musicians for our band. Oh He couldn't wait to try out his new invention. Oh I've got an idea I'd like to try out on you. Oh The drug has not been tried out on humans yet. 
\[\text{v prep}\]
turn away; turn sth away from sb/sth to move or to move your head to face in a different direction, often to avoid sth difficult or dangerous: Will... completely turned in on himself after his wife left him.

adjective; turn/so/tn (informal) to stop listening to or thinking about sb/sth: I couldn't understand the lecture so... 1972 switch off

verb; turn off, off sth to leave one road in order to travel on another: She... a side street. 1972 turn off the main road.

verb; turn off, off sth to stop operating: The heating turns off automatically at 9.30. 1972 The computer will turn itself off if you leave it.

verb; turn off, switch off, switch itself off 1972 turn on, turn itself on

verb; turn sb on (informal) to make sb enthusiastic about sth: What really turns him on is motorbikes. 1972 If... the centre of attention for four or five guys was a real turn-on.

verb; turn sth on to start the flow of electricity, gas, water, etc. by moving a switch or a button: Did you turn the central heating on? 1972 Turn the tap on slowly. 1972 I checked the fuses and turned the electricity back on. 1972 I didn't know you were in the room until I turned the light on. 1972 Leo turned the television on as soon as he came home from school.

light, tap, television, water, gas, etc. 1972 switch sth on 1972 turn off sth

verb; turn on the charm to be very pleasant and polite in order to gain sth for yourself: She's good at turning on the charm to get what she wants.

verb; turn sth on sb/sth (also turn sth upon sb/sth more formal) to point sth such as a gun, a camera, a light, etc. at sb/sth: Officers turned hoses on the demonstrators.

train sth on sb/sth

verb; turn sb on to sb/sth (informal) to make sb interested in sb/sth or use sth for the first time: What was that first turn you had on to jazz?

verb; turn sb off sb/sth

verb; turn out 1 to be present at an event; to attend sth or to go somewhere: The whole village turned out to welcome us. 1972 Only half the team turned out for the practice. 1972 I'm not going to turn out to meet you in this weather. 1972 (used with an adjective, noun, or in questions with how) to take place or happen in the way mentioned; to develop or end in a particular way: The article she wrote had turned out well. 1972 The day turned out fine again. 1972 You never know how things will turn out, if...
turn out

couldn't have gone anyway, as it turned out. The children had turned out well in spite of their upbringing. 3 to be discovered to be; to prove to be: It turned out that she was a friend of my sister. My decision turned out to have been a mistake. 4 Ruth's illness turned out not to be serious after all.

V + adv

| turn out n [C, usually sing.] [U] 1 the number of people who come to take part in or watch an activity. There was a good turnout for the concert. 2 the number of people who vote in a particular election: a high/low/ poor turnout.

V + adv

| turn out to point or to make sb do sth point outwards: His feet turned out as he walked. She turns her toes out when she walks.

V + adv + v+n/pron + adv + v + adv + n (less frequent)

| turnover n a small piece of pastry filled with fruit or jam, folded over and baked

V + adv + v+n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

| turnover over (to sth) (BrE) to change to a different channel when watching television: Can I turn over to Channel Four? 2 turnover (to sth) (BrE) This is boring. Let's turn it over.

V + adv

| turnover over to sth, turn sth over (fig) to run steadily at a low speed; to start: I turned the key and the engine turned over quietly. 2 The engine was turning over too fast.

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V + adv
'upturned adj [only before noun] turned upside down: upturned chairs. We sat on an upturned box.

see also upturned at TURN UP, TURN STH UP

twist /twist/

twist sth 'off, twist sth 'off sth to remove sth or break sth off by turning and pulling it with your hand: He twisted off the lid and looked inside. She twisted the cap off the bottle and took a mouthful of water.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n + v + n/pron + prep

type /tapi

type sth 'in, type sth 'into sth to put data into a document using a computer or a typewriter: Type in the file name then press return. Type the relevant details into the boxes provided.

v + adv + n + v + n/pron + adv + v + n/pron + prep

type sth 'out/up to produce a copy of sth on a computer (or word processor) or a typewriter: I'm typing up the report this morning. It took me ages to type my notes out.

v + adv + n + v + n/pron + adv

urge /j3r3/ AmE /d3r3/

urge sb/sth 'on (to sth/to do sth) to encourage sb, to support sb so that they can do sth better: The supporters were urging the team on. Urged on by the Prime Minister the police tried to end the strike. The driver urged the horses on.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

use /ju:s/ (used, used /ju:zd/)

use sth 'up to use all of sth until no more is left: I've used up all the milk. These eggs need to be used up quickly. This program will use up a lot of memory on the hard disk.

v + n/pron + adv + v + adv + n

usher /'a:ʃa(r)/

usher sth 'in (formal) to mark or be the start of sth new: The elections ushered in a new period of change in the country. Firework displays ushered in the New Year.

v + adv + n + v + pron + adv

herald sth (formal)
veer /vɪər/ AmE vir/

veer off, veer off sth (also veer away from sth) 1 to suddenly change direction: The car suddenly veered off to the left. 2. The truck veered off the road and crashed into a tree. 3. The plane was going straight towards the mountain, but veered away at the last minute. 4. of a conversation or a way of behaving or thinking) to change in the way it develops: The conversation veered off into more personal matters. 5. Throughout his career, he veered away from jazz into other areas.

v+adv • v+v prep

veg /vɛdʒ/ (vegges, vegging, vegged, vegged)

NOTE Although these forms are spelt with -gg, they are all pronounced /vɛdʒ/.

veg 'out (spoken, informal) to relax and do very little: All she does is veg out in front of the telly.

v+prep

venture /'ventər/ AmE ventər/

venture into/on sth (also 'venture upon sth more formal) to dare to do sth that could be dangerous or involve risk: As soon as he arrived in the country, he ventured on a trip up the Amazon.

v+prep

verge /vɜːdʒ; AmE vɜːrdʒ/

verge on sth (also 'verge upon sth more formal) to be very close or similar to an extreme state or condition: I was treated with suspicion that verged on hostility. 2. Her hair was dark brown, verging on black.

v+prep

border on sth

v+prep

vest /vɛst/

vest sth in sb/sth, vest sb with sth (formal) 1 to officially or legally give sb the power or authority to do sth: It is unwise to vest absolute power in a single institution. 2. The court is vested with certain rights. 3. to make sb the legal owner of land or property: Vest sth in sb/sth and vest sb with sth are often used in the passive.

v+adv+n • v+n+prep

v+prep

vest sth in sb/sth

v+prep

v+adv+n • v+n+prep

v+prep

vote /vɔt; AmE vɔt/

vote sb/sth 'down to reject or defeat a candidate or a proposal by voting: The Senate has voted down efforts to raise taxes. 2. If Mr Smith demands too much, the unions will vote him down.

v+adv+n • v+adv+n

vote sb 'in; vote sb 'into onto sth to choose sb for a particular position by voting: I was voted in as treasurer. 2. When was this government voted into office? 3. Who voted her onto the Board of Governors?

v+prep

vote sb 'in and vote sb 'into onto sth are often used in the passive.

v+adv+n • v+n+prep • v+n+adv (rare) • v+n+prep

vote sb 'off sth = vote sb out; vote sb 'out of off sth to make a decision about sb by voting: The committee is voting on the proposal tonight. 2. Workers have begun voting on whether to hold a series of one-day strikes.

v+prep

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v+prep

vote sb 'onto sth = vote sb in; vote sb into onto sth to decide as a group to remove sb from a particular position by voting: The government may be voted out of office at the next election. 2. What will he do if he gets voted out? 3. Parsons was voted off the Board.

vote government, party

vote sb out and vote sb out of off sth are often used in the passive.

v+n+prep • adv • v+adv+n • v+n+prep • v+n+prep • v+n+prep • v+n+prep

vote sth through to approve sth or bring a proposal, etc., into force by voting for it: Congress voted the bill through without a debate.

vote bill, proposal

vote sth through is often used in the passive.

v+n+prep • adv • v+adv+n

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v+n+prep • adv • v+adv+n

vouch /vɔutʃ/ to say that you know sb, that you believe they have a good character and that you are prepared to be responsible for their actions: They asked whether I was prepared to vouch for him. 2. You should give the names of two people who can vouch for your honesty and reliability: I can vouch for the fact that he is a good worker.

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wade /wɔːd/.

wade 'in, wade 'into sth (informal) to get involved in a discussion, an argument, a difficult situation, etc. in a forceful and not very sensitive way: She waded in on a discussion about the case.

wait /wɔːt/.

wait 'behind (especially BrE) to stay after other people have gone, especially in order to speak to sb privately: He asked her to wait behind after the meeting.

wait 'round (BrE also wait 'a(bout) (for sb/sth) to stay in a place without doing anything, waiting for sb to happen or for sb to arrive: I couldn't bother waiting around for him, she didn't want a boyfriend to hear his reply.

wait on sb 1 (also wait on sth) especially AmE to bring food and drink to people at a table, usually in a restaurant: My daughter will wait on us this evening!

wake /wek/.

walk /wɔːk/.

walk 'away (from sb/sth) 1 to leave a difficult or unpleasant situation in order to avoid it, instead of staying to deal with it: to walk away from a situation ideal or (informal) You can't just walk away from the problem.

wait for sb/sth (informal) to be waiting for sb/sth: She was waiting for my decision.

wait behind (especially AmE) to be waiting behind: The thief walked away with jewellery worth $24,000.

walk 'off sth (informal) 1 to win sth very easily: The team walked away with the championship.

wait on sth to be waiting on sth: The thief walked away with the jewels.

walk on sth to go into a room and see what's happening when they did not expect you and did not want anyone to see them: Sorry, I didn't mean to walk in on you. I'd obviously jumped to a wrong conclusion.

walk to sb/sth to walk towards sb/sth: He walked towards me. She walked straight into me.

walk 'up (to sb/sth) to bring sb/sth to a place or a person suddenly because you are angry or upset: She turned and walked up without a word.

walk 'up to sb/sth to approach sb/sth in a confident way: She walked straight up to the desk and asked the manager.

wait on sb 1 (also wait on sth) especially AmE to serve customers in a shop/store: Is anybody waiting on you?

wait on sb/sth (informal, especially AmE) to wait until sb arrives or until sth is available: I waited until he arrived.

wait on the result of the blood test: She was waiting for the results of her blood test.

wait for sb/sth (more formal) to be waiting for sb/sth: She waited straight into her critics with her opening remarks.

wait for sb/sth (informal, especially AmE) to be waiting for sb/sth: The thief walked away with jewels.

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waltz /ˈwɔːlz; AmEˈwɔːts/.

waltz off (with sth) (informal) to leave a person or place in an annoying way, often taking sth without their owner's permission. The tenants waltzed off with half our possessions. o He just waltzed off and left me! o walk away/off (with sth)

wander /ˈwɔndər; AmEˈwɔndər-/.
wander off/away, wander from/off sth to leave the place where you ought to be, or the person or group of people you are with, without thinking about it. Don't wander off and get lost. o The child had wandered away from her mother. o We had wandered off the path.

want /wɒnt; AmEˈwɒnt/.

want sth (informal) (usually used with a negative word) to suffer because you do not have sth: I work hard so that my children want for nothing. o little, nothing

want 'in (on sth) 1 (also want 'into sth) (informal, especially AmE) to want to be involved in sth, especially a business deal; Do you want in (on this project)? o Does Jack want into the club? 2 (informal, especially AmE) to want to come inside a place. The cat wants in. Can you open the door?

want out, want out of sth 1 (informal) no longer want to be involved in sth, especially a business deal; I want out before we get into difficulties. o I want out of this mess. 2 want into sth (informal) to want to go out of a place: I want out of here.

ward /wɔːrd; AmEˈwɔrd/.

ward sb/sth off to prevent sb/sth dangerous or unpleasant from affecting or harming you: She put up a hand to ward off the blows. o I'm taking vitamin C to ward off a cold. o He keeps dogs to ward off unwanted visitors.

warm /wɔːm, AmEˈwɔrm/.

warm to sb to start to like a person: I warmed to the teacher immediately.

warm up 1 (of the weather, the earth, etc.) to become warmer: Research shows that the sea is warming up. 2 to do gentle exercise or practice to prepare for an athletic activity or a performance: I'm always careful to warm up before I go jogging. o Peter was warming up with a few sets. 3 a large quantity of water: I washed the car down with a hose. 2 (with sth) to drink sth after, or at the same time as, eating food: We washed our lunch down with iced tea. 4 a hot bath soothed my tiredness.

warm up exercises to do warm up exercises. o This computer takes a long time to warm up.

wash /wɒʃ; AmEˈwɔʃ/.

wash sb/sth away if water, a wave, etc. washes sb/sth away. It removes or carries them/them away to another place. A fresh wave washed the two children away. o The bridge was washed away by the floods.

wash up to use water to remove a mark, dirt, etc. from sth: She tried to wash away some of the dirt and blood from the boy's face. (figurative) A hot bath soothed my tiredness.

wash sth down (with sth) to clean sth by washing a large quantity of water: I washed the car down with a hose. 2 (with sth) to drink sth after, or at the same time as, eating food: We washed our lunch down with iced tea. o He had a huge plate of pasta washed down with several bottles of beer. 3 (of a river, a wave, etc.) to carry sth downstream: Tons of earth had been washed down by the storm.

wash off, wash sth off to remove from the surface of sth or from a fabric by washing; to remove sth in this way: Howver hard you rub, an ink stain won't wash off. o Wash off the dirt with soap and water. o Wash the mud off your boots before you go in.

wash out to wash sth out of sth to remove from a fabric, hair, etc. by washing; to remove sth in this way: The hair colour isn't permanent. It will wash out in a few weeks. o Take care to wash all the shampoo out of your hair.

wash up, wash sth up 1 (BrE) to wash dirty dishes, glasses, etc. after a meal: It's your turn to wash up. Don't forget to wash up the glasses as well. 2 to be carried along in the water and then left on land: to carry sth along and leave it in this way: A number of dead dolphins have washed up on the shore. o His body was washed up on the beach two days later.

wash up adj (informal, especially AmE) to be no longer successful and unlikely to succeed in the future: a washed-up cabaret singer

wash up (BrE) the act of washing dirty dishes, glasses, etc. after a meal: Don't forget to wash up the glasses as well.
weigh against

weigh sth against sth to consider the importance or the advantages of sth compared to sth else: Potential benefits need to be weighed against the obvious risks.

weigh sth down (with sth) to make sb feel anxious or depressed: The responsibilities of the job are weighing her down. o He was weighed down with grief.

weigh sb down (with sth) is often used in the passive.

weigh sb 'down (with sth) to add a weight to sth so that it is difficult for them to move easily: We were weighed down with bags of shopping. o The snow was weighing down the branches of the tree.

weight [v+adv+n] v+pron+adv v+n+adv (rare)

weight upon sb/sth = weigh on sb/sth

weight /v+adv/

weigh sth 'down (with sth) to add a weight to sth so that it feels very heavy, bends down, sinks, etc.: The canvas sheet was weighted down to stop it blowing away. o My pockets were weighted down with lots of small coins.

weight sb/sth down is often used in the passive.

weigh in 1 (at sth) to have your weight measured, especially before a race, a competition, etc.: Both boxers weighed in at several pounds below their limit. o Baby Sam weighed in at 4 kilos.

2 (with sth) (informal) to join in a discussion, an argument, etc. by saying sth important or doing sth to help: We all weighed in with helpful suggestions.

weigh in n the occasion when the weight of a sports person such as a boxer is measured just before a fight, a race, etc.: The champion arrived five minutes early for the weigh in.

weigh on sb/sth (against) = weigh upon sb/sth (more formal) to make sb feel worried or depressed, to be a difficult duty or task for sb/sth: The responsibilities are clearly weighing heavily on his shoulders. o The debt burden weighs heavily on the government.

weigh down (with sth) is often used in the passive.

weight /v+adv+n v+pron+adv v+n+adv (rare)

weigh /v+adv/

well up 1 if a liquid wells up. It rises to the surface and starts to flow: Tears welled up in his eyes. o Spots of blood began to well up on her skin.

2 in (inside sb) if an emotion wells up, you start to feel it very strongly: She felt anger welling up inside her.

well /v+adv/

well up 1 if a liquid wells up. It rises to the surface and starts to flow: Tears welled up in his eyes.

well up 2 if a liquid wells up. It rises to the surface and starts to flow: Tears welled up in his eyes.

well /v+adv/

well up 1 if a liquid wells up. It rises to the surface and starts to flow: Tears welled up in his eyes.

well up 2 if a liquid wells up. It rises to the surface and starts to flow: Tears welled up in his eyes.

well /v+adv/

whale /v+adv/

whale into/on sb (AmE, informal) to attack sb by hitting them again and again with great force: Jo really whaled on Steve and was surprised he was still standing afterwards. o I was so angry I simply whaled him in. (figurative) She whaled into me for being late again.

wheel /v+adv/

wheel a round, wheel sb/sth a round (BrE also: wheel round, wheel sb/sth 'round) (literary) to turn around very quickly to face the opposite direction; to make sb/sth do this: I wheeled around to scream at Miles. o He wheeled his horse around and started for home.

whistle /v+adv/

whistle stb/sth 'down to reduce the size or number of sb/sth gradually: The government's majority has been whistled down to eight.

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whistle sb/sth 'down to reduce the size or number of sb/sth gradually: The government's majority has been whistled down to eight.
wind | [waind] (noun, wound, wound | [wound])

wind 'down 1 to relax, after a period of stress or excitement: It takes a while for me to wind down after work. 2 unwind 2 if a machine winds down, it goes slowly and then stops: The old clock had wound down right. 3 if a business winds down, it gradually reduces the amount of work it does until it closes completely: Next week the mill winds down for a summer break.

wind sb 'over 1 to deliberately make sb very angry or annoyed: Are you deliberately winding me up? 2 to try to wind sb up: They're just trying to wind you up. 3 to annoy sb more (formal) to tell sb that is not true in order to make a joke: Come off it, you're winding me up.

wind-up (noun) a) (BrE) a device for winding a clock or watch by turning a handle b) (AmE) a) a hull, a roof b) a) something that is wound or coiled c) a) the act of officially releasing a prisoner or soldier from military service or from prison d) the act of officially releasing a prisoner or soldier from military service or from prison

wind sb 'up (BrE also win sb 'round) (to sth) to gain sb's support or approval, especially by persuading them that you are right: My dad's against the idea, but I'm sure I can win him over. 2 Jenny's parents were soon won over by Anthony's easy charm.

wind sb 'round/around (to sth) by turning a handle several times:

wind sb 'up (BrE: informal) 1 to deliberately make sb very angry or annoyed: Are you deliberately winding me up? 2 to try to wind sb up: They're just trying to wind you up. 3 to annoy sb more (formal) to tell sb that is not true in order to make a joke: Come off it, you're winding me up.

wind sb up 1 to close a business, a company, etc: The company was wound up last year. 2 to close a business, company 2 to close a car window, making it move upwards, by turning a handle, pressing a button, etc: I wound up the window and locked the door. 3 car window 2 (informal, especially AmE) to make sb very tired: All that travelling wiped her out. 3 (slang) to murder sb

wink | [wink]|

wit 'n at sth to pretend that you have not noticed sth, especially sth bad or illegal: The authorities have chosen to wink at the illegal trade.

winkle | [winkl]|

winkle sb 's/t 'out, winkle sb 's/t 'out of sb 's/th sb 's/t 'out of sth (BrE) to get sb/sth out of somewhere slowly and with difficulty: The bird uses its sharp beak to pick out insects out of tree trunks. The terrorists have been winkled out of their hiding place.

wink sb 's/t 'out, wink sb 's/t 'out of sb 's/th (BrE) to get sth such as information, money, etc. from sb with difficulty: She's very good at winking out secrets. He wouldn't tell you! I won't winkle it out of him.

wipé | [wɪp(ə)]|

wipe sb 's/t 'off sth 1 to remove sth from a surface with a cloth: Wipe off any surplus glue with a rag before it dries. 2 to remove sth that has been recorded on a tape or a video tape: He wiped the conversation off the tape. 3 to reduce the value of sth, especially shares: One $10 billion was wiped off share values worldwide today.

wipe sb 's/t 'out (informal, especially AmE) to fall or crash in a sport, especially to fall from a board (a surfboard) when you are riding on waves. I had so many wipe-outs while I was learning to surf.

wipe sb 's/t 'out (informal) to defeat sb easily in a sports competition. The Welsh side was wiped out 2 3 to informal, especially AmE) to make sb very tired: All that travelling wiped her out. 3 (slang) to murder sb

wisher | [wɪʃər]|

wish sb 'a wa'y to try to get rid of sth by wishing it did not exist; to wish that sb was somewhere else: These complications can't just be wished away; you know. I wish you were here.

wish sb 's/t 'on sb (also wish sb 's/t 'on sb more formal) (used in negative sentences, especially with wouldn't) to hope very much that sth unpleasant will happen to sb or that they will have to deal with sb unpleasant: I wouldn't wish this pain on my worst enemy. I wouldn't wish my daughter on anyone at the moment — she's very difficult!

wither | [ˈwɪðər]|

wither 'a wa'y to become less or weaker, especially before disappearing completely: All our hopes just withered away. They predicted that the bad schools would wither away.

wiff | [wɪf]|

wolf | [wʊlf]|

wolf sb 's/t 'down (informal) to eat sth very quickly, especially in large quantities: He wolfed down his breakfast and rushed out of the house.

wobble sb 's/t 'down/upon sb 's/t 'down/upon (informal) wolf of tea is also sometimes used with this meaning: wolfing tea and cakes
wonder [wʌndə(r)]

wonder atsth to be very surprised by sth: He wondered at her beauty. She wondered at her own stupidity. It’s hardly to be wondered at that he behaves as he does, considering his family background.

wonder atsth n. Marvel at sth

Wonder at sth can be used in the passive.

work [wark; AmE wark/]

- against 343 - out
- around 343 - over
- at 334 - round
- away 343 - through
- in 343 - to
- into 343 - towards
- off 334 - up
- on 343 - up

work a’against sb/sth if sth works against sb/sth, it has the effect of making it harder for sb to do or achieve sth: The engineering career structure works against women. The government’s new policy has worked against the interests of small farmers.

v prep

work around sth (BrE also work ‘round sth) to find a way of doing what you want to in spite of situations, rules, etc. that could prevent you doing it: If we can’t get rid of the problem, we’ll just have to work around it. He urged the two sides to work around their disputes and reach an agreement. My uncle couldn’t read, but he’d found ways to work around it because he was too embarrassed to use a library.

v prep

work around to sth (BrE also work ‘round to sth) to gradually turn a conversation towards a particular topic: I wondered when he would work around to the subject of money.

v adv prep

work at sth; work at doing sth to make great efforts to achieve sth or do sth well: She worked hard at her French and passed the exam. You’ve got to work at landing weight. You’ve got to work at it.

work at sth at doing sth can be used in the passive: Marriage has to be worked at.

v prep

work away (at sth) (often used in the progressive tenses) to continue to work hard for a period of time: I’ve been working away in the gym, trying to get fit. Ruth spends hours in the library, working away at Japanese.

v adv

work sth ‘in; work sth ‘into sth to add one substance to another and mix them together: Work the butter in with your fingers.

v adv

work sth in, work sth ‘into sth to add one substance to another and mix them together: Work the butter in with your fingers.

v adv

work out to happen or develop in a particular way, especially a successful way: I’m glad my plan worked out (= was successful). Their marriage didn’t work out (= was not successful). It is all working out very well. Don’t worry now, everything will work out all right in the end.

work out if sth works out at sth, you calculate that it will be a particular amount: The rent works out at £50 a week each. It’ll work out cheaper to go by bus.

work out is often used with cheaper, more expensive, etc. in this meaning to train the body by physical exercise: I try and work out two or three times a week. If a sum, a mathematical problem, etc. works out, it gives a result: The equation won’t work out if x is negative.

v adv

work out n. A period of physical exercise: I did a two-hour workout in the gym.

work sb ‘out (especially BrE) to understand sb’s character: I’ve never been able to work my mother out.

v prep

workout n. A period of physical exercise: I did a two-hour workout in the gym.

v prep

work out to calculate sth. You’ll have to work out the costs involved. Can you work out the answer to number 27? I worked out that we owe him £10. Let me pay for you and we’ll work it all out. I worked out the rules. Figure sth out BrE Work out is often used with how, where, why, etc. in this meaning. To plan sth; to think of sth: I’ve worked out a better way of doing it. The details still have to be worked out. Work out the plan, way 4 to organize sth or deal with problems in a satisfactory way: Ed and Jane seem to have worked things out between them. Sort sth out to continue to work at your job until the end of the period of time mentioned: They didn’t make me work my notice (= the period of time that is officially fixed before you can leave your job). He didn’t want to work out the rest of his years in an office.

v prep

work itself out if a problem works itself out, it gradually stops being a problem without any help having to do anything: Did you think everything would just work itself out?

v adv

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v adv

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v prep

work sb ‘over to attack sb physically and injure them, either as a punishment or to get information from them: They sent the boys round to work him over.

v prep
work sth 'up 1 to gradually develop or increase sth until you have enough: We jogged up the hill to work up an appetite. o I can't work up much enthusiasm for this subject. o She worked up a sweat. 2 (into sth) to spend time and effort on a piece of work in order to improve or complete it: The idea needs a lot of working up. o You could work up this idea into a story. Some of the sketches were worked up into paintings.

work 'up to sth 1 to gradually prepare for and move towards sth that is more exciting or extreme: He started slowly and worked up to running ten miles a day. o The tension works up to a climax towards the end of the film. 2 to prepare yourself to do sth difficult or unpleasant: I haven't told him yet but I'm working up to it. 3 to build up (to sth)

worm [wɔːm] [AmE wɜːm] 1 to move your way 'round sth into sth: I wrapped the rose in a paper or other material, either to protect it or because you are giving it to sb as a present; 2 to work up; 3 to work up

Qv+adv
and 'round sth

work sth 'up 1 (in sth) to cover sth in a layer of paper or other material, either to protect it or because you are giving it to sb as a present; 2 to wrap sth up (in sth) WRAP sth up is often seen with this meaning. 3 to complete sth in a satisfactory way: The discussions should be wrapped up by Friday. o Well, I think that just about wraps it up for today.

v+pron+adv+v+adv+n

work sth 'out of sb (informal) to manage to obtain information from sb, often by asking them questions in a clever way for a long period of time: It took me days to work the truth out of my daughter.

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v+pron+adv+v+adv+n

worry [ˈwɔri] [ˈwɔrri] (worries, worrying, worried, worried)

worry at sth (often used in the progressive tenses) 1 if an animal such as a dog worries at sth, it holds it in its teeth and shakes its head about a dog worrying at a bone (see figure) She was worried at the knot in the string (to a story) 2 to think or talk a lot about a problem and try to find a solution: He lay awake all night worrying at the problem.

v+adv

wrap [ræp] (v) 1 to wrap sth around sth: He wrapped sth firmly around sth: He wrapped his arms tightly around my waist. A long scarf was wrapped round her neck. 2 to wrap sth up (slang) used to tell sb rudely to stop talking and be quiet: Oh wrap up and let somebody else say something!

v+adv

write [raɪt] 1 to write sth 'up: He wrote up his income and outgoings for the year. 2 to write a letter to someone: He wrote to his sister. 3 to write sth 'out: She wrote out a cheque for five pounds.

wring [rɛŋ] (wrung, wrung, wrung) 1 to wring sth out of sb to get information from sb: He wrung sth out of her by threatening to tell everyone. 2 to wring sth out to remove water or other liquid from a cloth, etc., by twisting it tightly and squeezing it: Rinse the cloth and wring it out well. 3 to wring sth out of sb to get sth by twisting: I wrung sth out of him by threatening to tell everyone. 4 to wring sth out of sb to get sth by twisting: I wrung sth out of him by threatening to tell everyone.

v+adv+v+adv+n

write 'off (as sth) to consider that sth is a failure or not important: Don't write off John too soon — he may surprise you! o I wrote off my symptoms as tiredness.

v+adv

write sth 'down (in/on sth) 1 to write sth down in a notebook: There was a hand-written note in her handwriting. 2 to write sth down (in/on sth) to write sth down in a notebook: There was a hand-written note in her handwriting.

v+adv+v+adv+n

wrest [rest] 1 to wrest sth from sb/sth (formal) 1 to take sth such as power: or control from sb/sth with great effort: The police tried to wrest control of the town from government forces. 2 to take sth from sb that they do not want to give, suddenly or violently: The officer managed to wrest the gun from his grasp.

v+adv

wrestle [rɛstl] 1 to wrestle sth to struggle with sth difficult: Farmers are wrestling with the problem of the wet weather. o He spent several more weeks wrestling with his conscience and then finally decided to resign. o He wrestled with the risks as the horse galloped towards the cliff edge.

v+adv+v+adv+n

write in (to sth) to write a letter to an organization or a company, asking them to send you sth. She wrote in an agency for advice.

v+adv

write sth 'off (as sth) to consider that sth is a failure or not important: Don't write off John too soon — he may surprise you! o I wrote off my symptoms as tiredness.

v+adv

write sth 'out (of sth) to remove sth from sth: The farmer wrote sth out of the field. 2 to write sth 'out (of sth) to remove sth from sth: The farmer wrote sth out of the field.

v+adv+v+adv+n

write sth 'up (in sth) to add an extra name to a list of candidates in an election so that you can vote for them. She wrote Carrasco in on the ballot paper. o Workers were handing out sample ballots with their candidate's name written in.

v+adv+v+adv+n

write in (adj) (AmE) a vote for sb who is not an official candidate in an election, in which you write their name on your voting paper: He qualified as a write-in in 15 states. o A write-in candidate.

v+adv+v+adv+n

write sth 'out, write sth 'out of sth to add a character or an idea to a story: He wrote a view of the film, a regular series, etc. Why did you write the plane crash in? o It was the first time a disabled child had written into a TV soap. o He wrote himself into the history books by becoming the first player to win the championship five times.

v+adv+v+adv+n

write sth 'in: write sth 'into sth to include sth such as a special rule or a condition in a document, a contract, an agreement, etc. A yearly visit to both families was written into their marriage contract.

v+adv+v+adv+n

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v+adv+v+adv+n
write out

write sth 'out to write sth on paper clearly, including all the details: Use symbols and abbreviations instead of writing things out in full. I wrote out the poem in my best handwriting. I watched him write out a cheque for five thousand pounds for her.

write sb 'up (AmE) to report sb in writing because they have done sth illegal: He wrote me up for illegal parking.

write sb 'up (AmE) to report sth in writing because they have done sth illegal: He wrote her up for the illegal parking.

write sth 'up 1 to write sth in a complete and final form, especially from notes that you have made: She writes her lecture notes up every night before going out. notes, research, experiment to write a review of a play, a concert, a book, etc. for a newspaper or magazine: She wrote the movie up in glowing terms.

write-up n a review of a concert, a play, a book, etc. in a newspaper or magazine: The concert got a good write-up in all the papers.

yank /jæŋk/

'yank at sth to pull at sth hard and quickly: Someone yanked at my hair.

'yank at sth off, yank sth 'off sth to remove sth by pulling it quickly and hard: He yanked off his shoes. She yanked the lid off the tin.

'yank sb/sth 'out, yank sb/sth 'out of sth (informal) to remove sb/sth from somewhere by pulling hard and quickly: He was yanked out of the house and bundled into a car.

yearn /jərn; AmE jərn/

'yearn for sb/sth (literary) to want sb/sth very much, especially when this is difficult to get: Mira yearned for a child.

yell /jel/

'yell at sth, yell sth 'out to suddenly shout sth in a loud voice: She was yelling out in terror. He yelled out the names of the winners.

yield /jɪld/

'yield to sth (formal) to be replaced by sth: Barges yielded to road vehicles for transporting goods.

'yield sth up (formal) 1 to allow sb else to take sth that you own and feel is very important for you: He swore he would never yield up the castle to the English. 2 to reveal sth that has been hidden: A thorough search of the site yielded up only a few ancient coins.
Introduction

This Guide deals with the main categories of meaning of the particles that occur most frequently in the verbs in this dictionary. Knowing something about the different meanings of particles can help you learn and understand how phrasal verbs or combinations of verbs and particles are formed and help you understand new ones when you meet them.

When you look at verbs used with a particular particle, you can see that one particle can have several different meanings. The most obvious starting point is the basic or literal meaning of the particle since this often combines with verbs to produce a meaning that you can easily recognize. For example, the basic meaning of the particle down involves movement from a higher position to a lower position. It can be used in combination with a verb as a preposition: 'He climbed down the mountain', or as an adverb: 'What are you doing up there? Come down at once!' 'Put the book down there.' This meaning of down can help you to understand its more figurative use in other verbs. For example, down can also be used to express the related ideas of making something lower, or reducing something, (for example Turn down that radio), keeping something low (to keep down the rate of inflation), or removing somebody or something from a powerful position (for example, to bring down the government).

What this also shows is that there is a system to the way phrasal verbs are formed. In other words, the combination of particles and verbs is to a large extent systematic and not totally random. It also explains how new phrasal verbs come to be created and can be easily understood by everybody. For example, the phrasal verb to rule something in, meaning to include something, is a relatively new expression which you might hear. It was created in contrast to the phrasal verb to rule something out, meaning to exclude something. Both these phrasal verbs are related to the meaning of their particles, out suggesting excluding and in suggesting including. (You can find more about new verbs on page 520 - 21.)

As this last example shows, particles which have opposite meanings, such as up and down, in and out, on and off, can form phrasal verbs which have opposite meanings as well. For example, the opposite of to turn on is to turn off. However, there are exceptions. The opposite of to put on your clothes is to take off your clothes. The particles on and off are opposite in meaning, but combine with different verbs to produce phrasal verbs with opposite meanings.

The meanings of particles that you will find in this Guide are only the main meanings, usually figurative, that occur in groups of verbs. After the explanation of the meaning, some verbs belonging to the group are given, first the ones that appear in the examples, and then a few other important verbs, arranged in alphabetical order. The examples that have been chosen to illustrate each meaning show you the most frequent contexts. You will find that sometimes one phrasal verb appears in more than one category, for example, build up in 'Increasing' and 'Creating and constructing', reflecting two different senses of the verb. For more information on how each verb in the lists is used, you should look the verb up in the dictionary.

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**GUIDE to the PARTICLES**
About

About is used in approximately 120 verbs (2%) in this dictionary, as an adverb and a preposition. It is often used to show the connection between the verb and its object, for example talk about something, worry about something. In some of the verbs, the particles around and, especially in British English, round can be used instead of about without changing the meaning. The most common categories of meaning are:

Moving in different directions

About can be used to indicate that you are moving here and there or making rough or violent movements. The verb shows what kind of movement it is. Example verbs are:

run about crash about throw about
1 The kids love running about in the park.
2 I can hear someone crushing about upstairs.
3 She got very angry and started throwing things about the room.

Around and round can usually be used with the same meaning. You can also add about to a variety of other verbs to make a similar meaning: for example, jump about, muck about, potter about.

Making something happen

About is used with some verbs to indicate something happening or somebody making something happen. Example verbs are:

come about bring about set about go about see about
1 More and more people are deciding to retire early. How has this come about?
2 What do you think has brought about this change in public opinion?
3 In the afternoon he set about cleaning the kitchen.

Surrounding and enclosing

About can be used with some verbs to give the idea of something going around something and surrounding or enclosing it:

throw about hedge about
1 She threw her arms about me and hugged me tightly.
2 Employment is hedged about with more and more laws.

Around and round are more common with this meaning.

Doing nothing

About is used with many verbs that suggest you are spending your time in a lazy way. Other verbs refer to a silly way of behaving. Example verbs are:

hang about wander about mess about
1 Groups of youths were hanging about the shopping centre with nothing to do.

Round can also be used with these verbs.

Being centred on something

Around is used as a preposition with some verbs to suggest the idea of something having a particular idea, object, etc. as its centre or focus. Example verbs are:

centre around revolve around pivot around
1 Her whole life is centred around her research.
2 Their social life revolves around going to parties.

Avoiding

Around with verbs can be used to indicate that you are avoiding something.

skirt around get around skate around work around
1 He skirted around the issues without discussing any of them in depth.
2 We'll have to find a way of getting around the problem.

About can also be used with these verbs.

Surrounding and enclosing

Around can be used with some verbs to suggest surrounding someone or something.

crowd around throw around cluster around
1 People crowded around the entrance waiting for her to come out.
2 She rushed up to him and threw her arms around his neck.

Away

Away is used in 210 verbs (3%) in this dictionary, as an adverb. The basic meaning of away indicates movement to a different place and it can be used with most verbs of movement, for example, go away, run away, hurry away, drive away. Off can be used instead of away with a similar meaning. Away often combines with

AWAY
another particle, particularly from, for example run away from, walk away from, do away with. The most common uses of the particle with verbs are as follows:

**Avoiding and not doing something**

Away is used with some verbs to show that somebody is avoiding a person, a place or a situation, or stopping being involved in something. Example verbs are:

- keep away
- look away
- back away
- walk away from
- shrink
- stay away
- away

1 Keep away from the edge of the cliff - you might fall.
2 I looked at her, but she looked away.
3 He moved towards her and she backed away in alarm.
4 You can't just walk away from every difficult situation.

**Separating**

Away is used with some verbs giving the meaning of becoming separated from something or from a group of people or of making this happen.

- come away
- break away
- call away
- peel away
- shear away
- strip away

1 The handle of the bag came away in my hand.
2 They broke away from the rest of the group and started to explore the area on their own.
3 The doctor was called away from the meeting to attend a patient.

**Removing**

Away is used with some verbs to give the idea of removing something from a particular place because you no longer want or need it, or of destroying something.

- throw away
- frighten away
- do away with
- blast away
- drive away
- give away

1 This is all rubbish. Please throw it away.
2 He is so rude and aggressive that he frightens customers away.

3 We need to do away with old and outdated laws.

**Disappearing**

Away is used with some verbs to give the idea of something disappearing gradually.

- die away
- fade away
- waste away
- wear away
- pass away
- pine away

1 The shouts and cheers gradually died away as the President stood up to speak.
2 The excitement of the day began to fade away as night fell.
3 The animal was wasting away through illness and lack of food.
4 The rock had been worn away by the action of the sea.
5 She passed away (= died) peacefully in her sleep.

**Storing and hiding**

Away can be used with some verbs to convey the idea of putting something in a place either to keep it safe or to stop people finding it. Example verbs are:

- put away
- file away
- tidy away
- hide away
- clear away
- lock away

1 Put away your books - you won't need them for the rest of the lesson.
2 All the records relating to the case have been filed away.
3 Can you tidy everything on the floor.
4 The letter was hidden away where no one would find it.

**Working hard or continuously**

Away can be used to indicate that you are doing something, especially working hard or doing something difficult or boring, for a long period of time. Example verbs are:

- slug away
- work away
- slave away
- bang away
- beaver away
- plod away

1 I've been sluggish for days and I still haven't finished.
2 He spent hours working away at the problem.
3 She has been slaving away at the report all day.

**Returning something**

Back can be used to convey the idea of giving or taking something back to the place it came from. It can also mean reacting or replying to someone in a similar way to the way they have acted or spoken.

- take back
- give back
- write back
- call back
- ring back
- fight back

1 I took the clock back to the shop because it broke after a few days.
2 Have you given back all the money you borrowed from him?
3 You must write back and thank her for her letter.

**Moving backwards; being behind or at a distance**

Back can be used with verbs to give the idea of moving away from the front or edge of something or of being at a distance from something. Example verbs are:

- fall back
- stand back
- keep back
- pull back
- push back

1 The British runner tried to catch up, but fell back and finished fifth.
2 Please stand back and let the people get off the train.
3 Keep back! The bomb may explode at any moment.

**Not making progress**

Back in some combinations suggests being kept or held in a position without making any progress. Example verbs are:

- hold back
- set back
- keep back

1 I feel I'm being held back in class. I want to move faster.
2 The fire at the office set the project back several months.

**Repeating**

Back can be used in verbs that express the idea of doing something again.

**Down**

Down is used in about 310 verbs (7%) in this dictionary, mainly as an adverb. It often has meanings that are the opposite of up. The literal meaning is movement in a downwards direction, moving from a higher to a lower position, for example, climb down, bend down, fall down, lay down. Many combinations of a verb and down refer to somebody putting something on a surface, for example, bang down, lay down. It is also used to express
**Figurative ideas related to downward movement, such as decreasing, being reduced or failing.** As an adverb it combines with some prepositions to make three-word verbs such as get down to, look down on, come down with. The most common uses of down are:

### Falling and destroying
This use of the particle is most closely connected to the literal meaning of down, and suggests something or somebody falling to the ground and being destroyed or suffering damage. Examples of verbs are:

- pull down
- burn down
- tear down
- knock down
- run down
- beat down

1. The builders were in the process of pulling down a wall.
2. The whole forest was burnt down.
3. The protesters tore down the barriers.
4. He was knocked down/run down by a car.

### Reducing
Down is used in many verbs that express the idea of something decreasing in amount, strength, speed, cost, importance, etc., or of somebody making something do this. Examples of verbs are:

- turn down
- bring down
- calm down
- come down
- play down
- cut down
- die down
- narrow down
- put down
- run down
- slow down
- wear down

1. Can you turn the music down, please? It's deafening.
2. We have to bring down our costs in order to remain competitive.
3. Please calm down — there's no need to get so excited about it.
4. Fortunately his temperature is starting to come down.
5. The government are trying to play down the importance of the meeting.

### Suppressing
Down can be used with verbs to express the idea of keeping somebody or something under control or ending something, often using authority or force. Examples of verbs are:

- keep down
- clamp down
- come down on
- break down
- crack down
- pin down

1. The government is trying to keep down wage demands.
2. The police are going to clamp down on motorists who break the speed limit.

- bring down
- put down
- vote down
- back down
- shout down
- stare down

1. The aim of the rebels is to bring down the government.
2. The rebellion was quickly put down by troops loyal to the president.
3. Her proposal for stricter safety measures was voted down.
4. The government backed down over the idea of increasing taxes.

### Failing
Down can be used to express the idea of something stopping, failing or not working properly. Examples of verbs are:

- break down
- close down
- turn down
- let down
- wind down

1. The car broke down on the way to the coast.
2. The company was making huge losses and in the end was forced to close down.
3. She applied for the job but was turned down.
4. My PC has never let me down.

### Fixing
Down can be used with the idea of fixing something firmly to something else. Example verbs are:

- tie down
- nail down
- strap down
- button down
- screw down
- stick down

1. Make sure you tie everything down so that the wind doesn't blow it away.
2. This floorboard needs nailing down before it causes an accident.
3. Everything on the boat was strapped down so it wouldn't be lost in a storm.

### Recording in writing
Down is used with verbs meaning writing or copying to give the idea of recording something in writing. Examples of verbs are:

- write down
- get down
- note down
- jot down
- copy down
- put down
- set down

1. Could you write it down for me, please?
2. He was speaking too fast for me to get it down on paper.

### Eating
Down is used with some verbs to describe ways of eating or drinking. Example verbs are:

- gobble down
- gulp down
- bolt down
- wash down
- wolf down

1. She was in such a hurry she had to gulp down her coffee.
2. 'This is delicious,' he said as he gobbled down another piece of cake.

### FOR
For is a preposition, used in about 115 verbs (2%) in this dictionary. It is one of the most common words in English. It often combines with verbs to link the verb and its object, for example, ask for something, pay for something. It has two common meanings when used with verbs:

#### Aims and purposes
For can be used to refer to the aim or purpose of an action or to where you are going. Example verbs are:

- apply for
- press for
- live for
- make for
- head for

1. I've applied for more than twenty jobs in the past month.
2. We're pressing for a change in the way animals are transported to markets.
3. I live for my children. They are the most important thing in my life.
4. We're making for Edinburgh and hope to be there by tonight.

#### States and actions in relation to other people
For can be used with some verbs to show how you feel about somebody or something, or to show how you are dealing with a person or a situation. Example verbs are:

- feel for
- fall for
- fear for
- root for
- care for
- stand up for

1. I really feel for her. She has lost all her family in the past year.
2. I fell for her the moment I saw her and two years later we were married.
3. When we heard the sound of gunfire we all feared for our lives.
4. Good luck, we'll be rooting for you.

### IN
In is used in about 380 verbs (6½%) in this dictionary, as an adverb and a preposition. The basic meaning is (being) contained inside something or somewhere, or movement from outside to inside. It is often the opposite of out. The preposition into can also be used with verbs of movement (Please come in. She came into the room in a hurry). The most common uses are:

#### Entering
In is used with many verbs with the literal meaning of entering somewhere, for example, go in, come in, walk in, invite in. (Into has similar uses)

- break in
- get in
- let in
- ask in
- squeeze in

1. Thieves broke in and stole all the paintings.
2. I'll never understand how they got in without anyone noticing.
3. That'll be Stuart at the door. Can you let him in?

#### Arriving
In can be used in verb plus particle combinations that refer to a person, a vehicle, etc. arriving at a particular place.

- clock in
- check in
- pull in
- draw in
- flood in

1. What time do you have to clock in in the morning?
2. Our flight is delayed so there is no hurry to check in.
3. We arrived at the station just as the train pulled in.

#### Absorbing
In can be used with certain verbs to give
the idea of absorbing something.
take in sink in drink in
breath in soak in
1 We had to try and take in a lot of
information in a very short period of time.
2 It was only after a few minutes that the
awful truth started to sink in.
3 For the first few minutes I drank in the
atmosphere of the place.

Including
In can be used with some verbs that give
the idea of adding or mixing something in
something else, or of including something with
something else. Example verbs are:

- **stir in**
- **throw in**
- **take in**
- **blend in**
- **fold in**
- **squirt in**
- **plug in**
1 Stir in the ingredients gradually until all of
them have been used.
2 If you buy the car I'll throw in the radio
for free.
3 While we're in London we could take in a
visit to the theatre or the opera.

Putting inside or between
In can be used with some verbs, giving
the idea of something being put into or going
into another. For example, verbs are:

- **plug in**
- **put in**
- **key in**
- **lay in**
- **fold in**
1 First you have to plug it in and then you
switch it on.
2 I'd like to put some money in my bank
account.
3 I need someone to key in all this
information on my computer.

Beginning: introducing something new
In can be used in verbs that give the idea
of something starting or of somebody
introducing something new.

- **set in**
- **bring in**
- **phase in**
- **creep in**
- **usher in**
1 The cold weather has started to set in.
2 The government wants to bring in
stricter laws to protect the environment.
3 The new production scheme will be
phased in gradually.

Collecting
In can be used in combinations that refer
to collecting things. Example verbs are:

- **gather in**
- **get in**
- **pull in**
- **fetch in**
- **pack in**
1 They gathered in the grapes ready for
making wine.
2 It's starting to rain. I'd better get the
washing in.
3 The band have been pulling in the crowds
wherever they perform.

Filling and completing
In is used in some combinations that refer
to filling a drawing, a shape, a hole etc.
with something and completing it. Other
similar verbs refer to writing something
somewhere.

- **colour in**
- **fill in**
- **pencil in**
- **block in**
- **ink in**
- **shade in**
1 Listen, children. When you have finished
your drawing you can colour it in.
2 I'd like you to fill in this form.
3 I'll pencil in next Wednesday for a meeting.

Taking part
In is used with many verbs to suggest the
idea of joining an activity and being
involved in something. Sometimes the
involvement of the person is not welcome.

- **join in**
- **go in for**
- **coll in**
- **interfere in**
- **jump in**
- **pitch in**
- **want in**
1 Why don't you join in and have some
fun? Everybody's dancing.
2 She decided to go in for the competition
because she had a good chance of
winning.
3 The police were called in to investigate
the robbery.
4 I don't like you interfering in my affairs.

Interrupting
In can be used in verbs to express the
idea of someone interrupting a
conversation or a meeting when the
interrupting is not wanted or welcome.

- **cut in**
- **beg in**
- **break in**
1 She cut in while I was talking in order to
make her own suggestions.
2 We were talking quietly in the kitchen
when he barged in and said he wanted a
drink.
3 'I'm sorry, but I simply can't agree with
that,' he broke in.

Limiting
In can be used in combinations that refer
to somebody being prevented from leaving
a place. Example verbs are:

- **snow in**
- **lock in**
- **block in**
- **fence in**
- **hem in**

1 No planes are flying out today. We are
completely snowed in.
2 Look at that! Someone has parked their
car so close to mine and blocked me in.
3 Some prisoners are locked in for twenty
three hours a day.

Staying inside
In can be used in combinations that mean
remaining inside or at home instead of
going out somewhere. The particle out can
be used with the same verbs with the
opposite meaning. In is also used with verbs
meaning that you remain in bed later than
you usually do. Example verbs are:

- **stay in**
- **eat in**
- **sleep in**
- **lie in**
- **stop in**
1 We decided to stay in and watch a film
on television.
2 Why don't we eat in tonight instead of
going out for a meal?
3 I was so tired I slept in until 11.

Into

### Out of

Out of is often used with similar verbs as an
opposite, for example get out of, check out of.

### Putting in, going in

*Into* is used in many combinations referring
to putting or going in or inside something.

- **plug in**
- **tuck in**
- **pay in**
- **bore in**
- **dip into**
1 You can plug the TV into the socket in
the wall.
2 She never wears her blouse tucked into
her skirt.
3 I need to pay some money into my bank
account.

### Combing

*Into* is used in combinations that mean
mixing one substance into another so that
they become one. Example verbs are:

- **blend into**
- **shade into**
- **mix into**
- **fold into**
1 Blend the cream into the sauce.
2 The scarlet of the bird's wings shades
into pink at the tips.
Transforming and changing

Into can be used to describe things that change or are transformed. Example verbs are:

1. The discussion soon turned into an argument about politics.
2. She grew into a very loving person.

Persuading and forcing

Into is used with some verbs to convey the idea of persuading or making someone do something that they do not really want to do. The verb describes the way you try to persuade somebody. Example verbs are:

1. She talked me into going on holiday with her.
2. I was pressed into giving a speech at her farewell dinner.
3. He was frightened into confessing the crime.

Out of is often used with these verbs with the opposite meaning: talk somebody out of something.

Out

Out is often used to describe the idea of getting rid of something or someone, or of letting something or someone go. Example verbs are:

1. She burst into tears.
2. The aircraft burst into flames.
3. The country was plunged into recession.

Characteristics and qualities

Of can be used with verbs to show the characteristics or qualities of someone or something, or what something contains.

smell of remind of make of consist of
1. This soap smells of spring flowers.
2. The piece of music reminds me of holidays in Greece.
3. It’s made of cheese and potatoes.

Removing, lacking

Of can be used with some verbs to indicate something is being removed from someone or something or that they do not have something. Example verbs are:

1. They robbed me of everything I was carrying with me.
2. She was starved of affection during her childhood.

Hitting and meeting

Into can be used with verbs that describe objects hitting one another, and to describe people meeting by accident.

bang into run into bump into
1. He didn’t put the light on and banged into a chair.
2. I ran into Steve (= met him by chance) the other day. He hasn’t changed at all.

Investigating

Into can be used with some verbs that give the idea of investigating something in detail in order to discover the truth.

go into look into delve into dig into
1. The third chapter of the book goes into the subject in great detail.
2. The police are looking into the matter.

Starting

Many combinations with into suggest starting doing something, often suddenly.

burst into plunge into rush into get into
1. She burst into tears.
2. The aircraft burst into flames.
3. The country was plunged into recession.

Starting

Of in combinations can also suggest that something is beginning. Example verbs are:

1. We started off well, but gradually got worse.
2. Small things can sometimes spark off a row between people.

Ending; not happening

Some verbs can be used with off to give the idea of something ending or being cancelled. Example verbs are:

break off ring off put off call off cut off log off switch off
1. The unions have decided to break off their negotiations with management.
2. I’m afraid he rang off before I had a chance to ask him what his name was.
3. We’ve put off the meeting till the end of next week.

Finishing completely

Of can be used with some verbs to emphasize that something is completely finished. Often these are verbs that can also be used on their own with a similar, but weaker, meaning. Example verbs are:

1. I am doing everything I can to finish off what I’m doing before I go home.
2. Our aim is to pay off all our debts by the end of the year.
3. They decided to sell off their entire stock and invest in a new range of products.
4. The demonstration went off quietly without any serious incidents.

Off can be used with some verbs to express the idea of something gradually decreasing in strength or effect. Example verbs are:

wearing off level off cool off fall off die off ease off tail off
1. The pain started to return when the film ended.
2. Without any serious incidents.
3. We need time to cool off (= become less hot) and have a shower before lunch.

Rejecting or dismissing

Off can be used with some verbs to suggest the idea of rejecting, dismissing or trying to ignore somebody or something. Example verbs are:

write off lay off shrug off
1. I know he hasn’t been playing very well recently, but we can’t write him off.
2. The company has had to lay off several hundred workers.
3. It’s only a cold. I’ll soon shrug it off.
4. She tried to laugh off the whole matter, but I knew that it worried her terribly.

Resisting

Some verbs using the particle off indicate that you are trying to stop something happening or trying to protect somebody or yourself from something harmful or unpleasant. Example verbs are:

fight off hold off ward off beat off fend off keep off stave off warn off
1. I am doing everything I can to fight off another attack of flu.
2. We can’t hold off the enemy much longer.
3. He put up his hand to ward off the blows.
Removing

Off is used with some verbs to give the idea of removing something from somewhere, for example by cutting or chopping. Some combinations of verbs have the idea of removing someone from your responsibility.

cut off cross off take off palm off bump off rub off
1 I had to cut a bit off the top of the photo.
2 I think we can cross them off our list. I'm sure they won't come to the party.
3 Take off those dirty boots before you come into the house.
4 Don't palm your visitors off on me - you should entertain them yourself.

Dividing and separating

In these combinations off indicates that one area is divided or separated from another, for example with a barrier, to stop somebody or something going into it.

black off fence off seal off curtain off divide off shut off
1 The police blocked the road to prevent anyone from entering the city.
2 The field was fenced off to stop animals eating the crops.
3 The area has been sealed off to stop the spread of contamination.

Being absent from work or school

Off can be used with some verbs to talk about not going to work or school or leaving early. Example verbs are:
take off skive off slip off bunk off
1 She took three weeks off work to be with her sick mother.
2 As a teenager he was always skiving off school.

Drawing attention

Off occurs in combination with some verbs that indicate that someone is drawing attention to themselves or their opinions in some way. Other combinations describe how something draws attention to something else or makes it easy to see. Example verbs are:

show off set off sound off mouth off
1 Ignore him. He's just showing off in front of the girls.
2 I think the white background is ideal for setting off the rich colours of the painting.

Using

Off can be used with some verbs to talk about things that are used, such as money, food, etc. Example verbs are:

live off feed off run off work off
1 Although he's nearly thirty he still lives off his parents.
2 The birds feed off the meat that has been left behind by the lions.
3 You can run the CD player off a battery.
On can also be used with these verbs with a similar meaning.

Exploding

This group of verbs is used for things such as weapons, that explode or are fired.

set off blast off go off let off fire off
1 The bomb was set off by someone using a remote control device.
2 The rocket blasted off towards space.
3 The gun went off before he was ready.

Cheating

Off is used with some verbs to indicate that something is done dishonestly or with the intention of cheating someone.

rip off fab off palm off pass off as
1 We were ripped off by the taxi driver. He charged more than double the normal price.
2 When I said I wanted to buy a good watch he tried to fab me off with a cheap plastic thing.

ON

On is used in 360 verbs (about 6%) in this dictionary, as an adverb and a preposition. Its basic meaning describes the position of one thing above or on top of another or resting on something. For example: He put the lid on the pot. He put the lid on. It is also used in combination with verbs of movement, where the preposition on is also sometimes used, for example: get on the bus, get onto the bus.

Starting

On can be used in verbs that talk about starting an activity or making a machine begin to work. Example verbs are:

bring on sign on turn on
1 The dust in the air brought on an attack of coughing and sneezing.
2 He had to sign on at the unemployment office.
3 She turned on the radio.
4 He put on the kettle to make a cup of tea.

Off is often used with some of these verbs with the opposite meaning. For example: She turned on the radio. She turned off the radio.

Holding and connecting

On can be used in combinations to express the idea of holding something tightly. Other verbs describe how things are connected or attached to each other. Example verbs are:

hang on hold on strap on latch on
1 Hang on to this rope and don't let go.
2 Can you hold on (= said on the phone) while I find the information you need?
3 The luggage was strapped on to the car roof.
4 People are latching on to the idea very quickly.

Dressing

On can be used with different verbs to talk about ways of getting dressed.

put on try on pull on
1 I put on my best clothes for the interview.
2 I tried on several jackets before choosing one.

Having an effect on someone or something

On is often used as a preposition with verbs to talk about what somebody does to a person or a thing, or the effect that somebody or something has. Example verbs are:

date on impress on dawn on cheat on
1 He absolutely dates on her and gives her gifts all the time.
2 I want to impress on you the importance of these new safety rules.
3 It suddenly dawned on me why she was so angry.
Upon can also be used with many of these verbs, but it is more formal: The importance of education was impressed upon me from an early age.

**Attacking**

Some verbs with on indicate that someone is being attacked, either physically or with words. Example verbs are:

- turn on
- pick on
- round on
- jump on
- set on
- start on

1. She suddenly turned on me and criticized everything I had done.
2. Why does my boss keep picking on me?
3. He rounded on me for not supporting him at the meeting.

**Thinking and commenting**

On is used with some verbs of thinking or deciding to show what you are thinking or talking about. Example verbs are:

- reflect on
- decide on
- touch on
- deep on
- out
- of

1. I've reflected on what happened and I've decided to forgive you.
2. We have to decide on several things at today's meeting.

**OUT**

Out is used in 815 verbs (14%) in this dictionary, as an adverb. The basic meaning is of movement from inside to outside. In some combinations gives the idea of something or somebody appearing, sometimes suddenly, or of something being brought out of a place where it was hidden. Example verbs are:

- leap out
- turn out
- take out
- break out
- come out

1. My name leapt out at me from the page.
2. Two thousand people turned out to watch the parade.
3. He took out a gun and pointed it at me.

**Speaking or shouting loudly**

Out can be used with some verbs that suggest that somebody is speaking loudly or angrily, perhaps to call for help or shout a warning. Example verbs are:

- bark out
- call out
- scream out
- shout out
- snap out

1. She was barking out orders at the children.
2. Everyone was calling out for help.
3. People were screaming out to the driver to tell them to stop.

**Sharing**

Out can be used to convey the idea of something being distributed to or shared among people. Example verbs are:

- hand out
- give out
- share out
- dish out
- dole out
- serve out

1. They were handing out free samples of cheese at the supermarket today.
2. We need to give out more information to our clients.
3. We shared out the prize money amongst the three of us.

**Finding**

Out is used with some verbs that mean finding something or someone suddenly or unexpectedly. Examples of verbs are:

- hit on
- stumble on
- chance on

1. We hit on a good idea for making some money.
2. I stumbled on the information while I was looking for something else.
3. Jill chanced on an old school friend at the party.

**Stopping an activity**

Out is used in some verbs that describe an activity being stopped, after by force or authority. Some verbs describe people or places being completely destroyed. Other verbs refer to a fire, etc., going out or being put out. Example verbs are:

- stamp out
- cut out
- wipe out
- burn out
- beat out
- blow out
- drawn out
- quickly out
- out of petrol
- out of action

1. The rebellion was quickly stamped out.
2. I should really try to cut out chocolate (= stop eating it!)
3. The town was almost completely wiped out by the earthquake.
4. The fire had burnt out before the fire engines arrived.

**Dependent**

Out is often used with verbs to indicate that one thing is affected by or decided by something else. On can also indicate the person or thing that you trust or feel sure about. Example verbs are:

- depend on
- rely on
- count on

1. The success of the trip will depend on whether it rains or not.
2. You can depend on James to deal with the situation.
3. Our work relies on voluntary donations.

**Searching, observing, solving**

Out in some combinations gives the idea of searching for something such as a piece of information, the answer to a difficult problem, etc. Then finding it:

- find out
- dig out
- make out
- turn out
- hunt out
- sort out
- spy out
- try out
- work out

1. Can you find out how many people in the company are aged over forty?
2. I'll try and dig out some old college photos for you.
3. I can't make out the handwriting. What is this word here?
4. Let's wait and see how things turn out.

**Disappearing; using completely**

Out can be used in phrasal verbs to suggest that something is gradually disappearing or has been used completely so that there is none left. Example verbs are:

- die out
- run out
- go out
- phase out
- out

1. The change in weather conditions is causing many species to die out.
2. I think we've run out of petrol.
3. We came out in a field in the pouring rain.
4. We like to eat out at least once a month
5. They stayed out all night and only returned in the early morning.

**Apparating**

Out can be used with some verbs that give the idea of something or somebody appearing, sometimes suddenly, or of something being brought out of a place where it was hidden. Example verbs are:

- leap out
- turn out
- take out
- break out
- come out

1. My name leapt out at me from the page.
2. Two thousand people turned out to watch the parade.
3. He took out a gun and pointed it at me.
Out is often added to other verbs or past participles to create new verbs that mean you have completely finished doing something and can do no more. For example: I’m all parted out (= I have been to so many parties that I can’t go to any more).

Removing
Out is used with some verbs that mean removing something or somebody from somewhere, or removing yourself from somewhere. The verb tells you how this is done. Example verbs are:
- take out
- knock out
- pull out
- put out
- rinse out
- throw out
- wash out

1 I’d like to take out three thousand pounds from my account.
2 She was knocked out of the competition in the first round.
3 The army has decided to pull out.

Excusing
Out can be used in combinations that express the idea that someone or something is not included in an activity, a list, etc. Example verbs are:
- leave out
- cross out
- rule out
- filter out
- keep out
- weed out

1 We must be sure not to leave anyone out when we invite people to the party.
2 Cross out the wrong answers.
3 The government has ruled out the possibility of giving any financial aid.

Supporting
Out is used with verbs that suggest helping or supporting somebody, especially with money or encouragement.
- help out
- bear out
- bring out
- draw out
- reach out

1 I wonder if you could help me out. I’ve got a problem.
2 David will bear me out and confirm that everything I have said is true.

Choosing
Out can be used to convey the idea of something being chosen from among many others. Example verbs are:
- pick out
- single out
- pull out
- mark out
- separate out
- sort out

1 She was picked out as the person most likely to succeed in the company.
2 Some of the animals were singled out for special medical treatment.
3 Can you sort out all the books you don’t want any more?

Lasting
Out can be used to convey the idea of resisting some kind of pressure or enduring a difficult situation. Example verbs are:
- hold out
- stick out
- last out
- ride out

1 The unions are holding out for a better pay deal.
2 I don’t like the job but I’ll stick it out until the end of the year.
3 They say they can’t last out much longer.
4 They need help now.

Attacking: reacting violently
Out can be used in verbs that show that someone is attacking somebody or reacting violently to something. Example verbs are:
- lash out
- strike out
- fight out
- hit out
- kick out
- shout out
- shoot out

1 The lion lashed out if any of the other lions came near him.
2 As soon as the fight started, he lashed out at everyone standing near him.
3 When the man said something rude, I struck out at him.

Recording and putting down on paper
Out can be used with verbs connected with writing or drawing to give the idea of something being recorded or written down on paper.
- copy out
- sketch out
- map out
- write out

1 Could you copy this out for me so it is easy to read?
2 I’ll sketch out a few ideas for you on paper.
3 They have mapped out the area where they will be digging.

Increasing
Out is used with some verbs that show that something or somebody is increasing in size, shape, extent, etc.
- broaden out
- fill out
- flesh out
- open out
- spread out

1 The river broadens out just outside the town.
2 Hasn’t the baby filled out now (= become fatter)?
3 These points were fleshed out in the later part of the speech.

Moving to the side
A few verbs use out to indicate movement to the side of something. Example verbs are:
- pull over
- move over

1 The driver pulled over to the side of the road to take a short break.
2 Can you move over? I haven’t got enough space.

Over is used in approximately 200 verbs (about 3%) in this dictionary as an adverb and a preposition. The basic meaning of the particle indicates movement from one side of something to the other, especially over the top of something, for example: climb over a wall, fly over a city, cross over a road. It can also indicate a position above something: bend over something, lean over someone. The most common uses are:

Having a higher position
Over can be used to suggest that someone or something is higher than or in a higher position than somebody or something else. It can also refer to somebody in a position of greater authority or responsibility.

- tower over
- stand over
- rule over
- preside over
- watch over

1 My son is only 15 but he towers over his father already.
2 I don’t want my boss standing over me and watching everything I do.
3 She has ruled over the country for twenty years.

Covering
Over can be used in combination with verbs to show that something is completely covered with something such as ice or clouds. It is also used in a more figurative way to suggest that a difficulty or the truth is being hidden. Example verbs are:
- freeze over
- cloud over
- gloss over
- paint over
- paper over

1 Last winter the lake was completely frozen over.
2 What a pity! It’s starting to cloud over.
3 He avoided answering difficult questions by glossing over the problem.

Changing position
Over can be used in combination with verbs suggesting the idea of two people or things changing places, jobs, etc., or of a person changing their opinion or ideas.

- take over
- swap over
- win over
- change over
- hand over
- swap over

1 She is taking over the management of the company from next spring.
2 I’ll drive the first part of the journey, then we’ll swap over.
3 I think I’ve managed to win her over to our side of the argument.

Falling
Over can be used with verbs to express the idea of something falling to the ground, usually from an upright position. The verb shows what the movement is.
ROUND

Round is used in approximately 150 verbs (2.4%) in the dictionary, as an adverb and a preposition. The basic meaning is of movement in a circle or curve in order to face in the opposite direction or to arrive at the other side of something. It can sometimes be replaced by about and around with very little change of meaning. The most common categories of use are:

Moving
Round is used with some verbs to indicate movement in different directions.
move round run round hand round phone/call round
1 At the first class we were told to move round the room and talk to different people.
2 It was a cold day so the kids ran round in the playground to keep warm.

Lack of activity and purpose
Round can be used to suggest lack of activity or specific purpose. Example verbs are:
stand round hang round sit round
1 We all stood round, waiting for something to happen.
2 He hangs round bars and talks to anyone who will listen to him.

Surrounding and enclosing
Round can be used to indicate that something is surrounded by something.
wrap round throw round go round gather round
1 Wrap this scarf round your neck - it's cold outside.
2 He threw his arms round me.
3 The belt won't go round my waist now!

Being centred on something
Round can be used with a few verbs to indicate how something or somebody has a particular person or thing as the focus of their attention. Example verbs are:
revolve round centre round
1 My whole life seems to revolve round cooking, cleaning and shopping.
2 Our holiday centre round sitting by the pool, swimming and sunbathing.

Through

Through is used in 150 verbs (2.4%) in the dictionary, as an adverb and a preposition. The basic meaning refers to passing from one side of something solid to the other side, for example, to go through a hole in a wall or to see through a window. It can be used with this meaning with many other verbs such as to slice through, to cut through, and to break through something. The most common categories are:

Doing something thoroughly and completely
Through can be used with verbs to give the idea of going from the beginning to the end suggest you sit down together and going to a particular place to visit a person briefly on an informal basis.
call round drop round pop round come round
1 Call round any time. We're always happy to see you.
2 I'll drop round later and give you that book I mentioned.

Sharing or distributing
Round in combinations can give the idea of sharing or distributing something between people. Example verbs are:
hand round pass round go round
1 Could you help to hand round the sandwiches?
2 Pass the photos round so that everyone can see them.
3 I don't think there is enough cake to go round.

Recovering
Round can be used with the idea of someone becoming conscious again, for example after an operation or after fainting. Other verbs mean recovering from an illness. Example verbs are:
come round bring round pull round
1 She started to come round three hours after the operation.
2 They tried to bring him round but he remained unconscious.
Surviving, achieving
Through can be used in combinations to express the idea of surviving a bad situation or getting past something difficult such as a test or a barrier. Example verbs are:
live through come through go through sail through pull through see through
1 My grandmother lived through the horrors of two world wars.
2 She came through the operation and made a rapid recovery.
3 You won't get through the exam if you don't study hard.
4 You won't have any difficulties with the driving test. You'll sail through.

Communicating
Through can be used in combinations that express the idea of communicating with.

TO
To is used in about 170 verbs (nearly 3%) in this dictionary, mainly as a preposition, although there are a few verbs where it is an adverb (pull the door to, come to/round.)
With verbs of movement, it expresses the idea of direction, for example, I walked to the office; it fell to the ground. It generally shows the relationship between the verb and the person or thing that is affected by it, for example, She is devoted to her children; We fixed a rope to the boat. In the verbs in this dictionary, the most frequent groups are:

Directing or aiming
To used with verbs shows the direction that somebody or something is going or what is being aimed at. Example verbs are:
gravitate to devote to gear to ponder to point to
1 Many young people are gravitating to the cities in search of work.
2 She devoted herself to her career.

SHOWING RELATIONSHIPS
To is used with verbs to indicate the relationship between people or things. The verb itself shows the nature of the action, feeling, etc., and to shows who or what is involved or affected. Example verbs are:
belong to cling to warm to resort to look up to stick to defer to endeavor to face up to fall to surrender to stoop to
1 Who does this book belong to?
2 They clung to each other for comfort.
3 I warned him to Chris immediately.
4 You shouldn't need to resort to violence to achieve your aims.
5 Jack's always looked up to his older brothers.
6 I'm sticking to what I said before.

Improving
Up can be used to express the idea of things improving, such as the economy, your health or your knowledge. Example verbs are:
look up brush up clear up smarten up cheer up brighten up dress up jazz up pick up
1 The year started badly but I think things are starting to look up.
2 I'd like to brush up my knowledge of Italian.
3 The weather looks as if it's starting to clear up.
4 Well, I think you could smarten up your appearance.
5 They tried to cheer me up by telling me funny stories.

Note that dress down is now used as an opposite for dress up, and means to wear more casual clothes.

Supporting
Up can be used to give the idea of providing support. Example verbs are:
back up shore up speak up for stand up for bolster up stick up for
1 Will you back me up if I tell them what really happened?
2 The bank took action to shore up the value of sterling.
3 Nobody spoke up for him when he was falsely accused of stealing the money.
4 It's time for us to stand up for what we believe in.

Preparing
Up is used with a group of verbs to give the idea of preparing for doing something.
draw up set up warm up butter up fix up limber up soften up tune up
1 She's busy drawing up a plan of how the whole scheme will work.
2 We are setting up a research project to investigate the effects of radiation on plant life.
3 He tries to warm up the audience by telling them a few jokes at the start of his talk.
4 We'd better butter him up before we ask him to give us so much money.

Creating and constructing
Up is also used to suggest creating, producing, inventing or constructing something, either physically or in your mind. Example verbs are:
make up dream up build up come up with conjure up put up rise up think up
1 My grandmother was fantastic at making up stories for us.
2 I would like to know who dreamed up this whole idea. It's complete madness.
3 She built the business up from nothing.
4 She has come up with a fantastic idea for solving the problem we're having with recruiting people.

Completing and finishing
With some verbs that can be used on their own, up adds the idea of completing something. For example, in the sentence I ate fish for dinner, ate means took food. It

you tell somebody to Eat up, you want them to finish eating quickly. It is also used in this way in verbs like tidy up, dry up and clear up. Other examples of verbs are:

- end up
- use up
- wind up
- dry up
- dummy up
- follow up
- sum up
- wake up

1. Although he wanted to work in advertising, he ended up working in a bank.
2. We will have used up all our coal reserves by the end of the year.
3. Could I ask you to wind up the meeting?

**Approaching and getting closer for comfort**

Up can be used to give the idea of something or somebody approaching or getting closer to somebody/something, sometimes in a rather secretive way. It can also be used to give the idea of getting closer to somebody or something for warmth and comfort. Example verbs are:

- creep up
- loom up
- snuggle up
- curl up
- nuzzle
- sneak up
- steal up

1. The two children crept up close to the edge of the garden.
2. The exams are looming up.
3. It’s lovely to snuggle up by the fire and listen to the rain outside.

**Dividing and separating**

Up can be used to give the idea of something being divided in some way, for example by being cut or chopped into small pieces. When it is used in connection with a group of people or a couple, it has the idea of separation. Example verbs are:

- slice up
- divide up
- split up
- break up
- cut up
- chop up

1. First you need to slice up the tomatoes and add them to the mixture.
2. We’ve decided to divide up the money equally.
3. Pam and Paul have split up after twenty years of marriage.

**Gathering and collecting**

Up can be used with the idea of collecting things or people together. Example verbs are:

- match up
- stock up
- team up
- join up
- meet up
- pair up
- pile up
- save up

1. The task is to match up all the cards in front of you.
2. We had better stock up on sugar as there is going to be a shortage.
3. I think it’s best if we team up with people from other departments.

**Fastening**

Up can be used to talk about fastening things like clothes or objects. It can be used with the name of an object or a material to show how something is fastened, or with the name of a container to show where things are placed. Related to this is the idea of restricting the movement of somebody/something. Example verbs are:

- do up
- zip up
- parcel up
- tie up
- bag up
- bundle up
- brick up
- chain up
- lace up
- lock up

1. Remember to do up all the buttons on your coat.
2. You’d better zip up your bag so no one steals anything from it.
3. I’m going to parcel up the gifts to send your cousins.
4. The security guard was tied up in a corner of the room.

**WITH**

With is a preposition and is used in about 125 verbs (2%) in the dictionary, sometimes combining with an adverb to form a three-word verb, such as fall in with, fit in with. It is generally used to describe the connections and relationships between people, things, facts or situations. The most common uses are:

**Relationships between people and things**

With can be used to convey the idea of somebody taking action and getting involved in something, sometimes when they should not. Example verbs are:

- deal with
- wrestle with
- juggle with
- meddle with
- catch up with
- land with
- lumber with
- tamper with

1. I’m very busy at the moment, so I’ll deal with that later.
2. It’s a problem I’ve been wrestling with for months.
3. In my job I have to juggle with several different things at the same time.
4. Please don’t meddle with things you don’t understand.

**Giving support**

With is used with verbs that express the idea of agreeing with a person or an idea or providing support. Example verbs are:

- agree with
- side with
- bear with
- hold with

1. I agree with everything you’ve said.
2. She always sides with her sister in any family arguments.
3. She’s under a lot of strain at the moment—just bear with her.
S5 Phrasal Verb or Single Word?
For me, the highlight of the whole holiday was the trip to the temple. We set off at nine in the morning and were soon going up some hair-raisingly steep roads. We got to the temple about half ten. We had to wear long-sleeved tops and long trousers or they wouldn't have let us in. Of course, we had to take our shoes off before we went in, too. A local guide showed us round, which was good, because lots of questions came up about how we were supposed to behave, and about the history of the place. The temple itself was absolutely breathtaking, but that wasn't the best thing because we came back through what they call the 'Lost Valley'. Lunch was laid on for the people who'd asked for it, but we'd taken a packed lunch with us and we agreed that it was the most spectacular picnic spot we'd ever seen!

S6–7 Are You a Natural Born Student?
Study quiz score

1 A–0, B–2, C–0  4 A–2, B–1, C–0  7 A–2, B–2, C–1  10 A–2, B–1, C–0
2 A–1, B–0, C–2  5 A–0, B–1, C–2  8 A–2, B–0, C–2  11 A–0, B–2, C–2
3 A–1, B–1, C–2  6 A–1, B–2, C–2  9 A–2, B–1, C–0  12 A–0, B–2, C–2

1 (a) did teachers always pick on you and tell you off for no reason?;
   (b) did kids who messed around in class annoy you?;
   (c) did you ever get kept back for extra study?
2 (a) get on with it straight away and finish it early; (b) put off starting it until the last possible moment; (c) do some work on it immediately then put it aside for a while?
3 (a) jot down some notes then write it and hand it in?; (b) do it in rough first, and then write it out neatly or type it up?; (c) plan it out carefully then write and edit it?
4 (a) work steadily and sail through your exams?; (b) scrape through your exams despite beaver away all year?; (c) just do enough to get by?
5 (a) rattle through it and hand it in early?; (b) go over each question carefully before moving on to the next one?; (c) answer all the questions then check through your answers?
6 (a) as soon as you come across a word you don't know?; (b) only to look up a word whose meaning you can't guess?; (c) only after you've read through the article once without a dictionary?
7 (a) sign up for evening classes?; (b) throw away your books and find someone to talk with in English? (c) swot up on vocabulary every night?
8 (a) did you study while you were sick in order not to fall behind?; (b) were you just happy to have got out of lessons?; (c) did you borrow a friend's notes and write them up?
9 (a) do it as well as you could?; (b) scribble it down as quickly as possible; (c) talk a friend into letting you copy theirs at the last minute?
10 (a) plan out a revision timetable in plenty of time?; (b) read up the subject the night before each exam?; (c) just take it easy and hope easy questions came/ would come up?
11 (a) switch over to something more interesting?; (b) shout out an answer quickly, even if you're not sure?; (c) get annoyed if the answer doesn't come to you quickly?

S8–9 Sport
Football, and tonight's match in the European Cup ended in controversy after Italy came back from 2–0 down to beat Spain. At 2–2, the Italian goalkeeper Alberti appeared to bring down Rojas, the Spanish centre forward. As the Spanish players appealed for a penalty, the Italians played on and broke away to score. The Spanish captain Martín was then sent off for arguing with the referee. Italy ended up fortunate winners, but their goalkeeper Pollo picked up a hand injury and has been ruled out of the next two games.
The Tokyo marathon has been won by Takeshi Saito of Japan. Urged on by the home crowd, Saito forged ahead after just 5 kilometres and built up a 2-minute lead. The chasing runners did not give up, and gradually reduced the lead. The hot weather and the fast pace caused several leading athletes to drop out. Saito's recent training in the Sahara desert paid off as he held off the strong challenge of the Kenyan Daniel Nyanga, who caught up with 5 kilometres to go, then fell back in the final kilometre.

Tennis, and the unseeded Sofia Adamou of Greece has beaten Russia's Irena Markova in three sets to go through to the final of the French Open. Adamou said afterwards, "I've never come up against such a tough opponent. Before I came here I thought I'd get knocked out in the first round, but now I've got a chance of winning." Adamou, who only took up the sport four years ago, will pick up a cheque for $100,000. The loser will have to settle for just $50,000.

Extract 1
1 c 2 d 3 a 4 i 5 e 6 h 7 f 8 b 9 g
Extracts 2 and 3
1 b 2 d 3 k 4 a 5 h 6 l 7 n 8 g 9 c 10 j
11 f 12 e 13 i 14 m

S10 Computers
Down
1 click on 7 scan in
2 pull-down 9 back up
3 switch on 10 boot up
4 printout 11 log in
5 add-ons
6 shut down
Across
8 hack into
12 go down
15 pop-up
13 scroll down

S11 Environmental Problems
The Greenhouse effect
1 Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are given off when fossil fuels are burned.
2 Greenhouse gases soak up heat that should escape into space.
3 Temperatures on earth go up.
Algae
1 Nitrates from fertilizers soak through the soil and end up in rivers and lakes.
2 Algae feeds on the nitrates and multiplies uncontrollably.
3 The algae uses up the oxygen in the water, and fish die.

Deforestation
1 Too many trees are burnt or cut down.
2 Some areas turn into desert.
3 Some species of animals and plants lose their habitat and die out.
4 Less carbon dioxide is soaked up by trees, which adds to global warming.

S12 Phrasal Verbs in Newspapers
12k3 a,g 4 e 5 c 6 j 7 l 8 f 9 h 10 i

S13 Business
1888 catches on, take on; 1902 teams up, sell off; 1906 turning out; 1945 takes over; 1954 comes up with; 1963 take off, bringing in; 1969 buys out; 1974 walk out, sparking off; 1987 swallowed up, turned around; 1992 worn away, falling off, mount up, go under, bailed out; 1999 takes over, caught out, shoots up, wind up; 2000 laid off, closes down

S14–15 Informal
Using this dictionary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Informal</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>provide for sth</td>
<td>boot sb out</td>
<td>turn up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attend to sb/sth</td>
<td>barge into sb</td>
<td>throw sth aside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tune out</td>
<td>put sb down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice
The 11 phrasal verbs are:
slow up
mess up
beaver away
take away
breeze through (sth)

Matching Exercise:
- a beaver away
- b slow up
- c swan around
- d jabber away
- e look sb up
- f catch up
- g jack sth in
- h breeze through
- i veg out
- j mess up
- k muck around

Sentences:
- a OK, I’ll level with you.
- b at the last moment he chickened out.
- c We’re going to check out the new bar
- d I’ll be able to rustle something up.
- e we whipped through the last three chapters.

- they really freak me out.
- it took him ages to cotton on.
- she just clammed up.

S16–17 Using Phrasal Verbs in Writing

Exercise 1
1 refers to
2 reported back
3 summed up
4 drawn up
5 gone through
6 puts forward
7 sets out
8 consists of
9 enlarges upon
10 accounts for

Exercise 2: Sample Report
This report refers to the Intermediate English Course, which I attended last summer. Firstly, I will deal with the positive aspects of the course. The lessons were very enjoyable and the teachers were very helpful. I especially liked the opportunity to meet other students and speak to them in English.

However, I would also like to point out that there were some problems. The cafeteria was expensive and the meals consisted of only one course. Our opportunities for self-study were limited resulting from the fact that there were not enough books in the library. In addition, the trips and visits were not very interesting and I have enlarged upon this problem in a report I have submitted to the Social Secretary.

For next year, I suggest that a list of events is given to students to go through and perhaps they should be given the chance to put forward their own ideas. The college should also draw up a plan of action for improving the cafeteria and library.

To sum up, it was a positive experience but a few changes would make it even better.

Exercise 3
1 b 2 c 3 a 4 a 5 b 6 c 7 c 8 a

S18–19 Using Phrasal Verbs in the Passive

Exercise 1
1 No
2 Yes
3 Yes
4 No
5 Yes
6 No
7 No
8 Yes
9 Yes
10 Yes

Exercise 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separable</th>
<th>Inseparable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>turn off</td>
<td>look for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 3
Separable phrasal verbs can generally be used in the passive, whereas inseparable phrasal verbs cannot.

Exercise 4
1 She’s been charged with shoplifting.
2 If you carry on like this you’ll be kicked out of college.
3 The building was burnt down in the riots.
4 No one knows where Jerry is. He hasn’t been heard of since the summer.
5 The twins look so alike that they are often mixed up.
6 £10 for this? You’ve been ripped off!
**S20–21 New Phrasal Verbs**

**Task A**
free up, hype up, tense up, test out, drown out

**Task B**

**Suggested answers**
a sports car – flashes past/by
a butterfly – flutters by/past/around
a boy with his leg in plaster – hobbles by/past/along
a bee – buzzes past/by/around
a train – steams past/by/along
tourists visiting a palace – wander around/past
a small child in a park – runs around
a group of boys going to school – muck around
a teacher going home at the end of a long day – hurries along/past

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**Further practice: class activities**

1. Work with a partner. See who can be first to remember all the verbs in each particle group. Remember to use example sentences.
2. In groups, make up an oral story using the verbs in two or three of the participle groups. One person starts the story with a sentence using one of the phrasal verbs and the next person has to continue the story using a different phrasal verb. Your sentences must show that you understand the meaning of the verb. For homework write the story down correctly.
3. In pairs learn one group of verbs, then teach them, together with their context, to another pair in your class. Then test your classmates by asking them to give you correct sentences using the verbs you have taught them.

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**S22–25 The Most Common Phrasal Verbs**

**Up**
i 1 b, 2 c, 3 d, 4 a
ii 1 c, 2 a, 3 d, 4 b

**Down**
i 1 breaks 2 lets 3 turn
ii 1 sit 2 keep 3 put 4 bend 5 lie

**On**
1 c, 2 d, 3 b, 4 a

**Off**
1 b, 2 c, 3 d, 4 a

**In**
1 come in 2 check in 3 let sb in 4 breaks in

**Out**
1 fall 2 getting 3 broken 4 came

**Verbs with an adverb and a preposition**
1 hang on to 4 put up with
2 looking forward to 5 get on with
3 run out of

---

**Further practice: class activity**

Work with a partner. One of you starts a sentence with one of the verbs in the opposites group and the other must complete the sentence using a verb which is opposite in meaning.

---

**Meaning Groups**

**Daily Routine**
a come from c had ... on e get off g catch up i get back k phone up
b woke up d set off f met up h got to j look after

**Business**
c, h, b, d, f, e, a, g

---

**Opposites**
1 c, 2 e, 3 d, 4 b, 5 f, 6 a

---

**Further practice: class activity**

Work with a partner. One of you starts a sentence with one of the verbs in the opposites group and the other must complete the sentence using a verb which is opposite in meaning.

---

**Multi-Meaning Verbs**

1 catch up 3 takes off 5 pick her up, pick it up 7 meet up
2 fall out 4 give up 6 come out

---

**S26 Test Yourself**

1 b, 2 c, 3 b, 4 c, 5 c, 6 c, 7 b, 8 a, 9 b

---

**Which meaning?**

i increasing or improving: grow up, bring up, cheer up, hurry up
completing or finishing: add up, hang up, give up, wake up, shut up

ii failing: let down, turn down, break down
movement: sit down, lie down, put down, keep down, bend down
Pronunciation

Phonetic symbols

Consonants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>consonant</th>
<th>symbol</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>tea</td>
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<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>did</td>
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<td>k</td>
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<td>chain</td>
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<td>jam</td>
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<td>f</td>
<td>fall</td>
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<tr>
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<td>van</td>
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<tr>
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<td>δ</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowels and diphthongs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vowel</th>
<th>symbol</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i:</td>
<td>i:</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i:</td>
<td>happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>æ</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ə:</td>
<td>ə</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>got</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ò:</td>
<td>ò</td>
<td>put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u:</td>
<td>u:</td>
<td>actual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ø:</td>
<td>ø:</td>
<td>too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʌ</td>
<td>ʌ</td>
<td>cup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The symbol /r/ indicates that British pronunciation will have /r/ only if a vowel sound follows directly at the beginning of the next word, as in pore over; otherwise /r/ is omitted. For American English, all the /r/ sounds should be pronounced.

Stress in phrasal verbs

In speech it is important to use the correct stress patterns for phrasal verbs. To help with this, verbs are shown in this dictionary with stresses marked using the symbols / / (= a main stress) and ./ (= a weaker secondary stress).

There are two patterns of stress in phrasal verbs. One type has a single stress, and it is always on the first word of the verb. Examples are 'come to sth, 'go for sb, 'look at sth. The other type has two stresses; the first word is marked with a secondary stress, and a main stress is put on the second word. Examples are 'get 'up, 'put sth 'off, 'go 'off sth/sb. Remember that sth, sb are not really parts of the verb; they just show where other words may be fitted in. So in 'put sth 'off, the second word of the verb is off.

One-stress verbs

One-stress verbs keep the single main stress on the first word in all situations. No stress is put on the second word of the verb (or on any other words which the verb may contain). Often the second word of these verbs is a word such as for or at which has both strong and weak forms. Generally the weak form of the word should be used, but if that word happens to come at the end of a phrase, the strong form must be used, even though the word remains unstressed. For example: The washing machine is broken. I'll have to get it 'looked at. 'Look at is a one-stress verb so the main stress is on looked, and there is no stress on at. But because at is at the end of a phrase it is pronounced in its strong form with vowel /ə/ and not /æ/.

Two-stress verbs

Two-stress verbs have the main stress on the second word, and this is the pattern that will be used when the verb as a whole is the last important item in a phrase.

What time are you coming back?
He 'made it 'up.
Fell them 'in.

But the speaker will put a strong stress on any other important word if it comes later than the verb. The stress on the second word of the verb is then weakened or lost, especially if it would otherwise be next to the other strong stress. For example in 'came back 'early, the verb is 'come 'back, but in this sentence there is no main stress on back because it would clash with the stress on early. However, if something shows that early is not important and therefore does not need a main stress, the main stress would be on back. For example, early might be a repeated word, as in I finished my work early, and I 'came back early.

The second stress of two-stress verbs is weakened whether the additional important word is put between parts of the phrasal verb, or after all of them. Take for example 'fill sth 'in. If sth is replaced with an unimportant item such as a pronoun, the main stress is on in, as in I 'filled it 'in. But if sth is replaced with something important such as this form, then form receives a main stress, giving I 'filled this 'form in.

In the same way, when the verb is used in the pattern 'fill 'in sth, if sth is replaced with an important item, the stress on in will be lost: I 'filled in a 'form. But if sth is replaced by something unimportant, such as a repeated word, the main stress will be on in: A form! I've already 'filled 'in a 'form.

In two-stress verbs with three words, such as back a way from, average 'out at, the extra word helps to avoid a clash with a following stress and the weakening of the stress is optional. So you can say it 'averages 'out at 'fifty, with the stress on out weakened, or it 'averages 'out at 'fifty in which the stress on out is kept. There is no difference of meaning between the two.

Stress on patterns with doing.

Some verbs are shown in the dictionary with forms that include doing (for example 'bank on sb/sth, 'bank on doing sth, 'bank on sb/sth doing sth, 'get a round to sth, 'get a round to doing sth). Like sb and sth, the word doing is not part of the verb, but shows where another verb must be fitted into the pattern. For example: He's 'banking on going to America or I'm 'getting around to cleaning the kitchen. The verbs with doing follow the same one-stress or two-stress patterns as other phrasal verbs. So the one-stress pattern 'bank on doing sth shows that doing never receives a stress, even when doing sth is replaced with something unimportant or already mentioned: He's 'banking on it, or Go to America? He's 'banking on going to America. In the same way the two-stress example 'put off doing sth shows that off will receive a stress if the verb is the last important word in a phrase: Pay those bills? He's 'putting 'off paying them. If the doing verb is important, then the stress on the second word of the phrasal verb will be lost: I'm 'putting off 'writing to her.