Cambridge
Advanced
Learner’s
Dictionary
**Contents**

Grammar codes and abbreviations inside front cover

Introduction vii

How to use the dictionary viii

Numbers that are used like words xii

The Dictionary 1–1490

Colour Pictures Centre 1–16

**Study Sections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Sections</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work and jobs</td>
<td>Centre 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money</td>
<td>Centre 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periods of time</td>
<td>Centre 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationships</td>
<td>Centre 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephoning</td>
<td>Centre 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sounds and smells</td>
<td>Centre 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computers, text messages, email</td>
<td>Centre 24–25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative clauses</td>
<td>Centre 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrasal verbs</td>
<td>Centre 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determiners</td>
<td>Centre 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modal verbs</td>
<td>Centre 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homographs</td>
<td>Centre 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homophones</td>
<td>Centre 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter Writing</td>
<td>Centre 32–33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular inflections</td>
<td>Centre 34–35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punctuation</td>
<td>Centre 36–37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varieties of English</td>
<td>Centre 38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Idiom Finder 1491

Word Families 1522

Geographical Names 1534

Common First Names 1539

Prefixes and Suffixes 1540

Irregular verbs 1542

Regular verb tenses 1545

Symbols 1547

Units of measurement 1548

Pronunciation 1549

Pronunciation symbols inside back cover
Introduction

It seems a very long time since I first heard about the death of printed dictionaries. I was assured, very confidently, in the early 1980s, that everything would be electronic by the new century. Nobody would bother to flick through 1600 pages when they could just hit the ‘enter’ key.

Well we are now well into the new century and people seem just as keen to buy the printed book. You may well have bought a version of this Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary with a CD-ROM attached, but the medium which you are currently using to read these words is the same medium that was used in the first Cambridge University Press book in 1584 – paper and ink. So why has the printed dictionary survived so well?

Maybe people see their dictionary as a friend. Perhaps a bond is created in all the hours that a learner spends together with a dictionary. Perhaps some of the character of the book rubs off on the reader. And what kind of character would they find in the Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary?

Friendly, that would be one part of the character. We have made the page as friendly and easy to read as possible, with coloured printing to make the words easier to find, and with a special clear way of showing idioms and phrasal verbs. We have also included an ‘Idiom Finder’ at the back of the dictionary so that you can find idioms even if you don’t know which part of the dictionary to look in.

‘Helpful’ would also be part of the character. You will find ‘Common Learner Error’ notes spread throughout the dictionary, to make sure that you don’t make the mistakes that many learners make. The notes are based on the Cambridge Learner Corpus, which is a 15-million word collection of learners’ English based on what students have written in the Cambridge exams from Cambridge ESOL. This corpus means that we can really see what learners’ English is like – and find ways to make it even better.

‘Well-informed’ is certainly part of the character. You will find thousands of up-to-date words as you look through the dictionary, including many that have only just come into the language. We can make sure that these important new words are included because we have the huge Cambridge International Corpus to help us. This has over 500 million words from British English and American English, from spoken English and written English, and from many specialized types of English, such as Law and Computers and Science.

If you find that the character of the Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary is one that appeals to you, then I should point out that you are actually making friends with a large group of talented people who created this book and its predecessor, the Cambridge International Dictionary of English. All of them have an excellent ‘feel for language’ and a clear understanding of what learners need to know. The corpus resources can give us information, but only good lexicographers can put it into a book that you can make friends with. I hope you enjoy getting to know them.

Patrick Gillard
January 2003
abbreviate

A

a plural of A as plural of a. is noun (the) 1st letter of the English alphabet.
from A to B from one place to another. Using this software a driver can now work out the quickest route from A to B.
from A to Z including everything. This book tells the story of her life from A to Z.
A is noun (C is U plural of A or as a note in Western music: This concerto is in the key of A major.
A is noun (C is U plural of A or as) a note in Western music. This concerto is in the key of A major.


A

a is used before a noun to refer to a single thing or person that has not been mentioned before, especially when you are not referring to a particular thing or person, or you do not expect listeners or readers to know which particular thing or person you are referring to. I've bought a car. She's got a boyfriend. There was a sudden loud noise. What a shame that you couldn't go to the party. I heard a child crying. Is he a friend of yours? (= one of your friends)?
a is used to state what type of thing or person something or someone is. It wants to be a doctor when she grows up. She wants to be a doctor when she grows up. This is a very mild cheese. Experts think the painting may be a Picasso.
a is used before a person's name when referring to one example of them. He abandoned himself to his emotions. They had to abandon their attempt to climb the mountain.


a

an is used before vowels.
an old building


A

a is used before consonants or before vowels which are pronounced as consonants.
a dog


a

an is used before consonants or before vowels which are pronounced as consonants.
an old building


COMMON LEARNER ERROR

a or an?
a is used before consonants or before vowels which are pronounced as consonants.
a dog


an is used before vowels.
an old building


ABBREVIATION FOR AMERICAN AUTO MOBILE ASSOCIATION: an American organization which gives help and information to drivers who are members of it. A is a noun (plural of A) abbreviation for American Automobile Association: an American organization which gives help and information to drivers who are members of it.


aah

a is an exclamation. Another spelling of ah.
aardvark


a

a is used before some nouns of action when referring to one example of the action. She wants to be a doctor when she grows up. She abandoned herself to her emotions. By the time the rebel troops arrived, the village had already been abandoned. As a baby he'd been abandoned by his mother. We were sinking fast, and the captain gave the order to abandon ship. An abandoned baby was found in a box on the hospital steps. The abandonment of the island followed nuclear tests in the area.


A

a is used to mean any or every thing or person of the type you are referring to. Can you ride a bike? A cheetah can run faster than a lion. A teacher needs to have a lot of patience. Used before some uncommon nouns when you want to limit their meaning in some way, such as when describing them more completely or referring to one example of them: I only have a limited knowledge of Spanish. He has a great love of music. There was a fierceness in her voice. Used before some nouns of action when referring to one example of the action. He abandoned himself to his emotions. They had to abandon their attempt to climb the mountain.


A

a is used before some nouns of action when referring to one example of it: She wants to be a doctor when she grows up. We were sinking fast, and the captain gave the order to abandon ship. An abandoned baby was found in a box on the hospital steps. The abandonment of the island followed nuclear tests in the area.


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abnormality /ˈæb.nər.ma.li/ noun [C] something unusual, unusual in the body: genetic/ congenital abnormalities. 2 An increasing number of tests are available for detecting foetal abnormalities. 3 The X-rays showed some slight abnormality.

Aboriginal. This word is generally considered offensive.

aboard /əˈboʊrd/ prep or adv, prep used when talking about getting on to a ship, aircraft, bus or train: Welcome aboard! 1 We spent two months aboard ship.

abode /ˈɔb.dəʊ/ [C] or n noun [C usually sing] the place where someone lives: Formal The defendant is abode. 2 It has failed: He made two abortive attempts on the French throne.

abolish /əˈbɒl.ɪʃ/ verb [T] to end an activity or custom officially: I think bullfighting should be abolished. 2 UK Formal Do you have such a thing as a pen? 3 Is John about (around)?

abominable /əˈbɒmənəbl/ adj: The weather's been abominable all morning trying to find you.

abominate /əˈbɒm.ɪ.nət/ verb to consider or find something that disgusts you: This is the Government's second about-turn on the issue.

about-turn /əˈbaʊt.ˈtɜrn/ noun [C or U] (US about-face) a change of direction: I'd only gone a little way down the street when I remembered I hadn't locked the door, so I made a quick about-turn and ran back to the house.

above board /əˈbiːv bɔːrd/ prep or adv in or to a higher position than something else: There's a mirror above the washbasin.

above average /əˈbɔːv əˈrɪvə dʒ/ adj: Temperatures rarely rise above zero in winter.

above all /əˈbɔːv ɔl/ adv: Above all, I'd like to thank my family.

abroad /əˈbrɔːd/ adv: Please send the articles to the address given abroad.

above mentioned /əˈbɔːv məˈnɛnt/ adj: All of the above-mentioned films won Oscars for best director.

abracadabra /əˈbræk əˈdəb rə/ exclamation said by someone who is performing a magic trick, in order to
abrade  
abstract noun [C] a noun which refers to a thing which does not exist as a material object: ‘Happiness’, ‘honesty’ and ‘liberty’ are abstract nouns.

absurd [ab’sərbd/ adj] ridiculous or unreasonable; foolish in an amusing way: What an absurd thing to say! Don’t be so absurd! Of course I want you to come. It’s an absurd situation – neither of them will talk to the other. Do I look absurd in this hat?

about [ə/bərbd/] adv absurdly: absurdly: It was absurdly expensive. absurdly adj absurdly: absurdly: Do I look absurd in this hat? To be absurdly of something: absurdly: Standing there naked by the side of the road is a bit absurdly of the situation.

above [ə/bəv/ adj] neighboring or higher: Prices are above what is generally expected.

abstain [ə/bstən/ verb [T] to decide not to use your vote: 32 members voted in favour, 39 opposed and 5 abstained.

abstinence noun [U] abstinence from alcohol is essential while you are taking this medication.

absorb [ə/bsrɔrb/ verb] 1 to take something in, especially gradually: Plants absorb carbon dioxide. ○ In cold climates, houses need to have walls that will absorb heat. ○ Towels absorb moisture. ○ The drug is quickly absorbed into the bloodstream. Our country-side is increasingly being absorbed by/to the large cities. ○ These also self-absorbed.

absorbed verb [T] to reduce the effect of a physical force, shock or change: The barrier absorbed the main impact of the crash. If someone’s work, or a book, film, etc. absorbs them, they are absorbed in it, their attention is given completely to it: Simon was so absorbed in his book, he didn’t even notice me come in.

abstentions noun [C] These abstentions enable (adverb) to take liquid in through the surface and to hold it: abstention paper absorbency.

absorption noun [U] The ability to absorb liquid absorption of [ə/bsrɔr/bən/ noun] Some poisonous gases can enter the body by absorption through the skin.

abstinent adj FORMAL Abstention from alcohol is essential while you are taking this medication.

absurdity noun [U] absurdity of the situation. ○ There are all sorts of absurdities: absurdity: (= things that are ridiculous) in the proposal.

academic noun [C] a noun which refers to a thing which does not exist as a material object: ‘Happiness’, ‘honesty’ and ‘liberty’ are abstract nouns.

abstract noun [C] not giving attention to what is happening around you because you are thinking about something else: He gave her an abstracted glance, then returned to his book.

abstract noun [C] a noun which refers to a thing which does not exist as a material object: ‘Happiness’, ‘honesty’ and ‘liberty’ are abstract nouns.

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touched it on one side. Mexico abuts on some of the richest parts of the United States. Their house abuts onto the police station.

**accede** /əkˈsed/ verb [formal] to agree to do something which people have asked you to do. Be graciously acceded to our request. It is doubtful whether the government will ever accede to the nationalists’ demands for independence.

**accedent** /əkˈsedənt/ noun [C] something which seems to have no bottom.

**acclimated** /əkˈslemətid/ adjective having poor acceleration.

**acclivity** /əkˈslevi/ noun the final syllable.

**acclivity** /əkˈslevi/ noun [U] the standard of the academic year in which it flows.

**accelerate** /əkˈselərət/ verb [formal] to increase the speed of something. When a vehicle or its driver accelerates, the speed of the vehicle increases: I accelerated to overtake the bus. The acceleration of a car will depend on its acceleration performance. When consumers expect that prices will rise, they will accelerate their spending.

**acceleration** /əkˈselərəʃən/ noun the rate of change of velocity. To increase or decrease the acceleration of a car.

**accelerators** /əkˈselətərz/ plural noun a device that increases the speed of something. The accelerator in a particle accelerator is designed to accelerate particles to very high speeds.

**accelerating** /əkˈselərətɪŋ/ adjective happening or making something happen sooner or faster. Inflation is likely to accelerate this year, adding further upward pressure on interest rates.

**accelerated** /əkˈsərətəd/ adjective faster: An older car will have poor acceleration.

**accelerates** /əkˈsərətiz/ verb [U] to have poor acceleration.

**acceleration** /əkˈselərəʃən/ noun [U or T] The acceleration in the decline of manufacturing industry is being blamed on the high value of sterling.

**acclaim** /əkˈ克莱m/ noun [U] incomparable acclaim.

**academic** /əkˈdemik/ adjective 1 relating to schools, colleges and universities, or connected with studying and thinking, not with practical skills: academic subjects, qualifications/books: an academic institution. 2 the academic year (= the time, usually from September to June, during which students go to school or college). 3 academic standards. A level exams are designed to set high academic standards.

**academician** /əkˈdemıən/ noun [C] a member of an academy.

**academician** /əkˈdemıən/ noun (also academician) someone who teaches at a college, or who studies as part of their job.

**academician** /əkˈdemıən/ noun [U] the part of society, especially universities, that is connected with study and thinking.

**academicia** /əkˈdemıəsi/ noun plural academicias the part of society, especially universities, that is connected with studying and thinking, or the activity or job of studying: A graduate of law and economics from Moscow State University, he had spent his life in academia.

**academicic** /əkˈdemıık/ adjective incomparable academic accent.

**academician** /əkˈdemıən/ noun (also academician) someone who teaches at a college, or who studies as part of their job.

**academicist** /əkˈdemııst/ noun a person who is opposed to academic institutions.

**academicism** /ˌækədəˈmiləm/ noun [U] theoretical and not related to practical effects in real life: a purely academic argument/question.

**academician** /əkˈdemıən/ noun [C] an organization intended to protect and develop an art, science, language, etc., or a school which teaches a particular subject or trains people for a particular job: a military/police academy or the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

**academician** /əkˈdemıən/ noun [C] a member of an academy. In 1923 he became professor and academician at Munich.

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for publication last week. She was accepted as a full member of the society. Fellow workers refused to accept him (= to include him as one of their group).

acceptable (ak'sept-ə bəl) adj satisfactory and able to be agreed to or approved of. Clearly we need to come to an arrangement that is acceptable to both parties. So what is an acceptable level of radiation? This kind of attitude is simply not acceptable.

accept (ək'sept) verb to believe that something is true: The police refused to accept her version of the event. I didn’t mean to knock him over — it was an accident. 2 by accident without intending to, or without being intended: I deleted the file by accident.

access (ək'ses) noun [C] the method or possibility of approaching a person or thing, or the right to use or look at something: The only access to the village is by boat. 1 the main access to (= entrance to) the building is at the side. 2 / vertstrokeinferior 

access road noun (C also access route) 1 a road leading from or to a particular place 2 a road leading to a motorway

access provider noun (C also ISP) a company that provides access to the Internet, allows you to use email, and gives you space on the Internet to display documents: the UK’s largest Internet access provider

access time noun [C usually sing] SPECIALIZED the time it takes a computer to find information.

accident (ək'sid-ənt) noun [1] something which happens unexpectedly and unintentionally, and which often damages something or injures someone: Josh had an accident and spilled water all over his work. She was injured in a car/road accident (= when one car hit another). 2 / vertstrokeinferior

accommodate (ək'sa-məd-ət) verb (= became approved of) to open a computer file (= a collection of information stored on a computer) in order to read or change information in it.

accountable (ək'sə-bal) adj 1 able to be reached or easily obtained: The resort is easily accessible by road, rail and air. 2 The problem with some of these drugs is that they are so very accessible. Easy to understand: Despite the critical acclaim, the novel did not sell well.

acceptance (ək'sept-əns) noun [C or U] I’ve had acceptances from three universities (= Three universities have agreed to or approved of:)

accurate (ək'yrət-əbəl) adj easy to understand: Two new roads are being built to increase accessibility in the centre. The accessibility of her plays (= the fact that they can be understood) means that she is able to reach a wide audience.

accountant (ək'oun-tənt) noun [C] a person who helps someone in their accounts.

accountancy (ək'oun-tən-se) noun [U] the art of keeping accounts and the business of accounting.

accountant’s fee noun [U] the charge a person makes for accounting work or for services of an accountant.

accounted for (ək'oun-tad fər) verb (often passive) to give public praise and approval: She was universally widely publicly acclaimed for her contribution to the discovery.

acclimatized (ək'lim-a-təzd) adj: an acclimatized artist/writer/poet: a highly acclaimed novel/film is the only work to be acclimatized by Bill Davies, was made into a film last year.

acclimatization (ək-lim-a-təz-a-shən) noun [U] the process of becoming accustomed to a new environment.

acclimatized (ək-lim-a-təzd) adj (= became accepted or approved of): The accessibility of her plays (= the fact that she is able to reach a wide audience).

acclimatize (ək-lim-a-tiz) verb (= acclimate): acclimatize people to desert conditions. We found it impossible to acclimatize ourselves to the new working conditions.

accessory (ək'sə-sər-ē) noun [C] something that is used with something else: an accessory after the fact: someone who helps another person to commit a crime but does not take part in it: an accessory to murder.

accessory before the fact (ək'sə-sər-ē bər fo̅rəf t) someone who helps someone after they have committed a crime, for example by hiding them from the police.

access road noun (C also access route) 1 a road leading from or to a particular place 2 a road leading to a motorway

accommodation (ək-ə-mə-да'shən) noun [U] a place to live or to be stored in: New students may be accommodated in halls of residence.

accommodate (ək-ə-məd-ət) verb (also accomodate) to provide a place with a place to live or to be stored in: New students may be accommodated in halls of residence. There wasn’t enough space to accommodate the files.

accessorize (ək-sə-rə-zi) verb [I or T often passive] to add an accessory or accessories to something: She was wearing a little black dress, accessorized simply with a silver necklace.

accessory (ək'sə-sər-ē) noun [C] 1 something that is used with something else: an accessory after the fact: someone who helps another person to commit a crime but does not take part in it: an accessory to murder.

accessory before the fact (ək'sə-sər-ē bər fo̅rəf t) someone who helps someone after they have committed a crime.

access provider noun (C also ISP) a company that provides access to the Internet, allows you to use email, and gives you space on the Internet to display documents: the UK’s largest Internet access provider.

access time noun [C usually sing] SPECIALIZED the time it takes a computer to find information.
accommodate

have first and second class accommodation (= seats) on this flight.

accommodations [əˈkɒm.də.ˈteɪʃən] 3pl. noun US / əˈkɒm.ə.də.ˈteɪʃən/ plural noun UK / əˈkɒm.ə.də.ˈteɪʃən/ a place to stay when you are travelling, especially a hotel room: Sweepstakes winners will enjoy a week-long stay in luxury accommodations in Las Vegas.

accommodate [əˈkɒm.də.ˈteɪt] verb [T] (accommodate someone) to give what is needed to someone: The new policies fail to accommodate the disabled. ○ We always try to accommodate (= help) our clients with financial assistance if necessary.

accommodate yourself verb [I] to change yourself or your behaviour to suit another person or new conditions: Some find it hard to accommodate themselves to the new working conditions.

accommodating [əˈkɒm.ə.ˈdeɪt.ɪŋ] adjective / əˈkɒm.ə.deɪ.tɪŋ/ describes a person who is eager or willing to help someone how to get to somewhere:

accompany [əˈkɒmp.ə.ˈreɪ] verb [T] (accompany something) to go with something: The course books are accompanied by four cassettes. ○ Depression is almost always accompanied by insomnia. ○ The salmon was accompanied by (= served with) a fresh green salad.

accompaniment [əˈkɒmp.ə.ˈrɪment] noun US [C] something that you eat or drink with something else: A dry champagne makes the ideal accompaniment for/to something morally wrong.

accomplishment [əˈkɒmpl.ə.ˈʃɪp] noun US [C] something successfully or to achieve something:

accomplish [əˈkɒmpl.ə.ʃɪʃ] verb [T] (accomplish something) to complete something: He was accomplished in all the arts. ○ He was accomplished in all the arts. ○ Be accomplished in all the arts.

accomplished [əˈkɒmpl.ə.ʃɪst] adjective / əˈkɒmpl.ə.ˈʃɪst/ skilled: She’s a very accomplished pianist/painter/horsewoman.

account [əˈkɒnt] noun US [C] a detailed account of something: We celebrated the successful accomplishment of our task. ○ The project is completed in accord with government policy.

account for 1 [əˈkɒnt.fɔːr] verb [T] (account for something) if people do something with one accord, they do it together and in complete agreement: With one accord, the delegates walked out of the conference.

account for 2 [əˈkɒnt.fɔːr] noun US [C] (a formal agreement) On 31 May the two leaders signed a peace accord. ○ Before 1887, the accord between the Labour government and the unions was a simple affair. ○ The project is completed in accord with government policy.

account on 1 [əˈkɒnt.ɒn] verb [T] (account on sth because of something) He doesn’t drink alcohol on account of his health.

account on 2 [əˈkɒnt.ɒn] noun US [C] formal on account of something, he’s quite wealthy.

accord [əˈkɔːrd] noun US [C] an agreement: On 31 May the two leaders signed a peace accord. ○ Before 1887, the accord between the Labour government and the unions was a simple affair. ○ The project is completed in accord with government policy.

accost [əˈkɒst] verb [I] to approach or stop and speak to someone in a threatening way: I’m usually accosted by beggars and drunks as I walk to the station.

account (əˈkɒnt) (also bank account) an arrangement with a bank to keep your money there and to allow you to take it out when you need to: I’ve opened an account with a building society.

account (əˈkɒnt) paid the cheque into this account.

account (əˈkɒnt) (UK) She paid the cheque into this account.

account (əˈkɒnt) (US) She deposted the check in her account.

account (əˈkɒnt) need to draw some money out of my account.

account (əˈkɒnt) turn/use sth to good account

account (əˈkɒnt) use your skills and abilities to produce good results: I think we’d all agree that you turned your negotiating skills to very good account in this afternoon’s meeting.

account (əˈkɒnt) an agreement with a shop or company that allows you to buy things and pay for them later: Could you put it on charge to my account (= can I pay for it later), please?

account (əˈkɒnt) have an account at this store/with us, madam? = Could you please pay/settle your account in full (= give us all the money you owe us).

account (əˈkɒnt) a customer who does business with a company: If the advertising agency loses the United Beer account, it will make a big dent in their profits.

account (əˈkɒnt) a written or spoken description of an event: She gave a thrilling account of her life in the jungle.

account (əˈkɒnt) keep a detailed account of the suspect’s movements.

account (əˈkɒnt) several eyewitnesses’ accounts differed considerably from the official version of events.

be brought to account for something force someone to do something: be brought to account for something. be brought to account for something is what you claim is true: be brought to account for something. be brought to account for something.

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thing; I'm not very hungry so please don't cook on my account (= don't cook just for me). They were tired, but not any less enthusiastic on that account.

- on no account: must not account (on) not on any account be done, it must not be done at any time or for any reason: Employees must on no account make personal telephone calls from the office. These records must not on any account be changed.

- take into account: to consider or remember when judging a situation: I hope my teacher will take into account the fact that I was ill before the exams when she marks my paper. A good architect takes into account the building's surroundings.

- Britain's tax system takes no account of children. I think you have to take into account that he's a good deal younger than the rest of us.

account [əˈkaʊnt] phrasal verb [T] + obj or s or adj FORMAL to think of someone or something in the stated way: judge: She was accounted a genius by all who knew her work.

- account [əˈkaʊnt] accounting noun the act of keeping records of the money a person or organization earns and spends: 2 (as for accountancy) the job of being an accountant

- account [əˈkaʊnt] plural noun an official record of all the money a person or company has spent and received: I keep my own accounts.

- accounts [əˈkaʊntz] plural noun accountsuk/t hairstylist a mense/s/ ACCOUNTSUK/t hairstylist plural noun FORMAL the equipment needed for a particular activity or way of life

- accredited [əˈkrɛdɪt] adj officially recognized, accept or approve of someone or something: The agency was not accredited by the Philippine Consulate to offer contracts to Filipinos abroad.

- accredited [əˈkrɛdɪt] adjective recognized or approved: an accredited drama school

- accredited [əˈkrɛdɪt] verb to officially recognize, accept or approve of someone or something: The college received/ was given full accreditation in 1965.

- accretion [əˈkrɛʃən] [T] + obj noun FORMAL gradual increase or growth by the addition of new layers or parts: The fund was increased by the accretion of new shareholders. The room was increased for years and showed several accretions of dirt and dust.

- accrue [əˈkrjuː] verb [T] FORMAL to increase in number or amount over a period of time: Interest will accrue on the account at a rate of 5%. Little benefit will accrue to London (London will receive little benefit) from the new road scheme.

- accumulate [əˈkjuːleɪt] verb [T] to collect a large number of things over a long period of time: As people accumulate more wealth, they tend to spend a greater proportion of their incomes. The company said the debt was accumulated during its acquisition of nine individual businesses.

- accountability [əˌkaʊntəˈbɪlɪtɪ] noun, formal: the state of being accountable for one's actions to the public

- accountable [əˈkaʊntəbəl] adj correct, exact and without any mistakes: an accurate machine an accurate description

- accumulate [əˈkjuːleɪt] verb [I] FORMAL to form the total of something: We've accumulated so much paper on your desk on a regular basis they just keep on accumulating.

- accumulate [əˈkjuːleɪt] verb [I] to form the total of something: A thick layer of dust had accumulated in the room. They were tired, but not very hungry so please don't cook on my account (= don't cook just for me). If you don't sort out the papers on your desk on a regular basis they just keep on accumulating.

- accurate [əˈkjuːrət] adj correct, exact and without any mistakes: an accurate machine an accurate description

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Achilles heel | άκηλ. εσχατίον noun [C usually sing] a small fault or weakness in a person or system that can result in its failure. A misbehaving minister is regarded as a government’s Achilles heel and is expected to resign.

Achilles tendon | άκηλ. εσχατίον noun [C] a small muscular cord just above the heel, connecting the heel bone to the muscles in the lower part of the leg. See picture: The Body on page Centre 5.

achingly | ək.ɪŋ.lɪ noun | adverb LITERARY extremely; Sung by the world’s greatest tenor, this aria is achingly beautiful.

achoo | ək.ʊ noun | exclamation atishoo

acid | ə.kɪd noun [U or C] any of various usually liquid substances which can react chemically with and sometimes dissolve other materials: acetic/hydrochloric/lactic acid. Vinegar is an acid.

acid | ə.kɪd noun | adverb 1 containing, or having similar qualities to an acid: an acid taste/smell; acid soil 2 describes a remark or way of speaking that is cruel or criticizes something in an unkind way: her acid wit. When she spoke her tone was acid.

acidify | ə.kɪd.ɪf.ɪ verb [T] to make it more liquid.

acetic acid | ə.ket.ɪk noun [C or G] a colourless liquid which is used in the production of various chemicals and is sometimes added to paint to make it more liquid.

acetylene | ə.ket.ɪ.l.ɪn noun [C or G] a colourless gas which burns with a very hot bright flame, used in cutting and joining metal.

ache | ə.kɛ noun [C] 1 a continuous pain which is unpleasant but not strong: As you get older, you have all sorts of aches and pains. 2 I’ve got a ache (a slight) ache in my lower back. 2 used in combinations with parts of the body to mean a continuous pain in the stated part: earache/ headache/toothache/backache. 3 I ache/I’m ache all over. I’ve got one or two aching muscles after yesterday’s run.

achy | ə.kɛ adj noun | informal. I’ve been feeling tired and achy (full of pains) all my life.

ache for sth | verb phrase LITERARY to want something very much: He was lonely and aching for love.

achieve | ə.kɪv verb [T or G] to succeed in finishing something or reaching an aim, especially after a lot of work or effort: The government’s training policy, he claimed, was achieving its objectives. She finally achieved her ambition to visit South America. 2 I’ve been working all day, but I feel as if I’ve achieved nothing. See also underachieve.

achievable | ə.kɪv.ə.bəl adjective | describes a task, etc. that is possible to achieve: Before you set your targets, make sure that they are achievable.

achiever | ə.kɪv.ə noun [C or G] 1 high/low achiever a person who achieves more/less than the average: Not enough attention is given to the low achievers in the class. 2 under achiever someone who is less successful than they could be at school or at work.

achievement | ə.kɪv.mənt noun [C or G] something very good and difficult that you have succeeded in doing: Whichever way you look at it, an Olympic silver medal is a remarkable achievement for one so young. The Tale of Genji has been described as the greatest achievement of Japanese literature. It gives a sense of achievement if you actually make it to the end of a very long book.

acoustic | ə.kʊst.ɪk adjective 1 relating to sound or hearing: The microphone converts electrical signals to soundwaves. 2 describes a musical instru-
ment that is made louder by electrical equipment: an acoustic guitar

**acoustic** /akˈstɪk/ noun [C or U] 1 the way in which the structural characteristics of a building or room affect the qualities of musical or spoken sound. The concert was recorded in a French church that is famous for its acoustics. **acoustically** /akˈstɪkləli/ adv:

**acoustics** /akˈstɪks/ noun [U] specialized the scientific study of sound

**acquit** /akˈkwɪt/ verb 1 to make someone or yourself aware of something: take time to acquit yourself with the rules. The broadcasting Museum also offers Saturday workshops to acquit children with the world of radio.

**acquaintance** /əˈkwɪnt(ə)ns/ noun 1 [C or U] a person that you have met but do not know well: a business acquaintance 2 [U] formal used in some expressions about knowing or meeting people. It was at the Taylor's party that I first made his acquaintance (= first met him). I wasn't sure about Darryl when I first met her, but on further acquaintance (= knowing her a little more) I rather like her. 3 [U] formal knowledge of a subject: my acquaintance with Spanish literature is rather limited.

**acquainted** /əˈkwɪntɪd/ verb 1 be acquainted with to have some knowledge or familiar with a person: Do you know Daphne? "No, I'm afraid we're not acquainted." I am not personally acquainted with the gentleman in question.

**acquaintanceship** /əˈkwɪntəsɪʃəp/ noun [C or U]: I am afraid I have only a nodding acquaintance with his works.

**acquiescent** /əˈkwɪsənt/ adj formal: She was acquiescent about the noise (= agrees to everything without protest).

**acquire** /əˈkwɪr/ verb 1 to get something or somebody: He acquired the firm in 1980. 2 to have something you dislike at first, but that you start to like after you have tried it a few times: Olives are an acquired taste.

**acquired** /əˈkwɜːrɪd/ adj 1 personal knowledge: I was surprised by her acquaintance to the scheme.

**acquisitive** /əˈkwɪsɪtɪv/ adj formal: She has a very acquisitive nature (= agrees to everything without complaining). 2 profitable: The museum has been heavily criticized over its acquisition of the four-million-dollar sculpture.

**acquisition** /əˈkwɪzɪʃən/ noun [C or U]: They act as if he’d never met me before. *Don’t be so silly — you’re acting like a child!* He never acts on other people’s advice (= does what other people suggest).

**across** /əˈkrɒs/ prep 1 from one side to the other of something: & useful with clear limits, such as an area of land, a road or river: We walked across the field/road. 2 in a particular part of a country: Voting took place peacefully across most of the country.

**across country** verb phrase [prepositional]: travelling in a direction where roads or public transport do not go, or where main roads always do not go: Getting a train across country from Cambridge to Chester can be difficult.

**across the board** verb phrase [prepositional]: happening or having an effect on people at every level and in every area: The improvement has been across the board, with all divisions either increasing profits or reducing losses.

**acrobatic** /əˈkrɒbætɪk/ adj 1 high-wire and aerial: an acrobatic (= skilled and graceful) leap into the air. 2 involving athletes: the acrobatic young dancer.

**acrobatics** /əˈkrɒbætɪks/ noun [U] the study of sound.

**acrid** /əˈkrɪd/ adj describes a smell or taste that is stronger than expected in a difficult situation: Clouds of acrid smoke issued from the building.

**acrimonious** /əˈkɹɔnɪməs/ adj formal full of anger, arguments and bad feeling: an acrimonious dispute. acrimoniously /əˈkɹɔnɪmɪəsli/ adv: In 1967, he separated acrimoniously from his wife.

**acrimony** /əˈkɹɔməni/ noun [U] the acrimony of the dispute has shocked a lot of people.

**across** /əˈkrɒs/ prep 1 from one side to the other of something: & useful with clear limits, such as an area of land, a road or river: They’re building a new bridge across the river.

**across the board** verb phrase [prepositional]: travelling in a direction where roads or public transport do not go, or where main roads always do not go: Getting a train across country from Cambridge to Chester can be difficult.

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act

the lawyer in the film. ◎ Have you ever acted in a play before? ◎ act the fool/martyr, etc. to behave in a particular, usually bad, way. Why are you always acting the fool? ◎ act (something) in (someone’s) behaviour which hides your real feelings or intentions: Was she really upset or was that just an act? ◎ act (as) a person or group that performs a short piece in a show, or the piece that they perform: a comedy/juggling/trapeze act ◎ Our next act is a very talented young musician. ◎ act (as) a part of a play or opera: Shakespeare’s plays were written in five acts. ◎ The hero does not enter until the second act/Act Two. ◎ do a disappearing/vanishing act to go away, usually because you do not want to do something or meet someone: Tim always does a vanishing act when my mother comes to stay.

■ get/muscle in on the act INFORMAL to take advantage of something that someone else started. We did all the hard work of setting up the company, and now everyone wants to get in on the act.

■ get your act together INFORMAL to start to organize yourself so that you do things in an effective way: She’s so disorganized – I wish she’d get her act together.

■ be a hard/rough act to follow INFORMAL to be so good it is not likely that anyone or anything that comes after will be as good: His presidency was very successful – it’ll be a hard act to follow.

■ put on an act INFORMAL to behave or speak in a false or artificial way: He’s just putting on an act for the boss.

acting /’æktɪŋ/ noun [U] the job of performing in films or plays: He wants to get into acting. ◎ See also acting at act.

actor /’æktər/ noun [C] (female also actress) someone who pretends to be someone else while performing in a film, theatrical performance, or television or radio programme: “Who’s your favourite actor?” ◎ Robert De Niro. ◎ She’s the highest-paid actress in Hollywood.

act /ækt/ noun [U] LEGAL a law or formal decision made by a parliament or other group of elected law-makers: an act of parliament ◎ The Betting and Gaming Act ◎ Almost two hundred suspects were detained in Britain last year under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. ◎ The state legislature passed an act banning the sale of automatic weapons.

PHRASAL VERBS WITH act

■ act as sth /’ækt əz/ phrasal verb to do a particular job, especially one that you do not normally do: He was asked to act as an advisor on the project.

■ act as sth EFFECT phrasal verb to have a particular effect: Some people say that capital punishment acts as a deterrent.

■ act sth out /’ækt sth əut/ phrasal verb to perform the actions and say the words of a situation or story: The children acted out their favourite poem.

■ act up /’ækt əp/ phrasal verb INFORMAL if a machine or part of the body acts up, it does not perform as well as it should: My car always acts up in cold weather. ◎ Her shoulder was acting up (= hurting because of injury).

action /’æktʃən/ noun [U] the process of doing something, especially when dealing with a problem or difficulty: This problem calls for swift/prompt action to prevent the spread of the disease is high on the government’s agenda. ◎ We must take action (= do something) to deal with the problem before it spreads to other areas. ◎ So what’s the problem of action (= What are we going to do)? ◎ The complaints system swings into action (= starts to work) as soon as a claim is made. ◎ The committee was spurred into action (= encouraged to do something) by the threat of government cuts.

■ be out of action if a machine or vehicle is out of action, it is not working or cannot be used: I’m afraid the TV’s out of action.

■ out of action if an athlete is out of action, they are injured or ill and cannot compete: Jackson’s torn ligaments will keep him out of action for the rest of the season.

action /’æktʃən/ noun [U] something that you do: She has to accept the consequences of her actions. ◎ I asked him to explain his actions.

■ a piece/slice of the action INFORMAL involvement in something successful that someone else has started: Now research has proved that the drug is effective everyone wants a slice of the action.

■ where the action is at the place where something important or interesting is happening: A journalist has to be where the action is.

action /’æktʃən/ noun [U] fighting in a war: Her younger son was killed in action. ◎ He was reported missing in action. ◎ He saw action (= fought as a soldier) in the trenches.

actionable /’æktʃənəbl/ noun [C or U] the way something moves or works: We studied the action of the digestive system. ◎ The car has a very smooth braking action.

action /’æktʃən/ noun [U] the effect something has on another thing: They recorded the action of the drug on the nervous system.

actionable /’æktʃənəbl/ noun [C or U] specialized if something is actionable, it gives someone a good reason for making an accusation in a law court: She denies that her company has been involved in any actionable activity.

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local politics. ♦ Both of his parents were very politically active. ♦ It is important to educate children before they become sexually active. ♦ He takes a more active role in the team nowadays. ♦ She’s an active member of her trade union (not only belongs to it, but does work to help it). 2 describes a volcano that might erupt (= throw out a lot of rock and ash) at any time:

**actively** /æk.tɪvli/ adv: He’s very actively involved in (does a lot of work for) the local Labour Party. ♦ It’s nice having a man who actively encourages me to spend money. ♦ I’ve been actively looking for a job (= trying hard to find one) for six months.

**actual** /ˈæktʃəl/ adj: An active verb or sentence is one in which the subject is the person or thing which performs the stated action: ‘Catrin told me’ is an active sentence, and ‘I was told by Catrin’ is passive. ♦ Compare the passive **(GRAMMAR).**

**activism** /æk.tɪvɪzəm/ noun [U] the use of direct and noticeable action to achieve a result, usually a political or social one: black/student activism ♦ The levels of trade union and political activism in this country have greatly decreased in the past fifteen years.

**activist** /æk.tɪvɪst/ noun [C] a person who believes strongly in political or social change and works hard to try and achieve it: This happened to be the trade union party activist for many years. ♦ a gay activist

**activity** /æk.tɪˈvɪ.tɪ/ noun [U] when a lot of things are happening or people are moving around: There was a lot of activity in preparation for the Queen’s visit. ♦ Ministers are concerned by the low level of economic activity. ♦ There was a sudden flurry of activity when the director walked in.

**actor** noun [C] (also actress) Ss: See at **PERFORMER**

**actual** or **current**! Use **actual** when you mean ‘real’. His friends call him le-li, but his actual name is John.

Use current to talk about things which are happening or which exist now:

She started her current job two years ago. The current economic situation is the current economic situation.

**actually** /æk.tiːli/ adv: actually in fact or really: I didn’t actually see her — I just heard her voice.

So what actually happened?

**actualize** /əkˈtʃuːlɪzaɪ/ verb [T]: to make a machine work or be the reason a person acts in a certain way: A detonator is any device containing an explosive that is actuated by heat, percussion, friction, or electricity. ♦ He was actuated almost entirely by altruism.

**acuity** /ˈækjʊəti/ noun [U]: the ability to hear, see or think accurately and clearly: Tiredness also affects visual acuity. ♦ He was a man of great political acuity.

**.uk** /.juːk/ INTERNET ABBREVIATION for the last part of an Internet address that belongs to a British university or college.

**academic** /ɪˈdʒʊmətɪk/ noun [U] formal skill in making correct decisions and judgments in a particular subject, such as business or politics: She has considerable business/financial acumen.

**acupuncture** /ˌækjʊˈpentʃərər/ noun [C usually pl] a treatment for pain and illness in which thin needles are positioned just under the surface of the skin at special nerve centres around the body: Acupuncture originated in China.

**acute** /əˈkjʊt/ adj 1 If a situation is acute, it causes severe problems or damage: She felt acute embarrassment/anxiety/concern at his behaviour.

2 The problem of poverty is particularly acute in rural areas.

**acute** /əˈkjʊt/ adj: An acute pain or illness is one that quickly becomes completely or extremely: He was actuated almost entirely by altruism.

**acuteness** /əˈkjuːtnəs/ noun [U]: describes a pain or illness that quickly becomes completely or extremely: An acute pain or illness is one that quickly becomes completely or extremely:

**acute** /əˈkjʊt/ adj: She was a man of great political acumen. ♦ He was a man of great political acuity.

**act** /ækt/ noun [C usually pl] a sign which is written above a letter in some languages, showing you how to pronounce the letter: There’s an acute accent on the e in Bid which is the French word for corn.

**advertisement** /ˌɛdəˈvɜːtɪmənt/ noun [C] informal for a advertisement, see at **ADVERTISEMENT**: I often prefer the ads on TV to the actual programmes.

**AD, US usually A.D.** /ˌɛdʒiː/ ABBREVIATION for Anno Domini: used in the Christian calendar when referring to a year after Jesus Christ was born: in 2125 AD/AD 2125 ♦ during the seventh century AD compare BC.

**adage** /ˈædʒ/ noun [C] a wise saying; proverb: He remembered the old adage ‘Look before you leap’.

**ad agency** noun [C] a company that produces advertisements.

**Adam** /ˈædəm/ noun a character in the Bible who was the first man made by God.

**adaman†** /ˈædəˌmænt/ adj impossible to persuade, or unwilling to change an opinion or decision: [that] I’ve told her she should stay at home and rest but she’s adamantly that she’s coming. ♦ adaman† /ˈædəˌmænt/ adj: The mayor is adamantly opposed to any tax increase.

**Adam’s apple** /ˈædəmz ˈæpl/ noun [C] the part of your throat that sticks out and tends to move up and down when you speak or swallow.

**adapt** /əˈdæpt/ verb [T] to change something to suit different conditions or uses: Many software companies have adapted popular programs to the new operating system. ♦ The recipe here is a pork roast
adapt [ verb ] 1: to become familiar with a new situation. The good thing about children is that they adapt very easily to new environments. 2: It took me a while to adapt to the new job.

adder [ noun ] 1: a type of plug electrical device which makes it possible to connect two or more pieces of equipment to the same electrical supply 2: a device which is used to connect two pieces of equipment

add [ verb ] 1: to put something with something else to increase the number or amount or to improve the whole: If you add (calculate the total of) three and four you get seven. 2: to increase the number or amount or to improve the quality of: If you add sugar to a cake it can become sweeter.

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sometimes makes breathing difficult adenoïdal

adept (əd′pət) adj having a natural ability to do something that needs skill: She's very adept at dealing with the media. T. Spenser’s new book is a real delight. adv very skilfully: He’s been very adept at hiding the truth.

adequate (əˈdē kwət) adj enough or satisfactory for a particular purpose: Their level of service is adequate for their needs. adv in an adequate manner: She served the food adequately.

administration (ədˈmə nɪ ʃən) n [C or U] 1 the arrangements and tasks needed to control the running of something: I can’t adjust to living on my own. 2 the administration of a trust, etc. colonial administration

adjudicate (əˈdju diˌkeɪt) v [T + to infinitive] 1 to settle by making a formal decision about something: They adjudicated the dispute, and the winner was declared.

adjudicate (əˈdju diˌkeɪt) v [T + to infinitive] 2 to make a formal decision about something: The judge adjudicated in favor of the plaintiff.

adjunct (əˈdʒəŋkt) n [C or U] a small change to a situation, etc.

adjust (əˈdʒes t) v [I or T] to change or make something different or better: She adjusted her skirt, took a deep breath and walked into the room. 2 to become adjusted to a new situation: She had adjusted to the routine of living in London.

adjust (əˈdʒes t) v [I or T] to make a formal decision about something: They decided to adjourn the meeting.

adjust (əˈdʒes t) v [I or T] to make a formal decision about something: The government decided to adjust its policies.

adjustable (əˈdʒes tə bə l) adj able to be changed to suit a particular purpose or need, not planned in advance: an ad hoc committee.

adjustment (əˈdʒes tə mənt) n [C or U] 1 the process of making something better: She made adjustments to the camera. 2 an adjustment to something: a budget adjustment.

adjustment (əˈdʒes tə mənt) n [C or U] a formal decision about something: The government made adjustments to the budget.

adjustment (əˈdʒes tə mənt) n [C or U] a formal decision about something: The government made adjustments to the budget.

administer (əˈdʒes tə mənt) n [C or U] a person who does official work and who is responsible for running something.

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Admiralty

1 to cause someone to receive something: to administer medicine/punishment

2 to administer an oath to sb to be present while someone says an oath (= formal promise) officially

3 admiral noun [C] an officer of very high rank in the navy: Admiral Nelson

The Admiralty the government department in charge of the navy

Admire to respect and appreciate someone or something: to admire someone or something: to find someone or something attractive, or someone who admires something: to desire to have something: to admire someone or something: She admires the view.

stood for a few moments, admiring the view.

I think you showed admirable tact/restraint/... to make a mistake.

made a mistake.

I wasn't entirely honest with him, I...

admission [ˈædmɪʃən] noun [C or U] the permission to enter a place: The sign read 'Private - no admittance'.

The admission charge/free is £2. There's a notice outside the building which says 'No admission before 12 noon'.

admissions [ˈædmɪʃəzn] plural noun the people allowed into a college, hospital, or other place, or the process of allowing people in: Half of all hospital admissions are emergencies, and these are treated straightaway.

Admittance [ˈædmɪsnt] noun [C or U, usually sing] permission to enter a place: The sign read 'Private - no admittance'. The enquiry centred on how the assassin had gained admittance to (= succeeded in entering) the building.

A admit verb formal to allow something or make it possible: The present schedule does not admit of modification (= it cannot be changed). The latest events admit of several interpretations.

Admixture [ˈædmɪktʃər] noun [C usually sing] something that is added to something else: Platinum combines with phosphorus and arsenic and is seldom found without an admixture of related metals.

Admire noun [S] showing to respect and admire: The police did an admirable job in keeping the fans calm.

admirably 

admirable 

admirer noun assuming that something is true, especially unwillingly:

E The new law was generally admitted to be a blow to the company.

admittedly 

admit verb 

admission 

admit defeat to accept that you have failed and give up:

admitted defeat to admit the faint glimmer of a street lamp.

To admit a troubled adolescence to an adult: a troubled adolescence yet another novel about the joys and sorrows of adolescence.

Adonis [əˈdɔnɪs] noun [C] a very beautiful or sexually attractive young man. She walked in on the arm of some blond Adonis.

Adopt [əˈdɒpt] verb to take another person's child into your own family and legally raise him or her as your own child: They've adopted a baby girl. She had the child adopted (= She gave her baby to someone else to raise). They have no children of their own, but they're hoping to adopt. Compare foster (to take care of).

Adopted noun [C] a child who is adopted: They've got two adopted children and one of their own.

Adoption [əˈdɒptʃən] noun [C or U] She was homeless and had to put her child up for adoption (= asked for the child to be taken by another adult or family as their own). The last ten years have seen a
dramatic fall in the number of adoptions.

adopt

Adoption

Adopt

The most adorable two-year-old girl.

because they are so attractive and often small:

a different strategy in my dealings with him.

If I were to use something new:

would force companies to adopt energy-saving measures.

[adulterate]

The hem of my skirt’s come adrift again.

I found myself irritated by the adulatory

or praise for someone, especially when it is more than is

able.

developed:

being used or ready before an event:

an attempt to

react to danger: These arguments always get

my adrenaline going – makes me excited or angry.

To make other people more afraid or angry:

He should be afraid at dealing with difficult situations:

Adroitness

asymmetric digital subscriber line: a system for

providing a very fast Internet connection that allows you to

use a telephone at the same time

Great admiration or praise for someone, especially when it is more than is

desired: Minelli is a born performer – she loves the

excitement and she loves the adulation.

This is the most advanced type of engine available.

at a higher, more difficult level:

for students at that stage in their education

usual for students at that stage in their education

Before or at a higher, more difficult level:

Before or at

something new: I think it is time to adopt

something new.

adulterate

to make food or drink weaker or to lower its quality, by

adding something else: There were complaints that

the beer had been adulterated with water.

adulterer

a married man who has sex with a woman who is not his wife, or a man who has sex with another man’s wife: Her husband was a compulsive adulterer.

adulteress

A female adulterer

adulterous

sex between a married man or woman and someone who is not their

wife or husband: Many people in public life have

committed adultery.

adultery

wife, or a man who has sex with another man:

I refuse to play the part of the adoring wife.

adoring

looking very strong for someone: I refuse to play the part of the adoring wife.

adorn

to decorate a person or animal that makes you feel great affection

because they are so attractive and often small:

adoption

adored

strong love for someone:

the complete adoration of her brother.

adored

showing very strong love for someone: I refuse to play the part of the adoring wife.

adoration

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former.

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ment, development) of her own career.

advancing to (1) verb [t] [familiar] to suggest an idea or theory: the theory advanced in this article

ad vocative noun [G] a living will

advantage [ˈædvæntɪdʒ] noun [C] /ˈædvæntɪdʒ/ noun [1] [C or U] a condition giving a greater chance of success: The advantage of booking tickets in advance is that you get better seats. 2 Despite the twin advantages of wealth and beauty, she did not have a happy life. 3 [+ to infinitive] It would be to your advantage (= It would improve the situation for you) to agree to his demands. 4 For a goalkeeper, it's a great advantage to have big hands. 5 His height and reach give him a big advantage over (= make him better than) other boxers. 6 [UK formal] Do you know how tall I am? "I'm afraid you have the advantage of me there (= you know the answer but I don't)." 7 [p] the word used in tennis when a player has won the point after deuce: Advancing Miss Williams! 3 take advantages sth/sth to use the good things in a situation: I thought I'd take advantage of the sports facilities while I'm here. 4 [disapproving] take advantage of sb/sth to treat someone badly in order to get something good from them: I think she takes advantage of his good nature. 5 [slide] I know she's offered to babysit any time but I

advent [ˈædvɛnt] noun [v] /ˈædvɛnt/ noun [5] the arrival of an event, invention or person: Life in Britain was transformed by the advent of the steam engine. 3 [noun plural] advent/ven/ noun [10] the period of four weeks before Christmas Advent calendar noun [G] a decorative piece of card, often hung on the wall, which has a small door-like opening for each of the days of the month before Christmas. Children open one of these doors each day, finding a picture under it.

advocated /ˈædvəkɪd/ verb [t] [familiar] to suggest an idea or theory: the theory advanced in this article


advocational /ˈædvəkəʃənl/ adj [familiar] involving opposition or disagreement: In the old days of two-party adversarial politics, voting was easy.

adverse /ˈædvərs/ adj [familiar] behind n having a negative or harmful effect on something: The match has been cancelled due to adverse weather conditions. 6 They received a lot of adverse publicity/criticism about the changes. 7 So far the drug is thought not to have any adverse effects.

adversely /ˈædvərsli/ adv. A lot of companies have been adversely (= in a harmful way) affected by the recession.

adversity /ˈædvərsəti/ noun [C or U] a difficult or unlucky situation or event: She was always cheerful in adversity. 8 The road to happiness is paved with adversities.

advertisement /ˈædvətɪsment/ noun [C] /ˈædvətɪsment/ noun [1] UK advertisement, see at advertise: an advert for the local radio station

advertising /ˈædvərtaɪzɪŋ/ verb [p] to make something known generally or in public, especially in order to sell it: We advertised our car (= published a description of it together with the price we wanted for it) in the local newspaper. He advertises his services on the company notice board. 3 I'm going to advertise for (= put a notice in the newspaper, local shop, etc., asking for) someone to clean my house. 4 There's no harm in applying for other jobs, but if I were you, I wouldn't advertise the fact (= make it generally known) at work.

advertisement in a newspaper or magazine that is

advantageous /ˈædvəntɪdʒəs/ adj, adverbial phrase advantageous, such as an activity: a usual, exciting and possibly dangerous activity such as taking risks, acts dishonestly or uses his or her sexual attractiveness to become rich or powerful: He was portrayed in the press as a gold-digger and advertiser.

advantageously /ˈædvəntɪdʒəsli/ adv [familiar] to do something that is usual, exciting and possibly dangerous activity such as taking risks, acts dishonestly or uses his or her sexual attractiveness to become rich or powerful: He was portrayed in the press as a gold-digger and advertiser.

adventurously /ˈædvəntʃərəsli/ adv [familiar] to do something that is usual, exciting and possibly dangerous activity such as taking risks, acts dishonestly or uses his or her sexual attractiveness to become rich or powerful: He was portrayed in the press as a gold-digger and advertiser.

adventure /ˈædvəntʃər/ noun [C] /ˈædvəntʃər/ noun [1] an unusual, exciting and possibly dangerous activity such as a journey or experience, or the excitement produced by such an activity: She had some exciting adventures in Egypt. 3 We got lost on the Metro – it was quite an adventure. 4 Sam wasn’t come – he’s got no sense of adventure (= he does not enjoy dangerous or exciting situations).

adventurer /ˈædvəntʃərə/ noun [1] someone who enjoys and looks for dangerous and exciting experiences: He was something of an adventurer, living most of his life abroad. 3 [disapproving] a person who takes risks, acts dishonestly or uses his or her sexual attractiveness to become rich or powerful: He was portrayed in the press as a gold-digger and advertiser.

advocational /ˈædvəkəʃənl/ adj to will to try something unusual, exciting and often dangerous: I’m trying to be more adventurous with my cooking. 3 She led an adventurous life. 4 He’s not very adventurous sexually. adventurously /ˈædvəntʃərəli/ adv

adventure playground noun [C] a public open space where children can play and climb on structures, usually made of wood, ropes and old tyres

adverb /ˈædvɜrd/ noun [C] /ˈædvɜrd/ noun [2] a word which describes or gives more information about a verb, adjective, adverb or phrase: in the phrase ‘the house was spotlessly clean’, the word ‘spotlessly’ is an adverb.

adventurous /ˈædvəntʃərəs/ adj, verbal phrase became ‘cheer fully’, the word ‘cheerfully’ is an adverb. 2 In the phrase ‘the house was spotlessly clean’, the word ‘spotlessly’ is an adverb. 3 Adverbial phrase

advisable /ˈædvəsəbəl/ adj [familiar] if something is advisable, it will avoid problems if you do it: it is to infinitive! It’s advisable to book seats at least a week in advance. 2 A certain amount of caution is advisable at this point.

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caused the advisability of building so near to the airport. advisery adv Maz./adj. (also advisor) someone whose job is to give advice about a subject: She is the party’s main economic advisor. • a financial advisor advisery adv Maz./adj. (also advisor) • She is employed by the president in an advisory capacity (giving advice). advisory adv Maz./adj. 1 noun [usually pl.] an official announcement that contains advice, information or a warning; weather/travel advisories. 2 Television companies sometimes broadcast advisories before violent movies.

COMMON LEARNER ERROR

advice
Remember this word is not countable.
He gave me a good piece of advice.
She gave me lots of advice.

advisedly adv Maz. adj. FORMAL. If you say you are using a word advisedly, you mean you are choosing it or sending out radio or television signals advisedly; advising someone, sending messages advisedly, giving advice advisedly. • a structure made of metal rods or wires which receives or sends out radio or television signals

advisement n plain. (noun) adm. • an aerosol spray

advise third person singular (verb) (to) to consider something

adviser n US plain. (noun) 1 a person who gives advice, especially in a particular area: the airline’s chief adviser
2 a person who gives advice to someone who has a higher position: the company chairman’s adviser

aerodynamics n US plain. (noun) 1 the science which studies the movement of gases and the way solid bodies, such as aircraft, move through them aerodynamic principles aerodynamics n US plain. (noun) 1 aerodynamic principles • an aerodynamic design/car • aerodynamically aerodynamics n US plain. (noun) 1 aerodynamic principles • an aerodynamic design/car

aerogame n US plain. (noun) aerogames n US plain. (noun) • aerogame

aerodynamics n US plain. (noun) aerodynamics n US plain. (noun) • aerodynamic principles • an aerodynamic design/car • aerodynamically aerodynamics n US plain. (noun) 1 aerodynamic principles • an aerodynamic design/car

provenance n US plain. (noun) provenances n US plain. (noun) • provenance

provenance n US plain. (noun) provenances n US plain. (noun) • provenance
affair ə/vertstrokeinferiorn noun [C] (a complicated happening) an event of shared characteristics: She seems to have a natural affinity for/with water. 2 [C or U] a close similarity between two things: There are several close affinities between the two paintings.

affinity ə/vertstrokeinferiorn noun [C] a credit card that earns a small amount of money for a charity each time something is bought with it.

affirm ə/vertstrokeinferiorverb [T] formal 1 to state something as true: (= that) She affirmed (that) he had been at home all evening. 2 to publicly state your support for an opinion or idea: The government has affirmed its commitment to equal rights.

affirmative ə/vertstrokeinferiornoun [C] or U] relating to a statement that shows agreement or says yes: an affirmative answer/response. 2 formally: The opposite is negative.

afflict ə/vertstrokeinferiorverb [T] formal 1 to cause a strong emotion, especially sadness: He afflicted me with cruel thoughts. 2 to cause a strong emotion in me: The divorce affected her every aspect of her life. 3 In a disease which affects mainly older people. 4 It was deeply affected by the film (= It caused strong feelings in me).

affect ə/vertstrokeinferiorverb [T] formal 1 to pretend to feel or think something: To all his problems she affected indifference. 2 to cause a strong emotion: (= pre- tend) He’s recently affected a bad temper. 3 to have an indirect effect on: (= cause to change) She affected his behaviour or speech that is not sincere: (= affectation) or action, especially sadness: She affected a nervous order. 4 To start to feel or think something: To all his problems she affected indifference. 5 to cause a strong emotion: (= cause to change) She affected a nervous order. 6 to have an indirect effect on: (= cause to change) She affected his behaviour or speech that is not sincere: (= affectation) or action, especially sadness: She affected a nervous order. 7 to cause a strong emotion in me: The divorce affected her every aspect of her life. 8 to cause a strong emotion in me: The divorce affected her every aspect of her life.

affectively ə/vertstrokeinferioradverb formal causing a strong emotion, especially sadness: He affected an upper-class nonchalance. 2 feel or think something: She affected an upper-class nonchalance. 3 doing or saying something in a careful way: (= pretence) She affected an upper-class nonchalance. 4 to say or tell in a care- ful way: (= pretence) She affected an upper-class nonchalance.

affectedly ə/vertstrokeinferioradverb causally associated with a particular emotion: (= affectively) His reactions were often treated unfairly, when it is choosing people for a job.

affection ə/vertstrokeinferiornoun [C or U] feel or think something: She had an affection for his aunt. 2 a feeling of liking or sympathy for someone or something, especially because of shared characteristics: She seems to have a natural affection for/with water. 2 [C or U] a close similarity between two things: There are several close affinities between the two paintings.

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afterlife

afraid /əfrəd/ adj [t usually past afraid] 1 afraid of: I'm afraid of flying/heights/spiders. 2 afraid to: Afraid to speak in public.

afghanhound /əfˈɡɑːnˌhaʊn/ noun [C] a tall thin dog with long smooth hair and a pointed nose

aficionado /əˈfɪʃənədəʊ/ noun [C] a person who is very interested in and connected with: an aficionado of football.

aflame /əˈflame/ adj 1 for a short time: The sun turned the trees aflame.

aflutter /əˈflʌtər/ adj 1 excited and nervous: She was aflutter before we left.

afoot /əˈfaʊt/ adj 1 far/further afield: He's after a job.

afraid /əfrəd/ adj [t usually past afraid] 1 afraid of: I'm afraid of flying/heights/spiders. 2 afraid to: Afraid to speak in public.

after /əˈfaːr/ prep 1 following in time, place or order: We shall go for a walk after breakfast. 2 Some people believe in life after death. 3 Her name came after mine on the list.

after- /əˈfaːr-/ pref or of or connected with: After the contest.

afterbirth /əˈfaːrbɜːθ/ noun [C] 1 the material, including the placenta, which is pushed out of a woman's or female animal's body soon after she has given birth.

aftercare /əˈfaːrkər/ noun [U] care of people after they have left a hospital or prison.

aftereffects /əˈfaːrkətɛks/ plural noun unpleasant effects that follow an event or accident, sometimes continuing for a long time or happening some time after it.

afterglow /əˈfaːrɡləʊ/ noun [U] a pleasant feeling produced after an experience, event, feeling, etc.

afterlife /əˈfaːrlaɪf/ noun [U] the life, for example in heaven, which some people believe begins...