FREE photocopyable 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 = E N C A T
E N B I G = E N B I G
L O G Y R = L O G Y R
P H I C M = P H I C M
T O S O B = T O S O B
T Y R O F = T Y R O F
W O B L E = W O B L E
W O L A L = W O L A L
```

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
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 ✓ 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.

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.

1. The musicians took a bow. bow1

2. The violinist raised his bow. bow1

3. She tied the ribbon in a bow. bow1

4. He had a row with his father. row1

5. Can you see that row of trees? row1

6. They decided to row across the lake. row1

7. The lead in my pencil's broken. lead1

8. Where does this road lead? lead1

9. France took an early lead. lead1

10. Wait a minute! I'm nearly ready. minute1

11. They found minute particles of dust in the air. minute1

12. There were tears in her eyes. tear1

13. Be careful you don’t tear your trousers on those bushes. tear1

14. Strong winds and heavy rain are forecast for all areas. wind1

15. The road winds its way up the mountain. wind1
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 racoon?
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?
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. bow³  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
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.

It’s a type of... It’s a kind of...

- American football
- Chinese cabbage
- French horn
- German measles
- Afghan hound
- Danish pastry
- Turkish delight
- vegetable
- illness
- dog
- cake
- sport
- musical instrument
- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>machine</th>
<th>quality</th>
<th>organization</th>
<th>instrument</th>
<th>act</th>
<th>substance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>device</td>
<td>state</td>
<td>process</td>
<td>container</td>
<td>tool</td>
<td>feeling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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** /bil/ noun, verb
- noun
  - FOR PAYMENT 1 a piece of paper that shows how much you owe 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).
  - exactly (esp. Brit) (noun 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 (noun) = 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
2. An eye for an eye
3. The proof of the pudding
4. If you can’t stand the heat
5. When in Rome
6. It’s an ill wind
7. A friend in need
8. The spirit is willing

a. but the flesh is weak
b. three’s a crowd
c. that blows nobody any good
d. and a tooth for a tooth
e. is a friend indeed
f. is in the eating
g. get out of the kitchen
h. do as the Romans do
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 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.

1. Can you copy in on your email (me)?
2. We checked into (the hotel).
3. Can I phone in (my order)?
4. Give me the parcel. I have to pass by on my way home. (the post office)
5. She turned off (the light that had been shining in her eyes).
6. They want to chop down (that old oak tree).
7. The report singled out as the key figure in the affair (him).
8. 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**

____________________
____________________
____________________
____________________
____________________
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Travel</th>
<th>Clothes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>check out</td>
<td>try sth on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set out</td>
<td>take sth off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get away</td>
<td>wear out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take off</td>
<td>put sth on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pick sb up</td>
<td>change back into sth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touch down</td>
<td>grow out of sth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GCSE</th>
<th>COD</th>
<th>MEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FE</td>
<td>CBI</td>
<td>GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ltd</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>MSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>NCT</td>
<td>PAYE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>MOD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Business

| __________________ |
| __________________ |
| __________________ |

Education

| __________________ |
| __________________ |
| __________________ |

Politics

| __________________ |
| __________________ |
| __________________ |

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

### KEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Politics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COD</td>
<td>GCSE</td>
<td>MEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBI</td>
<td>FE</td>
<td>WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>M.A.</td>
<td>MSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ltd</td>
<td>NCT</td>
<td>UN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAYE</td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>MOD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

**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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Peruvian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peru</th>
<th>Peruvian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>Senegalese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Ecuadorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Thai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B**

Sometimes is 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 /pəˈruː/, Peruvian /pəˈruːvian/; Senegal /ˈsɛnəɡɔːl/, Senegalese /ˈsɛnəɡɔːlɪz/; Ecuador /ˈekwədɔː(r)/, Ecuadorian /ˌekwəˈdoʊriən/; Thailand /ˈtaɪlænd/, Thai /tai/; Portugal /ˈpɔɾtugal/, Portuguese /ˌpɔrˈtuɡiːz/; China /tʃaɪna/, Chinese /tʃaɪˈnɪz/

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?

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
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.

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
2. sleep
3. catch
4. steal
5. mega
6. drunk

B

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

1. (in an email to a friend) Wasn’t that a **calamitous** storm last night?
2. (in a company report) The new product has been a **cracking** success.
3. (in a chat to a colleague) John seems really **fed up** at the moment.
4. (in a letter of complaint) To sum up, the services offered by your company are a total **rip-off**.
5. (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** əŋk/ verb, noun, adj.
- verb (sinkd, sinks)

**travel** ətrəl/ verb, noun
- verb (travelling, travelled)

The entry for travel tells you that in Britain the -ing and -ed forms are spelt with two l's, 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** əmaʊs/ noun (pl. mice əmiːs/)

and irregular comparatives and superlatives of adjectives

**friendly** əˈfrɛndli/ adj., noun
- adj. (friendlier, friendliest)

A

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>life</th>
<th>video</th>
<th>house</th>
<th>plate</th>
<th>potato</th>
<th>clock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>woman</td>
<td>jelly</td>
<td>knee</td>
<td>milkman</td>
<td>toy</td>
<td>loaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiss</td>
<td>mouse</td>
<td>key</td>
<td>chimney</td>
<td>child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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* /tʃaɪld/ noun /pl. children /ˈtʃɪldrən/*

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

*advice* /ˈædvəs/ 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  __________  gateau  __________  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,
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 and for verbs where the final consonant is doubled in –ing and –ed forms.

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tidy</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>___________</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full</td>
<td>fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steady</td>
<td>refund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chubby</td>
<td>boyfriend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solid</td>
<td>cheeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
2. Which problem is **chief**?
3. The pilot survived the crash **unscathed**.
4. The **afraid** children hid in the cellar.
5. The trip was a **downright** disaster.
6. There was an **alone** tree on the horizon.

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>about</td>
<td>annoy-ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. I’m so fed up ________ her. She does nothing but complain.
2. Is he still mad ________ me?
3. He was delighted ________ the present I gave him.
4. Are you serious ________ leaving your job?
5. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>at</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the moment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the evening</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the shore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impulse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a/the mood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a guess</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>night</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now check your answers in your dictionary.

B Structures with verbs

All the verb codes which show which structures verbs are used with 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. ❌
2. He hacked the bush down. ✗
3. Pam handled the situation well. ✗
4. Pam always handles well in these situations. ✗
5. A bit a fresh air won’t harm. ✗
6. The dog won’t harm you. ✗
7. Who’s parked in front of our entrance? ✗
8. Where did you park? ✗
9. They faxed us the invoice. ✗
10. Can you spare me a minute? ✗
11. Be careful with that! it cost me! ✗
12. They served us drinks in the garden. ✗

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

1. They are considering to build/building a new motorway.
2. We expect to arrive/arriving about two.
3. She denied to take/taking the money.
4. They discussed to change/changing the company’s name.
5. He resolved to try/trying harder next time.
6. I couldn’t resist to eat/eating the last biscuit.
7. Do you miss to see/seeing the children every day?
8. She suggested to go/going out for a meal.
9. I waited to see/seeing what he would do next.
10. 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.

1. I concluded ______ his remarks that he disapproved ______ the idea.
2. They promoted him ______ assistant head ______ head.
3. The hotel provided us ______ towels and bathrobes.
4. She quarrelled ______ her brother ______ money.
5. 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**


**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.

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>preposterous</td>
<td>reveal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lone</td>
<td>individually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dramatist</td>
<td>fortunately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>synthetic</td>
<td>outrageous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singly</td>
<td>playwright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happily</td>
<td>project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclose</td>
<td>man-made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jut</td>
<td>solitary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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 optimisms’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.
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

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.

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
- chiropodist
- Celtic
- choir
- chipmunk
- chorera
- chemist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/k/</th>
<th>/tʃ/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/f/</th>
<th>/g/</th>
<th>not pronounced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

A
her, hail, dire, floor, peer, wish

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

C
/ʃ/ /ɡ/ 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.

The symbol ` before /eɪʃən/ 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.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>centre</th>
<th>colour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>traveller</td>
<td>tire (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mould</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulfil</td>
<td>catalog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manoeuvre</td>
<td>medalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British spelling</th>
<th>American spelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>centre</td>
<td>centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colour</td>
<td>colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traveller</td>
<td>traveller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tire (noun)</td>
<td>tire (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mould</td>
<td>mould</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulfil</td>
<td>catalog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manoeuvre</td>
<td>defence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medalist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British spelling</th>
<th>American spelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fav___</td>
<td>fav___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>off___</td>
<td>off___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paral___</td>
<td>paral___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>channe___</td>
<td>channe___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit___</td>
<td>lit___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you think of any other words that follow a similar pattern to the words above?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British spelling</th>
<th>American spelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>centre</td>
<td>center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colour</td>
<td>color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pyjamas</td>
<td>pajamas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traveller</td>
<td>traveler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyre</td>
<td>tire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mould</td>
<td>mold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulfil</td>
<td>fulfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catalogue</td>
<td>catalog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defence</td>
<td>defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manoeuvre</td>
<td>maneuver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medallist</td>
<td>medalist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analyse</td>
<td>analyze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GB</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>/pəːst/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>/hɒt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boat</td>
<td>/bəʊt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>/njuː/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aunt</td>
<td>/ɔːnt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>/lɒŋ/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?

/dəˈmɪnənt/ /ˈpærtriət/ /ˈbəʊθrəm/ /ˈliːzər/ /ˈtɜːntɪbl/

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.

cliché (also cliche) /ˈkliːʃiː/ NAmE /ˈkliːʃiː/ noun

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) British English</th>
<th>b) American English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cafe</td>
<td>cafe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotate</td>
<td>rotate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brochure</td>
<td>brochure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfume</td>
<td>perfume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debris</td>
<td>debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beret</td>
<td>beret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laboratory</td>
<td>laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decor</td>
<td>decor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### KEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>British /</th>
<th>American /</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>/paːst/</td>
<td>/pæst/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot</td>
<td>/hɒt/</td>
<td>/hæt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boat</td>
<td>/boʊt/</td>
<td>/bʊt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>/ˈnjuː/</td>
<td>/nuː/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aunt</td>
<td>/ˈænt/</td>
<td>/ˈænt/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>/lɒŋ/</td>
<td>/lɔŋ/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th>British /</th>
<th>American :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dominant</td>
<td>/ˈdɒmɪənt/</td>
<td>dominant, leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bathroom</td>
<td>/ˈbɑːðrəm/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turntable</td>
<td>/ˈtɜːntəbl/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patriot</td>
<td>/ˈpærtriət/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leisure</td>
<td>/ˈliːʒər/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

American : dominant, leisure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>British English</th>
<th>American English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cafe</td>
<td>cafe</td>
<td>cafe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotate</td>
<td>rotate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brochure</td>
<td>brochure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfume</td>
<td>perfume</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debris</td>
<td>debris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beret</td>
<td>beret</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laboratory</td>
<td>laboratory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decor</td>
<td>decor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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 regretable, but neccesary.
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.

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 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
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?

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?
27 The Oxford 3000™

**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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Mark James Wallace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>0117 945 649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mjwallace@vjworld.co.uk">mjwallace@vjworld.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td>British</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of birth</td>
<td>31 March 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>A highly experienced, well-travelled and creative graduate with practical design experience in a large company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1998–2001 Cardiff (4) BA in Graphic Design (2:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1990–1997 Clifton School, 3 A levels: Art (A), Design and Technology (A), Mathematics (B): 9 GCSEs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>2001–present EEMS Corporate Imaging, Design Dept, Riverside House, 19 Charles St, Bristol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>Computer literate; familiar with a number of design and DTP packages. Clean driving licence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>Tennis, photography and travel. References available on request</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JENNIFER ROBERTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1320 Forest Drive email: <a href="mailto:jroberts@mailbox.com">jroberts@mailbox.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palo Alto, CA94309 telephone: (650) 498–129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) To obtain a (9) job as a German–English translator with a firm in the Bay Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
## 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Informal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tel. George Andell</td>
<td>To <a href="mailto:twalton@langschoo.co.uk">twalton@langschoo.co.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Jane Hayle</td>
<td>From <a href="mailto:jane.hayle@castle.com">jane.hayle@castle.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date 8 September 04, 15:36</td>
<td>Date 8 September 04, 15:54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Rehearsal tonight</td>
<td>Subject New textbooks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 disappointed with the student affairs office. I've phoned them about fourty times (I'm exaggerating, 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

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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>msg</td>
<td>thanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nite</td>
<td>before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cul8r</td>
<td>tonight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gr8</td>
<td>later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thx</td>
<td>see you later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xoxoxo</td>
<td>message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b4</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pls</td>
<td>great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l8r</td>
<td>hugs and kisses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
### 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?

![Image of objects: a, b, c, d, e, f]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number</th>
<th>picture</th>
<th>What is it?</th>
<th>Where is it from?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>boomerang</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ankh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>pak choi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>cheongsam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>bonsai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>salwar kameez</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now check your answers by looking in your dictionary.

B

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.

1. to ________ a button / switch / key
2. to ________ a tube of toothpaste
3. The tomatoes at the bottom of the bag had been ________ .
4. 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.

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

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**

**C**
1. squatting 2. crawling 3. crouching 4. kneeling 5. on your hands and knees
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’?
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
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
12. First syllable.
13. Dust bowl, Super Bowl
15. bowlful
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPORT</th>
<th>POPULAR CULTURE</th>
<th>HISTORY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ascot</th>
<th>the Wars of the Roses</th>
<th>EastEnders</th>
<th>the Ashes</th>
<th>the Bill of Rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Alamo</td>
<td>Pearl Harbor</td>
<td>Coronation Street</td>
<td>Peanuts</td>
<td>triple crown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Black Death</td>
<td>Estuary English</td>
<td>Stanley Cup</td>
<td>music-hall</td>
<td>the Masters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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?
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
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.

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?
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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