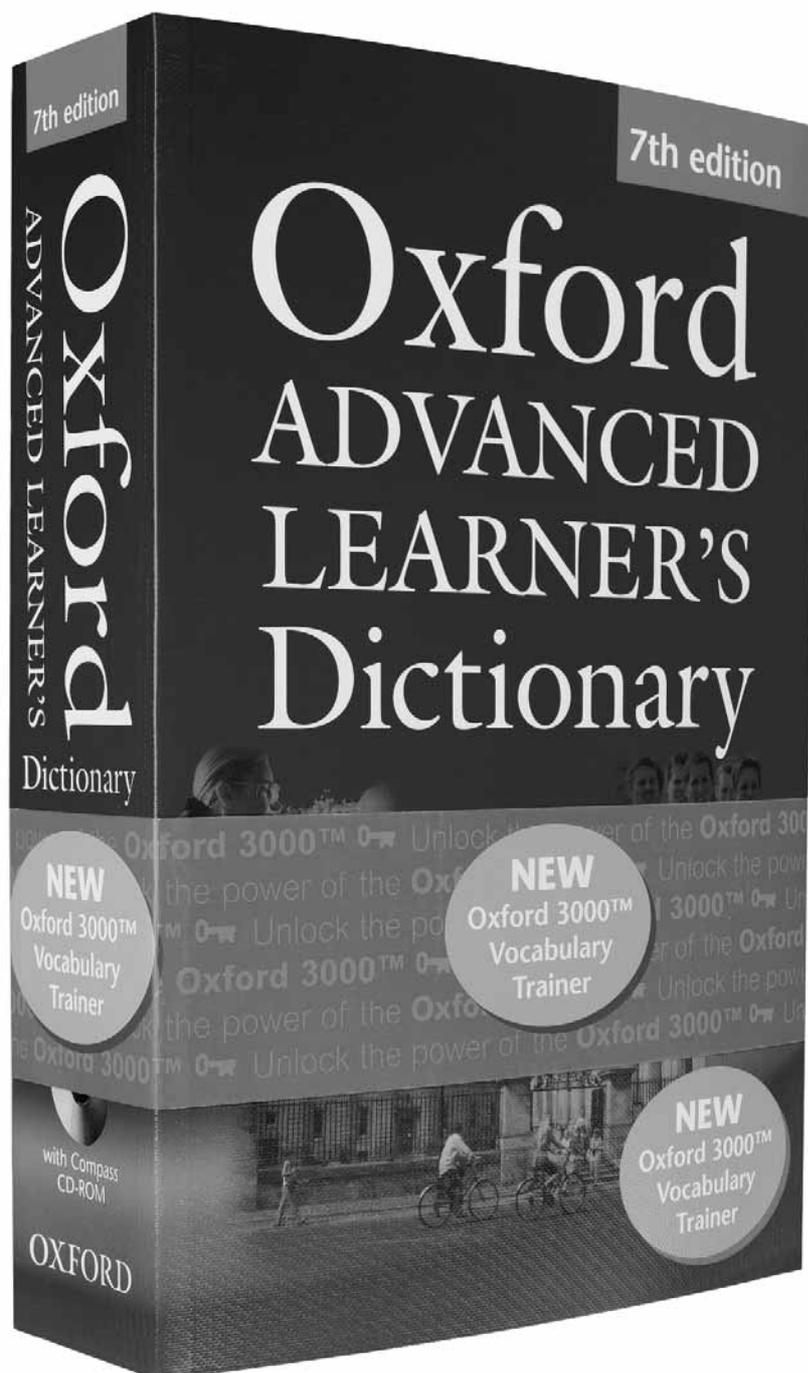


FREE photocopiable worksheets



Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Worksheets

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1 Finding the right word

A

How well do you really know your alphabet? As quickly as you can, put the letters below in alphabetical order to make English words.

C	E	N	C	A	T	=	<input type="text"/>					
E	N	B	I	G	=	<input type="text"/>						
L	O	G	Y	R	=	<input type="text"/>						
P	H	I	C	M	=	<input type="text"/>						
T	O	S	O	B	=	<input type="text"/>						
T	Y	R	O	F	=	<input type="text"/>						
W	O	B	L	E	=	<input type="text"/>						
W	O	L	A	L	=	<input type="text"/>						

Now make up a sentence using each of the words.

B

Now put these words into alphabetical order. Then check your answers in your dictionary.

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. pipette | pinball | piquant | pipeline | pine cone | pipe organ | pineapple | pinpoint |
| 2. seize | seedling | segment | seemingly | select | seizure | seismic | seep |
| 3. skipper | skinny | skid | skiing | skier | skin diving | ski lift | skin-deep |
| 4. OBE | o' | object | O | obese | objet d'art | OAP | obligated |

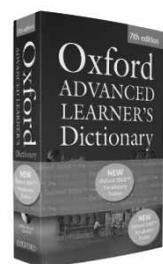
C

Which of these words would you find on the pages that start with **claimant** and end with **class**?

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| clan ✓ | clause |
| clasp | clad |
| classify | clapper |
| clam | CJD |

Which of these words would you find on the pages that start with **lost** and end with **love**?

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| louse ✓ | lotus |
| lotion | lossy |
| low | lovage |
| lost cause | lounge |



1 Finding the right word

KEY

A

accent, begin, glory, chimp, boost, forty, below, allow

B

1. pinball, pineapple, pine cone, pinpoint, pipeline, pipe organ, pipette, piquant
2. seedling, seemingly, seep, segment, seismic, seize, seizure, select
3. skid, skier, skiing, ski lift, skin-deep, skin diving, skinny, skipper
4. O, o', OAP, OBE, obese, object, objet d'art, obligated

C

clan, clasp, clam, clapper

louse, lotion, lost cause, lotus, lovage, lounge

2 Headwords and derivatives

Your dictionary has some features that help you to find a word quickly and easily. Headwords are in blue so they stand out from the rest of the text. Look at the guide letters at the sides of the pages to find the letter you need. Then you can look at the 'running heads' at the top of the pages to check whether the word you want is on that page.

A

Which of these words would you find on the pages that start with **me-too** and end with **Midas touch**?

mica	<u>✓</u>	middle age	_____	metre	_____
midday	_____	micron	_____	midfield	_____
metronome	_____	mews	_____	mighty	_____
midnight	_____				

B

Finding the right part of speech.

In the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* the first line of each entry lists all the possible parts of speech for a particular word. Then each part of speech has its own section.

grim-ace /grɪ'meɪs; 'grɪməs/ verb, noun

■ **verb** [v] ~ (at sb/sth) to make an ugly expression with your face to show pain, disgust, etc.: *He grimaced at the bitter taste.* ◊ *She grimaced as the needle went in.*

■ **noun** an ugly expression made by twisting your face, used to show pain, disgust, etc. or to make sb laugh: *to make/give a grimace of pain* ◊ *'What's that?' she asked with a grimace.*

Look at these entries and write down what parts of speech these words can be.

bridge	_____	fool	_____
green	_____	prior	_____
extra	_____	so	_____

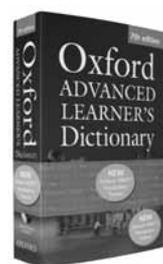
C

Some words which are spelt the same but pronounced differently have separate entries.

Study the entries for the words in the box and decide where the words in the sentences would fit.

- The musicians took a **bow**. bow¹
- The violinist raised his **bow**. _____
- She tied the ribbon in a **bow**. _____
- He had a **row** with his father. _____
- Can you see that **row** of trees? _____
- They decided to **row** across the lake. _____
- The **lead** in my pencil's broken. _____
- Where does this road **lead**? _____
- France took an early **lead**. _____
- Wait a **minute**! I'm nearly ready. _____
- They found **minute** particles of dust in the air. _____
- There were **tears** in her eyes. _____
- Be careful you don't **tear** your trousers on those bushes. _____
- Strong **winds** and heavy rain are forecast for all areas. _____
- The road **winds** its way up the mountain. _____

bow¹ /baʊ/; bow² /beɪ, bu/;
row¹ /rəʊ, ru/; row² /raʊ/
lead¹ /li:d/; lead² /led/
minute¹ /'mɪnɪt/; minute² /mɪn'ju:t/
tear¹ /teə(r), tɪr/; tear² /tɪə(r), tɪr/
wind¹ /wɪnd/; wind² /waɪnd/



2 Headwords and derivatives

D

When you are looking up inflected forms, you need to decide which headword to look under. Write down the headword where you would look to find these words.

jetties _____ *jetty* _____

fretting _____

intensifies _____

bumpier _____

cruellest _____

frolicked _____

grabbed _____

fatter _____

→ If an irregular verb is very different from its base form, and comes at a different place in the alphabet, you will find a cross-reference there.

E

Choosing the right meaning

Answer these questions:

1. How many meanings are given for the noun **lodge**?
2. Which of them is connected with animals?
3. How many meanings are given for the noun **lobby**?
4. Do any of them refer to people?
5. How many meanings can you find for the verb **drill**?
6. Which of them is to do with making holes?
7. For the verb **dribble**, three meanings are to do with liquids. In what context is the fourth meaning used?
8. The adjective **rambling** can be used to describe buildings. In what two other contexts is it used?

F

Derivatives

Some words derived from headwords do not have their own entries in the dictionary. Their meaning is closely related to that of the headword and you can work it out from the definition of the headword.

Write down the entries where you can find these words.

bafflement, baffling _____

epidemic (*adj.*) _____

destabilization _____

greenness _____

deterrence _____

magenta (*noun*) _____

drowsily, drowsiness _____

racketeering _____

G

Following up cross-references

Look for the cross-references in these entries to answer these questions.

1. Where can you find a picture of a **pressure cooker**?
2. Where is the definition of **raccoon**?
3. Where can you find out what a **rarebit** is?
4. What is the word usually used in Britain for a **letter opener**?
5. What is another word for **politics**, the subject of study?
6. Where can you find the meaning of **radii**?
7. What verb does the form **woven** come from?
8. Of which verb is **flew** the past tense?
9. Where can you find out what **laughing gas** is?
10. What is a shorter way of saying **gate money**?
11. Can you find the definition of the idiom **separate the men from the boys** at the entry for **separate, men, man, or boy**?
12. Where can you find the definition of the idiom **rake sb over the coals**?
13. Where can you look up an expression with a related meaning to **restraining order**?
14. Where can you find a note about words like **yell**?

2 Headwords and derivatives

KEY

A

mica, metronome, micron, mews and metre are on these pages.

B

bridge: noun, verb

green: adjective, noun, verb

extra: adjective, noun, adverb

fool: noun, verb, adjective

prior: adjective, noun

so: adverb, conjunction, noun

C

1. bow¹ 2. bow² 3. bow² 4. row² 5. row¹ 6. row¹ 7. lead² 8. lead¹ 9. lead¹ 10. minute¹
11. minute² 12. tear² 13. tear¹ 14. wind¹ 15. wind²

D

1. jetty 2. intensify 3. cruel 4. grab 5. fret 6. bumpy 7. frolic 8. fat

E

1. six 2. meaning 5 3. four 4. meaning 3 5. three 6. meaning 1 7. football (soccer)
8. a speech or piece of writing, a plant

F

1. baffle 2. destabilize 3. deterrent 4. drowsy 5. epidemic (*noun*) 6. green 7. magenta (*adjective*)
8. racketeer

G

1. pan 2. raccoon 3. Welsh rarebit 4. paperknife 5. political science 6. radius 7. weave
8. fly 9. nitrous oxide 10. gate 11. man 12. haul 13. injunction 14. shout

3 Definitions

The definitions in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* are all written using a limited number of words, which makes them easy to understand. For more information, see worksheet 27 on the Oxford 3000™. This worksheet practises some key vocabulary that occurs again and again in definitions.

A

Match up the items on the left with something from the list on the right. Say what you think the things are. Then read the definitions in the dictionary and see whether you were right.

	<i>It's a type of... It's a kind of...</i>
American football	vegetable
Chinese cabbage	illness
French horn	dog
German measles	cake
Afghan hound	sport
Danish pastry	musical instrument
Turkish delight	sweet/candy

B

Check that you know the meaning of the words in the box and then decide which fits best into the sentences below.

machine quality organization instrument act substance
 device state process container tool feeling

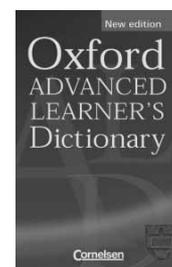
1. A vat is a large _____ for holding liquids.
2. A stapler is a small _____ for putting staples into paper.
3. A stethoscope is an _____ that a doctor uses to listen to sb's heart and breathing.
4. A chisel is a _____ used for shaping wood, stone or metal.
5. A blender is an electric _____ for mixing soft food or liquid.
6. Gel is a thick _____ like jelly.
7. Desalination is the _____ of removing salt from sea water.
8. Horror is a _____ of great shock, fear or disgust.
9. Wealth is the _____ of being rich.
10. Beauty is the _____ of being pleasing to the senses or to the mind.
11. A trade union is an _____ of workers that exists to protect their interests.
12. Ambush is the _____ of making a surprise attack on someone.

C

Put the words in the box into the right categories.

lava glider satin haggis ozone tikka helium venom
 SUV ingot microlight tweed rickshaw wax

vehicle	aircraft	dish	cloth	solid	liquid	gas
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



3 Definitions

KEY

A

American football is a type of sport.
Chinese cabbage is a type of vegetable.
A French horn is a type of musical instrument.
German measles is a type of disease.
An Afghan hound is a type of dog.
A Danish pastry is a type of cake.
Turkish delight is a type of sweet/candy.

B

1. container
2. device
3. instrument
4. tool
5. machine
6. substance
7. process
8. feeling
9. state
10. quality
11. organization
12. act

C

vehicle: SUV, rickshaw
aircraft: glider, microlight
dish: haggis, tikka
cloth: satin, tweed
solid: ingot, wax
liquid: lava, venom
gas: ozone, helium

4 Shortcuts

Sometimes it can be difficult to find the meaning you are looking for, especially in longer entries. The *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* contains shortcuts to help you find the right meaning quickly. Here is an example of these shortcuts:

bill *ˈbɪl* /bɪl/ noun, verb

■ **noun**

► **FOR PAYMENT 1** a piece of paper that shows how much you owe sb for goods or services: *the telephone/electricity/gas bill* ◊ *We ran up a massive hotel bill.* ◊ *She always pays her bills on time.* ◊ *The bills are piling up (= there are more and more that have still not been paid).*

► **2** (especially BrE) (NAmE usually **check**) a piece of paper that shows how much you have to pay for the food and drinks that you have had in a restaurant: *Let's ask for the bill.*

► **MONEY 3** (NAmE) = **NOTE(6)**: *a ten-dollar bill*

► **IN PARLIAMENT 4** a written suggestion for a new law that is presented to a country's parliament so that its members can discuss it: *to introduce/approve/reject a bill* ◊ *the Education Reform Bill*

A

Some words or phrases used as shortcuts in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* are shown below. Can you guess what the headword is? The first one is done for you, and the answer is in **bold**.

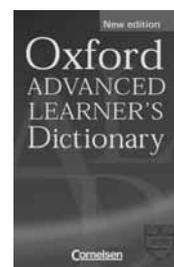
1. PURPOSE - SHARP END - MAIN IDEA - OPINION/FACT - IN COMPETITION **point**
2. MUSIC/DANCING - SOCIAL - WEAPON - IN GOLF - IN CARD GAMES
3. NOT PRISONER - NO PAYMENT - ANIMAL/BIRD - TRANSLATION - NOT BUSY
4. NEWSPAPER - EXAM - FOR WRITING/WRAPPING - ARTICLE - ON WALLS
5. OF CHILDREN - MUSIC - SPORTS/GAMES - ACT/PERFORM - TRICK

Now look up your answers in your dictionary and see if you were right!

B

Look at the entry **set** (*noun*) on pages 1388–1389 of your dictionary. There are twelve shortcuts. Use the shortcuts to match the sentences below with the sense number, and write the number after each sentence. The first one has been done for you.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. Federer won the first two sets but Nadal fought his way back to win the match. | _7_ |
| b. Boil the fruit and sugar together for twenty minutes to ensure a good set . | _____ |
| c. My parents bought me a new set of cutlery for my birthday. | _____ |
| d. We've just bought a new high-definition TV set . | _____ |
| e. When she moved up to London, she started to go around with a very smart set . | _____ |
| f. The set was beautifully designed, but unfortunately the acting wasn't great. | _____ |
| g. If you do well in the exam, I'm sure you'll get into the top set next year. | _____ |
| h. The band played a brilliant set and came back for an encore. | _____ |



4 Shortcuts

KEY

A

1. point 2. club 3. free 4. paper 5. play

B

a. 7 b. 13 c. 1 d. 4 e. 3 f. 5 g. 10 h. 9

5 Idioms

Idioms often have a meaning which is very different from the sum of their parts. Your dictionary contains a large number of idioms, shown by the symbol **IDM**.

You can usually find an idiom if you look at the entry for the first word in the idiom, unless the first word is a very common word.

A

Many idioms mean something different from what you might think at first. What do these idioms mean? Check in your dictionary.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a nasty piece of work | talk shop |
| be plain sailing | bring home the bacon |
| put sb in their place | get sb's goat |

B

All of these phrases below are common idioms. Can you guess the missing words? Then check your answers.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. like father, like _____ | 2. two heads are better than _____ |
| 3. boys will be _____ | 4. easy come, easy _____ |
| 5. first come, first _____ | 6. the end justifies the _____ |
| 7. don't judge a book by its _____ | 8. where there's a will there's a _____ |

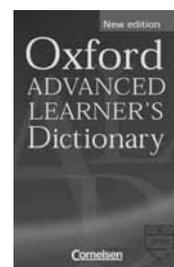
Check your answers in your dictionary.

C

The idioms below can be used in short versions as well as their full versions. Match the beginnings with the correct ends.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Two's company | a. but the flesh is weak |
| 2. An eye for an eye | b. three's a crowd |
| 3. The proof of the pudding | c. that blows nobody any good |
| 4. If you can't stand the heat | d. and a tooth for a tooth |
| 5. When in Rome | e. is a friend indeed |
| 6. It's an ill wind | f. is in the eating |
| 7. A friend in need | g. get out of the kitchen |
| 8. The spirit is willing | h. do as the Romans do |

boil *oʊ* /bɔɪl/ verb, noun
noun 1 [sing.] a period of boiling; the point at which liquid boils: (BrE) **Bring the soup to the boil**, then allow it to simmer for five minutes. ◊ (NAME) **Bring the soup to a boil**.
2 [C] a painful infected swelling under the skin which is full of a thick yellow liquid (called pus) **IDM off the 'boil** (BrE) less good than before: *The second series of the show really went off the boil.* **on the 'boil** very active: *We have several projects all on the boil at once.*



5 Idioms

KEY

B

1. son 2. one 3. boys 4. go 5. served 6. means 7. cover 8. way

C

1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - f, 4 - g, 5 - h, 6 - c, 7 - e, 8 - a

6 Phrasal Verbs

You can find phrasal verbs in your dictionary by looking for the **PHRV** symbol towards the end of each entry.

A

All the following phrasal verbs are formed with the verb **put** and one or more particle. Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings, and then check in the dictionary that you were right.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. put sb up | to ignore or forget sth |
| 2. put sth off | to accept sb/sth that is annoying |
| 3. put up with sb/sth | to change sth to a later time or date |
| 4. put sb down | to let sb stay at your home |
| 5. put sth aside | to make sb look or feel stupid |

B

Read the section on pages R40–1 of your dictionary about the grammar of phrasal verbs, then insert the words in brackets into these sentences in the correct place.

- Can you copy in on your email (*me*)?
- We checked into (*the hotel*).
- Can I phone in (*my order*)?
- Give me the parcel. I have to pass by on my way home. (*the post office*)
- She turned off (*the light that had been shining in her eyes*).
- They want to chop down (*that old oak tree*).
- The report singled out as the key figure in the affair (*him*).
- You've missed out (*an m in accommodation*).

C

Look at these phrasal verbs and check their meanings in the dictionary. Then put them into one of the two categories.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| check out | try sth on | set out | take sth off |
| wear out | get away | take off | pick sb up |
| change back into sth | grow out of sth | put sth on | touch down |

Travel

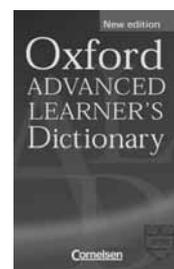
Clothes

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

but·ter ɒ- /'bʌtə(r)/ *noun, verb*

■ **noun** [U] a soft yellow food made from cream or milk, used in cooking and for spreading on bread: *Fry the onions in butter.*—see also BREAD AND BUTTER, PEANUT BUTTER **IDM** *butter wouldn't melt (in sb's 'mouth)* (*informal*) used to say that sb seems to be innocent, kind, etc. when they are not really—more at KNIFE V.

■ **verb** [VN] to spread butter on sth: *She buttered four thick slices of bread.* **IDM** see KNOW V. **PHRV** *butter sb→'up* (*informal*) to say nice things to sb so that they will help you or give you sth



6 Phrasal Verbs

KEY

A

1. to let sb stay at your home
2. to change sth to a later time or date
3. to accept sb/sth that is annoying
4. to make sb look or feel stupid
5. to ignore or forget sth

B

1. copy me in
2. checked into the hotel
3. phone in my order/ phone my order in
4. pass by the post office
5. turned off the light that had been shining in her eyes
6. chop down that old oak tree/chop that old oak tree down
7. singled him out
8. missed out an *m* in *accommodation*

C

Travel

check out
set out
get away
take off
pick sb up
touch down

Clothes

try sth on
take sth off
wear out
put sth on
change back into sth
grow out of sth

7 Abbreviations

Your dictionary contains not only full words, but also abbreviations. The entries for abbreviations appear in the dictionary at the correct alphabetical position. There is also a list on pages R69–71.

A

Do you know what the following abbreviations mean?

- YWCA
- UN
- GNP
- GDR
- GMT
- IMF

Check your answers in your dictionary.

B

Put the following abbreviations in one of the three categories *business, education or politics*.

- | | | |
|------|-----|------|
| GCSE | COD | MEP |
| FE | CBI | GDP |
| Ltd | WHO | MSP |
| M.A. | NCT | PAYE |
| UN | RE | MOD |

Business

Education

Politics

C

Look at page 964 of your dictionary. How many entries for abbreviations can you find on this page?

gaz-ump /gə'zʌmp/ *verb* [VN] [usually passive] (BrE) when sb who has made an offer to pay a particular price for a house and who has had this offer accepted is **gazumped**, their offer is no longer accepted by the person selling the house, because sb else has made a higher offer ▶ **gaz-umping** /gə'zʌmpɪŋ/ *noun* [U] —compare GAZUNDER

gaz-un-der /gə'zʌndə(r)/ *verb* [VN] [often passive] (BrE) to offer a lower price for a house that you have already agreed to buy at a higher price, before the contract is signed: *The vendors were gazundered at the last minute.* ▶ **gaz-un-der-ing** *noun* [U] —compare GAZUMP

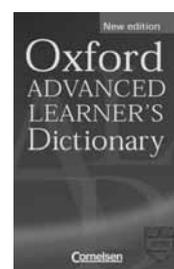
GB 1 /dʒi: 'bi:/ *abbr.* Great Britain **2** (also **Gb**) GIGABYTE: a 40GB hard disk

GBH /dʒi: bi: 'eɪtʃ/ *abbr.* (BrE, law) GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM

GCE /dʒi: si: 'i:/ *noun* [C, U] a British exam taken by students in England and Wales and some other countries in any of a range of subjects. GCE O levels were replaced in 1988 by GCSE exams. (abbreviation for 'General Certificate of Education')—compare O LEVEL, A LEVEL

GCSE /dʒi: si: es 'i:/ *noun* [C, U] a British exam taken by students in England and Wales and some other countries, usually around the age of 16. GCSE can be taken in any of a range of subjects (abbreviation for 'General Certificate of Secondary Education'): *She's got 10 GCSEs.* ◊ *He's doing German at GCSE.*—compare A LEVEL

g'day /gə'deɪ/ *exclamation* (AustralE, NZE) hello



7 Abbreviations

KEY

B

Business

COD

CBI

GDP

Ltd

PAYE

Education

GCSE

FE

M.A.

NCT

RE

Politics

MEP

WHO

MSP

UN

MOD

8 Geographical names

In your dictionary you can find a list of geographical terms, including the countries of the world and their corresponding adjectives, and the names and pronunciation of cities in Britain, the US, Australia and elsewhere. This section is on pages R85–9 of your dictionary.



PERU SENEGAL ECUADOR THAILAND PORTUGAL CHINA

A

How are the names of these countries pronounced in English? Write them below, with the correct pronunciation. And how do you say the names of the people from these countries?

Country

Peru /pə'ru:/

Nationality

Peruvian /pə'ru:vɪən/

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

B

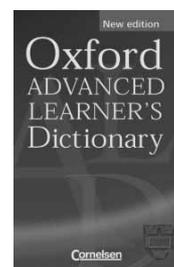
Sometimes it is hard to know how to pronounce the names of cities in English. All the cities below have a silent letter (a letter which is not pronounced). Underline the silent letter.

Durham Connecticut Lincoln Pittsburgh Warwick

C

Which one is different? Find the odd one out in each set of geographical terms.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Arizona | Montana | Oregon | Chicago | New Jersey |
| 2. Bath | Albany | Austin | Philadelphia | New Orleans |
| 3. Brisbane | Perth | Edmonton | Adelaide | Darwin |



8 Geographical names

KEY

A

Peru /pə'ru:/, Peruvian /pə'ru:vɪən/; Senegal /,senɪ'gɔ:l/, Senegalese /,senɪgə'li:z/;
Ecuador /'ekwədɔ:(r)/, Ecuadorian /,ekwə'dɔ:riən/; Thailand /'taɪlənd/, Thai /taɪ/;
Portugal /'pɔ:tʃuɡl/, Portuguese /,pɔ:tʃu'gi:z/; China /'tʃaɪnə/, Chinese /tʃaɪ'ni:z/

B

Durham, Connecticut, Lincoln, Pittsburgh, Warwick

C

1. Chicago - the others are all states in the US, and Chicago is a city. 2. Bath - Bath is in Britain, and the other cities are all in the US. 3. Edmonton - the others are all in Australia and Edmonton is in Canada.

9 Examples

Examples are very important in a dictionary because they show you how a word is used.

A

Use the examples in the dictionary to find out information.

1. Look at the entry for **advice** and find :
 - a. four verbs that are used with **advice**
 - b. two expressions that mean 'some advice'
2. Look at the entry **riot**.
 - a. Find a noun phrase for a particular type of **riot**, when people protest because they do not have enough to eat.
 - b. Find a noun which can follow **riot**, when it is used in a figurative sense to mean 'a collection of a lot of different types of the same thing'.
3. Look at **bitter** (*Adj*).
 - a. Name two nouns to do with weather that can be used with **bitter**.
 - b. What other things can be **bitter**?

in-volve /ɪn'vɒlv; NAmE ɪn'vɑ:lʌ/ verb

1 if a situation, an event or an activity **involves** sth, that thing is an important or necessary part or result of it
SYN ENTAIL: [VN] Any investment involves an element of risk. ◊ Many of the crimes involved drugs. ◊ [V -ing] The test will involve answering questions about a photograph. ◊ [VN -ing] The job involves me travelling all over the country. ◊ (*formal*) The job involves my travelling all over the country. **2** [VN] if a situation, an event or an activity **involves** sb, they take part in it or are affected by it: *There*

B

Replace the part of these sentences which is in italics with an expression using the words in brackets. Look at the examples in the entries for the words in brackets.

1. She accepted the decision *without complaining*. (murmur)
2. The words of Goethe's poem were *made into a song* by Schubert. (music)
3. It is *usual* to send a copy of your CV when you apply for a job. (practice)
4. I'll do it *as well as I can*. (ability)
5. I suppose it has a certain *attraction because it is new*. (novelty)

C

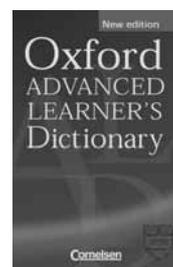
Look at the entry for the word 'luck'.

Important phrases and collocations (words that go together) are printed in **bold type** within the examples. Label the highlighted examples using the following phrases.

1. having unexpected luck
2. being lucky
3. not being lucky
4. hoping someone else will be lucky
5. hoping you will be lucky

luck /lʌk/ noun, verb

noun [U] **1** good things that happen to you by chance, not because of your own efforts or abilities: **With (any) luck**, we'll be home before dark. ◊ (*BrE*) **With a bit of luck**, we'll finish on time. ◊ So far I have had no luck with finding a job. ◊ **I could hardly believe my luck** when he said yes. ◊ It was **a stroke of luck** that we found you. ◊ **By sheer luck** nobody was hurt in the explosion. ◊ **We wish her luck** in her new career. ◊ You're **in luck** (= lucky) —there's one ticket left. ◊ You're **out of luck**. She's not here. ◊ What a piece of luck!



9 Examples

KEY

A

1. a) give, follow, seek, take b) a piece of advice, a word of advice
2. a) a food riot b) colour
3. a) cold, wind b) dispute, fears, disappointment, experience, taste

B

1. without a murmur
2. set to music
3. common/current/standard practice
4. to the best of my ability
5. novelty value

C

1. I could hardly believe my luck; a stroke of luck
2. in luck
3. out of luck
4. wish her luck
5. with any luck; with a bit of luck

10 Collocates and fixed phrases

Certain words are typically used with other words. For example, we say 'a tall tree' but 'a high mountain'. These words are called **collocates**.

Look at the entry for **chance** (sense 1).

Can you find two adjectives that go with **chance**, and mean 'a small chance'? And another one that means 'a very small chance'? These adjectives are collocates of the word **chance**. The examples in your dictionary are designed to show typical collocates of the headword. Typical collocates are usually shown in **bold type**.

chance 0- /tʃɑːns; NAmE tʃæns/ noun, verb, adj.
 ■ **noun** 1 [C,U] ~ of doing sth | ~ that ... | ~ of sth happening | ~ of sth a possibility of sth happening, especially sth that you want: *Is there any chance of getting tickets for tonight?* ◊ *She has only a **slim chance** of passing the exam.* ◊ *There's a **slight chance** that he'll be back in time.* ◊ *There is **no chance** that he will change his mind.* ◊ *What chance is there of anybody being found alive?* ◊ *Nowadays a premature baby **has a very good chance** of survival.* ◊ *The operation has a **fifty-fifty chance** of success.* ◊ *The chances are a million to one against being struck by lightning.* ◊ *an **outside chance*** (= a very small one)

A

Adjectives and nouns

Look up the nouns in the right-hand column below and match the adjectives with the nouns that collocate with them.

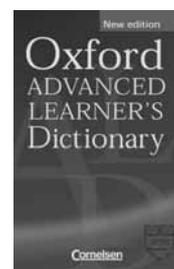
main	smoker
high	language
broad	hopes
heavy	wit
strong	grin
sharp	road

B

Verbs and nouns

Look up the words in **bold** to complete each of the following sentences with one of the verbs **do**, **make**, **have**, **give**. You may need to change the form of the verb.

1. Go on! _____ it a **try**!
2. Do you want to _____ a **swap**?
3. Did you _____ a **note** of the address?
4. We were the worst team in the league, but now we're _____ **progress**.
5. She just loves _____ **advice**, especially when it isn't wanted.
6. I need to stay at home for a bit to _____ the **washing**.
7. We need to _____ a **decision** about the venue for the conference.
8. We're _____ a **barbecue** on the beach tomorrow.
9. We'll have to _____ an **effort** to finish on time.
10. My sister was in the bathroom so I couldn't _____ a **shower**.



10 Collocates and fixed phrases

KEY

Can you find two adjectives that go with **chance**, and mean 'a small chance'? = a slight chance, a slim chance
And another one that means 'a very small chance'? = an outside chance

A

main - road, high - hopes, broad - grin, heavy - smoker, strong - language, sharp - wit

B

1. give 2. do 3. make 4. making 5. giving 6. do 7. make 8. having 9. make 10. have

11 Register

Your dictionary contains a number of labels which tell you about how formal a word is, and in what situations you can use it. Here are some of these words:

technical *informal* *disapproving* *ironic* *formal* *taboo*

Do you understand what these labels mean? Check the list on the inside front cover of your dictionary, where you will also find descriptions of the other labels used in the dictionary.

A

Look up these words, which all mean **small**, and decide which of them are more formal than **small**, and which are less formal.

tiddly diminutive teeny titchy infinitesimal wee

Now put these adjectives, which all have similar meanings, in order of formality.

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. drunk | wrecked | inebriated |
| 2. sleep | crash | slumber |
| 3. catch | apprehend | nick |
| 4. declaim | witter on | talk |
| 5. steal | appropriate | pinch |
| 6. mega | excellent | wondrous |

B

Look at these sentences and decide whether the word in **bold** is appropriate for the context or not.

- (in an email to a friend) Wasn't that a **calamitous** storm last night?
- (in a company report) The new product has been a **cracking** success.
- (in a chat to a colleague) John seems really **fed up** at the moment.
- (in a letter of complaint) To sum up, the services offered by your company are a total **rip-off**.
- (in an article in a medical journal) There were **humongous** lesions on the skin.

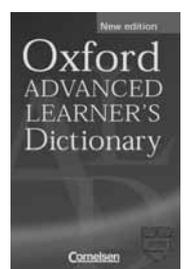
C

Jack Blunt was very angry when his car was stolen. This was what he said about his experiences when he reported it:

'I don't usually like it when I hear people slagging off the police, because I think they have a really crappy job, but it really pissed me off when my car was nicked last week and they acted as if they couldn't give a toss. Then the insurance company screwed up. They took yonks to deal with my claim and all the time they made me feel like I was trying to pull a fast one, as if I was the criminal.'

Now underline the expressions Jack uses that would not be appropriate for a formal letter or report. Check how they are labelled in the dictionary.

Then write a short report of Mr Blunt's experiences, replacing the slang expressions.



11 Register

KEY

A

More formal: diminutive, infinitesimal

Less formal: tiddly, teeny, titchy, wee

(from informal to formal)

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. wrecked | drunk | inebriated |
| 2. crash | sleep | slumber |
| 3. nick | catch | apprehend |
| 4. witter on | talk | declaim |
| 5. pinch | steal | appropriate |
| 6. mega | excellent | wondrous |

B

1. no 2. no 3. yes 4. no 5. no

C

'I don't usually like it when I hear people slagging off the police, because I think they have a really crappy job, but it really pissed me off when my car was nicked last week and they acted as if they couldn't give a toss. Then the insurance company screwed up. They took yonks to deal with my claim and all the time they made me feel like I was trying to pull a fast one, as if I was the criminal.'

Possible answer:

'I don't usually like it when I hear people **criticizing** the police, because I think they have a really **difficult** job, but it really **annoyed** me when my car was **stolen** last week and they acted as if **it didn't matter to them at all**. Then the insurance company **made a mess of things**. They took **a long time** to deal with my claim and all the time they made me feel like I was trying to **deceive them**, as if I was the criminal.'

12 Irregular forms

Your dictionary contains lots of information on irregular forms in English, such as irregular verb forms

sink 0 */sɪŋk/ verb, noun, adj.*
 ■ **verb** (sank /sæŋk/ sunk /sʌŋk/) or (less frequent sunk, sunk)

travel 0 */'trævl/ verb, noun*
 ■ **verb** (-ll-, NAmE usually -l-) 1 to go from one place to an-

The entry for **travel** tells you that in Britain the **-ing** and **-ed** forms are spelt with two **ls**, but in the US usually with only one. Note that there is also a full list of irregular verbs at the back of your dictionary. Your dictionary also tells you about the plural forms of nouns

mouse 0 */maʊs/ noun (pl. mice /maɪs/)*

and irregular comparatives and superlatives of adjectives

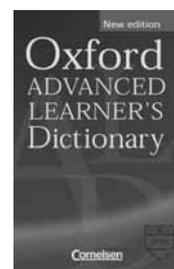
friendly 0 */'frendli/ adj., noun*
 ■ **adj.** (friend-lier, friend-li-est) 1 ~ to/toward(s) sb behav-

A

Can you find the plural forms of these words in the wordsearch below? Some of them are irregular, and some are not.

life	video	house	plate	potato	clock
woman	jelly	knee	milkman	toy	child
kiss	mouse	key	chimney	loaf	

L	I	V	E	S	G	T	O	Y	S	C	X
T	S	B	W	K	N	E	E	S	O	H	O
U	I	C	H	I	M	N	E	Y	S	I	V
J	E	L	L	I	E	S	B	H	A	L	I
K	E	O	H	O	U	S	E	S	W	D	D
I	F	C	E	R	W	N	E	Z	O	R	E
S	I	K	O	M	E	D	S	R	M	E	O
S	N	S	E	M	Q	E	L	H	E	N	S
E	Q	U	K	Y	T	P	S	M	N	S	I
S	W	L	I	A	S	K	E	F	I	R	A
F	I	C	L	O	A	V	E	S	X	C	T
M	A	P	O	T	A	T	O	E	S	N	E



12 Irregular forms

B

Many verbs are irregular. How many irregular verbs can you think of in three minutes?

Now take turns to test your partner. The person who asks the questions looks at pages R26–8 of the dictionary.

_ What's the past of **think**?

Thought.

_ That's right. What's the past participle of **speak**?

Spake.

_ No, it's spoken.

C

Are these sentences true or false?

1. The past simple and past participle of the verb **stand** are the same.
2. The past of the verb **lay** is also *lay*.
3. The past form of **cancel** is always *cancelled*.
4. In the US the **-ing** form of the verb **dial** is *dialing*.
5. The verb **lean** can be written in two different ways in the past.
6. The plural form of the word **veto** is *vetos*.
7. The word **aquarium** has two plural forms.
8. The plural form of the word **coup** is pronounced the same as the singular.
9. The comparative form of the adjective **far** is *farer*.
10. The superlative form of **flat** is *flattest*.

Use your dictionary to find out if your answers were correct!

12 Irregular forms

KEY

A

lives, videos, houses, plates, potatoes, clocks, women, jellies, knees, milkmen, toys, children, kisses, mice, keys, chimneys, loaves

C

1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. true 6. false 7. true 8. false 9. false 10. true

13 Nouns

You can find out lots of information about nouns from your dictionary. For example, it provides irregular plural forms in entries.

child ɔːw /tʃaɪld/ noun (pl. chil-dren /ˈtʃɪldrən/)

The dictionary also gives information about whether a noun is countable or uncountable.

ad-vice ɔːw /ədˈvaɪs/ noun [U]

A

Do you know the plural form of these nouns? Work in pairs. When you have finished, check your answers in your dictionary. How many did you get right?

thesis	_____	court martial	_____	gâteau	_____	fungus	_____
aircraft	_____	salmon	_____	criterion	_____	cul-de-sac	_____
crony	_____	embryo	_____	deer	_____	appendix	_____
sister-in-law	_____	housewife	_____				

Now look up the following words. What do they have in common?

binoculars sunglasses shears goggles secateurs pliers

B

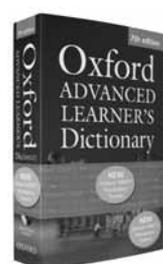
Which verb form is normally correct? Use your dictionary to find out. In one sentence there are two possible answers.

1. There **is** / **are** no further data available.
2. The police **is** / **are** conducting a house-to-house search.
3. **Is** / **are** the spaghetti cooked ?
4. The bacteria **is** / **are** spread by physical contact.
5. All the family **is** / **are** coming.

Look at the grammar section of your dictionary (pages R42-3). What does this tell you about collective nouns like **family** and **committee**? (Look at the right-hand column on page R43.)

Which **four** of these nouns are plural?

goods odds news specifics phonetics flora basics measles



13 Nouns

KEY

A

thesis - theses, court martial - courts martial, aircraft - aircraft, salmon - salmon, crony - cronies, embryo - embryos, sister-in-law - sisters-in-law, housewife - housewives, gateau - gateaux, fungus - fungi, criterion - criteria, cul-de-sac - cul-de-sacs/culs-de-sac, deer - deer, appendix - appendices

They are all plural nouns (i.e. they do not have a singular form). They are used with 'a pair of...': *Have you got a pair of shears?*

B

1. is (**are** is also possible) 2. are 3. is 4. are 5. are (**is** is also possible)

Grammar section 1.3 tells you that these nouns can take a singular or plural verb.

Plural: goods, odds, specifics, basics

14 Irregular verbs

Your dictionary has a lot of information on verb forms, both for irregular verbs

draw  /drɔː/ verb, noun
 ■ verb (drew /druː/ drawn /drɔːn/)

and for verbs where the final consonant is doubled in **-ing** and **-ed** forms

chan·nel  /ˈtʃænl/ noun, verb
 ■ verb (-ll-, NAmE usually -l-) [VN]

There is also a full list of irregular verbs at the back of your dictionary on pages R26–8.

A

Fill in the correct form of the irregular verbs in these sentences.

1. Have you _____ the theatre to book the tickets? (**ring**)
2. I'm going to wear the red dress I _____ for the party last week. (**wear**)
3. That winter, the river _____ for the first time in ten years. (**freeze**)
4. How much money have you _____? (**spend**)
5. It was a lovely day and the sun _____ brightly. (**shine**)
6. Prices have _____ by 5%. (**rise**)

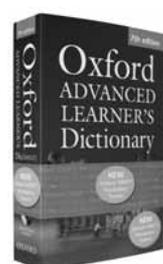
And now fill in the correct forms in these sentences. One sentence has two possible forms – can you find out why?

1. Why are you _____ to me? (**lie**)
2. I _____ onto the bus and sat down. (**hop**)
3. When the fire alarm went off, everyone _____. (**panic**)
4. Not everyone has _____ with the rules (**comply**)
5. They have _____ all over the world. (**travel**)
6. My doctor _____ me to a specialist. (**refer**)
7. He disguised himself by _____ his hair. (**dye**)
8. The President _____ the Bill. (**veto**)

B

Some irregular verbs have different past forms in Britain and the United States. Use the list of irregular verbs at the back of your dictionary to find out if these **past simple** forms are British or American.

dove spit pled fit spilt leant



14 Irregular verbs

KEY

A

1. rung 2. wore 3. froze 4. spent 5. was shining 6. risen

1. lying 2. hopped 3. panicked 4. complied 5. travelled/traveled (**Travelled** is the British form and **traveled** the American.) 6. referred 7. dyeing 8. vetoed.

B

dove - American, spit - American, pled - American, fit - American, spilt - British, leant - British

15 Adjectives and adverbs

Your dictionary shows you how to form the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.

happy *hæpi* /adj. (hap-pier, hap-pi-est)

A
Check the entries for these words and find the comparative and superlative forms.

hot	_____	_____	good	_____	_____
red	_____	_____	bad	_____	_____
tidy	_____	_____	far	_____	_____

B
Adjectives are often used with specific nouns. Look at the examples at the entries for the adjectives in the left-hand column below, and match them with the nouns they go with.

a perfect	_____	gold
a full	_____	fit
a steady	_____	refund
chubby	_____	boyfriend
solid	_____	cheeks

C
Some adjectives are only used before the noun, or after the noun. Look up the adjectives in **bold** and decide whether the sentences are correct.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. They tiptoed past the asleep guard. | 4. The afraid children hid in the cellar. |
| 2. Which problem is chief ? | 5. The trip was a downright disaster. |
| 3. The pilot survived the crash unscathed . | 6. There was an alone tree on the horizon. |

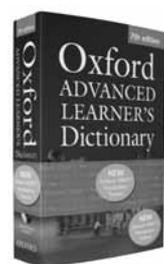
D
Your dictionary also provides information about the prepositions which are used with adjectives.

annoyed *ə'noɪd* /adj. [not usually before noun]
~ (with sb) (at/about sth) | ~ (that ...) | ~ to find, see, etc. slightly angry **SYN** IRRITATED: He was beginning to

Look up the adjectives in the sentences below and decide which of the prepositions in the box is correct. Sometimes more than one preposition is possible.

about at to with on

- I'm so fed up _____ her. She does nothing but complain.
- Is he still mad _____ me?
- He was delighted _____ the present I gave him.
- Are you serious _____ leaving your job?
- I can't understand why she's so keen _____ him.



15 Adjectives and adverbs

KEY

A

hot hotter hottest good better best
red redder reddest bad worse worst
tidy tidier tidiest far farther/further farthest/furthest

B

a perfect fit, a full refund, a steady boyfriend, chubby cheeks, solid gold

C

1. wrong 2. wrong 3. right 4. wrong 5. right 6. wrong

D

1. with 2. at/with 3. at/with 4. about 5. on

16 Grammar patterns

Your dictionary not only tells you about the meanings of the words that you look up It also gives you a lot of information about the words and patterns that are used with them.

A

Which prepositions are used with these nouns? Put each noun in one of the three columns.

the moment TV the evening vacation trial home
 bed the shore impulse a/the mood a guess night

at	in	on
<i>the moment</i>		

Now check your answers in your dictionary.

B

Structures with verbs

All the verb codes which show which structures verbs are used in are listed on the inside of the front cover of your dictionary and there is a full explanation of them on the reference pages R36-9.

Use the information in the verb codes to decide whether these sentences are acceptable ✓ or not ✗.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He hacked the bush. _____ | 7. Who's parked in front of our entrance? _____ |
| 2. He hacked the bush down. _____ | 8. Where did you park? _____ |
| 3. Pam handled the situation well. _____ | 9. They faxed us the invoice. _____ |
| 4. Pam always handles well in these situations. _____ | 10. Can you spare me a minute? _____ |
| 5. A bit a fresh air won't harm. _____ | 11. Be careful with that! it cost me! _____ |
| 6. The dog won't harm you. _____ | 12. They served us drinks in the garden. _____ |

C

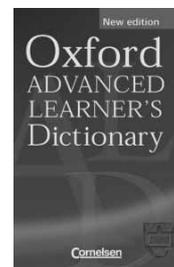
Delete the form of the verb which is incorrect in these sentences.

- They are **considering** to build/building a new motorway.
- We **expect** to arrive/arriving about two.
- She **denied** to take/taking the money.
- They **discussed** to change/changing the company's name.
- He **resolved** to try/trying harder next time.
- I couldn't **resist** to eat/eating the last biscuit.
- Do you **miss** to see/seeing the children every day?
- She **suggested** to go/going out for a meal.
- I **waited** to see/seeing what he would do next.
- He **neglected** to tell/telling us that he had no money.

D

Look at the patterns in the entries for the verbs in these sentences and complete them with a suitable preposition.

- I concluded _____ his remarks that he disapproved _____ the idea.
- They promoted him _____ assistant head _____ head.
- The hotel provided us _____ towels and bathrobes.
- She quarrelled _____ her brother _____ money.
- It's good to quote _____ the text in your essay.



16 Grammar patterns

KEY

A

at: at the moment, at home, at a guess, at night

in: in a/the mood, in the evening, in bed

on: on trial, on impulse, on TV, on vacation, on the shore

B

1. no 2. yes 3. yes 4. no 5. no 6. yes 7. yes 8. yes 9. yes 10. yes 11. yes 12. yes

C

1. building 2. to arrive 3. taking 4. changing 5. to try 6. eating 7. seeing 8. going

9. to see 10. to tell

D

1. from, of 2. from, to 3. with 4. with, about 5. from

17 Synonyms and opposites

Your dictionary can help you increase your vocabulary by giving you information about synonyms and opposites, at individual entries. There are also many notes which show the differences between synonyms. There is a list of these notes on pages R94–6.

re-morse-less /rɪ'mɔːsləs; NAmE ˈmɔːrs-/ *adj.* **1** (especially of an unpleasant situation) seeming to continue or become worse in a way that cannot be stopped
SYN RELENTLESS: *the remorseless increase in crime*

le-gible /'ledʒəbl/ *adj.* (of written or printed words) clear enough to read: *legible handwriting* ◊ *The signature was still legible.* **OPP** ILLEGIBLE ▶ **le-gi-bility** /,ledʒə'bɪləti/

A

Look up the words in column A and match each one to the word in column B which is closest to it in meaning.

A	B
preposterous	reveal
lone	individually
dramatist	fortunately
synthetic	outrageous
singly	playwright
happily	project
disclose	man-made
jut	solitary

Now check your answers by looking up the words in your dictionary.

B

Look at the note at the entry **trip**, and complete these sentences using each of the words once.

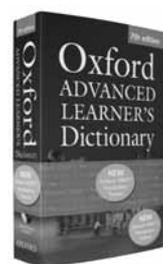
trip journey tour travel excursions

1. What are you doing for your holiday? We're going on a coach _____ of Belgium.
2. There will be plenty of opportunities for making _____ from the cruise ship.
3. She's leading a scientific _____ in the Himalayas.
4. It was a long _____, over difficult terrain.
5. I've got another business _____ at the end of the month.

C

In each line below, four out of the five words form their opposites with the same prefix. Which one is different?

1. mature	mortal	plausible	practical	relevant
2. connect	agree	mount	comfortable	satisfied
3. armed	fortunately	intentional	logical	manageable
4. humane	articulate	excusable	flammable	sane
5. custodial	fiction	remarkable	returnable	compliance



17 Synonyms and opposites

KEY

A

preposterous = outrageous, lone = solitary, dramatist = playwright, synthetic = man-made, singly = individually, happily = fortunately, disclose = reveal, jut = project

B

1. tour 2. excursions 3. expedition 4. journey 5. trip

C

1. relevant 2. comfortable 3. logical 4. flammable 5. remarkable

18 Notes

In the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* a lot of extra information is given in special notes which help you decide which word to use, build up your vocabulary, avoid grammatical mistakes and find out more about English and the English-speaking world. There is a list of all the entries which have notes on pages R93-6 at the back of the dictionary.

A

In this paragraph there are eight mistakes that the writer could have avoided if he had read the notes about the words which are underlined. Can you correct his errors?

At the weekend, I lastly had the chance to see a play that I had been wanting to see for long. I am very interesting in the theatre, and my friend was playing the leading role. Afterwards I met my friend and complemented him on his performance, specially his amazing calmness. He said me that when he first started acting he was used to get very nervous, but now he was less effected by nerves.

B

Choose a better word in each sentence to replace the word in **bold**.

1. During the war they had to live in **bad** conditions. _____
2. There was a **bad** smell coming from the drains. _____
3. He was involved in a **bad** accident and broke both legs. _____
4. When we arrived, a **good** meal was waiting for us, and the **smell** of coffee wafted out of the kitchen.

5. On holiday last summer we had **nice** weather. _____
6. She always wears very **nice** clothes. _____
7. How many **pieces** of bread would you like? _____
8. I'd like to mention a related **thing**. _____
9. Her optimism's a **thing** she's inherited from her mother. _____
10. What **things** do the exam questions cover? _____

C

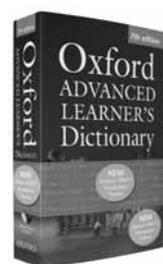
Put these words in order to make good grammatical sentences. You will find a grammar note to help you at the entry for the word in **bold**.

1. **enjoy**/we/much/playing/very/tennis _____ .
2. **half**/had/an/in/wait/the/hour/I/to/queue _____ .
3. **used**/our/go/Wales/to/holidays/we/to/for _____ .
4. **much**/much/but/don't/house/i/i/love/my/spend/there/time/very _____ .
5. **one**/Henry's/was/old/the _____ .

D

Complete these sentences with a suitable word.

1. I **wish** I _____ where he's got to.
2. He was **sitting** _____ a hard wooden chair _____ his desk.
3. **None** of the music they play _____ very modern.
4. We really **enjoyed** _____ on holiday.



18 Notes

KEY

A

At the weekend, I **finally/at last** had the chance to see a play that I had been wanting to see for a **long time**. I am very **interested** in the theatre, and my friend was playing the leading role. Afterwards I met my friend and **complimented** him on his performance, **especially** his amazing calmness. He **told** me that when he first started acting he **used** to get very nervous, but now he was less **affected** by nerves.

B

1. appalling 2. foul 3. horrific, fractured 4. delicious, aroma 5. beautiful 6. fashionable
7. slices 8. issue 9. characteristic 10. subjects

C

1. We very much enjoy playing tennis *or* We enjoy playing tennis very much.
2. I had to wait half an hour in the queue.
3. We used to go to Wales for our holidays.
4. I love my house very much but I don't spend much time there.
5. Henry's was the old one *or* The old one was Henry's.

D

1. knew 2. on, at 3. is 4. ourselves

19 Pronunciation

The pronunciation of English words is shown in the dictionary after the headword, inside the slashes //. You can find the symbols at the bottom of each dictionary page and there are two pages on pronunciation at the back of the dictionary. If you have the Compass CD-ROM that goes with the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, you can hear all the headwords pronounced.

pro-nun-ci-ation  /prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃn/ noun

A

Which of these words is not pronounced like the other two?

- | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|
| hear | her | here |
| whole | hole | hail |
| deer | dire | dear |
| floor | flower | flour |
| pair | pear | peer |
| wish | witch | which |

B

Which of these words begin with the sound /k/ and which with /tʃ/? Put the words into one of the two columns and then check in your dictionary.

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| chord | character | chirp | chin |
| chisel | cello | chiroprapist | Celtic |
| choir | chipmunk | cholera | chemist |

/k/	/tʃ/

C

The combination **gh** can be pronounced in three different ways. Put the words into one of the three groups.

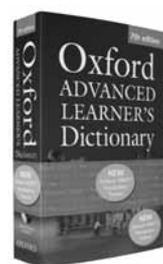
- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|--------|--------|
| cough | ghetto | laughter | though | enough |
| thorough | gherkin | plough | ghost | |

/f/	/g/	not pronounced

D

Underline the consonant that is **not** pronounced in the following words.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|------------|------|
| comb | honour | receipt | write | know |
| palmtop | debt | castle | psychology | |



19 Pronunciation

KEY

A

her, hail, dire, floor, peer, wish

B

/k/	/tʃ/
chord	chirp
character	chin
chiroprapist	chisel
Celtic	cello
choir	chipmunk
cholera	
chemist	

C

/f/	/g/	not pronounced
cough	ghetto	though
laughter	gherkin	thorough
enough	ghost	plough

D

comb	honour	receipt	write	know
palmtop	debt	castle	psychology	

20 Stress

Your dictionary shows the pronunciation for English words, and this includes the stress. Stress is very important, because it is hard to understand a word pronounced with the wrong stress.

pro-nun-ci-ation  /prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃn/ noun

half 'mast noun  at 'half 'mast (of a flag) flown at

The symbol ' before /eɪʃn/ tells us that the main stress in the word is on the following syllable. The symbol , before /nʌn/ shows that this is the secondary stress in the word. In compound headwords, the stress is also shown with these marks.

A

Underline the syllables that have the main stress in these words.

half-time far-sightedness hold-up eye-catching right-angled user-friendly

Now look at the phonetic transcriptions for these words and decide which are not stressed on the first syllable.

camouflage conclude eliminate eyewitness
phenomenon philosophy prevalent spellbinding

B

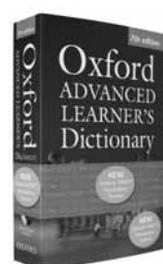
Put the words into the boxes so that the syllable that has the main stress comes in the box with the hammer.

- a photograph photography photographic
- b democracy democratic democrat
- c demonstrate demonstration demonstrative
- d emphasis emphasize emphatic
- e ecology ecological

C

Some words have different stress depending on whether they are used as nouns, verbs or adjectives. Use your dictionary to help you underline the stressed syllable in the words in **bold**.

1. Harris holds the world hundred metres **record**.
2. The band was **recorded** live in concert.
3. Would anyone **object** if I changed the date of the meeting?
4. I thought I saw a strange **object** in the sky.
5. We've made a lot of **progress** since last week.
6. Work on the new parliament building is **progressing** slowly.
7. We haven't had a chance to **perfect** the technique yet.
8. It was a **perfect** day for fishing.



20 Stress

KEY

- A**
half-time, far-sightedness, hold-up, eye-catching, right-angled, user-friendly
Not stressed on the first syllable: conclude, eliminate, phenomenon, philosophy
- B**
i. e ii. b iii. c iv. a v. d
- C**
1. record 2. recorded 3. object 4. object 5. progress 6. progressing 7. perfect 8. perfect

21 British and American English – Vocabulary

There are many cases where different words are used in British and American English. Your dictionary shows the British word (labelled *BrE*) and the American word (labelled *NAmE*), too. North American English includes the English used in Canada. If a word is only used in the United States, but not in Canada, it is labelled *US*.

cour-gette /kʊə'ʒet; kɔ:'ʒet; *NAmE* kɔr'ʒet/ (*BrE*) (*NAmE* **zuc-chini**) *noun* a long vegetable with dark green skin and white flesh—picture ⇒ PAGE R13

zuc-chini /zu'ki:ni/ *noun* (*pl.* zuc-chini or zuc-chi-nis) (*NAmE*) = COURGETTE

belt-way /'beltweɪ/ *noun* (*US*) a RING ROAD, especially the one around Washington DC

A

Are the following words used in British or American English?

1. tram
2. roundabout
3. row house
4. sidewalk
5. chemist's
6. tights
7. sales clerk
8. railroad
9. eggplant
10. estate agent

Check your answers in your dictionary.

B

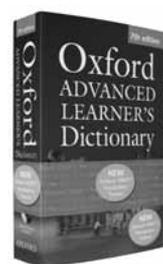
Use the notes at **rubbish**, **purse**, **platform**, **holiday** and **floor** to decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. *Garbage* is the word American speakers use when British speakers say *rubbish*.
2. A *purse* in America is the same as a *handbag* in Britain.
3. An American speaker could ask 'Is this the right platform for the train to Chicago?'
4. Some American friends might tell you about their *holiday* in Florida.
5. An elderly British lady who can't walk upstairs very well would ask for a room on the *first floor*.

C

Some words mean different things in British and American English. Look at the words below. Check their entries in the dictionary and be prepared to explain the differences.

pants
 football
 athletics
 braces
 homely



21 British and American English – Vocabulary

KEY

A

British tram, roundabout, chemist's, tights, estate agent

American row house, sidewalk, sales clerk, railroad, eggplant

B

1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. false

22 British and American English – Spelling

Many words are spelt differently in Britain and the US, and your dictionary can help you to learn more about them. The dictionary shows American English spellings when they are different from British spellings:

be·hav·iour  (BrE) (NAme be·hav·iour) /bi·'heɪvjə(r)/ *noun*

es·thete, esthetic (NAme) = AESTHETE, AESTHETIC

kilo·metre  (BrE) (NAme kilo·meter) /'kɪlə·

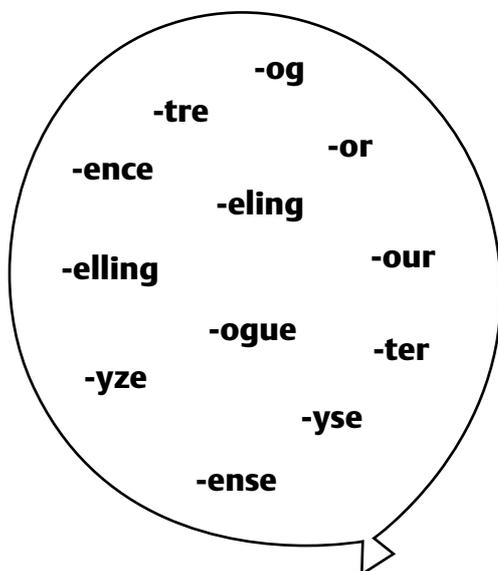
A

You can use British spellings or American spellings, but it is important to use only one or the other, not a mixture! Look up these words in your dictionary and fill in the table below.

British spelling 	American spelling 
centre	
colour	
	pajamas
traveller	
	tire (<i>noun</i>)
	mold
fulfil	
	catalog
	defense
manoeuvre	
	medalist
analyse	

B

There are some common differences in spelling. Match the two forms below. Which one is British and which one American?



All the words below contain one of these forms. Use your dictionary to complete the words.

British spelling

fav_____

off_____

paral_____

channe_____

lit_____

American spelling

fav_____

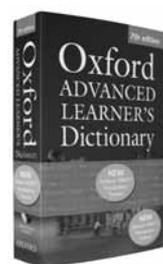
off_____

paral_____

channe_____

lit_____

Can you think of any other words that follow a similar pattern to the words above?



22 British and American English – Spelling

KEY

A

British spelling	American spelling
centre	center
colour	color
pyjamas	pajamas
traveller	traveler
tyre	tire
mould	mold
fulfil	fulfill
catalogue	catalog
defence	defense
manoeuvre	maneuver
medallist	medalist
analyse	analyze

B

British spelling	American spelling
-tre	-ter
-ence	-ense
-our	-or
-elling	-eling
-yse	-yze
-ogue	-og
favour	favor
offence	offense
paralyse	paralyze
channelling	channeling
litre	liter

Similar patterns:

favour/favor: humour/humor, labour/labor
offence/offense: licence/license, pretence/pretense
paralyse/paralyze: catalyse/catalyze, breathalyse/breathalyze
channelling/channeling: cancelling/canceling, travelling/traveling
litre/liter: theatre/theater, metre/meter

23 British and American English – Pronunciation

The most important difference between British and American English is probably pronunciation. Many words sound quite different in the two countries. Your dictionary shows these differences.

an-swer ɑ:nsə(r); NAmE 'æ:n-/ noun, verb

A

Some sounds are pronounced differently in Britain and the US. Look up these words and find out how they are pronounced in each country. Write down the phonetic transcriptions in the table below.



GB



USA

past	/pɑ:st/	/pæst/
hot		
boat		
new		
aunt		
long		

B

Look at these phonetic transcriptions and write the words beside them. Now try to speak the words. Which three words sound American to you?

/ˈdɑ:mɪnənt/ /ˈpætriət/

/ˈbɑ:θru:m/ /ˈli:zər/

/ˈtɜ:nɪəbl/

In the words above, only one syllable is pronounced differently. Underline that syllable.

C

Some words contain similar sounds, but the stress is different. Look at the entry for **cliché**.

cli-ché (also **cliche**) /ˈkli:ʃeɪ; NAmE kli:ˈʃeɪ/ noun

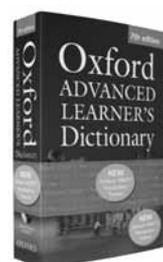
Underline the part of the words below which has the main stress a) in British English, and b) in American English.

a) British English

café
rotate
brochure
perfume
debris
beret
laboratory
decor

b) American English

cafe
rotate
brochure
perfume
debris
beret
laboratory
decor



23 British and American English – Pronunciation

KEY

A

past	/pɑːst/	/pæst/
hot	/hɒt/	/hɑt/
boat	/bəʊt/	/boʊt/
new	/njuː/	/nuː/
aunt	/ɑːnt/	/ænt/
long	/lɒŋ/	/lɔːŋ/

B

/'dɑːmɪnənt/	<u>d</u> ominant
/'bɑːθruːm/	<u>b</u> athroom
/'tɜːntetɪbl/	<u>t</u> urntable
/'pætriət/	<u>p</u> atriot
/'liːʒər/	<u>l</u> eisure

American : dominant, leisure

C

British English	American English
<u>c</u> afe	ca <u>f</u> e
ro <u>t</u> ate	ro <u>t</u> ate
<u>b</u> rochure	bro <u>c</u> hure
<u>p</u> erfume	per <u>f</u> ume
<u>d</u> ebris	de <u>b</u> ris
<u>b</u> eret	be <u>r</u> et
lab <u>o</u> ratory	lab <u>o</u> ratory
<u>d</u> ecor	de <u>c</u> or

24 Cultural matters

Knowing about the culture of English-speaking countries is part of knowing the language. Your dictionary contains a lot of information on aspects of life in English-speaking countries, and also notes to tell you more about specific cultural areas.

A

Use your dictionary to find out where these people come from. Some of the nouns are informal – is there an ‘official’ form?

Scousers	Liverpool
Aussies	_____
Brummies	_____
Geordies	_____
Glaswegians	_____
Kiwis	_____
Martians	_____

B

Can you match the names of institutions and events with the activity with which they are connected?

Oxbridge	universities in the US
eisteddfod	religious festivals
Premiership	music and poetry
Ivy League	school
Hanukkah	sport
GCSE	universities in the UK

C

Read the following sentences about festivals and special days in Britain and the United States.

1. The celebration of American independence takes place on the 14th of July.
2. In a famous British festival, a dummy is burnt on a fire.
3. Many public holidays in the UK take place on a Monday.
4. There is a special day in the US related to the hibernation of a rodent.
5. The 1st of May is not celebrated in Britain or in the US.
6. In England there is another public holiday immediately after Christmas Day.

Match each sentence with one of the days below:

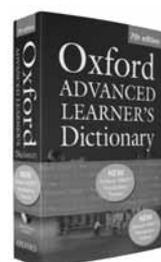
bank holiday	Bonfire Night	Groundhog Day
Boxing Day	May Day	Independence Day

Now check the entries in your dictionary to see whether the sentences are true or false.

MORE ABOUT

the British

- There is no singular noun which is commonly used to refer to a person from Britain. Instead the adjective **British** is used: *She's British.* ◊ *The British have a very odd sense of humour.* The adjective **English** refers only to people from England, not the rest of the United Kingdom.
 - The noun **Briton** is used mainly in newspapers: *The survivors of the avalanche included 12 Britons.* It also describes the early inhabitants of Britain: *the ancient Britons.* **Brit** is informal and can sound negative. **Britisher** is now very old-fashioned.
- ⇒ note at SCOTTISH



24 Cultural matters

KEY

A

Scousers	Liverpool	informal	also Liverpudlian*
Aussies	Australia	informal	also Australian
Brummies	Birmingham	informal	_____
Geordies	Newcastle	informal	_____
Glaswegians	Glasgow	_____	_____
Kiwis	New Zealand	informal	also New Zealander
Martians	Mars	_____	_____

B

Oxbridge = universities in the UK, eisteddfod = music and poetry, Premiership = sport, Ivy League - universities in the US, Hanukkah = religious festivals, GCSE = school

C

1. Independence Day - false 2. Bonfire Night - true 3. bank holiday - true 4. Groundhog Day - true
5. May Day - false 6. Boxing Day - true

25 Spelling

Nowadays we have spellcheckers on our computers to help us with our spelling, but a dictionary is still a useful tool, as spellcheckers are not always reliable!

A

Some words have two possible spellings. Find another spelling for the words in **bold**.

1. Have some **chamomile** tea before bed – it'll help you sleep.
2. A holiday with her wouldn't be much fun – she's so **straight-laced**.
3. He's too busy **eying** up other girls to take any notice of me.
4. Can I borrow your **hairdrier**, please?
5. I hope you don't think I'm **nosey**, but are you from Norwich?
6. The castle dates back to **mediaeval** times.

B

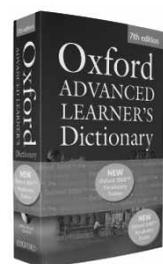
Some words have non-standard or informal spellings, like the words in **bold** below. Write the word with the standard spelling.

1. **Wot** a goal! _____
2. He's **gonna** have an accident one day. _____
3. I **ain't** as young as I was. _____
4. I'm tired **cos** I went to bed late. _____
5. 'Where's Mum?' 'I **dunno**.' _____
6. Tell us **yer** name! _____
7. Give '**em** back! _____
8. Happy birthday. Lots of **luv** from Tracey. _____

C

Some words are commonly misspelled by native speakers too. Can you find the six wrong spellings in these sentences?

New security measures have lead to unexpected problems in the music world. Many musicians have old and valuable instruments which they cannot put in the aircraft hold, so in the past they payed for an extra seat in the cabin where there cello or horn could sit. Now it is the airlines' practise to ban all hand luggage larger than a laptop, so musicians are refusing to fly to overseas engagements. The airlines say the new measures are regrettable, but necessary.



25 Spelling

KEY

A

1. camomile 2. strait-laced 3. eyeing 4. hairdryer 5. nosy 6. medieval

B

1. what 2. going to 3. am not 4. because 5. don't know 6. your 7. them 8. love

C

lead (*should be led*), payed (*paid*), there (*their*), practise (*practice*), regrettable (*regrettable*), neccesary (*necessary*)

26 Punctuation

Your dictionary can help you with English punctuation too. On pages R60 and R61 in the Reference section you can find a clear description of how common punctuation marks are used in English.

A
Are these sentences about English punctuation true or false? Work with a partner.

1. The colon is used to introduce a quotation.
2. Decimals in English are written with a comma, not a full stop.
3. The hyphen is sometimes used to form words.
4. The apostrophe is never used to form plurals.
5. A comma is never used inside quotation marks.
6. Noun phrases do not contain commas.

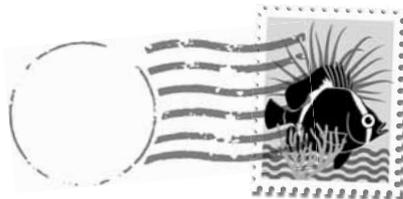
Now look at pages R60 and R61 and check your answers.

B
Can you correct these sentences by using the right punctuation?

1. He called her at the office but she wasnt there
2. Do you know where she is he asked
3. Season the soup with salt pepper and paprika
4. You like tulips dont you
5. What it cost sixty five dollars
6. Have you read Jane Austens Pride and Prejudice

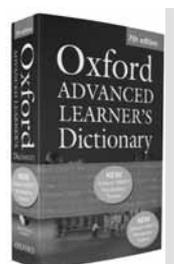
C
When you write in English, it is important to use punctuation, as it makes your English easy to understand. The postcard below is hard to understand - can you make it easier by adding the correct punctuation?

dear anna how are you im here in tenerife on holiday its really nice because the sun shines every day and the hotel is great theres a lovely big open air swimming pool and im sitting beside it writing this postcard yesterday we went on a trip and climbed a huge high bare volcano covered with dust and rocks it was really tiring because it was quite hot and there was nowhere to rest but the view on top was amazing our tour guide michael was very funny he said climbing this is like winning the world cup im a bit sad though because tomorrows our last day and were going to the beach all day hope youre having fun too lots of love james



Anna Jones
12 High Street
NEWTOWN
NT23 6EJ
Reino Unido

Now compare your text with a partner. Are there any differences? Try to come to an agreement together about the right punctuation.



26 Punctuation

KEY

A

1. true
2. false
3. true
4. false
5. false
6. true

B

1. He called her at the office but she wasn't there.
2. 'Do you know where she is?' he asked.
3. Season the soup with salt, pepper and paprika.
4. You like tulips, don't you?
5. What? It cost sixty-five dollars?
6. Have you read Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice'?

C

Possible answer - there are other possibilities!

Dear Anna

How are you? I'm here in Tenerife on holiday. It's really nice and I love it, because the sun shines every day and the hotel is great. There's a lovely big open-air swimming pool, and I'm sitting beside it writing this postcard.

Yesterday we went on a trip and climbed a huge, high, bare volcano, covered with dust and rocks. It was really tiring because it was quite hot, and there was nowhere to rest. Our tour guide, Michael was very funny - he said 'Climbing this is like winning the World Cup'. But tomorrow's our last day and we're going to the beach all day.

Hope you're having fun too!

Lots of love,

James

27 The Oxford 3000™

It is important to know which are the essential words to learn in English. In the back of your dictionary, on pages R99–113, you will find a list of the 3000 most useful words. The article on page R99 explains how these words, which form the Oxford 3000™ were chosen.

A

Look at the extract from *OALD* (right) and answer the questions.

1. What differences do you notice between the entries **website** and **wedding** and the others?
2. Why do you think the two entries are highlighted in this way?
3. Why do you think **wed** and **wedded** are not highlighted?
4. How many compounds with **wedding** are mentioned in the extract?

B

Find a word from the *Oxford 3000™* which fits both sentences in each of these pairs.

1. You shouldn't be so _____ on yourself.
It was _____ to understand her.
2. What is the _____ of carrying on?
At that _____ I decided to leave.
3. Which country will be the next to send a man into _____ ?
I found a parking _____ in front of the school.
4. That is the _____ of rudeness!
The width of the cupboard is greater than the _____ .
5. I had a _____ as a taxi driver when I was younger.
How do you _____ your surname?
6. Do you think we can all _____ into the car?
_____ two lemons and add the juice to the mixture.

C

Answer these questions about the high-frequency verb **say**.

1. **Say** is a verb. But what other parts of speech can it be? _____
2. Is the exclamation **say** formal or informal? Where is it used: in Britain or the US?
3. Is the vowel sound in **say** the same as the vowel sound in **said**? _____
4. Is it correct to say *They say to her to be a hard worker*? _____
5. Which is correct: *She said me the news* or *She told me the news*?
6. Where is the idiom *you can't say fairer than that* used: in Britain or the US?

D

Answer these questions about the high frequency noun **time**.

1. Time is a noun. But what other parts of speech can it be? _____
2. If something happens at the wrong time, you can say it was _____ *timed*.
3. How do you ask someone the time according to their watch? _____
4. Which is correct: *We arrived in time for tea* or *on time for tea*?
5. Which is correct: *in ancient times* or *in ancient time*?

web.site ɔː /'websaɪt/ *noun*
a place connected to the Internet, where a company or an organization, or an individual person, puts information: *I found this information on their website.* ◊ *For current prices please visit our website.*—picture ⇒ PAGE R5

web.zine /'webziːn/ *noun* a magazine published on the Internet, not on paper

wed /wed/ *verb* (**wedded**, **wedded**) or (**wed**, **wed**) (not used in the progressive tenses) (*old-fashioned* or used in newspapers) to marry: [V] *The couple plan to wed next summer.* ◊ [VN] *Rock star to wed top model* (= in a newspaper HEADLINE).

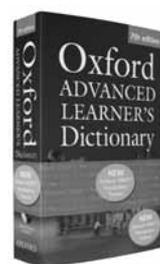
we'd /wiːd; wiːd/ *short form* **1** we had **2** we would

wedded /'wedɪd/ *adj.* **1** ~ to sth (*formal*) if you are **wedded** to sth, you like or support it so much that you are not willing to give it up: *She's wedded to her job.* **2** [usually before noun] ~ (to sb) (*old-fashioned* or *formal*) legally married: *your lawfully wedded husband* ◊ *to live together in wedded bliss* **3** [not before noun] ~ (to sth) (*formal* or *literary*) combined or united with sth

wedding ɔː /'wedmɪ/ *noun*
a marriage ceremony, and the meal or party that usually follows it: a **wedding present** ◊ a **wedding ceremony/reception** ◊ *Have you been invited to their wedding?* ◊ *She looked beautiful on her wedding day.* ◊ *All her friends could hear wedding bells* (= they thought she would soon get married).—see also DIAMOND WEDDING, GOLDEN WEDDING, SHOTGUN WEDDING, SILVER WEDDING, WHITE WEDDING

wedding anniversary *noun* the celebration every year of the date when two people were married: *Today's our wedding anniversary.*

wedding band *noun* a wedding ring in the form of a plain band, usually of gold—picture ⇒ JEWELLERY



KEY

A

1. **Website** and **wedding** are printed in larger type and are followed by a key symbol.
2. Because they occur more frequently and are more important for learners.
3. **Wed** is old-fashioned, or only used in newspapers. **Wedded** is formal.
4. Twelve compounds with **wedding** are mentioned.

B

1. hard
2. point
3. space
4. height
5. spell
6. squeeze

C

1. verb, exclamation
2. informal, US
3. no
4. no
5. She told me the news.
6. Britain

D

1. verb
2. badly
3. what time do you make it?
4. in time
5. in ancient times
6. behind the times
7. lose
8. I have been to London

28 Writing letters

If you need to apply for a course or job in an English-speaking country, you need to be able to write a letter in English. And you might also want to write an informal letter, like a thank-you letter or a postcard. Your dictionary can help you to do this, especially pages R53–55.

A

Are the sentences below true or false? Look at the formal letter on the right and pages R53 and R54 in the dictionary to help you decide.

1. You should always write your name at the top of a formal letter.
2. The address of the person you are writing to should be in the top left-hand corner.
3. You should start your letter *Dear Sir or Madam* if you do not know the person's name.
4. Do not use contractions (*I'm, we're, etc.*).
5. It is important to use paragraphs to make your letter clearer.
6. If you know the person's name, you should end your letter *Yours faithfully*.
7. It is normal to sign your letter and print your name too.

B

Put the lines below in the right order to form a letter of application.

- a I would welcome the chance to work as part of a small dynamic team
- b working for EMS Corporate Imaging on a contract basis.
- c the Evening Post of 18 May. Please find enclosed a copy of my CV.
- d where I could make a significant contribution while developing my skills yet further.
- e I am available for interview at any time and look forward to hearing from you.
- f I would be very happy to show you a portfolio of my work.
- g I have become particularly interested in interactive multimedia work
- h I am writing to apply for the post of assistant designer advertised in
- i and now wish to develop my career in that direction.
- j Since graduating from Cardiff University I have been

Mr Chris Summit
Human Resources
BLC Computers
12 Wharf Way
London NW3 7AD

3 Brook Road
Edinburgh
EH2 3EB

2 May 2007

Dear Mr Summit

I am writing to apply for the position of software technician advertised in The Echo of 29 April. I have enclosed a copy of my CV.

Since graduating from Cardiff University, I have been working in software design and have gained considerable experience in developing personalized packages. I am proficient at programming in five different languages, including C++ and Java. My job has also given me some insight into systems analysis.

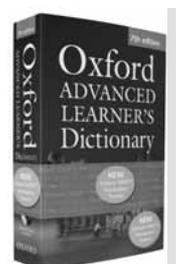
I am now seeking employment with a firm where I can gain more experience and where there are more opportunities for promotion. I am sure I could make a significant contribution and would be happy to demonstrate some of my programs to you.

I am available for interview next week and look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Mason

Andrew Mason



28 Writing letters

KEY

A

1. false 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. true 6. false 7. true

B

h, c, j, b, g, i, a, d, f, e

29 Writing a CV

In the modern world, English is more important than ever before as a tool for international communication. Many young people go to study or work abroad, and if you want to apply for a job abroad, you need to be able to write your CV in English. Your dictionary can help you to write a good CV – see page R52.

A

Which **six** of these words or expressions might you use in your CV?

qualifications	brainstorming	economy
native speaker	nationality	consumption
narrative	skills	unemployment
email	packaging	employment

Look up any words you don't know in your dictionary.

B

There are some important differences in the way a CV is generally written in Britain and in the US. In the US a CV is called a **resumé**.

Look at the British and American CVs below. As regards the way they are laid out and organized, how many differences can you find?

GB

Name	Mark James Wallace
(1) _____	22 Rocks Lane, Bristol BS8 9DF
Telephone	0117 945649
(2) _____	0779 9238182
Email	mjwallace@vjbworld.co.uk
Nationality	British
Date of birth	11 March 1979
Profile	A highly (3) _____ , well-travelled and creative graduate with practical design experience in a large company.
Education	
1998–2001	Cardiff (4) _____ : BA in Graphic Design (2.1)
1990–1997	Clifton School, 3 A levels: Art (A); Design and Technology (A); Mathematics (B); 9 GCSEs
(5) _____	
2001–present	EMS Corporate Imaging, Design Dept, Riverside House, 19 Charles St, Bristol
(6) _____	Computer literate: familiar with a number of design and DTP packages. Clean driving licence.
(7) _____	Tennis, photography and travel.
References available on request	

USA

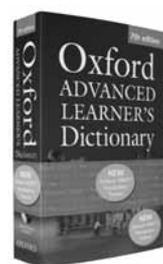
JENNIFER ROBERTS	
1320 Forest Drive	email: jroberts@mailbox.com
Palo Alto, CA94309	telephone: (650) 498-129
(8) _____	To obtain a (9) _____ as a German-English translator with a firm in the Bay Area.
Education	
2000–2002	Master of Arts in Translation, Stanford University
1994–1998	(10) _____ of Arts (cum laude) Major: German; Minor: Russian, Georgetown University
Experience	
2002–present	Freelance technical translator, German-English, mostly for hi-tech industries in California
2000–2002	Teaching assistant (German), Stanford University
1998–2000	English teacher, Cambridge Institute, Heidelberg, Germany
Languages	Fluent German, conversational Spanish
Personal	Interests include sailing, playing the accordion, cooking
Reference	Dr M Rosen, Chair, Dept of Modern Languages, Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA94305

Some of the words have been removed from the CVs.

Can you fill each gap with one of the words below?

Sometimes you will need to add a capital letter.

interests	mobile	bachelor	employment	objective
position	university	skills	address	motivated



29 Writing a CV

KEY

A

qualifications, native speaker, nationality, skills, email, employment

B

1. Address 2. Mobile 3. motivated 4. University 5. Employment 6. Skills 7. Objective
8. position 9. Bachelor 10. Interests

30 Writing emails

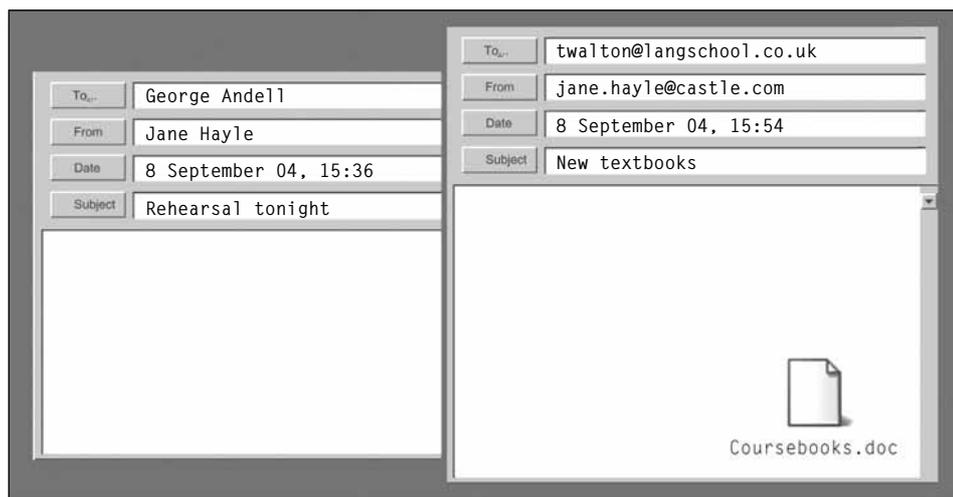
The style used for writing emails is often different from the one which we use when writing letters. It can be more informal, but there are still conventions which are important to observe! Your dictionary contains information on writing emails, on page R56.

A

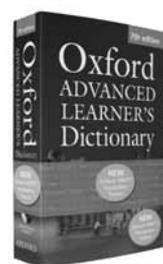
Here are two emails, one formal and one informal. Unfortunately the text of each email has been mixed up with each other. Can you sort out the lines of text to make up each email?

Formal

Informal



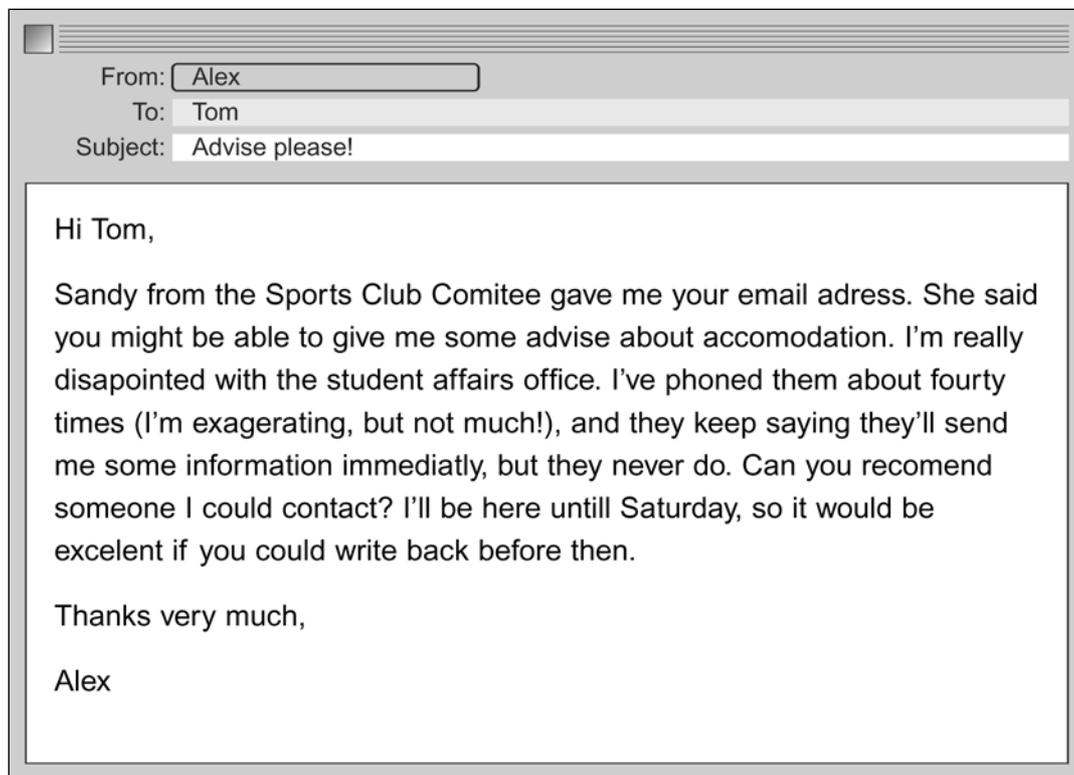
1. stock and awaiting collection. I attach a list
2. Jane Hayle, Assistant Manager, Castle Bookshop
3. come up at work and I won't be able
4. Dear Ms Walton
5. Jane
6. of coursebooks currently in stock at the bookshop.
7. to get away on time. Hope to make it by 7.15.
8. Sorry to say I'll be a bit late for
9. Hi George
10. tonight's rehearsal as something's
11. The books you ordered last week are now in



30 Writing emails

B

Even though emails can be less formal than letters, it's still important to make sure your spelling is correct. Use your dictionary to find the spelling mistakes in this email.



From: Alex
To: Tom
Subject: Advise please!

Hi Tom,

Sandy from the Sports Club Comitee gave me your email adress. She said you might be able to give me some advise about accomodation. I'm really disapointed with the student affairs office. I've phoned them about fourty times (I'm exagerating, but not much!), and they keep saying they'll send me some information immediatly, but they never do. Can you recomend someone I could contact? I'll be here untill Saturday, so it would be excelent if you could write back before then.

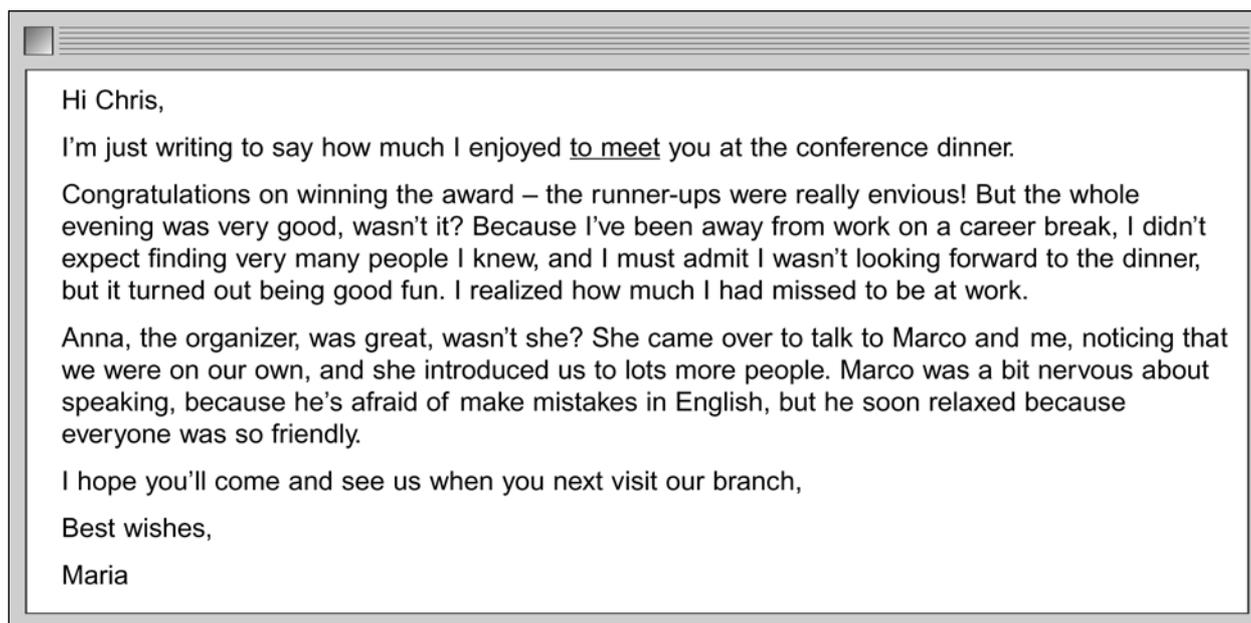
Thanks very much,

Alex

How many mistakes did you find?

C

It's important to use the right grammar too. In the email below there are **seven** mistakes. Work in pairs and use your dictionary to help you identify the errors and underline them in the text. The first one is done for you.



Hi Chris,

I'm just writing to say how much I enjoyed to meet you at the conference dinner.

Congratulations on winning the award – the runner-ups were really envious! But the whole evening was very good, wasn't it? Because I've been away from work on a career break, I didn't expect finding very many people I knew, and I must admit I wasn't looking forward to the dinner, but it turned out being good fun. I realized how much I had missed to be at work.

Anna, the organizer, was great, wasn't she? She came over to talk to Marco and me, noticing that we were on our own, and she introduced us to lots more people. Marco was a bit nervous about speaking, because he's afraid of make mistakes in English, but he soon relaxed because everyone was so friendly.

I hope you'll come and see us when you next visit our branch,

Best wishes,

Maria

Can you write the correct form in each case?

30 Writing emails

KEY

A

To:	George Andell	To:	twalton@langschoo1.co.uk
From:	Jane Hayle	From:	jane.hayle@castle.com
Date:	8 September 04, 15:36	Date:	8 September 04, 15:54
Subject:	Rehearsal tonight	Subject:	New textbooks

Hi George

Sorry to say I'll be a bit late for tonight's rehearsal as something's come up at work and I won't be able to get away on time. I hope to make it by 7.15.

J

Dear Ms Walton

The books you ordered last week are now in stock and awaiting collection. I attach a list of coursebooks currently in stock at the bookshop.

Jane Hayle
Assistant Manager
Castle Bookshop
Tel 0308 949 9483
Fax 0308 949 9484


Coursebooks.doc

B

Eleven

(committee, address, advice, accommodation, disappointed, forty, exaggerating, immediately, recommend, until, excellent)

C

1st paragraph: to meet = meeting

2nd paragraph: runner-ups = runners-up, expect finding = expect to find, turned out being = turned out to be, missed to be = missed being

3rd paragraph: afraid of to make = afraid of making

31 Text messages

Your dictionary can even help you to write text messages in English!

When you write text messages, naturally you want to use as few letters as possible. On page R57, you will find a list of many of the abbreviations used in text messages in Britain and the US, and also explanations of the most common emoticons.

A

Can you match the abbreviations with their meanings?

msg	thanks
2nite	before
cul8r	tonight
gr8	later
thx	see you later
xoxoxo	message
b4	please
pls	great
l8r	hugs and kisses

Look at page R57 of your dictionary to check your answers. Are there any other abbreviations that you'd find useful for writing text messages?

B

Now close your dictionaries.

In a text message, you can show how you're feeling by using symbols to represent a face. These symbols are called emoticons. Work with a partner to decide what these emoticons mean.

:-) ;-) :D :-X

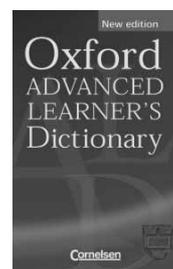
Now check your answers in your dictionary.

C

Here are some text messages. Write them out in full sentences.

1. u ok? u r l8!! lol
2. u going 2 cinema 2nite? cn u by me xtra ticket?
3. u want 2 go 2 pub 2nite? txt me back
4. luv u xoxoxo

Now text a reply to one of the messages.



31 Text messages

KEY

A

msg	message
2nite	tonight
cul8r	see you later
gr8	great
thx	thanks
xoxoxo	hugs and kisses
b4	before
pls	please
l8r	later

B

: -)	happy
;-)	winking
:D	laughing
:-X	my lips are sealed (I won't tell anyone)

C

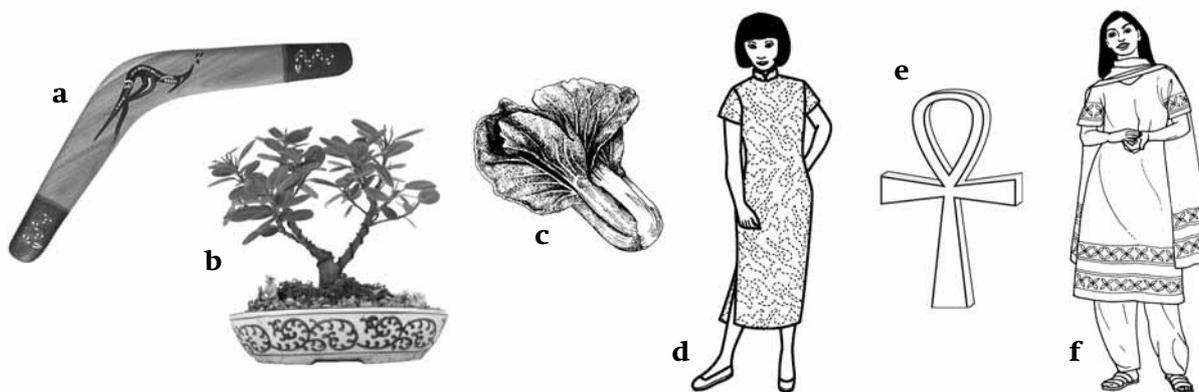
1. Are you OK? You are late! Lots of love
2. Are you going to the cinema tonight? Can you buy me an extra ticket?
3. Do you want to go to the pub tonight? Text me back
4. Love you. Hugs and kisses

32 Illustrations

Your dictionary contains many illustrations, to help you understand the definitions and to increase your vocabulary.

A

The objects below come from all over the world. What are they and where do they come from?



	picture	What is it?	Where is it from?
1.	boomerang <u> a </u>	_____	_____
2.	ankh _____	_____	_____
3.	pak choi _____	_____	_____
4.	cheongsam _____	_____	_____
5.	bonsai _____	_____	_____
6.	salwar kameez _____	_____	_____

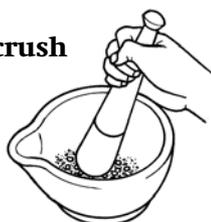
Now check your answers by looking in your dictionary.

B

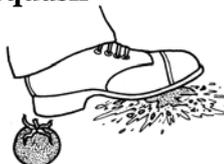
squeeze



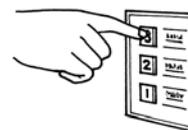
crush



squash



press

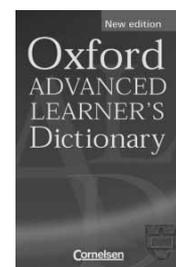


Look at the illustrations to choose the most suitable verb to complete the sentences. You will find the answers in the examples at the entries for **squeeze**, **crush**, **squash** and **press**. You may need to change the form of the verb.

- to _____ a button / switch / key
- to _____ a tube of toothpaste
- The tomatoes at the bottom of the bag had been _____ .
- They _____ the olives with a heavy wooden press.

What else can you **squeeze**, **crush**, **squash** or **press**? Use the entries in your dictionary to help you choose the best word to complete these sentences.

- _____ here to start the washing machine.
- Ryan's sister _____ some fresh juice for him.
- Carry your sandwiches in a box so that you don't _____ them.
- Pete _____ a clove of garlic and put it in the frying pan.



32 Illustrations

C

The actions mentioned below are all quite similar in meaning. Look at the pictures below and write the word or expression after the definition.



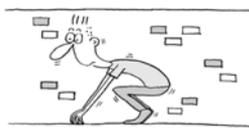
crawling



squatting



kneeling



crouching



on her hands and knees

1. sitting on your heels with your knees bent up close to your body _____
2. moving forward on your hands and knees, with your body close to the ground _____
3. putting your body close to the ground by bending your legs under you _____
4. supporting your body on your knee or knees _____
5. supporting your body on your hands and knees _____

32 Illustrations

KEY

A

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. boomerang | a | weapon | Australia |
| 2. ankh | e | symbol of life / piece of jewellery | Egypt |
| 3. pak choi | c | vegetable | China |
| 4. cheongsam | d | dress / piece of clothing | China / Indonesia |
| 5. bonsai | b | tree | Japan |
| 6. salwar kameez | f | suit of clothes | South Asia |

B

1. press 2. squeeze 3. squashed 4. crushed 5. press 6. squeezed 7. squash 8. crushed

C

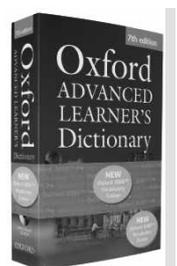
1. squatting 2. crawling 3. crouching 4. kneeling 5. on your hands and knees

33 Using the CD-ROM

The *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is accompanied by a CD-ROM. This CD-ROM contains the full text of the dictionary, and also many additional features, like extra illustrations and information on the origin of English words. It also contains two other dictionaries the *Oxford Learner's Wordfinder Dictionary* and the *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture*, and the *Oxford Genie*, which allows you to look up words that you find on the Internet.

Start the CD-ROM. You are now in **Dictionary** mode, which is the main dictionary.

1. Type the word **learn** in the search box. Look at the example sentences and find three things that it is possible to learn.
2. How many different meanings of **learn** are there? And idioms in the entry? What is the past tense of **learn**?
3. Why is the word **rope** there? Double click on the word and find out. (You will need to scroll a long way down the entry, and you may prefer to type the word **rope** in the search box to see the entry in full.)
4. What other expressions are there which include the word **rope**?
5. **Rope** can also be a verb. Find two phrasal verbs containing the word **rope**.
6. How many other headwords are there which contain the word **rope**? Which one would be useful if your car has broken down?
7. What does the verb **tow** mean? Why is the word **pull** mentioned in this entry?
8. Type **pull** in the search window to see the entry in full. Which section comes first, idioms or phrasal verbs? Find the note mentioned at **tow** and find three words that are closely related to **tow**.
9. There are three boxes on the right of the screen for the entry **pull**. One is for the *Wordfinder* dictionary also included on the CD-ROM. What are the other two?
10. In the second meaning of the verb **pull**, there is an example sentence containing the word **plug**. Type **plug** and expand the picture. How many different meanings of **plug** are shown in the picture?
11. In Britain people use the word **socket**. What is the American word for this? Click on the word **sink** to find another word for **sink**.
12. Find out how to pronounce the word **washbasin**. Is the stress on the first or second syllable?
13. A washbasin is a type of **bowl**. Type **bowl** and find a headword containing the word which means 'a very dry place', and another word which is a sports competition.
14. How many players are there in the teams which compete in this competition?
15. Look at the entry for **bowl** again. What word can you use to mean 'the amount contained in a bowl'?



33 Using the CD-ROM

KEY

1. learn a language / a musical instrument / a skill / a great deal / a speech / the news / to do sth
2. Four senses; two idioms. Past forms: learnt, learned
3. Because there is an idiom containing the word **learn** at the entry **rope**
4. give sb enough rope; learn the ropes
5. rope sb in / rope sb into sth; rope sth off
6. Four. **Tow rope**.
7. **Tow** means 'to pull a car or boat behind another vehicle'. Because there is a note at the entry **pull** which mentions the word **tow**.
8. Idioms. **Drag, draw, haul, tug**.
9. Word origins and example sentences
10. two
11. **Outlet. Washbasin**.
12. First syllable.
13. **Dust bowl, Super Bowl**
14. Eleven.
15. **bowful**

34 Guide to British and American Culture

Your *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* CD-ROM does not only contain the whole text of the dictionary, British and American pronunciation, and many additional illustrations, but also two other reference dictionaries: the *Oxford Learner's Wordfinder Dictionary* and the *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture*.

The *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture* is a comprehensive guide to the cultural life of Britain and the United States. There are links to entries in the *Guide to British and American Culture* from the entries of the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* on the CD-ROM.

A

Put these British and American cultural phenomena in one of the following categories.

SPORT	POPULAR CULTURE	HISTORY
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Ascot	the Wars of the Roses	EastEnders	the Ashes	the Bill of Rights
the Alamo	Pearl Harbor	Coronation Street	Peanuts	triple crown
the Black Death	Estuary English	Stanley Cup	music-hall	the Masters

Now use the *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture* to check your answers.

B

The *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture* contains information about many individuals who are important or famous in Britain or the US. Match the names of the people and their occupations.

David Attenborough	actor
Ali G	writer
Margaret Thatcher	businessman
Joe DiMaggio	artist
Jane Fonda	king
Lou Reed	TV presenter
Robert Mapplethorpe	politician
Canute	sportsman
Richard Branson	musician
Emily Dickinson	comedian

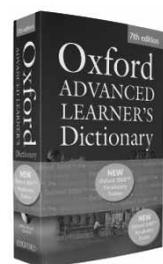
Now use the CD-ROM to check your answers.

C

Are these sentences true or false? Work with a partner.

1. Bill Clinton was President of the US from 1992 to 2001.
2. *Saturday Night Live* is a popular TV show in Britain.
3. *Brave New World* was originally a film made in the 1950s.
4. Blur were a very popular British band in the 1990s.
5. CNN is a TV channel specializing in news programmes.
6. All students in British schools do the AS level exam.
7. There were three Brontë sisters, and they were all writers.
8. A traditional English breakfast includes fried potatoes or pancakes.

Now check your answers. How many did you get right?



34 Guide to British and American Culture

KEY

A
SPORT: Ascot, the Ashes, Stanley Cup, the Masters, triple crown
POPULAR CULTURE: EastEnders, Coronation Street, Peanuts, Estuary English, music-hall
HISTORY: the Wars of the Roses, the Alamo, Pearl Harbor, the Black Death, the Bill of Rights

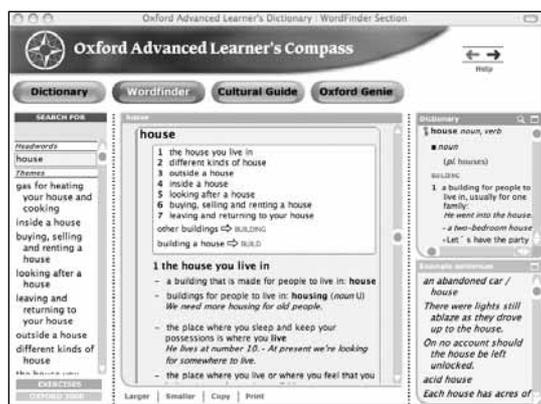
B
David Attenborough – TV presenter, Ali G – comedian, Margaret Thatcher – politician,
Joe DiMaggio – sportsman, Jane Fonda – actor, Lou Reed – musician, Robert Mapplethorpe – artist,
Canute – king, Richard Branson – businessman, Emily Dickinson – writer

C
1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. true 6. false 7. true 8. false

35 Wordfinder

Your *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* CD-ROM does not only contain the whole text of the dictionary, British and American pronunciation, and many additional illustrations, but also two other reference dictionaries: the *Oxford Guide to British and American Culture*, and the *Oxford Learner's Wordfinder Dictionary*, a kind of dictionary that allows you to find new words as well as checking the meaning of words you already know.

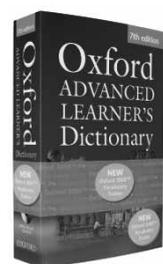
The *Oxford Learner's Wordfinder Dictionary* is a useful tool for broadening your active vocabulary. In each entry there is detailed information on how the word is used, and on related words. Sometimes there are links to other entries. Each entry begins with the basic meaning of the word, and then moves on to cover related vocabulary. In the longer entries there is a menu at the beginning to help you find the area you are interested in.



A

Open the *Oxford Learner's Wordfinder Dictionary* and type **rich**. Look at the entry for **rich** and find the answers to the following questions.

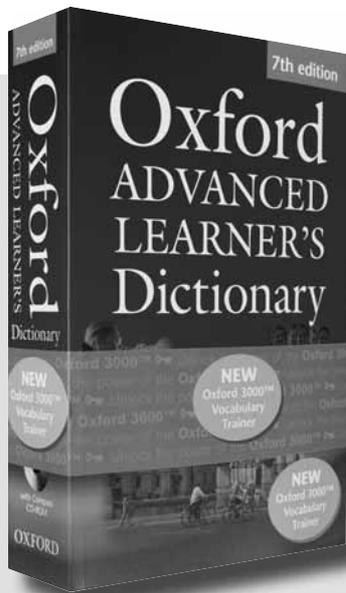
1. Find a synonym for the adjective **rich**.
2. Find a word for **rich** that is often used for companies and countries. What is the related noun?
3. Find an informal word for **rich**.
4. Now look at the section on the lives of rich people. Can you find a word for an expensive item that you do not really need?
5. Can you find an adjective that means expensive, and also fashionable?
6. Which verb is used when you receive something from a person who has died?
7. What is the expression used for a group of rich people who travel a lot?
8. In the entry there is a link to the entry **society**. Click on this and look at section 2 (different groups in society). Find a word for a group of people who live in a particular place or area.
9. Look at the section below on social class. Can you find three different social classes?
10. What is the opposite of **rich**? Look at the entry for that word and find a word for someone who has no money at all.
11. What adjective can be used to describe a smart and expensive hotel?
12. What do we call a rich and powerful person who is successful in business?



35 Wordfinder

KEY

1. wealthy
2. prosperous; prosperity
3. loaded, rolling in it, rolling in money
4. luxury
5. posh
6. inherit
7. the jet set
8. community
9. the working class, the middle class, the upper class
10. poor; penniless, broke
11. plush
12. tycoon



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