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## کاربر گرامی سلام

خواهشمند است برای استفاده هر چه بهتر از برابره‌های فارسی به نکات زیر توجه بفرمایید:

۱. آنچه در میان [ ] می‌آید حوزه، زمینه، بافت و اطلاعات دیگری از این دست را در بر می‌گیرد. گاه نیز توضیحاتی دستوری و فرهنگی و غیره در میان [ ] آمده است.
  ۲. نشان / برای پرهیز از تکرار است. مثلاً، به جای چشمک زدن، مژه زدن، پلک زدن این طور نوشته شده است: چشمک / مژه / پلک زدن.
  ۳. نشان ( ) گاه به معنای اختیاری بودن است. یعنی، به جای نوشتن اطمینان خاطر، اطمینان نوشته شده: اطمینان (خاطر). این اختیاری بودن دلایل گوناگون گویشی، سبکی و غیره دارد. گاه نیز برای صرفه جویی در فضای کم پایین صفحات بوده است: دهم، دهمی، دهمین به صورت دهم (ی /ین) نوشته شده است.
  ۴. نشان ◊ برای پرهیز از توضیحات آمده است. گاه به علت تفاوت‌های دو زبان فارسی و انگلیسی، تفاوت‌هایی در نقش دستوری واژه‌ها پدید می‌آید. مثلاً، آنچه در انگلیسی صفت است، در فارسی هم به صورت صفت و هم به صورت قید به کار می‌رود: عاقل انگلیسی به صورت عاقل و عاقلانه در فارسی به کار می‌رود. نشان ◊ ما را از این گونه توضیحات بی‌نیاز می‌سازد.
- موفق باشید و ما را از انتقادات خود برای هر چه بهتر شدن فرهنگ لغت‌های آتی بی‌بهره نسازید.

خیام فولادی تالاری

۱۳۹۰/۷/۲۰

# Guide to the dictionary

## Finding words and phrases

شکل کلید به معنای آن است که این لغت جزء ۲۰۰۰ واژه کلیدی است. فهرستی از این واژگان کلیدی در انتهای فرهنگ آمده است.

**easy** 0-w /i:zi/ *adjective* (easier, easiest)

1 not difficult to do or understand: *The homework was very easy.* ◦ *English isn't an easy language to learn.*

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

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

اصطلاحات و فعل‌های گروهی (که معنایی خاص دارند) در زیر لغات اصلی نشان داده شده‌اند.

لفظی که اصلاً یکسان دارند ولی از لحاظ دستوری متفاوتند. شماره‌های متفاوت دارند.

**smoke** 1 0-w /sməʊk/ *noun* (no plural)

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

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

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

◦ *Do you smoke?*

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

کلمات مرتبط در زیر لغت اصلی آمده‌اند.

## Grammar

**speak** 0-w /spi:k/ *verb* speaks, speaking

**spoke** /spəʊk/, has spoken /spəʊk(ə)n/

1 to say things; to talk to somebody:

*Please speak more slowly.* ◦ *Can I speak to John Smith, please?*

اشکال متفاوت افعال بی‌فاصله (صورت سوم شخص مفرد، گذشته و صفات فاعلی و مفعولی فعل‌ها) نشان داده شده‌اند.

شکل جمع بیشتر اسم‌ها با افزودن s به دست می‌آید (مثل girl, girls). درباره اسم‌هایی که شکل جمع آنها به این شیوه درست نمی‌شود اطلاعات کامل ارائه شده است.

**knife** 0-w /naɪf/ *noun* (plural knives /naɪvz/)

a sharp metal thing with a handle that you use to cut things or to fight: *a knife and fork*

**clothes** 0-w /kləʊðz/ *noun* (plural)

things like trousers, shirts and coats that you wear to cover your body: *She was wearing new clothes.* ◦ *Take off those wet clothes.*

برخی از اسم‌ها همیشه جمع هستند. اطلاعات تکمیلی درباره آنها ارائه شده است.

**information** 0-w /ɪnfoʊ'meɪʃn/ *noun*

(no plural)

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

طبقه کلمه (مثل اسم، فعل، صفت ...) مشخص شده است.

گاهی اسم شکل جمع ندارد و نمی‌توان آن را با a یا an به کار برد.

### GRAMMAR

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

اطلاعات دستوری تکمیلی درباره اسم‌های بدون شکل جمع ارائه شده است.

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

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

شکل‌های تفصیلی و عالی  
صعادت آورده شدتند مگر  
آنهايي که با most و more  
ساخته می‌شوند.

## Understanding and using words

**anticlockwise** /,ænti'klɒkwəz/

(British) (American counterclockwise)

*adjective, adverb*

in the opposite direction to the hands of a clock: Turn the handle anticlockwise.

انگلیسی بریتانیایی و آمریکایی،  
هر دو، ارائه شده‌اند.

جمله‌های نمونه به فهم لغات  
و نحوه به کارگیری آنها کمک  
می‌کند.

**best man** /'best'mæn/ *noun* (no plural)

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

تلفظ و تکیه

کلمات مرتبط به ساخت  
واژگان کمک می‌کنند.

**clever** 0-w /'kleɪvə(r)/ *adjective*

(cleverer, cleverest)

*quick at learning and understanding things*

▶ SAME MEANING **intelligent**: a clever student  
▶ OPPOSITE **stupid**

معنی (یا تعریف)

متضادها و مترادف‌های بسیاری  
ارائه شده‌اند.

توضیحات ویژه سازی کلمات مرتبط و نشان می‌دهند و به ساخت واژگان  
کمک می‌کنند. ▶ **WORD BUILDING**

توضیحات گفتار، برخی از لغات فقط در مواقع رسمی به کار می‌روند و لحنی  
ممکن است بیشتر در گفتار به کار رود. ▶ **SPEAKING**

توضیحات املا و تلفظ به یادآوری املاي کلمات و نحوه تلفظ لغات دشوار  
کمک می‌کنند. ▶ **SPELLING and PRONUNCIATION**

توضیحات کدام کلمه؟ تفاوت لسانی را نشان می‌دهد که گیج کننده  
هستند. ▶ **WHICH WORD?**

توضیحات فرهنگی درباره زندگی در بریتانیا و ایالات متحده اطلاعات  
می‌دهد. ▶ **CULTURE**

**piece** 0-w /pi:ə/ *noun*

▶ **SPELLING**

Remember I comes before E in piece.  
Use the phrase a piece of pie to help  
you remember.

**daughter** 0-w /'dɔ:tə(r)/ *noun*

▶ **PRONUNCIATION**

The word daughter sounds like water,  
because we don't say the letters gh in  
this word.

**cat** 0-w /kæt/ *noun*

1 a small animal with soft fur that people keep as a pet

▶ **WORD BUILDING**

A young cat is called a kitten. A cat purrs when it is happy. When it makes a loud noise, it miaows: My cat miaows when she's hungry.

**pile**<sup>1</sup> 0-w /paɪl/ *noun*

▶ **WHICH WORD?**

Pile or heap?

A pile may be tidy or untidy. A heap is untidy.

**assist** /ə'sɪst/ *verb* (assists, assisting assisted) (formal)

to help somebody: The driver assisted her with her suitcases.

▶ **SPEAKING**

Help is the word that we usually use.

**English** /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ *noun*

▶ **CULTURE**

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

# Dictionary Quiz

این امتحان نشان می‌دهد که فرهنگ لغت آکسفورد چگونه می‌تواند به کاربر و زبان آموز کمک کند.  
باسخ تمام پرسشها در همین فرهنگ است.

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

2 When is Boxing Day?

3 What is a young goat called?

4 What is the opposite of wide?

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

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

7 What is the name of this fruit?



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

9 Is it correct to say:  
*Can you give me some advices?*

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

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

## Meanings

The dictionary explains the meanings of words in simple language. The example sentences also help you to understand words and use them correctly. Words marked with a key are important words for you to learn. There is a list of the 2000 keywords at the back of the dictionary.

## Vocabulary

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

The dictionary has a lot of photos and pictures that help you understand words and build your vocabulary. As well as the pictures in the main part of the dictionary, there is a 16-page Picture Dictionary section in the middle with colour pictures of things like clothes, food and drink, and the weather.

## Grammar

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

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

The important verb forms are listed for each verb, and there is a list of irregular verbs with their past tenses and past participles on pages 484–485.

12 How do you spell the plural of party?

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

14 Does enough sound like though or tough?

15 How do you say this date: 4 July, 2010?

16 What is the name of the exam that all British pupils must take in secondary school?

17 Is Yours faithfully the correct ending to a formal or an informal letter?

18 Name three young farm animals.

19 On which part of your body is your nostril?

20 What is the word for a person who comes from Spain?

## Spelling

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

## Pronunciation

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

## Extra information

The blue Study Pages in the middle give useful information on topics like dates, education and writing letters and emails. The colourful Picture Dictionary section shows you groups of related words in topic areas such as animals and the body. At the end of the dictionary you will find helpful lists of words such as geographical names and irregular verbs.

## Answers

15 the fourth of July  
(or July the fourth),  
two thousand and ten  
16 General Certificate of  
Secondary Education  
(GCSE)  
17 formal  
18 lamb, foal, calf  
19 nose, face  
20 a Spaniard

9 No. (The word 'advice'  
does not have a plural  
form.)  
10 broke  
11 hitting  
12 parties  
13 yes  
14 tough

1 your feet  
2 26 December  
3 a kid  
4 narrow  
5 bookshop/bookstore  
6 the trunk  
7 a pineapple  
8 a noun

# Aa

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

- a** **0-w** /ə; eɪ/ (also an /ən; æn/) *article*  
**1** one or any: *Would you like a drink?* ◊ *A dog has four legs.* ◊ *He's a teacher.* **2**  
**2** each, or for each: *She phones her mother three times a week.* ◊ *Calls cost 16p a minute.* **3**

## WHICH WORD?

### A or an?

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

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

**abandon** /ə'bændən/ *verb* (abandons, abandoning, abandoned /ə'bændənd/) **1** to leave somebody or something completely: *He abandoned his car in the snow.* **2** to stop doing something before it is finished: *When the rain started, we abandoned our game.* **3**

**abbey** /'æbi/ *noun* (plural **abbeys**) a building where religious men or women (called **monks** and **nuns**) live or lived **3**

**abbreviate** /ə'brɪ:vɪət/ *verb* (abbreviates, abbreviating, abbreviated) to make a word shorter by not saying or writing some of the letters: *The word 'telephone' is often abbreviated to 'phone'.* **2**

**abbreviation** /ə'brɪ:vɪ'eɪʃn/ *noun* a short form of a word: *TV is an abbreviation for 'television'.* **3**

**abdomen** /'æbdəməni/ *noun* (formal) the front middle part of your body, which contains your stomach **3**

**ability** **0-w** /ə'bɪləti/ *noun* (plural **abilities**) the power and knowledge to do something: *She has the ability to pass the exam, but she must work harder.* **10**

**able** **0-w** /'eɪbl/ *adjective*  
**be able to do something** to have the power and knowledge to do something: *Will you be able to come to the party?* ◊ *Is Simon able to swim?* **11**  
 ◊ **OPPOSITE** **unable** ◊ **Look at can.**

**abnormal** /ə'b'nɔ:ml/ *adjective* different from what is normal or usual, in a way that worries you or that is unpleasant: *They thought the boy's behaviour was abnormal.* **12**

**aboard** /ə'bɔ:d/ *adverb, preposition* on or onto a ship, train, bus or plane: *Are all the passengers aboard the ship?* ◊ *Welcome aboard flight 603 to Nairobi.* **13**

**abolish** /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ *verb* (abolishes, abolishing, abolished /ə'bɒlɪʃt/) to stop or end something by law: *The Americans abolished slavery in 1863.* **14**  
 ► **abolition** /ə'bɒlɪʃ'n/ *noun* (no plural): *the abolition of hunting* **15**

**about** **0-w** /ə'baʊt/ *preposition, adverb*  
**1** a little more or less than; a little before or after: *She's about 30 years old.* ◊ *There were about 2,000 people at the concert.* ◊ *I got there at about two o'clock.* **16**

**2** of; on the subject of: *a book about cats* ◊ *We talked about the problem.* ◊ *What are you thinking about?* **17**

**3** (also **around**) in a lot of different directions or places: *The children were running about in the garden.* ◊ *There were books lying about on the floor.* **18**

**4** almost; nearly: *Dinner is just about ready.* **19**

**5** (also **around**) in a place; here: *It was late and there weren't many people about.* **20**

**be about to do something** to be going to do something very soon: *The film is about to start.* **21**

**above** **0-w** /ə'baʊ/ *preposition, adverb*  
**1** in or to a higher place; higher than somebody or something: *I looked up at the sky above.* ◊ *My bedroom is above the kitchen.* ◊ *There is a picture on the wall above the fireplace.* **22**

◊ **OPPOSITE** **below**

**2** more than a number or price: *children aged ten and above* **23**

◊ **OPPOSITE** **below, under**

**above all** more than any other thing; what is most important: *He's handsome and intelligent and, above all, he's kind!* **24**

**abroad** **0-w** /ə'brɔ:d/ *adverb* in or to another country: *She lives abroad.* ◊ *Are you going abroad this summer?* **25**

**abrupt** /ə'brʌpt/ *adjective*  
**1** sudden and unexpected: *an abrupt change of plan* **26**

**2** seeming rude and unfriendly: *I'm sorry for being so abrupt with you.* **27**

► **abruptly** /ə'brʌptli/ *adverb*: *The conversation ended abruptly.* **28**

**absence** /'æbsəns/ *noun* (no plural) a time when a person or thing is not there: *I am doing Julie's job in her absence.* **29**

1 اولین حرف الفبای انگلیسی 2 یکتا؛ از (نگره) 3 (سوئد) - ای، هر، دو 4 زها کردن 5 دست کشیدن از 6 صومعه 7 علامه کردن 8 اختصار 9 شکم 10 توانایی 11 توانا 12 پاهنجان 13 کششی، هوایمان، قطار، سوار، به، در 14 لو کردن 15 الفاء 16 (در) حدود 17 دیواره 18 گرداگرد 19 تقریباً 20 دورتر 21 در شرف انجام کاری بودن 22 بالای 23 بیشتر از همه 24 (از) خارج از کشور 25 ناگهانی 26 تند، حش 27 به‌طور ناگهانی 28 غیبت

**absent** /'æbsənt/ *adjective*

not there ⇨ **SAME MEANING away**: He was absent from work yesterday because he was ill. 1

**absent-minded** /,æbsənt 'mɑ:mdɪd/ *adjective*  
often forgetting or not noticing things, perhaps because you are thinking about something else  
⇨ **SAME MEANING forgetful**: Grandma is getting more absent-minded as she gets older. 2

**absolute** /'æbsəlu:tɪ/ *adjective*  
complete: I've never played chess before. I'm an absolute beginner. ⇨ The whole trip was an absolute disaster. 3

**absolutely** 0-w /'æbsəlu:tli/ *adverb*  
1 completely: It's absolutely freezing outside! 2  
2 /,æbsə'lu:tli/ (used when you are strongly agreeing with somebody) yes; certainly: 'It is a good idea, isn't it?' 'Oh, absolutely!' 3

**absorb** /əb'sɔ:b; əb'zɔ:b/ *verb* (absorbs, absorbing, absorbed /əb'sɔ:bd; əb'zɔ:bd/) to take in something like liquid or heat, and hold it: The dry ground absorbed all the rain. 3

**absorbent** /əb'sɔ:bənt; əb'zɔ:bənt/ *adjective*  
able to take in and hold something, especially liquid: an absorbent cloth 2

**absorbing** /əb'sɔ:brɪŋ; əb'zɔ:brɪŋ/ *adjective*  
very interesting: an absorbing book 3

**abstract** /'æbstrækt/ *adjective*  
1 about an idea, not a real thing: abstract thought 3  
2 not like a real thing: an abstract painting 10

**absurd** /əb'sɜ:d/ *adjective*  
so silly that it makes you laugh  
⇨ **SAME MEANING ridiculous**: The guards look absurd in that new uniform. ⇨ Don't be absurd! I can't possibly do all this work in one day. 11

**abuse** 1 /ə'bjuz:/ *verb* (abuses, abusing, abused /ə'bjuz:d/) to use something in a wrong or bad way: The manager often abuses her power. 12  
2 to say rude things to somebody: The player got a red card for abusing the referee. 13  
3 to be cruel or unkind to somebody: The children were abused by their father. 14

**abuse** 2 /ə'bjuz:/ *noun* (no plural)  
1 using something in a wrong or bad way: the dangers of drug abuse 15  
2 rude words: The lorry driver shouted abuse at the cyclist. ⇨ racial abuse 16  
3 being cruel or unkind to somebody: The child had suffered verbal and physical abuse. 17

**academic** /,ækədɛmɪk/ *adjective*  
connected with education, especially in schools and universities: Our academic year begins in September. 18

**accelerator** /æk'seləreɪtə(r)/ *noun*  
the part of a vehicle that you press with your foot

when you want it to go faster: She put her foot down on the accelerator and overtook the bus. 19

**accent** /'æksənt/ *noun*  
1 the way a person from a certain place or country speaks a language: She speaks English with an American accent. 20  
2 saying one word or part of a word more strongly than another: In the word 'because', the accent is on the second part of the word. 21  
3 (in writing) a mark, usually above a letter, that changes the sound of the letter: Flancé has an accent on the 'e'. 22

**accept** 0-w /ək'sept/ *verb* (accepts, accepting, accepted)

**SPELLING**

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

1 to say 'yes' when somebody asks you to have or do something: Please accept this present. ⇨ I accepted the invitation to his party. 23

2 to believe that something is true: She can't accept that her son is dead. 24

**acceptable** 0-w /ək'septəbl/ *adjective*  
allowed by most people; good enough: It's not acceptable to make so many mistakes. 25

**acceptance** /ək'septəns/ *noun* (no plural)  
taking something that somebody offers you or asks you to have: Her quick acceptance of the offer surprised me. 26

**access** 1 /'ækses/ *noun* (no plural)  
a way to go into a place or to use something: We don't have access to the garden from our flat. ⇨ Do you have access to a computer at home? 27

**access** 2 /'ækses/ *verb* (accesses, accessing, accessed /'æksesd/) (computing) to find information on a computer: Click on the icon to access a file. 28

**accident** 0-w /'æksɪdənt/ *noun*  
something bad that happens by chance: I had an accident when I was driving to work – my car hit a tree. ⇨ I'm sorry I broke your watch – it was an accident. 29

**by accident** by chance; not because you planned it: I took Jane's book by accident. I thought it was mine. 30

**accidental** /,æksɪ'dentl/ *adjective*  
If something is **accidental**, it happens by chance and is not planned: Police do not know if the plane crash was accidental or caused by a bomb. 31

► **accidentally** /,æksɪ'dentli/ *adverb*: He accidentally broke the window. 32

**accommodation** /ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn/ *noun* (no plural)

1 عیب 2 حواس پرث 3 کامل 4 کاملاً 5 حتماً 6 جذب کردن 7 آماده 8 جذاب 9 خیالی 10 انتزاعی 11 مضحک، نامعقول 12 سوء استفاده کردن 13 فعلش دادن 14 بدره‌ناری کردن 15 سوء مصرف/استفاده 16 فحش 17 عشوت 18 تحصیلی 19 پدال گاز 20 لهجه 21 تکیه 22 علامت تکیه 23 قبول کردن 24 باور کردن 25 قابل قبول 26 پذیرش 27 دسترسی 28 دسترسی پیدا کردن 29 تصادف، اتفاق 30 راجب اتفاق تصادف تصادفی تصادفاً



### SPELLING

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

a place to stay or live: *It's difficult to find cheap accommodation in London.* 1

### GRAMMAR

**Accommodation** has no plural. We cannot say 'I will help you find an accommodation.' Sometimes it is better to use a different phrase instead. In this case we could say, 'I will help you to find somewhere to live.'

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

1 (formal) to go with somebody to a place: *Four teachers accompanied the class on their school trip.* 2

2 to happen at the same time as something else: *Thunder is usually accompanied by lightning.* 3

3 to play music while somebody sings or plays another instrument: *You sing and I'll accompany you on the guitar.* 4

**accomplish** /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/ *verb* (accomplishes, accomplishing, accomplished /ə'kʌmplɪʃt/)  
to succeed in doing something difficult that you planned to do ⇨ **SAME MEANING** achieve: *The first part of the plan has been safely accomplished.* 5

**accord** /ə'kɔ:d/ *noun* (no plural)  
**of your own accord** because you want to, not because somebody has asked you: *She left the job of her own accord.* 6

**according to** 0-w /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tə before a, e, i, o or u ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tu: or tu/ *preposition*  
as somebody or something says: *According to Mike, this film is really good.* ⇨ *The church was built in 1395, according to this book.* 7

**account** 1 0-w /ə'kaunt/ *noun*  
1 words that somebody says or writes about something that happened: *She gave the police a full account of the robbery.* 8

2 an arrangement with a bank which lets you keep your money there: *I paid the money into my account.* ⇨ *to open an account* 9

3 **accounts** (plural) lists of all the money that a person or business receives and pays: *Who keeps (= writes) the accounts for your business?* 10

**on account of something** because of something: *Our school was closed on account of bad weather.* 11

**on no account, not on any account** not for any reason: *On no account should you walk home on your own.* 12

**take account of something, take something into account** to remember

something when you are thinking about other things: *John is always last, but you must take his age into account – he is much younger than the other children.* 13

**account** 2 /ə'kaunt/ *verb*  
**account for something**

1 to explain or give a reason for something: *How can you account for the missing pieces?* 14

2 to make the amount that is mentioned: *Sales to Africa accounted for 60% of our total sales last year.* 15

**accountant** /ə'kauntənt/ *noun*  
a person whose job is to make lists of all the money that people or businesses receive and pay: *Nicky is an accountant.* 16

**accuracy** /'ækjərəsi/ *noun* (no plural)  
the quality of being exactly right, with no mistakes 17

**accurate** /'ækjərət/ *adjective*  
exactly right; with no mistakes: *He gave an accurate description of the thief.* 18

⇨ **OPPOSITE** inaccurate

▶ **accurately** /'ækjərətli/ *adverb*: *The map was accurately drawn.* 19

**accuse** 0-w /ə'kju:z/ *verb* (accuses, accusing, accused /ə'kju:zd/)  
to say that somebody has done something wrong or broken the law: *His classmates accused him of cheating in the exam.* ⇨ *She was accused of murder.* 20

▶ **accusation** /'ækju:'zeɪʃn/ *noun*: *The accusations were not true.* 21

**accustomed** /ə'kʌstəmd/ *adjective*  
familiar with something and accepting it as normal or usual ⇨ **SAME MEANING** used to: *My eyes slowly grew accustomed to the dark.* 22

**ace** /eɪs/ *noun*  
a **PLAYING CARD** (= one of 52 cards used for playing games) which has only one shape on it. An **ace** has either the lowest or the highest value in a game of cards: *the ace of hearts* 23

**ache** 1 /eɪk/ *verb* (aches, aching, ached /eɪkt/)  
to hurt; to give you pain: *She was aching all over.* ⇨ *My legs ached after the long walk.* 24

**ache** 2 /eɪk/ *noun* (no plural)  
a pain that lasts for a long time: *If you eat all those sweets, you'll get stomach ache.* ⇨ *She's got earache.* 25

### GRAMMAR

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

1 اتاقگاه 2 مراهمی کردن 3 توأم شدن / بودن 4 همسوا شدن، همسوازی کردن 5 به اجسام / نهجه رساندن 6 به بین خورد 7 بنابر (گفتند، نوشته) 8 گزارش 9 حساب (بانکی) 10 صورت حساب / دخل و خرج 11 به علت 12 به هیچ وجه 13 در نظر گرفتن 14 توضیح دادن 15 وسایل به، باع شدن بر 16 حسابدار 17 دقت، درستی 18 دقیق 19 باره / وقت 20 سهم کردن 21 اتهام 22 عادت کرده، خو گرفته 23 آس، وره، بازی 24 درد کردن / گرفت 25 درد

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

**achieve** 0w /ə'tʃi:v/ *verb* (achieves, achieving, achieved /ə'tʃi:vɪd/)

to do or finish something well after trying hard: *He worked hard and achieved his aim of becoming a doctor.* 1

**achievement** /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ *noun*  
something that somebody has done after trying hard: *Climbing Mount Everest was his greatest achievement.* 2

**acid** 0w /'æsɪd/ *noun*  
(in chemistry) a liquid substance that burns things or makes holes in metal 2

**acid rain** /'æsɪd 'reɪn/ *noun* (no plural)  
rain that has chemicals in it from factories, for example. It causes damage to trees, rivers and buildings. 2

**acknowledge** /ək'nɒlɪdʒ/ *verb*  
(acknowledges, acknowledging, acknowledged /ək'nɒlɪdʒd/)

1 to agree or accept that something is true: *He acknowledged that he had made a mistake.* 2

2 to write to somebody who has sent you a letter, etc. to say that you have received it: *She never acknowledged my letter.* 1

► **acknowledgement** /ək'nɒlɪdʒmənt/ *noun*: *I didn't receive an acknowledgement of my application.* 2

**acne** /'æknɪ/ *noun* (no plural)  
a skin problem, common among young people, that causes red spots, especially on the face 2

### acorns



**acorn** /'eɪkɔ:n/ *noun*  
a small nut with a base like a cup. Acorns grow on large trees (called oak trees). 1

**acquaintance** /ə'kwemtəns/ *noun*  
a person that you know a little but who is not a close friend 10

**acquire** /ə'kwɪə(r)/ *verb* (acquires, acquiring, acquired /ə'kwɪəd/) (formal)  
to get or buy something: *He acquired some English from listening to pop songs.* 11

**acre** /'eɪkə(r)/ *noun*  
a unit for measuring an area of land; about 4050 square metres: *a farm of 40 acres* 12

**acrobat** /'ækroʊbət/ *noun*  
a person who performs difficult acts such as walking on high ropes, especially in a CIRCUS (= a

show that travels to different towns) 13

**across** 0w /ə'krɒs/ *adverb, preposition*  
1 from one side to the other side of something: *We walked across the field.* ◊ *A smile spread across her face.* ◊ *The river was about twenty metres across.* 14

2 on the other side of something: *There is a bank just across the road.* 15

### WHICH WORD?

#### Across or over?

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

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

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

**act** 1 0w /ækt/ *verb* (acts, acting, acted)  
1 to do something, or to behave in a certain way: *Doctors acted quickly to save the boy's life after the accident.* ◊ *Stop acting like a child!* 16

2 to pretend to be somebody else in a play, film or television programme 17

#### SAME MEANING perform

**act as something** to do the job of another person, usually for a short time: *He acted as manager while his boss was ill.* 18

**act** 2 0w /ækt/ *noun*  
1 a thing that you do: *an act of kindness* 19

### WHICH WORD?

#### Act, action or activity?

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

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

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

2 one of the main parts of a play or an OPERA (= a musical play): *This play has five acts.* 20

3 a law that a government makes: *an act of Parliament* 21

4 behaviour that hides your true feelings: *She seems very happy, but she's just putting on an act.* 22

**in the act (of doing something)** while doing something wrong: *I caught him in the act of stealing the money.* 23

**acting** /'æktɪŋ/ *noun* (no plural)  
being in plays or films: *Have you ever done any acting?* 24

**action** 0w /'æksjən/ *noun*  
1 (no plural) doing things, especially for a particular purpose: *Now is the time for action!* ◊ *If*

1 تامل آمدن، 2 توفیق یافتن 3 دستاورد 4 اسید 5 باران اسیدی 6 تصدیق کردن، پذیرفتن 7 اعلام وصول کردن 8 تصدیق، پذیرش 9 آگهی خوش 10 ایوه 11 بلوط 12 آفتاب (بی) 13 یادگرفتن، به دست آوردن، خریدن 14 آکر (معادل ۴۰۴۷ مترمربع) 15 آکرهای / بندهای 16 عرض، از عرض، بر (چهاره) از یک طرف به طرف دیگر 17 ورور، آن طرف 18 عمل کردن 19 نقض بلای کردن 20 آدر / کارهای نمایشی 21 وظیفه دیگری را موقتاً برعهده گرفتن 22 عمل 23 برده آدر نمایش 24 تانوم 25 ظاهر، ادا 26 عین ارتکاب 27 بازیگری