

朗文

袖珍英语联想词典

LONGMAN

Pocket
ACTIVATOR®

(英语版)

商務印書館

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS



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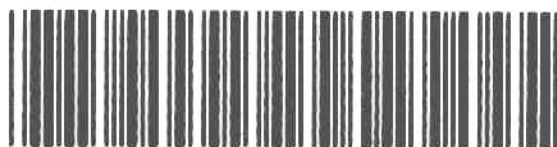
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出版前言

“朗文词典”是世所公认的品牌词典，自出版以来，一直深受世界各地读者的青睐。2004年，商务印书馆与培生教育出版集团亚洲有限公司达成协议，决定在中国内地联合推出“朗文词典系列”，即《朗文当代英语大辞典》(*Longman Dictionary of Language and Culture*)、《朗文英语发音词典》(*Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*)、《朗文无师自通英语词典》(*Longman Wordwise Dictionary*)、《朗文袖珍英语词典》(*Longman Pocket English Dictionary*)、《朗文袖珍英语联想词典》(*Longman Pocket Activator*)、《朗文袖珍英语短语动词词典》(*Longman Pocket Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*)、《朗文袖珍英语习语词典》(*Longman Pocket Idioms Dictionary*)等。其中，《朗文当代英语大辞典》最具影响力，它把英语学习词典与百科全书功能合二为一，全球首创。《朗文英语发音词典》作为一部权威性的发音词典，将会对我国英语语音教学产生积极的影响。《朗文无师自通英语词典》注重“产出”(production)，突出“无师自通”(wordwise)的特色，是培生新近推出的一部品牌学习词典。我们相信，这个全新的朗文词典系列必将受到我国学生、英语教师及广大英语使用者的喜爱。

商务印书馆辞书研究中心

2005年3月

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△ 重点词汇部分
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Aa

ABOUT

1 ABOUT A PERSON OR SUBJECT

about ▶ She talks about him all the time. ▶ I'm reading a story about some children who get lost on a mountain. ▶ I've been thinking about what you said, and I've decided you're right. ▶ "What's the film about?" "It's about some students in New York."

on ▶ Professor Dodd is giving a lecture on medieval history. ▶ a survey of young people's opinions/views on marriage ▶ We would like your views on how services could be improved/on what we could do to help.

△ Don't use **on** to talk about books, films etc that tell stories. Use it about more serious subjects or opinions.

concerning/ regarding (FORMAL) ▶ The police have new information concerning the identity of the murder victim. ▶ Thank you for your letter regarding my student loan.

deal with sth ▶ The story deals with the problems of poverty and unemployment.

2 NOT AN EXACT NUMBER OR AMOUNT

about (also **around** ESPECIALLY AMERICAN)
▶ The church is about a mile away.
▶ Can you come about 9 o'clock? ▶ It cost around \$1500.

approximately ▶ Each disk can store approximately 144 pages of text.
▶ Approximately 30% of the community is Polish.

△ **Approximately** is more formal than **about** or **around**, and is mostly used in writing.

roughly ▶ A new computer like this one would cost roughly \$2000.

▶ There were roughly 50 people there.

or so ▶ "How many people are coming?" "Oh, about a dozen or so."

▶ A month or so later, they heard that Blake was dead.

give or take ESPECIALLY SPOKEN ▶ She's been working there for two years, give or take a few weeks.

ACCEPT

1 TO ACCEPT AN OFFER, INVITATION, OR REQUEST

- opposite REFUSE
- see also, in the COMMUNICATOR, INVITATIONS, OFFERS, SAYING YES

accept ▶ I decided to accept the job.
▶ The President has accepted an invitation to visit Beijing.

△ Don't say 'I accepted to do it'. Say **I agreed to do it.**

take ▶ He says he'll take the job if the money's right. ▶ This is a wonderful opportunity – I think you should take it.

△ **Take** is more informal than **accept**.

say yes ESPECIALLY SPOKEN ▶ We'd love you to come with us to France this summer. Please say yes!

agree ▶ They've asked me to attend the conference, and I've agreed. ▶ I wish I had never agreed to teach him to drive.

take sb up on sth/ take up sb's offer ▶ "If you need a babysitter, give me a call." "Thanks – I may take you up on that some time!" ▶ In the end he took up his parents' offer of a loan.

2 TO TAKE MONEY OR A GIFT THAT SOMEONE OFFERS YOU

- opposite REFUSE
- take** ▶ He gave us a lot of helpful advice, but refused to take any

A payment for it. ▶ My mother always warned us never to take candy from strangers. ▶ I'm offering you \$100 – **take it or leave it.**

accept ▶ We hope you'll accept this small gift. ▶ The hotel accepts all major credit cards. ▶ The Director was accused of accepting bribes from oil companies.

■ **Accept** is more formal than **take.**

3 TO AGREE THAT A SUGGESTION OR IDEA IS RIGHT

- opposite AGAINST, DISAGREE
- see also, in the COMMUNICATOR, AGREEING, SAYING YES, SUGGESTIONS

accept ▶ People are beginning to accept the idea that higher taxes may be necessary. ▶ The judge accepted that Carter had not intended to harm anyone.

agree ▶ I spoke to my boss yesterday about postponing the meeting, and she agreed. ▶ We want to have a big party, but I don't think my parents will agree to it. ▶ Everyone agreed (that) Dave should play at the school concert.

welcome ▶ Most companies have welcomed the idea of job-sharing. ▶ These new proposals were warmly welcomed by the German Chancellor.

If you **welcome** an idea, you think it is very good, but if you **accept** it, you are not so happy. If you **agree** to something, you often have the power to decide whether it will happen.

4 TO ACCEPT A SITUATION WHICH YOU DO NOT LIKE

accept ▶ There's nothing we can do – we have to accept the voters' decision. ▶ Local people have reluctantly accepted that the airport will have to be extended.

put up with sth ▶ I don't know how you put up with all this noise day after day.

tolerate ▶ For years the workers had to tolerate low wages and terrible working conditions. ▶ I don't know why his mother tolerates his behaviour.

▶ **Tolerate** is more formal than **put up with sth.**

live with sth ▶ We don't really like the new system, but I suppose we'll just have to live with it.

be resigned to sth ▶ Pat knew her husband wasn't coming back and she was resigned to being alone.

make the best of it (INFORMAL) ▶ The school isn't the one I really wanted to go to, but I suppose I'll just have to make the best of it.

When you **live with** something, you accept it as part of your life; when you are **resigned to** it, you have come to accept that you cannot change it. If you **make the best of it**, you try to enjoy it or make it less bad.

5 TO OFFICIALLY ACCEPT A NEW LAW OR PROPOSAL

pass ▶ The bill was passed by 197 votes to 50.

approve ▶ The Medical Research Council said it could not approve the use of the new drug. ▶ The deal has already been approved by shareholders.

approval ▶ The parking proposals have been given the Mayor's approval.

ACCIDENT

- if you mean 'by accident', go to ACCIDENTALLY
- see also BREAK, DAMAGE, FALL, HURT/INJURE, KILL, MEDICAL TREATMENT 5, PAIN

1 AT HOME, AT WORK, WHEN DOING A SPORT ETC

accident ▶ Jim was rushed to the hospital after an accident at work.
 ▶ She had an accident while she was playing basketball and broke her arm.
 ▶ The park is now closed following a bad/serious accident last week. ▶ Greg has been unable to walk since he was injured in a riding/skiing accident.

2 IN A CAR, TRAIN, PLANE ETC

accident ▶ The accident was caused by someone driving too fast. ▶ Sue won't be able to come tonight – she had an accident on the way home.
 ▶ There are delays on the main road into town following a bad/serious accident. ▶ Road/car accidents are the biggest cause of death among young people.

crash (NOUN) ▶ Wearing a seat belt can save your life in a crash. ▶ Her husband died in a train/plane crash in 1990. ▶ He was in a/had a car crash last week.

crash (VERB) ▶ The plane crashed just after take-off. ▶ Someone stole my car and crashed it. ▶ The truck skidded across the road before crashing **into** a wall.

Don't say 'crash with something'.
 Say **crash into something**.

wreck (AMERICAN) ▶ The wreck caused a five-mile traffic jam.

collision ▶ Several cars were involved in a collision on the expressway this morning. ▶ A 25-year-old man was thrown from his motorcycle in a collision **with** a truck.
 ▶ a mid-air collision **between** two planes

A **crash** is more likely than an **accident** to involve serious injury or damage. **Collision** is used on the news, and in newspapers or official reports.

pile-up (INFORMAL) ▶ The pile-up happened in thick fog.

get run over ▶ Our last cat got run over by a car.

3 AN EXTREMELY BAD ACCIDENT WHEN PEOPLE ARE KILLED

disaster ▶ Could your hospitals cope with a major disaster like a train crash?
 ▶ **Natural disasters** such as earthquakes are common in this part of the world.

catastrophe ▶ fears of a possible nuclear catastrophe

⚡ A **disaster** is an extremely bad accident in which a lot of people are killed, whereas a **catastrophe** affects a large area.

ACCIDENTALLY

- opposite DELIBERATELY
- see also BREAK, DAMAGE, HURT/INJURE, MISTAKE and, in the COMMUNICATOR, APOLOGIZING

accidentally/by accident ▶ I accidentally burnt a hole in her sofa with my cigarette. ▶ Doctors discovered the new drug quite by accident, while they were researching something else.

Accidentally can come between the subject and the verb (I accidentally broke it), but **by accident** usually comes at the end of a sentence or clause (I broke it by accident).

unintentionally (ESPECIALLY WRITTEN) ▶ Some male science teachers unintentionally discourage the girls in their classes.

by mistake ▶ Gary wandered into the wrong hotel room by mistake.

didn't mean to (ESPECIALLY SPOKEN) ▶ I'm sure Rachel didn't mean to leave the door unlocked.

A

You often say **I didn't mean to** when you are saying sorry to someone: *I'm sorry I shouted at you. I didn't mean to.*

accidental ▶ 70% of accidental deaths are alcohol-related.

unintentional ESPECIALLY WRITTEN ▶ Any offence these remarks might have caused was wholly unintentional.

it was an accident SPOKEN ▶ It was an accident – the handle just came off when I picked it up.

ACTOR/ACTRESS

- see also FILMS/MOVIES, TELEVISION AND RADIO, THEATRE

1 SOMEONE WHO PERFORMS IN PLAYS OR FILMS

actor ▶ The actor who played Macbeth was really good.

actress ▶ I've always wanted to be an actress.

star ▶ Hundreds of fans gathered to watch the stars arriving at the Oscar ceremony. ▶ Film/movie star Arnold Schwarzenegger has said he would like to enter politics.

⚠ Though **actor** usually refers to a man you can use it about a woman too; some women prefer it. **Actress** always describes a woman, while **actors** who are **stars** are very famous.

2 TO BE IN A PLAY OR FILM

act ▶ I decided I wanted to act when I was 12 years old.

✓ **acting** ▶ Before he became famous, James Dean studied acting in New York.

play ▶ Mother Courage was played by Diana Rigg. ▶ We still need someone to play the part of the messenger.

be in sth ESPECIALLY SPOKEN ▶ You remember Larry Hagman – he used to be in 'Dallas'.

perform ▶ The children perform a Christmas pantomime every year.

performance ▶ Sean Penn's finest performance was in 'Dead Man Walking'. ▶ Joan Harris, playing the murdered baby's mother, gives a marvellous/dreadful performance.

3 TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTOR IN A PLAY OR FILM

✓ **star** ▶ Can you name the actress who starred in 'Gone with the Wind'? ▶ Bob Hoskins stars **as** a private detective.

leading role/starring role ▶ Judy Garland became famous after her starring role in 'The Wizard of Oz'. ▶ Pierce Brosnan now plays the leading/starring role in the 'James Bond' movies.

lead ▶ She was given the chance to play the lead when Pamela Anderson became ill. ▶ Costner has been given the lead role/part in a \$50m movie about life after a nuclear war.

4 THE PERSON THAT AN ACTOR PRETENDS TO BE IN A PLAY OR FILM

character ▶ Julia Roberts' character is a woman who takes on a big corporation.

part ▶ She knew she wanted the part as soon as she read the movie script. ▶ She played the part of the Wicked Stepmother in 'Snow White'.

ADD

- see also INCREASE, INCLUDE/NOT INCLUDE, MORE

1 TO ADD A NEW PART TO SOMETHING

add ▶ The book would look a lot more attractive if they added a few colour pictures. ▶ The fresh chillies add a spicy flavour **to** the sauce.

add on ▶ *We're having a bedroom added on at the back of the house.*

If you **add** a new part or piece to something, the original thing is often **improved**; if you **add** something **on** the original thing becomes bigger.

2 TO PUT TWO OR MORE NUMBERS TOGETHER

• see also COUNT/CALCULATE

add ▶ "What do you get when you add 68 **and/to** 32?" "100."

3 TO ADD MORE TO AN AMOUNT OR COST

add ▶ *The builder added an extra £150 for tax. ▶ His recent victory added \$3000 to his total prize money in 2000.*

put sth on sth ▶ *The new tax will put another ten cents on the price of gas.*

4 SOMETHING THAT IS ADDED

addition ▶ *The latest addition to the museum's collection is a picture by Salvador Dali. ▶ Several helpful additions have been made to this piece of software in the new version.*

additive ▶ *This product contains no artificial additives.*

ADMIRE

1 TO ADMIRE SOMEONE

admire ▶ *Which world leader do you most admire? ▶ She had to admire him for the way he handled the situation.*

respect ▶ *Dr Watt was a rather strange man, but his colleagues all respected him. ▶ I don't agree with him, but I respect him for sticking to his principles.*

Don't say 'I respect to him'. Just say **I respect him**.

✓ If you **admire** someone, they have done something special or have qualities that you would like; you can **respect** someone even if you do not agree with them or want to be like them.

look up to sb ▶ *I always looked up to my older brothers.*

idolize (also **idolise** BRITISH) ▶ *Marilyn Monroe was idolized by movie fans all over the world.*

2 THE FEELING OF ADMIRING SOMEONE

admiration ▶ *We listened in/with admiration as she played. ▶ The other players were full of admiration for him.*

respect ▶ *My respect for my teacher grew as the months passed. ▶ I have great respect for Tony's judgment. ▶ She always managed to earn/win the kids' respect.*

3 SOMEONE YOU ADMIRE

hero/heroine ▶ *I used to love David Bowie – he was my hero.*

idol ▶ *Thousands of fans were at the airport to greet their idol.*

ADMIT

• see also CRIME, GUILTY/NOT GUILTY, MISTAKE

1 TO AGREE THAT YOU HAVE DONE SOMETHING WRONG

admit ▶ *Blake finally admitted (that) he had stolen the money. ▶ Many workers admit (to) taking time off work when they are not sick. ▶ The hospital has refused to admit responsibility for his death.*

confess ▶ *After two days of questioning, he finally confessed. ▶ She confessed (that) she had killed her husband. ▶ People were forced to confess to crimes they did not commit.*

✓ **own up** ▶ Edwards eventually confessed to being a spy.

✓ **own up** ▶ Unless the guilty person owns up, the whole class will be punished. ▶ No-one owned up to breaking the window.

Own up is more informal than **admit** or **confess** and usually refers to something not very serious. You **confess** something very bad to the police or another authority.

2 A STATEMENT ADMITTING SOMETHING

confession ▶ Sergeant James wrote down Smith's confession and asked him to sign it. ▶ At 3 am, Higgins broke down and made a full confession.

admission ▶ You only married him for his money? What an admission! ✓ The Senator's admission that he had lied to Congress shocked many Americans. ▶ Your silence is an admission of guilt/defeat.

3 TO AGREE THAT SOMETHING IS TRUE, ALTHOUGH YOU DO NOT WANT TO

admit ▶ "Yes, I was frightened," he admitted. ▶ I know you don't like her, but you have to admit (that) she's good at her job. ▶ Both men admitted (to) having admired Einstein during the 1930s. ▶ SPOKEN I must admit (that)/I have to admit (that) I really enjoy watching soap operas. ▶ SPOKEN

✓ You were wrong, weren't you? Come on, admit it!

admittedly ▶ Admittedly, the questions were fairly easy, but you all did very well.

ADULT

- opposite CHILD
- see also AGE, OLD, YOUNG

1 NOT A CHILD

adult ▶ The cost of the trip is \$59 for adults and \$30 for children.

You can also use **adult** before a noun, like an adjective: adult education.

○ Don't say 'adult people'. Just say adults.

grown-up (NOUN) ▶ Grown-ups are so boring! All they ever do is talk!

grown-up (ADJECTIVE) ▶ Margaret has two grown-up sons. ▶ Ryan felt very grown-up being allowed to stay up so late.

Grown-up is often used by children or by people who are talking to children.

full grown/fully grown ▶ A fully grown blue whale may be up to 30 m long.

2 TO BECOME AN ADULT

grow up ▶ What do you want to do when you grow up?

3 THE TIME WHEN YOU ARE AN ADULT

adult life ▶ He has spent most of his adult life in the US. ✓

adulthood (FORMAL) ▶ Children with the disease have little chance of surviving to adulthood. ▶ By the time we reach adulthood our heart-rate has dropped to around 70 beats per minute.

ADVANTAGE/ DISADVANTAGE

- see also BAD, GOOD

1 A GOOD FEATURE OF SOMETHING

advantage ▶ There are several methods of saving money, but this one has obvious advantages. ▶ The advantage of cycling to work is that I get some exercise. ▶ One of the

biggest advantages of this course is that it gives students experience of working in a company.

the good thing about sth SPOKEN

✓ The good thing about this job is that I can work at home whenever I want.

benefit ▶ Tourism has brought many benefits to the area. ▶ the benefits of a healthy lifestyle

2 A BAD FEATURE OF SOMETHING

disadvantage ▶ The main disadvantage of being a nurse is working irregular hours.

drawback ▶ It's a great car – the only drawback is the price. ▶ One of the drawbacks of working for a large company is that you never know who is really in charge. ▶ There are quite a lot of drawbacks to this method.

Use **drawback** about a less attractive part of something that seems good in other ways.

3 WHEN YOU COMPARE WHAT IS GOOD AND BAD ABOUT SOMETHING

the advantages and disadvantages ▶ We had to write about the advantages and disadvantages of living in the country.

pros and cons ▶ Your doctor should explain the pros and cons of the different treatments available. ▶ I'm not sure if I'm going to take the job – I need more time to weigh up the pros and cons.

4 SOMETHING THAT HELPS SOMEONE TO BE MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN OTHERS

advantage ✓ The American team seemed to have all the advantages – better training, better facilities, and much better financial support. ▶ I had

lived in France for a year, and this gave me a big advantage over the other students.

privilege ▶ Foreign diplomats have all kinds of special privileges – for example they can park anywhere they like. ▶ Not everyone has the privilege of a private education.

privileged ▶ At that time, universities were only open to a privileged minority.

5 SOMETHING THAT MAKES IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR SOMEONE TO SUCCEED

disadvantage ▶ She has the same qualifications as the other candidates, but she has one big disadvantage – she lacks experience. ▶ In basketball, the smaller players are at a disadvantage.

ADVERTISING

- see also BUSINESS, BUY, COMPANY, PERSUADE, SHOP, TELEVISION AND RADIO

1 ADVERTISING

advertising ▶ Cigarette advertising isn't allowed on TV any more. ▶ How much do you think you are influenced by advertising? ▶ Nissan is about to launch a nationwide advertising campaign for its new range of cars.

publicity ▶ The show's organizers spent over \$500,000 on publicity ▶ The band appeared on the Larry King show, which was good publicity for their US tour.

marketing ▶ Good marketing has always been a major factor in the company's success.

✓ **Advertising** is the business of persuading people to buy things; **publicity** tells everyone about new films, famous people etc; in **marketing** you decide who is likely

A

A to buy your product and then make it attractive to them.

hype (INFORMAL) ▶ *Despite all the hype, I thought the film was pretty boring.*

Hype suggests that you don't trust the publicity something is getting.

2 AN ADVERTISEMENT

advertisement ▶ *Most car advertisements are aimed at men.*

▶ *In the autumn, the newspapers are full of advertisements for winter breaks.*

ad (also **advert** (BRITISH) INFORMAL) ▶ *He began his acting career by doing shampoo adverts on TV. ▶ I saw an ad for some cheap furniture in our local paper.*

commercial ▶ *Have you seen the new Levi jeans commercial? ▶ We'll be right back with you after a short commercial break.*

▶ A commercial is on TV or radio.

slogan ▶ *a dry-cleaning company that used the slogan 'We know the meaning of cleaning'*

hoarding (BRITISH) **billboard** (AMERICAN)

▶ *Beside the freeway was a huge billboard covered in ads for washing powder.*

3 TO ADVERTISE SOMETHING

advertise ▶ *There was a poster advertising a well-known brand of cola.*

▶ *a small company that can't afford to advertise much ▶ "How did you find out about it?" "It was advertised on TV/the radio." ▶ The concert was advertised in all the national newspapers/glossy magazines.*

▶ **Advertise** is never spelled with a 'z'.

promote ▶ *Meg Ryan is in Europe to promote her new movie. ▶ They're trying to promote Dubai as a tourist destination.*

ADVISE

• see also **ASK, SUGGEST, TELL, WARN** and, in the **COMMUNICATOR, ADVICE**

1 TO ADVISE SOMEONE

advise ▶ *All US citizens in the area have been advised to return home.*

▶ *Her lawyers have advised her against saying anything to the newspapers. ▶ Your teacher will be able to advise you on/about what qualifications you will need. ▶ I'd strongly advise you to get medical insurance if you're going skiing.*

Advise is more formal than **say sb should do something**.

Don't confuse 'advise' and 'advice'. **Advise** is a verb and **advice** is a noun.

say sb should do sth / say sb

ought to do sth ▶ *My friends keep saying I ought to learn to drive.*

▶ *Her mother said she should call the police.*

▶ This is the most common way of saying 'to advise someone'.

tell ▶ *I told him to go and see a doctor if he was worried. ▶ Jimmy had told him (that) he should keep away from the gang for the next couple of weeks.*

▶ Use **tell** especially in spoken English or informal writing.

suggest ▶ *"Why not ask Dad?" he suggested. ▶ Sarah suggested (that) I should apply for this job.*

give advice ▶ *The centre gives free advice to young people who have drug problems. ▶ Can you give me some advice? I'm thinking of buying an electronic organizer.*

Don't say 'give advices' or 'give an advice'. **Advice** is an uncountable noun.

2 TO ASK SOMEONE TO ADVISE YOU

ask sb's advice ▶ *Can I ask your advice? I need to find somewhere to stay in London.* ▶ *I always ask my brother's advice **about/on** computers.*

consult FORMAL ▶ *If the symptoms persist, consult your doctor.* ▶ *Tonight the President will consult his military advisers **about** the likelihood of an attack.*

3 TO DO WHAT SOMEONE ADVISES YOU TO DO

take sb's advice/follow sb's advice ▶ *I've decided to take your advice and go to art school.* ▶ *If she had followed my advice, this would never have happened.*

listen to sb ▶ *You tell him, Dad – I'm sure he'll listen to you.*

on sb's advice/on the advice of sb ▶ *On her doctor's advice, she took a few days off work.*

4 SOMEONE'S OPINION ABOUT WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

advice ▶ *Get some advice from the people in the tourist office.* ▶ *For advice **on/about** AIDS, phone this free number.* ▶ *I decided to ask Emma what she thought I should do. She always gave me good advice.* ▶ *Years ago, my father gave me a piece of advice I've never forgotten.* ▶ *You should get legal/professional advice before you sign the contract.*

Advice is an uncountable noun, so don't say 'an advice' or 'some advices'. Say a piece of advice or some advice.

tip ▶ *Here's a good tip: if you spill red wine on a carpet, pour salt on it to get rid of the stain.* ▶ *a leaflet containing some tips **on** how to take better photos*

guidance ▶ *Your teacher can give you guidance **on** choosing a career.*

counselling BRITISH **counseling** AMERICAN ▶ *Victims of violent crimes often need counselling.*

Guidance comes from someone whose job it is to advise on your work, education, or private life; an expert who helps people with their personal problems gives **counselling**.

5 SOMEONE WHO ADVISES PEOPLE

adviser (also **advisor** AMERICAN) ▶ *Talk to an independent financial adviser before you invest your money.* ▶ *the Prime Minister's personal adviser **on** economic affairs* ▶ *She's been appointed as scientific advisor **to** the President.*

AFTER

- opposite BEFORE
- see also LATER/AT A LATER TIME

1 AFTER SOMETHING HAPPENS OR AFTER SOMEONE DOES SOMETHING

after *After the party Jo stayed behind to help clean up the mess.* ▶ *What are you going to do after you finish college?* ▶ *That summer Joni left him, and **after that** he always looked sad.* ▶ *My mother died just after Mark was born.* ▶ *We'll be starting the class straight after lunch.*

After can be used as an adverb, but only in expressions like **soon after** and **not long after**: *I left college when I was 21, and got married soon after.* Don't use **after** on its own as an adverb. Instead use then, after that, or afterwards: *We had a game of tennis, and then/after that/afterwards we went for a cup of coffee.*

A Don't use 'will' with **after**: 'after I will leave school, I am going to university' is wrong; say **after I leave school ...**

afterwards (also **afterward** AMERICAN)

► *Afterwards, Nick said he'd never been so nervous in his life.* ► *What's the point of going to the gym if you always eat a chocolate bar afterwards?* ► *A couple of years afterwards I met him by chance in the street.* ► *Her husband became ill and died soon afterward.*

next ► *Can you remember what happened next?* ► *First we asked Jim what to do. Next we tried asking Dad.*

then ► *First we played tennis, and then we went swimming.* ► *Add a cup of sugar. Then beat in three eggs.*

2 AFTER A PARTICULAR TIME OR DATE

after ► *After 1800, more and more people worked in factories.* ► *If they left just after 12, they should be here soon.*

past ESPECIALLY BRITISH ► *Wake up! It's past 9 o'clock!* ► *We didn't get home till past midnight.* ► INFORMAL *Sorry, it's way past closing time.*

Past is often used when someone is late or something happens later than you expected.

from/ as from ► *We will be at our new address from next week.* ► *As from tomorrow, all accidents must be reported to me.*

from then on ► *He went to his first football game when he was four, and from then on he was crazy about it.*

3 AFTER A PERIOD OF TIME HAS PASSED

after ► *After half an hour we got tired of waiting and went home.* ► *Jane was very shy, but after a while she became more confident.* ► *The war ended after another six months of fighting.*

in ► *I'll be with you in a minute.*

► *Rosie should be home in a week or two.*

After is used about something that has happened in the past, but **in** is used about something that will happen in the future.

within ► *Within minutes the building was full of smoke.* ► *The plane got into difficulties within a few minutes of taking off.*

later ► *See you later.* ► *Reagan later became Governor of California.* ► *A couple of days/a month or so later I saw her in a downtown bar.* ► *The first half of the movie is really boring, but it gets better later on.* ► *Eventually he got married, but that was much later.*

► *Later that month/year we got another letter asking for money.*

► *Let's meet for dinner later in the week/month.*

► Don't use **after** and **later** in the same sentence.

4 THE NEXT DAY/ MONTH/ YEAR ETC

next ► *I finished my classes on the 5th, and the next day I went home to Cleveland.* ► *Next Thursday/Monday is my birthday.*

Don't confuse **next week** and **the next week**. Use **next week, next Friday** etc (without **the**) to talk about the future: *See you next Saturday!* Use **the next week, the next day** etc to talk about the past: *She got married and spent the next five years in Boston.*

Don't say 'on next Sunday'. Just say **next Sunday**.

Don't say 'next Tuesday/ Friday etc' when you are talking about a day in the present week. Say **this Tuesday/ Friday** etc: *The concert's this Saturday, not next Saturday.*

after ▶ *The party's not this Saturday but the Saturday after ▶ The weather changed the morning after we arrived.*

following ▶ *The following day she woke up with a splitting headache.*

▶ **Following** is often used in stories and descriptions, about what happened in the past.

5 TO HAPPEN OR EXIST AFTER SOMETHING ELSE

come after ▶ *The agreement came after six months of negotiations.*

▶ *My first chance to talk to her came three days/a week or so after our quarrel.*

follow ▶ *We saw each other a lot in the months that followed. ▶ the long period of stability that followed the war ▶ The wedding was followed by a big party at the Chelsea Hotel.*

▶ *China's first nuclear test in October 1964 was closely followed by a second in May 1965.*

6 THE PERSON, THING, OR TIME THAT COMES AFTER THE PRESENT ONE

next ▶ *Could you ask the next patient to come in, please? ▶ I'm afraid you'll have to wait for the next train.*

▶ *Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon ... who comes next? ▶ SPOKEN Hey, I'm next! I was here before you!*

be after sth / come after sth ▶ *My name is after hers on the list. ▶ In American addresses, the name of the city always comes after the name of the street.*

later ▶ *We can decide on the final details at a later stage. ▶ This will be discussed more fully in a later chapter.*

▶ **ESPECIALLY WRITTEN** *In later years, he became a Buddhist. ▶ In later years this strange custom died out.*

The **next** person or thing is the one that comes just after the present one, but a **later** event happens some time afterwards.

subsequent **FORMAL** ▶ *Many of his theories were disproved by subsequent events.*

▶ **Subsequent** is often followed by a plural noun.

follow ▶ *Taylor explains his theory in the pages that follow. ▶ In English the letter Q is always followed by a U.*

7 WHEN SEVERAL THINGS HAPPEN ONE AFTER ANOTHER

in a row ▶ *He won the competition five years in a row.*

one after another ▶ *There were three loud explosions, one after another.*

▶ **consecutive** ▶ *If you miss work for more than three consecutive days, you need a letter from your doctor. ▶ It was their fourth/seventh consecutive win this season.*

series ▶ *She gave a series of talks at the university. ▶ Harris resigned after a series of public scandals.*

AGAIN

• if you mean 'say something again', go to SAY

1 AGAIN

again ▶ *Julie! It's your sister on the phone again. ▶ Nice to see you again. ▶ I rang the bell again, but no-one answered.*

▶ **Again** usually comes at the end of a sentence or clause.

once again / once more **FORMAL**

▶ *Once again I must remind you of the seriousness of the problems we face.*

▶ *The crops had failed, and once more famine threatened the region.*

yet again ▶ *Yet again, Flora had*