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NEW EDITION

Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary



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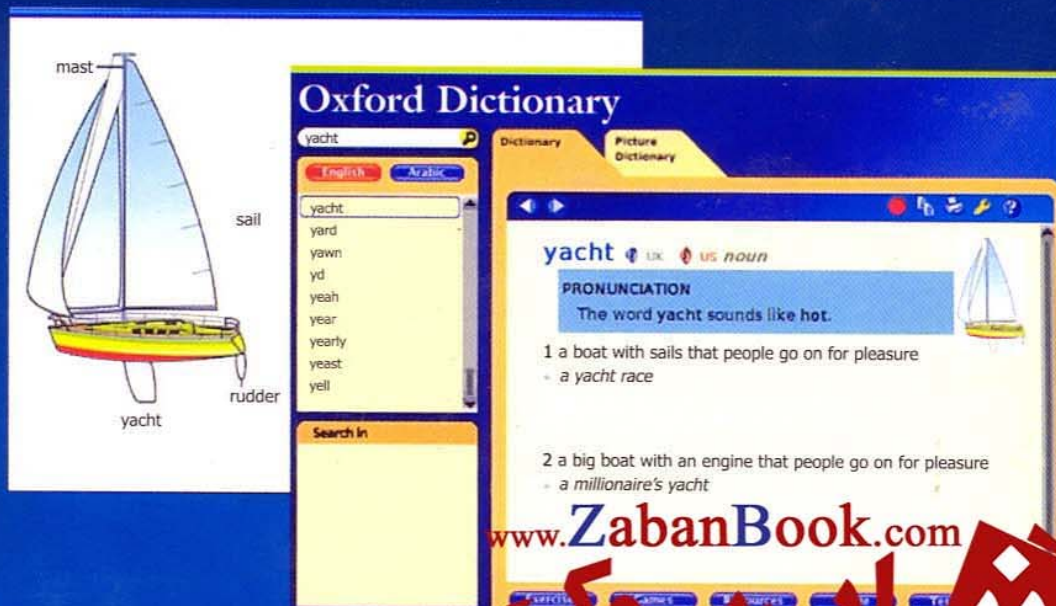
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Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary

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Windows Vista®,
or Windows XP®;
Intel Pentium® or
compatible processor;
256MB RAM

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Phonetic symbols

Vowels

i:	see	/si:/	ʌ	cup	/kʌp/
i	happy	/'hæpi/	ɜ:	bird	/bɜ:d/
ɪ	sit	/sɪt/	ə	about	/ə'baʊt/
e	ten	/ten/	eɪ	say	/seɪ/
æ	cat	/kæt/	əʊ	go	/gəʊ/
ɑ:	father	/'fɑ:ðə(r)/	aɪ	five	/faɪv/
ɒ	got	/gɒt/	aʊ	now	/naʊ/
ɔ:	saw	/sɔ:/	ɔɪ	boy	/bɔɪ/
ʊ	put	/pʊt/	ɪə	near	/nɪə(r)/
u	situation	/,sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/	eə	hair	/heə(r)/
u:	too	/tu:/	ʊə	pure	/pjʊə(r)/

Consonants

p	pen	/pen/	s	so	/səʊ/
b	bad	/bæd/	z	zoo	/zu:/
t	tea	/ti:/	ʃ	shoe	/ʃu:/
d	did	/dɪd/	ʒ	vision	/'vɪʒn/
k	cat	/kæt/	h	hat	/hæt/
g	got	/gɒt/	m	man	/mæn/
tʃ	chain	/tʃeɪn/	n	no	/nəʊ/
dʒ	jam	/dʒæm/	ŋ	sing	/sɪŋ/
f	fall	/fɔ:l/	l	leg	/leg/
v	van	/væn/	r	red	/red/
θ	thin	/θɪn/	j	yes	/jes/
ð	this	/ðɪs/	w	wet	/wet/

- (ˈ) shows the strong stress: it is in front of the part of the word that you say most strongly, for example **because** /brˈkɔz/.
- (,) shows a weaker stress. Some words have a part that is said with a weaker stress as well as a strong stress, for example **OK** /əʊˈkeɪ/.
- (r) at the end of a word means that in British English you say this sound only when the next word begins with a vowel sound. In American English, you always pronounce this 'r'.

Some words, for example **at** and **must**, have two pronunciations. We give the usual pronunciation first. The second pronunciation must be used when the word is stressed, and is also often used when the word is at the end of a sentence. For example:

This book is for /fə(r)/ Lisa.

Who is this book for? /fɔ:(r)/

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101 (darts), 111 (dig), 118 (dolphin), 119 (dominoes), 122 (drawer), 124 (drums), 125 (duck), 126 (brushes, dustbin), 129 (egg), 131 (elephant), 146 (fans), 152 (files, filing cabinet), 156 (flags), 159 (flute), 162 (forks), 176 (gloves), 185 (guitars), 188 (hammer), 191 (hats), 220 (iron), 225 (jug, juggler), 229 (knife), 231 (ladders), 240 (lamp, lantern, light bulb), 243 (lizard), 253 (masks), 258 (microphone), 266 (moped, motorbike, scooter), 267 (mice), 273 (necklaces), 295 (panda), 296 (parachute), 302 (penknife), 306 (piano), 311 (cards), 316 (postbox), 328 (handbag, purse, wallet), 338 (recorder), 342 (remote control), 348 (rhinoceros), 352 (bread, tape, toilet roll), 353 (rope), 355 (rug), 359 (pans), 360 (saw), 361 (scarves), 372 (shark), 373 (shears), 374 (shirt), 375 (shoes), 382 (roller blades, ice skates, roller skates, skateboard, skiing), 384 (sledge, sleigh), 390 (sofa), 397 (spoons), 417 (slide, swings), 422 (teapot), 423 (bear), 424 (tent), 438 (tractor), 440 (tray), 442 (trolleys), 443 (elephant, trunk, trunks), 446 (umbrella), 455 (van), 463 (watches), 479 (zebra), P1 (balloon), P5 (coat, shirt, shorts, glove, jacket, sandal, T-shirt, trainers, cap), P6 (baguette, cheese, tea, coffee), P7 (cereal, ice cream, pancake, spaghetti, salad, kebab), P8 (kiwi, pear, cherry), P9 (onion, aubergine, courgette, broccoli, cabbage, cucumber), P11 (fountain pen, ring binder), P15 (guitar, drums, piano, keyboard, violin, viola, cello, flute, clarinet, recorder, saxophone, trumpet, trombone); Icon P12 (castle); Ingram Publishing 70 (chop), 150 (feet), 164 (fox), 188 (hand), 193 (headphones), 329 (pyramid), 331 (hare), 340 (reindeer), 364 (seal), 373 (seashell), P3 (giraffe, wolf, elephant), P4 (crocodile), P9 (potatoes, carrots), P11 (calculator); John Fox P6 (jam); Jon Arnold Images P12 (pyramid); Luminis P1 (car); Martin Anderson P1 (Eurostar); Oxford University Press 8 (aerial), 14 (among), 15 (angle), 17 (antennae), 21 (arrow), 28 (badges), 31 (bars, barbed wire), 36 (beds), 38 (man bending, woman bending spoon), 40 (bird), 42 (blind), 43 (blob), 46 (borrow), 47 (ball, bows), 48 (bracelet), 56 (butterfly, buttons), 69 (chocolate), 71 (circle), 86 (bags, bottles), 89 (corner), 93 (crab), 94 (crawl), 96 (crossword), 98 (curtains), 99 (curve), 101 (darts), 121 (man dragging log), 123 (woman dropping book), 126 (man and woman), 127 (globe), 131 (embroidery), 150 (fence), 154 (fireplace), 155 (fish), 160 (man with folded arms, hand folding paper, folding chair), 164 (fountain), 167 (man and woman sitting), 168 (glasses), 177 (goal), 181 (graphs), 187 (heads), 187 (clock), 188 (woman and child), 189 (handles), 195 (scales), 203 (house), 223 (jigsaw), 227 (keys), 229 (woman kneeling), 230 (knitting, knot), 231 (collar, shoelaces), 235 (woman leaning, man at window), 239 (lids), 241 (lines), 246 (loop), 258 (carousel, roundabout), 264 (money), 274 (nets), 280 (nuts), 287 (man and woman on train), 294 (paint), 296 (parcel), 307 (pier), 308 (drawing pin, pinch, safety pin), 310 (plant, plaster), 311 (plough), 312 (plugs), 316 (postcard), 317 (coffee pot, yogurt pot), 326 (pull), 327 (punch), 328 (man pushing car), 354 (boat), 360 (bathroom scales, fish, kitchen scales, map), 371 (man shaking head, men shaking hands, cafe), 372 (shapes), 377 (man washing clothes), 384 (slap), 395 (man spilling milk), 396 (spiral, staircase), 399 (squeeze), 400 (woman stamping foot, staircase), 406 (paintings), 422 (torn shirt, tearing paper), 428 (baby, bricks, man fishing), 431 (ticket), 434 (toast), 435 (man and woman in jumpers), 444 (tunnel), 453 (woman looking at painting), 460 (vulture), 467 (whale), P4 (tortoise), P7 (potato, sandwich), P10 (house), P11 (dictionary, eraser, ruler, ballpoint, felt tip, pencil, pencil sharpener); Peter Burgess P11 (pencil case, exercise book); Photodisc/Getty 4 (acorn), 58 (camel), 100 (dandelion), 108 (desk), 118 (dogs), 120 (dove), 135 (envelopes), 156 (fish), 177 (goat), 180 (graffiti), 202 (horse), 222 (ivy), 226 (kangaroo), 242 (lion), 265 (monkey), 267 (mice, mountain), 299 (path), 302 (pen, pencil), 306 (pie), 307 (pillar), 320 (presents), 331 (rabbit), 334 (rat), 361 (scarves), 373 (chick, lamb, sheep, snail), 379 (signpost), 387 (snake), 437 (toys), 441 (tricycle), 456 (vase), P1 (underground train), P2 (chicken), P6 (cookies, salt and pepper), P7 (burger and chips), P8 (pineapple, coconut, strawberry), P12 (lighthouse, palace, skyscraper), P13 (grocer's, baker's, market, optician's, florist's, dry-cleaner's, butcher's, shopping centre), P14 (tennis, skateboarder, golf, hang gliding), P15 (double bass), P16 (clouds, rainbow, lightning, flood, boy in rain, jungle in mist), viii (pineapple); Photolibary Group Ltd. 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Guide to the dictionary

Finding words and phrases

The 2000 keywords (=the most important words to learn) are clearly marked and there is a list of them at the back of the dictionary

Idioms and phrasal verbs (which have a special meaning) are listed together with the other senses of the word in frequency order.

Words with the same spelling but different parts of speech have different numbers.

Related words are given below the main word.

Grammar

Forms of a verb. We show the he/she form, the -ing form, the past tense (and the past participle at irregular verbs)

To make the plural of most nouns, you add -s (for example girl, girls). For all other nouns, we give you full information: some nouns have a completely different plural form, or there is a change to the spelling.

easy 0-1 /'i:zi/ adjective (easier, easiest)

1 not difficult to do or understand: *The homework was very easy.* • *English isn't an easy language to learn.* ➔ OPPOSITE **difficult, hard**

2 without problems or pain: *He has had an easy life.* ➔ OPPOSITE **difficult, hard**

take it easy; take things easy to relax and not worry or work too much: *After my exams I'm going to take it easy for a few days.*

smoke 1 0-1 /sməʊk/ noun (no plural)

the grey, white or black gas that you see in the air when something is burning: *The room was full of smoke.* • *cigarette smoke*

smoke 2 0-1 /sməʊk/ verb (smokes, smoking, smoked /sməʊkt/)

to breathe in smoke through a cigarette, etc. and let it out again; to use cigarettes, etc. in this way, as a habit: *He was smoking a cigar.* • *Do you smoke?*

► **smoker** /'sməʊkə(r)/ noun: *Her parents are both heavy smokers* (= they smoke a lot).

speak 0-1 /spi:k/ verb (speaks, speaking spoke /spəʊk/, has spoken /'spəʊkən/)

knife 0-1 /naɪf/ noun (plural knives /naɪvz/) a sharp metal thing with a handle that you use to cut things or to fight: *a knife and fork*

clothes 0-1 /klaʊðz/ noun (plural)

things like trousers, shirts and coats that you wear to cover your body: *She was wearing new clothes.* • *Take off those wet clothes.* ➔ Look at Picture Dictionary page P5.

Some nouns are always plural.

The Part of speech (for example noun, verb or adjective).

information 0-1 /ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn/ noun (no plural)

facts about people or things: *Can you give me some information about trains to London?*

Sometimes a noun has no plural form and it cannot be used with a or an.

Nouns with no plural form often have notes giving extra information about grammar.

GRAMMAR

Be careful! You cannot say 'an information'. You say **some information** or a **piece of information**: *She gave me an interesting piece of information.*

busy 0-1 /'bɪzi/ adjective (busier, busiest)

1 with a lot of things that you must do; working or not free: *Mr Jones can't see you now - he's busy.*

Comparative and superlative forms are given, unless they are formed with more or most (for example beautiful, more beautiful).

Understanding and using words

anticlockwise /ˌænti'klɒkwaɪz/ (British) (American **counterclockwise**) adjective, adverb

in the opposite direction to the hands of a clock: *Turn the handle anticlockwise.* ➔ OPPOSITE **clockwise**

Both British English and American English are given.

Pronunciation and stress

best man /best 'mæn/ noun (no plural)

a man at a wedding who helps the man who is getting married (the **bridegroom**)

Related words help you to build your vocabulary.

clever 0-1 /'kleɪvə(r)/ adjective (cleverer, cleverest)

Meaning (or definition)

quick at learning and understanding things

Many opposites and synonyms (= words with the same meaning) are given.

➔ SAME MEANING **intelligent**: *a clever student*

➔ OPPOSITE **stupid**

Example sentences help you to understand a word and show you how it is used.

SPEAKING

some words are used only in formal situations and there may be a word that is used more often, especially in speech.

WHICH WORD?

notes show you the difference between words that you might confuse.

SPEAKING

It is more usual to say **wake up** than **wake**.

CULTURE

Be careful! The people of **Scotland** (the **Scots**) and the people of **Wales** (the **Welsh**) are **British**, not **English**.

WORD BUILDING

notes show you related words and help build your vocabulary.

SPELLING and PRONUNCIATION

notes help you remember how to spell a word and tell you how to pronounce difficult words.

CULTURE

notes tell you about life in Britain and the US.

Dictionary quiz

This quiz shows how the Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary can help you. You will find the answers to all these questions in the dictionary.

1 On which part of your body do you wear **wellingtons**?

2 When is **Bonfire Night**?

3 What is a young **goat** called?

4 What is the opposite of **wide**?

5 *I bought this book in the **library**.*
In this sentence, the word **library** is wrong. What is the right word?

6 What is the name of the central part of a **tree**, that grows up from the ground?

7 What is the name of this fruit?



8 Is the word **lung** a noun, a verb or an adjective?

9 Is it correct to say:
*Can you give me an **advice**?*

10 What is the past tense of the verb **break**?

11 What is the **-ing** form of the verb **hit**?

12 How do you spell the plural of **party**?

Meanings

The dictionary explains the meanings of words in simple language. The example sentences also help you to understand words and use them correctly. Words marked with a key are important words for you to learn.

Vocabulary

There are many notes that give useful extra vocabulary or show the differences between words.

The dictionary has a lot of photos and pictures that help you understand words and build your vocabulary.

A. Grammar

You can check if a new word is a noun, a verb, an adjective, etc by looking in the dictionary.

The dictionary tells you about nouns. For example, it gives irregular and difficult noun plural and tells you if a word cannot be used in the plural.

The important verb forms are listed for each verb, and there is a list of irregular verbs with their past tenses and past participle on pages 494-495.

Spelling

You can use the dictionary to check how to spell a word, and it also shows small changes in the spelling of other forms of the word, for example the plurals of nouns and the **-ing** forms of verbs.

13 Do the words **son** and **sun** have the same sound?

14 Does enough sound like **though** or **tough**?

15 How do you say this **date**: 25 October, 2012?

16 Is **Yours sincerely** the correct ending to a formal or an informal letter?

17 How do you say this email address? james.edwards@freemail.com

18 What is the word for a person who comes from **Lebanon**?

19 What is your ... and weight?
Which English word should you use to translate the Arabic word in this sentence?

20 Look up and find the right word for (1) and (2):
The ___1___ liked the play very much.
Your ___2___ is requested at the meeting.

Answers

16 formal	10 broke	1 your feet
17 James dot Edwards at freemail dot com	11 hitting	2 5 November
18 Lebanese	12 parties	3 a kid
19 height	13 yes	4 narrow
20 (1) audience; (2) presence/attendance	14 tough	5 bookshop
	15 the twenty-fifth of October (or October the twenty-fifth), two thousand and twelve	6 the trunk
		7 a pineapple
		8 a noun
		9 No. (The word 'advice' does not have a plural form.)

Pronunciation

The dictionary gives the pronunciation of words you will find help with reading the phonetic symbols. There are also notes to help you with words that have the same sound or words that are difficult to pronounce.

Extra information

The special pages (study pages) 481-495 also give useful information on topics like Dates, Numbers and Time.

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A a

A, a ¹ /eɪ/ **noun** (plural **A's**, **a's** /eɪz/) the first letter of the English alphabet: 'Apple' begins with an 'A'.

a ² ⁰ /ə; eɪ/ (also **an** /ən; æn/) **article**
1 one or any: Would you like a drink? • A dog has four legs. • He's a teacher.

2 each, or for each: She phones her mother three times a week. • Calls cost 16p a minute.

WHICH WORD?

A or an?

You use **an** in front of words that start with a vowel sound. Be careful! It is the sound that is important, not the spelling. For example, words like *euro* and *university* take **a** instead of **an**, and words that begin with a silent 'h', like *hour*, take **a** instead of **a**.

Look at these examples: a box • an apple • a singer • an hour • a university • an MP • a euro • an umbrella.

abandon /ə'bændən/ **verb** (abandons, abandoning, abandoned /ə'bændənd/) **1** to leave somebody or something completely: He abandoned his car in the snow.

2 to stop doing something before it is finished: When the rain started, we abandoned our game.

abbey /'æbi/ **noun** (plural **abbeys**) a building where religious men or women (called **monks** and **nuns**) live or lived

abbreviate /ə'brɪ:vɪət/ **verb** (abbreviates, abbreviating, abbreviated) to make a word shorter by not saying or writing some of the letters: The word 'telephone' is often abbreviated to 'phone'.

abbreviation /ə'brɪ:vɪ'eɪʃn/ **noun** a short form of a word: TV is an abbreviation for 'television'.

abdomen /'æbdəmə'n/ **noun** (formal) the front middle part of your body, which contains your stomach

ability ⁰ /ə'bɪləti/ **noun** (plural **abilities**) the power and knowledge to do something: She has the ability to pass the exam, but she must work harder.

able ⁰ /eɪbl/ **adjective**
be able to do something to have the power

and knowledge to do something: Will you be able to come to the party? • Is Simon able to swim? ⁰ **OPPOSITE** unable ⁰ Look at can.

abnormal /æb'nɔ:ml/ **adjective** different from what is normal or usual, in a way that worries you or that is unpleasant: They thought the boy's behaviour was abnormal.

aboard /ə'bo:d/ **adverb, preposition** on or onto a ship, train, bus or plane: Are all the passengers aboard the ship? • Welcome aboard flight 603 to Nairobi.

abolish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ **verb** (abolishes, abolishing, abolished /ə'bɒlɪʃt/) to stop or end something by law: The Americans abolished slavery in 1863.

⁰ **abolition** /æbə'liʃn/ **noun** (no plural): the abolition of hunting

about ⁰ /ə'baʊt/ **preposition, adverb**
1 (also **around**) a little more or less than; a little before or after: She's about 30 years old. • There were about 2,000 people at the concert. • I got there at about two o'clock.

2 of; on the subject of: a book about cats • We talked about the problem. • What are you thinking about?

3 (also **around**) in a lot of different directions or places: The children were running about in the garden. • There were books lying about on the floor.

4 almost; nearly: Dinner is just about ready.

5 (also **around**) in a place; here: It was late and there weren't many people about.

be about to do something to be going to do something very soon: The film is about to start.

above ⁰ /ə'boʊ/ **preposition, adverb**
1 in or to a higher place; higher than somebody or something: I looked up at the sky above. • My bedroom is above the kitchen. • There is a picture on the wall above the fireplace. ⁰ **OPPOSITE** below

2 more than a number or price: children aged ten and above ⁰ **OPPOSITE** below, under

above all more than any other thing; what is most important: He's handsome and intelligent and, above all, he's kind!

abroad 0- π /ə'brɔ:d/ *adverb*

in or to another country: *She lives abroad.* • *Are you going abroad this summer?*

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *adjective*

1 sudden and unexpected: *an abrupt change of plan*

2 seeming rude and unfriendly: *I'm sorry for being so abrupt with you.*

► **abruptly** /ə'brʌptli/ *adverb*: *The conversation ended abruptly.*

absence /'æbsəns/ *noun* (no plural)

a time when a person or thing is not there: *I am doing Julie's job in her absence.*

absent /'æbsənt/ *adjective*

not there ➔ **SAME MEANING away**: *He was absent from work yesterday because he was ill.*

➔ **OPPOSITE present**

absent-minded /'æbsənt 'maɪndɪd/ *adjective*

often forgetting or not noticing things, perhaps because you are thinking about something else ➔ **SAME MEANING forgetful**: *Grandma is getting more absent-minded as she gets older.*

absolute /'æbsəlu:t/ *adjective*

complete: *I've never played chess before. I'm an absolute beginner.* • *The whole trip was an absolute disaster.*

absolutely 0- π /'æbsəlu:tli/ *adverb*

1 completely: *It's absolutely freezing outside!*

2 /'æbsəlu:tli/ (used when you are strongly agreeing with somebody) yes; certainly: *'It is a good idea, isn't it?' 'Oh, absolutely!'*

absorb /əb'sɔ:b; əb'zɔ:b/ *verb* (absorbs,

absorbing, absorbed /əb'sɔ:bd; əb'zɔ:bd/) to take in something like liquid or heat, and hold it: *The dry ground absorbed all the rain.*

absorbent /əb'sɔ:bənt; əb'zɔ:bənt/ *adjective*

able to take in and hold something, especially liquid: *an absorbent cloth*

absorbing /əb'sɔ:bɪŋ; əb'zɔ:bɪŋ/ *adjective*

very interesting: *an absorbing book*

abstract /'æbstrækt/ *adjective*

1 about an idea, not a real thing: *abstract thought*

2 not like a real thing: *an abstract painting*

absurd /əb'sɜ:d/ *adjective*

so silly that it makes you laugh ➔ **SAME MEANING ridiculous**: *The guards look absurd*

in that new uniform. • *Don't be absurd! I can't possibly do all this work in one day.*

abuse¹ /ə'bjuz/ *verb* (abuses, abusing, abused /ə'bjuzd/)

1 to use something in a wrong or bad way: *The manager often abuses her power.*

2 to say rude things to somebody: *The player got a red card for abusing the referee.*

3 to be cruel or unkind to somebody: *The children were abused by their father.*

abuse² /ə'bjuz/ *noun* (no plural)

1 using something in a wrong or bad way: *the dangers of drug abuse*

2 rude words: *The lorry driver shouted abuse at the cyclist.* • *racial abuse*

3 being cruel or unkind to somebody: *The child had suffered verbal and physical abuse.*

academic /,ækə'demɪk/ *adjective*

connected with education, especially in schools and universities: *Our academic year begins in September.*

accelerator /ək'selə'reɪtə(r)/ *noun*

the part of a vehicle that you press with your foot when you want it to go faster: *She put her foot down on the accelerator and overtook the bus.*

accent /'æksənt/ *noun*

1 the way a person from a certain place or country speaks a language: *She speaks English with an American accent.*

2 saying one word or part of a word more strongly than another: *In the word 'because', the accent is on the second part of the word.*

3 (in writing) a mark, usually above a letter, that changes the sound of the letter: *Fiancé has an accent on the 'e'.*

accept 0- π /ək'sept/ *verb* (accepts, accepting, accepted)✎ **SPELLING**

Remember! Don't confuse **accept** with **except**, which sounds nearly the same.

1 to say 'yes' when somebody asks you to have or do something: *Please accept this present.* • *I accepted the invitation to his party.*

2 to believe that something is true: *She can't accept that her son is dead.*

acceptable 0- π /ək'septəbl/ *adjective*

allowed by most people; good enough: *It's not acceptable to make so many mistakes.*

acceptance /ək'septəns/ *noun* (no plural)

taking something that somebody offers you or

asks you to have: *Her quick acceptance of the offer surprised me.*

access¹ /'ækses/ *noun* (no plural)

a way to go into a place or to use something: *We don't have access to the garden from our flat.* • *Do you have access to a computer at home?*

access² /'ækses/ *verb* (accesses, accessing, accessed /'æksɛst/)

(computers) to find information on a computer: *Click on the icon to access a file.*

accident 0- π /'æksɪdənt/ *noun*

something bad that happens by chance: *I had an accident when I was driving to work – my car hit a tree.* • *I'm sorry I broke your watch – it was an accident.*

by accident by chance; not because you planned it: *I took Jane's book by accident. I thought it was mine.*

► **accidentally** /,æksɪ'dentəli/ *adverb*: *He accidentally broke the window.*

accidental /'æksɪ'dentl/ *adjective*

If something is **accidental**, it happens by chance and is not planned: *Police do not know if the plane crash was accidental or caused by a bomb.*

accommodation /ə,kəmə'deɪʃn/ *noun* (no plural)✎ **SPELLING**

Remember! You spell **accommodation** with **CC** and **MM**.

a place to stay or live: *It's difficult to find cheap accommodation in London.*

✎ **GRAMMAR**

Accommodation has no plural. We cannot say 'I will help you to find an accommodation.'

Sometimes it is better to use a different phrase instead. In this case we could say, 'I will help you to find somewhere to live.'

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ *verb* (accompanies, accompanying, accompanied /ə'kʌmpənɪd/)

1 (formal) to go with somebody to a place: *Four teachers accompanied the class on their school trip.*

2 to happen at the same time as something else: *Thunder is usually accompanied by lightning.*

3 to play music while somebody sings or plays another instrument: *You sing and I'll accompany you on the guitar.*

accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ *verb* (accomplishes, accomplishing, accomplished /ə'kʌmplɪʃt/)

to succeed in doing something difficult that you planned to do ➔ **SAME MEANING achieve**: *The first part of the plan has been safely accomplished.*

accord /ə'kɔ:d/ *noun* (no plural)

of your own accord because you want to, not because somebody has asked you: *She left the job of her own accord.*

according to 0- π /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tə/ before a, e, i,

o or u /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tu:/ or tu/ *preposition* as somebody or something says: *According to Mike, this film is really good.* • *The church was built in 1395, according to this book.*

account¹ 0- π /ə'kaʊnt/ *noun*

1 words that somebody says or writes about something that happened: *She gave the police a full account of the robbery.*

2 an arrangement with a bank which lets you keep your money there: *I paid the money into my account.* • *to open an account*

3 accounts (plural) lists of all the money that a person or business receives and pays: *Who keeps (= writes) the accounts for your business?*

on account of something because of something: *Our school was closed on account of bad weather.*

on no account; not on any account not for any reason: *On no account should you walk home on your own.*

take account of something; take something into account to remember something when you are thinking about other things: *John is always last, but you must take his age into account – he is much younger than the other children.*

account² /ə'kaʊnt/ *verb*

account for something
1 to explain or give a reason for something: *How can you account for the missing pieces?*

2 to make the amount that is mentioned: *Sales to Africa accounted for 60% of our total sales last year.*

accountant /ə'kaʊntənt/ *noun*

a person whose job is to make lists of all the money that a business receives and pays: *Nicky is an accountant.*

accuracy /'ækjə'reɪsi/ *noun* (no plural)

the quality of being exactly right, with no mistakes

accurate /'ækjərət/ *adjective*
exactly right; with no mistakes: *He gave an accurate description of the thief.* ➔ **OPPOSITE** inaccurate

▶ **accurately** /'ækjərətli/ *adverb*: *The map was accurately drawn.*

accuse 0- ➔ /ə'kju:z/ *verb* (accuses, accusing, accused /ə'kju:zd/) to say that somebody has done something wrong or broken the law: *His classmates accused him of cheating in the exam.* • *She was accused of murder.*

▶ **accusation** /ə'kju:zeɪʃn/ *noun*: *The accusations were not true.*

accustomed /ə'kastəmd/ *adjective*
familiar with something and accepting it as normal or usual ➔ **SAME MEANING** used to: *My eyes slowly grew accustomed to the dark.*

ace /eis/ *noun*
a playing card (= one of 52 cards used for playing games) which has only one shape on it. An ace has either the lowest or the highest value in a game of cards: *the ace of hearts*

ache 1 /eɪk/ *verb* (aches, aching, ached /eɪkt/) to hurt; to give you pain: *She was aching all over.* • *My legs ached after the long walk.*

ache 2 /eɪk/ *noun* (no plural)
a pain that lasts for a long time: *If you eat all those sweets, you'll get stomach ache.* • *She's got earache.*

ache 2 /eɪk/ *noun* (no plural)
a pain that lasts for a long time: *If you eat all those sweets, you'll get stomach ache.* • *She's got earache.*

GRAMMAR

We often use **ache** with a part of the body. In British English, we usually use **ache** without 'a' or 'an': *I've got backache.* But we always say 'a headache': *I've got a terrible headache.*

In American English, we usually use **ache** with 'a' or 'an', especially when talking about a particular attack of pain: *I have an awful toothache.*

achieve 0- ➔ /ə'tʃi:v/ *verb* (achieves, achieving, achieved /ə'tʃi:vd/) to do or finish something well after trying hard: *He worked hard and achieved his aim of becoming a doctor.*

achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ *noun*
something that somebody has done after trying hard: *Climbing Mount Everest was his greatest achievement.*

acid 0- ➔ /'æsid/ *noun*
(in chemistry) a liquid substance that burns things or makes holes in metal

acid rain /'æsid'reɪn/ *noun* (no plural)
rain that has chemicals in it from factories, for example. It causes damage to trees, rivers and buildings.

acknowledge /ə'knɒlɪdʒ/ *verb* (acknowledges, acknowledging, acknowledged /ə'knɒlɪdʒd/) 1 to agree or accept that something is true: *He acknowledged that he had made a mistake.*

2 to write to somebody who has sent you a letter, etc. to say that you have received it: *She never acknowledged my letter.*

▶ **acknowledgement** /ə'knɒlɪdʒmənt/ *noun*: *I didn't receive an acknowledgement of my application.*

acne /'ækni/ *noun* (no plural)
a skin problem, common among young people, that causes red spots, especially on the face

acorns



acorn /'eɪkɔ:n/ *noun*
a small nut with a base like a cup. Acorns grow on large trees (called oak trees).

acquaintance /ə'kweɪntəns/ *noun*
a person that you know a little but who is not a close friend

acquire /ə'kwəɪə(r)/ *verb* (acquires, acquiring, acquired /ə'kwəɪəd/) (formal) to get or buy something: *He acquired some English from listening to pop songs.*

acre /'eɪkə(r)/ *noun*
a unit for measuring an area of land; about 4 050 square metres: *a farm of 40 acres*

acrobat /'ækrəbæt/ *noun*
a person who performs difficult acts such as walking on high ropes, especially in a circus (= a show that travels to different towns)

across 0- ➔ /ə'krɒs/ *adverb, preposition*
1 from one side to the other side of something: *We walked across the field.* • *A smile spread across her face.* • *The river was about twenty metres across.*

2 on the other side of something: *There is a bank just across the road.*

WHICH WORD?

Across or over?

We can use **across** or **over** to mean 'on or to the other side': *I ran across the road.* • *I ran over the road.*

We usually use **over** to talk about crossing something high: *Adam climbed over the wall.*

With 'room' we usually use **across**: *I walked across the room.*

act 1 0- ➔ /ækt/ *verb* (acts, acting, acted)

1 to do something, or to behave in a certain way: *Doctors acted quickly to save the boy's life after the accident.* • *Stop acting like a child!*

2 to pretend to be somebody else in a play, film or television programme ➔ **SAME MEANING** perform

act as something to do the job of another person, usually for a short time: *He acted as manager while his boss was ill.*

act 2 0- ➔ /ækt/ *noun*

1 a thing that you do: *an act of kindness*

WHICH WORD?

Act, action or activity?

Act and **action** can have the same meaning: *It was a brave act.* • *It was a brave action.*

Act, but not **action**, can be followed by of: *It was an act of bravery.*

We say **activity** for something that is done regularly: *I like outdoor activities such as walking and cycling.*

2 one of the main parts of a play or an opera (= a musical play): *This play has five acts.*

3 a law that a government makes: *an act of Parliament*

4 behaviour that hides your true feelings: *She seems very happy, but she's just putting on an act.*

in the act (of doing something) while doing something wrong: *I caught him in the act of stealing the money.*

acting /'æktɪŋ/ *noun* (no plural)

being in plays or films: *Have you ever done any acting?*

action 0- ➔ /'æksn/ *noun*

1 (no plural) doing things, especially for a particular purpose: *Now is the time for action!* • *If we don't take action quickly, it'll be too late!*

2 (plural actions) something that you do: *The little girl copied her mother's actions.*

3 (no plural) exciting things that happen: *I like*

films with a lot of action in them. • *an action-packed film*

in action doing something; working: *We watched the machine in action.*

active 0- ➔ /'æktɪv/ *adjective*

1 If you are **active**, you are always busy and able to do a lot of things: *My grandmother is 75 but she's still very active.*

2 (grammar) when the person or thing doing the action is the subject of a sentence or verb: In the sentence 'The dog bit him', the verb is active. ➔ You can also say 'The verb is in the active'. ➔ **OPPOSITE** passive

activity 0- ➔ /'æktɪvəti/ *noun*

1 (no plural) a lot of things happening and people doing things: *On the day of the festival there was a lot of activity in the streets.*

2 (plural activities) something that you do, usually regularly and because you enjoy it: *The hotel offers a range of leisure activities.*

actor 0- ➔ /'æktə(r)/ *noun*

a man or woman who acts in plays, films or television programmes

actress 0- ➔ /'æktres/ *noun* (plural actresses)
a woman who acts in plays, films or television programmes

actual 0- ➔ /'æktʃuəl/ *adjective*

that really happened; real: *The actual damage to the car was not as bad as we'd feared.* • *They seemed to be good friends but in actual fact they hated each other.*

actually 0- ➔ /'æktʃuəli/ *adverb*

1 really; in fact: *You don't actually believe her, do you?* • *I can't believe I'm actually going to Australia!*

2 a word that you use to disagree politely or when you say something new: *I don't agree. I thought the film was very good, actually.* • *'Let's go out tonight.'* 'Actually, I'd like to stay in and watch a film.'

WHICH WORD?

Be careful! **Actually** does not mean 'now'.

We can say **currently**, **at present** or **at the moment** instead: *He's currently working in China.* • *I'm studying for my exams at the moment.*

acute /ə'kju:t/ *adjective*

very serious; very great: *an acute shortage of food*

acute angle /ə'kju:t 'æŋɡl/ *noun*

(maths) an angle of less than 90° ➔ Look also at **obtuse angle** and **right angle**.

cylinder /ˈsɪlɪndə(r)/ *noun*

a long round shape, like a tube or a tin of food

► **cylindrical** /sɪˈlɪndrɪkəl/ *adjective*: a cylindrical shape

Dd

D, d /di:/ *noun* (plural **D's, d's** /di:z/) the fourth letter of the English alphabet: 'Dog' begins with a 'D'.

dab /dæb/ *verb* (dabs, dabbing, dabbed /dæbd/) to touch something lightly and quickly: She dabbed the cut with cotton wool.

dad /dæd/ *noun* (informal) father: Hello, Dad. • This is my dad.

daddy /ˈdædi/ *noun* (informal) (plural **daddies**) a word for 'father' that children use

daffodil /ˈdæfədɪl/ *noun* a yellow flower that grows in spring

daft /da:ft/ *adjective* (dafter, daftest) (British, informal) silly: I think you're daft to work for nothing! • Don't be daft!

dagger /ˈdægə(r)/ *noun* a short pointed knife that people use as a weapon ➔ Look also at **sword**.

daily /ˈdeɪli/ *adjective, adverb* happening or coming every day or once a day: There are daily flights between London and Tokyo. • a daily newspaper • The museum is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

dainty /ˈdeɪnti/ *adjective* (daintier, daintiest) small and pretty: a dainty little girl

dairy /ˈdeəri/ *noun* (plural **dairies**)

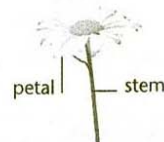
◊ SPELLING

Be careful! Don't confuse **dairy** and **diary**. You spell **dairy** with **AI**.

a place where milk is kept or where milk products like butter and cheese are made

daisy /ˈdeɪzi/ *noun* (plural **daisies**) a small flower with a yellow centre, which

daisy



usually grows wild in grass

dam /dæm/ *noun* a wall that is built across a river to hold the water back ➔ Look at Picture Dictionary page P12.

damage ¹ /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ *noun* (no plural) harm or injury that is caused when something is broken or spoiled: He had an accident, but he didn't do any damage to his car.

damage ² /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ *verb* (damages, damaging, damaged /ˈdæmɪdʒd/) to break or harm something: The house was badly damaged by fire.

► **damaging** /ˈdæmɪdʒɪŋ/ *adjective*: Cars have a damaging effect on the environment.

damn /dæm/ *exclamation* a rude word that people sometimes use when they are angry: Damn! I've lost my key!

damp /dæmp/ *adjective* (damper, dampest) a little wet: a cold damp house

dance ¹ /dɑ:ns/ *verb* (dances, dancing, danced /dɑ:nst/) to move your body to music: Ian dances well. • I danced with her all night.

► **dancing** /ˈdɑ:nsɪŋ/ *noun* (no plural): Will there be dancing at the party?

dance ² /dɑ:ns/ *noun* 1 movements that you do to music 2 a party where people dance: My parents met at a dance.

dancer /ˈdɑ:nsə(r)/ *noun* a person who dances: Nureyev was a famous ballet dancer. • I'm not a very good dancer.

dandelions



dandelion /ˈdændɪləɪən/ *noun* a small yellow wild flower

dandruff /ˈdændrʌf/ *noun* (no plural) small pieces of dead skin in a person's hair

danger ⁰ /ˈdeɪndʒə(r)/ *noun* 1 (no plural) the possibility that something bad may happen: You may be in danger if you travel alone late at night.

2 (plural **dangers**) a person or thing that may bring harm or trouble: Smoking is a danger to health.

dangerous ⁰ /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/ *adjective* A person or thing that is dangerous may hurt you: It's dangerous to drive a car at night without any lights. • a dangerous illness

► **dangerously** *adverb*: She drives dangerously.

dare /deə(r)/ *verb* (dares, daring, dared /deəd/) **GRAMMAR**

The negative is **daren't** /deənt/ or **don't dare** or **doesn't dare**: They daren't ask her for any more money. • He doesn't dare tell anyone that he's broken a window. In the past tense it is **didn't dare**.

dare do something to be brave enough to do something: I daren't tell Mum that I've lost her key. • I didn't dare ask for more money.

dare somebody to do something to ask somebody to do something dangerous or silly to see if they are brave enough: I dare you to jump off that wall!

don't you dare words that you use for telling somebody very strongly not to do something: Don't you dare read my letters!

how dare you words that show you are very angry about something that somebody has done: How dare you speak to me like that!

daring /ˈdeərɪŋ/ *adjective* not afraid to do dangerous things: a daring attack ➔ SAME MEANING **brave**

dark ¹ /dɑ:k/ *adjective* (darker, darkest) 1 with no light, or not much light: It was so dark that I couldn't see anything. • It gets dark very early in the winter. ➔ OPPOSITE **light**

2 A dark colour is nearer to black than to white: a dark green skirt • He's got dark brown eyes. ➔ OPPOSITE **light, pale**

3 A person who is dark has brown or black hair or skin: a thin, dark woman ➔ OPPOSITE **fair**

dark ² /dɑ:k/ *noun* (no plural) the dark

where there is no light: Cats can see in the dark. • Are you afraid of the dark?

after dark after the sun goes down in the evening

before dark before the sun goes down in the evening: Make sure you get home before dark.

darkness /ˈdɑ:knəs/ *noun* (no plural) when there is no light: The whole house was in darkness.

darling /ˈdɑ:lɪŋ/ *noun* a name that you call somebody that you love: Are you all right, darling?

dart /dɑ:t/ *verb* (darts, darting, darted) to move quickly and suddenly: He darted across the road.

darts



dart



dartboard

darts /dɑ:ts/ *noun* (plural) a game in which you throw a small metal arrow (called a **dart**) at a round board with numbers on it (called a **dartboard**)

dash ¹ /dæʃ/ *noun* (plural **dashes**) 1 a sudden short run somewhere: The robber made a dash for the door.

2 a mark (–) that you use in writing

dash ² /dæʃ/ *verb* (dashes, dashing, dashed /dæʃt/) to run quickly somewhere: I dashed into a shop when it started to rain. • I must dash – I'm late for work.

dashboard /ˈdæʃbɔ:d/ *noun* the part of a car in front of the driver where most of the switches and controls are

data /ˈdeɪtə/ *noun* (plural) facts or information: We are studying the data that we have collected.

database /ˈdeɪtəbeɪs/ *noun* information that is stored in a computer in an organized system that lets you look at it and use it in different ways: Information about every car is stored in the police database.

date ⁰ /deɪt/ *noun* 1 the number of the day, the month and

WHICH WORD?

Its or it's?

Be careful! **It's** is a short way of saying *it is* or *it has*: *It's (= it is) cold today.* • *It's (= it has) been raining.*

Its means 'belonging to it': *The bird has broken its wing.*

it's /ɪts/ short for *it is*; *it has*

itself 0-^W /ɪt'self/ *pronoun (plural themselves /ðəm'selvz/)*

1 a word that shows the same thing or animal that you have just talked about: *The cat was washing itself.*

2 a word that makes 'it' stronger: *The hotel itself was nice but I didn't like the town.*

by itself

1 alone: *The house stands by itself in the forest.*

2 without being controlled by a person: *The machine will start by itself.*

I've /aɪv/ short for *I have*

ivory /'aɪvəri/ *noun (no plural)*

the hard white substance that the long teeth (called **tusks**) of an elephant (= a very large grey animal with big ears) are made of

ivy



ivy /'aɪvi/ *noun (no plural)*

a plant with dark green leaves, that climbs up walls or trees

Jj

J, j /dʒeɪ/ *noun (plural J's, j's /dʒeɪz/)*

the tenth letter of the English alphabet: *'Jam' begins with a 'J'.*

jab /dʒæb/ *verb (jabs, jabbing, jabbed /dʒæbd/)*

to push at somebody with a sudden rough movement: *She jabbed me in the stomach with her elbow.*

► **jab noun**: *I felt a jab in my ribs.*

jack /dʒæk/ *noun*

the playing card that has a picture of a young

man on it: *the jack of hearts*

jacket 0-^W /dʒækɪt/ *noun*

a short coat with sleeves ► Look at Picture Dictionary page P5.

jacket potato /dʒækɪt pə'tetəʊ/ *noun (plural jacket potatoes) another word for baked potato*

jagged /'dʒæɡɪd/ *adjective*

rough, with a lot of sharp points: *jagged rocks*

jaguar /'dʒæɡjuə(r)/ *noun*

a large wild cat with black spots that lives in Central and South America

jail /dʒeɪl/ *noun*

a prison: *He was sent to jail for two years.*

► **jail verb** (jails, jailing, jailed /dʒeɪld/): *She was jailed for killing her husband.*

jam 1 0-^W /dʒæm/ *noun*

1 (no plural) sweet food made from fruit and sugar. You eat **jam** on bread: *a jar of strawberry jam* ► Look at Picture Dictionary page P6.

2 (plural jams) a situation in which you cannot move because there are too many people or vehicles

jam 2 /dʒæm/ *verb* (jams, jamming, jammed /dʒæmd/)

1 to push something into a place where there is not much space: *She jammed all her clothes into a suitcase.*

2 to fix something or to become fixed so that you cannot move it: *I can't open the window. It's jammed.*

janitor /'dʒæntə(r)/ *American English for caretaker*

January 0-^W /'dʒænjuəri/ *noun*

the first month of the year

jar /dʒɑ:(r)/ *noun*

a glass container for food: *a jar of coffee* • *a jam jar* ► Look at the picture at **container**.

javelin /'dʒævlɪn/ *noun*

a long pointed stick that people throw as a sport

jaw /dʒɔ:/ *noun*

one of the two bones in the head of a person or animal that hold the teeth

jazz /dʒæz/ *noun (no plural)*

a kind of music with a strong beat: *a jazz band*

jealous /'dʒeləs/ *adjective*

1 angry or sad because you are afraid of losing somebody's love: *Sarah's boyfriend gets jealous if she speaks to other boys.*

2 angry or sad because you want what another person has ► SAME MEANING **envious**: *Ben was jealous of his brother's new car.*

► **jealousy** /'dʒeləsi/ *noun (no plural)*: *He felt sick with jealousy.*

jeans 0-^W /dʒi:nz/ *noun (plural)*

trousers made of strong cotton material (called **denim**). **Jeans** are usually blue: *a pair of jeans* • *He wore jeans and a T-shirt.*

Jeep 1TM /dʒi:p/ *noun*

a strong car that can go well over rough land

jeer /dʒiə(r)/ *verb* (jeers, jeering, jeered /dʒiəd/)

to laugh or shout at someone in an unkind way that shows you do not respect them: *The crowd jeered at him.*

jelly /'dʒeli/ *noun* (British) (American **jello**, **Jell-O** 1TM /'dʒeləʊ/) (no plural)

a soft food made from fruit juice and sugar, that shakes when you move it

jellyfish /'dʒelifɪʃ/ *noun (plural jellyfish or jellyfishes)*

a sea animal with a body like jelly and long thin parts that can sting (= hurt) you ► Look at Picture Dictionary page P4.

jerk /dʒɜ:k/ *verb* (jerks, jerking, jerked /dʒɜ:kt/)

to move quickly or suddenly; to pull or make something move like this: *The car jerked forward.* • *She jerked the door open.*

► **jerk noun**: *The bus started with a jerk.*

jersey /'dʒɜ:zi/ *noun* (jerseys)

a warm piece of clothing with sleeves, that you wear on the top part of your body. **Jerseys** are often made of wool. ► Look at the note at **sweater**.

Jesus /'dʒi:zəs/ (also **Jesus Christ** /'dʒi:zəs 'kraɪst/, **Christ**) *noun*

the man who Christians believe is the Son of God

jet /dʒet/ *noun*

1 a type of fast modern plane

2 liquid or gas that comes very fast out of a small hole: *a jet of gas* • *jets of water*

jet lag /'dʒet læɡ/ *noun (no plural)*

the feeling of being very tired after a long plane journey

jetty /'dʒeti/ *noun* (jetties)

a platform at the edge of a river, the sea, etc. where people get on and off boats

Jew /dʒu:/ *noun*

a person who follows the religion of Judaism

► **Jewish** /'dʒu:ɪʃ/ *adjective*: *She is Jewish.*

jewel /'dʒu:əl/ *noun*

a beautiful stone that is very valuable SAME MEANING **gem**

WORD BUILDING

There are many different types of **jewel**. Here are some of them: diamond, emerald, pearl, ruby.

jeweller (British) (American **jeweler**) /'dʒu:ələ(r)/ *noun*

1 a person who sells, makes or repairs jewellery and watches

2 **jeweller's** a shop that sells jewellery and watches

jewellery 0-^W (British) (American **jewelry**) /'dʒu:əlri/ *noun (no plural)*

objects that people wear to decorate their fingers, ears, arms, etc.: *a piece of gold jewellery*

jigsaw puzzle



jigsaw /'dʒɪɡzɔ:/ (also **jigsaw puzzle**) /'dʒɪɡzɔ: pʌzl/ *noun*

a picture in many pieces that you put together

jingle /'dʒɪŋɡl/ *verb* (jingles, jingling, jingled /'dʒɪŋɡld/)

to make a pleasant sound like small bells; to cause something to make this sound: *She jingled the coins in her pocket.*

job 0-^W /dʒɒb/ *noun*

1 the work that you do for money: *She got a job as a waitress.* • *Peter's just lost his job.* ► Look at the note at **work**.

WORD BUILDING

When you **apply for a job** you fill in an **application form** or you send a letter and your **CV** (a list of your experience and education).

Study Pages

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Prepositions of place

1 Who's who?

Use the sentences on the right to work out the names of the people in the picture. One of them has been done for you.



- Sarah is next to a boy.
- Tom has no one beside him on his right.
- James is in front of Diana.
- Jack is behind Jill.
- Diana is between Tom and another boy.

1 Tom

2 _____

3 www.ZabanBook.com

4

4 _____

5 _____

6

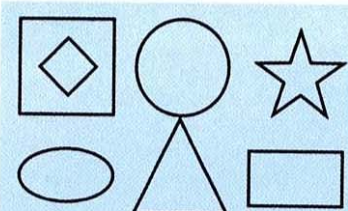
2 Describing pictures

A Practise your shapes and prepositions. Complete the sentences with a preposition from the box.

between
on top of

~~in~~
above

below

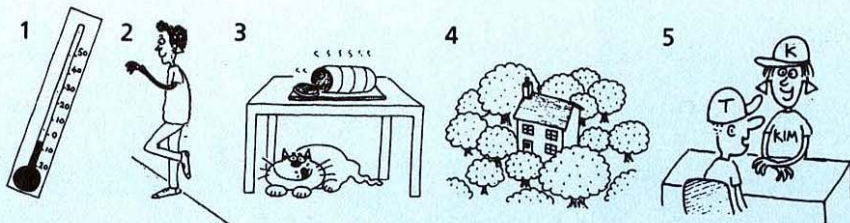


- 1 The diamond is in the square.
- 2 The circle is _____ the triangle.
- 3 The square is _____ the oval.
- 4 The rectangle is _____ the star.
- 5 The triangle is _____ the oval and the rectangle.

B Describe the pictures using a preposition from the box to complete the sentences.

against opposite under
among below

- 1 The temperature is _____ zero.
- 2 The girl is leaning _____ the wall.
- 3 The cat is _____ the table.
- 4 The house is _____ the trees.
- 5 Kim is _____ Tom



Prepositions of movement

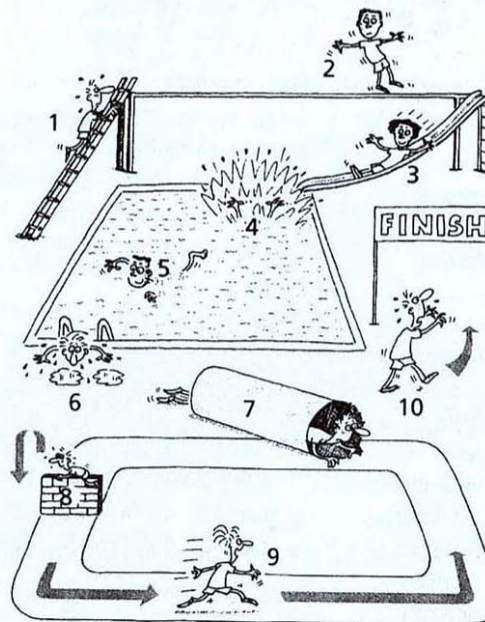
1 Where are they going?

All the prepositions in the box describe movement. Use each one to describe what the children are doing in the picture.

towards	through	out of
round	down	into
over	along	up
across		

He's/she's...

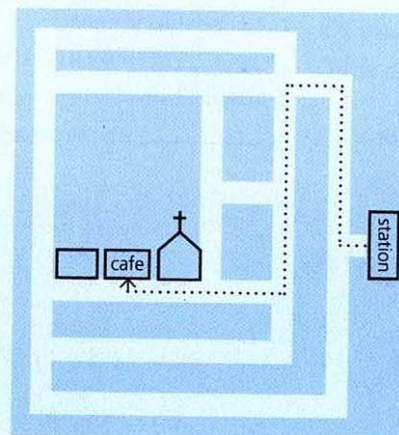
- 1 going up the ladder.
- 2 going _____ the pole.
- 3 going _____ the slide.
- 4 going _____ the pool.
- 5 swimming _____ the pool.
- 6 getting _____ the pool.
- 7 going _____ the tunnel.
- 8 climbing _____ the wall.
- 9 running _____ the track.
- 10 going _____ the finish.



2 Giving and following directions

Look at the map below. Use the words in the box to complete the paragraph, explaining how to get from the station to the café.

left again	down this road
right	on the right
turn left	take the second turning



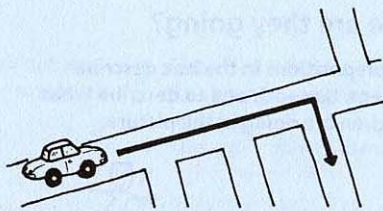
Go out of the station and turn
1 right. Go to the end of
this road and 2 _____.
At the crossroads, turn 3 _____. Walk
4 _____ and then 5 _____
on the right.
Go straight on, past the first turning
on the right. The café is 6 _____,
next to the church.

Numbers

1 One or first?



He has **three** children.



Take the **third** turning on the right.

A Write the missing numbers and words in this table. **B One or first? Use the number at the end of each sentence to fill the gap, and write the number out in full.**

1 one	<u>1st</u>	first
2 two	_____	second
3 three	_____	third
4 four	_____	fourth
5 five	5th	_____
6 six	6th	sixth
7 _____	7th	seventh
8 eight	8th	_____
9 nine	9th	ninth
10 ten	10th	tenth
11 eleven	11th	eleventh
12 twelve	12th	<u>twelfth</u>
13 thirteen	13th	thirteenth
14 _____	14th	fourteenth
15 fifteen	15th	fifteenth
16 sixteen	16th	_____
17 _____	17th	seventeenth
18 eighteen	18th	eighteenth
19 nineteen	19th	nineteenth
20 twenty	20th	twentieth
21 twenty-one	21st	_____
30 _____	30th	thirtieth
40 _____	40th	fortieth
50 fifty	50th	fiftieth
60 sixty	60th	sixtieth
70 seventy	70th	seventieth
80 eighty	80th	_____
90 ninety	90th	ninetieth
100 a/one hundred	_____	hundredth
101 _____	_____	hundred and first
200 two hundred	200th	two hundredth
_____ a/one thousand	1 000th	_____
_____ a/one million	1 000 000th	millionth

- Their first two children were boys, but their third was a girl. (3)
- 'What number house do you live at?' 'At number twelve.' (12)
- I live on the _____ floor of that apartment building over there. (5)
- We're planning a big party for our grandmother's _____ birthday. (60)
- It's my father's birthday tomorrow. He's going to be _____ . (49)
- For the _____ time, please turn your music down! (100)
- I've seen that film about _____ times, I think. (7)
- They hold a market here on the _____ Sunday of every month. (2)

2 Large numbers

This is how we say large numbers

267 two hundred and sixty-seven
4302 four thousand three hundred and two

Write out the answers to the questions below in full. Practise saying them.

- There are seven days in a week. How many days are there in one year?

- There are ninety degrees (90°) in a right angle. How many degrees are there in a semicircle?

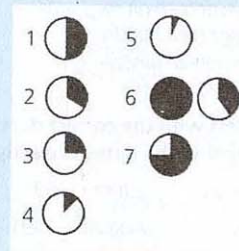
- What do you get if you subtract one hundred and fifty from ten thousand?

3 Saying '0'

- We usually say **nought** or **zero**:
nought point five (0.5)
three, two, one, **zero**!
- In telephone numbers we usually say **o** (you say it like 'oh'):
two nine **oh** three five
- When we talk about temperature we usually use **zero**:
three degrees below **zero**
- In scores of games like football, we say **nil**:
The score was two-**nil**.

4 Fractions and mathematical expressions

A Where should these diagrams go in the box below? Write the numbers 1-7 next to the correct written fractions.



- _____ $\frac{1}{2}$ a half
 _____ $\frac{1}{8}$ a/one eighth
 _____ $\frac{1}{3}$ a/one third
 _____ $\frac{1}{16}$ a/one sixteenth
 _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ a/one quarter
 _____ $\frac{3}{4}$ three quarters
 _____ $1\frac{1}{5}$ one and two fifths

B Here are the most common mathematical expressions:

Symbols	We write:	We say:
.	point	3.2 three point two
+	plus	5 + 6 five plus six
-	minus	10 - 4 ten minus four
×	multiplied by or times	4 × 6 four multiplied by six or four times six
÷	divided by	4 ÷ 2 four divided by two
%	per cent	78% seventy-eight per cent
=	equals	1 + 3 = 4 one plus three equals four

What are the answers to these sums?

- What is twenty divided by five? _____
- What is seventy-two plus thirteen? _____
- What is fifty per cent of three hundred? _____
- What is twelve minus four point two? _____
- What is six multiplied by nine? _____
- What is seventy-five per cent expressed as a fraction? _____