

THE NEW METHOD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

EXPLAINING THE MEANING OF
24,000 ITEMS
WITHIN A VOCABULARY OF
• 1,490 WORDS

BY

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AND

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THIRD EDITION
Completing 2,206,000 copies

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO.
LONDON • NEW YORK • TORONTO

PRONUNCIATION

VOWELS

		<i>Short</i>	<i>Long</i>	<i>Phonetic</i>	<i>Symbols</i>
1	as in	Hit 1	Heed 11	i	i :
2	" "	Head 2	—	e	
3	" "	Hat 3		æ	
4	" "	—	Hard 44		ɑ :
5	" "	Hot 5	Hall 55	ɔ	ɔ :
6	" "	Obey 6	—	o	
7	" "	Hood 7	Hoot 77	u	u :
8	" "	Hut 8	—	ʌ	
9	" "	{ About 9 Sofa 9	Hurt 99	ə	ə :

DIPHTHONGS

Hay 21	High 41	Boy 51	How 47	Go 67	Here 19	Hair 29, etc.
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OTHER SIGNS

θ	voiced "th"	then
ʒ	as "s" in	pleasure
ɳ	nasalised vowel	French bon (5 ⁿ)
•	silent letter	lamp, knock, cared

STRESS.—Unless otherwise shown, the stress is on the first syllable; in other cases, stress is marked just before the stressed vowel, e.g. *Luxury*, *Lux'uriant*.

ABBREVIATIONS

adj.	adjective	pl.	plural
Am.	American (U.S.A.)	p.t.	past tense
e.g.	for example	p.p.	past participle
etc.	and such others	Sl.	slang
n.	noun	v.	verb

THE SIGN P

The sign P shows that a picture will be found at the end of the book.

BRITISH AND METRIC WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND TEMPERATURES

Weights and Measures

1 centimetre	= 0.39 inch
1 metre	= 1.09 yards
1 gramme	= 0.035 oz.
1 litre	= 1.76 pints

Temperatures

Centigrade			Fahrenheit
100°	212°
90	194
80	176
70	158
60	140
50	122
40	104
30	86
20	68
10	50
0	32

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PREFACE

THIS English Dictionary is written specially for the foreigner. It explains to him in words which he knows the meaning of words and idioms which he does not know.

It is not a translation or adaptation of any older book, but a new and original work.

This revised edition has been brought up to date (1952), by omitting some less important words, and adding a number of new words, or words which have become more important to-day. 224 new pictures have been added at the end of the book and some of the old pictures re-drawn.

The Words Defined.

The dictionary defines about 24,000 items—18,000 words and 6000 idioms. Its special features are its richness in examples and the care devoted to the meanings and idioms of the commoner words, such as Get, Put, Take, etc. Most small English dictionaries economise space by compressing these commonest words (for the English-speaking person knows them); yet these words are the most troublesome to the foreigner and the most likely to be encountered. This dictionary economises space by omitting the rare and highly technical words which the foreigner is unlikely to meet either in reading or in conversation. It omits also those derivatives and compounds whose meaning can readily be guessed.

Foreigners are often troubled by slang expressions of very common use, yet unexplained even by the larger dictionaries. Special attention is given to ordinary slang, also to such Americanisms as are commonly read or heard outside the U.S.A.

The Defining Words.

All explanations are written within a vocabulary of 1490 words. A list of these words will be found in the "How to Use the New Method English Dictionary: A Teachers' Handbook" (price 6d.). Anyone who knows these 1490 words will be able to understand every explanation given in this dictionary. Cross references are reduced to a minimum.

Pronunciation.

Pronunciation is indicated by a very simple system, easily learnt, even by a young child, and unmistakably clear.

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DICTIONARY

A

a (9) £1 a day = £1 for each day.

a- (9) e.g. *a-building* = in the act of being built ; *a-singing* = in the act of singing.

A.B. (21 + 11) able-bodied = a seaman who has learnt the necessary duties.

● **abacus** (3-9-9) a frame with balls on wires, used for teaching children to count.

ab'ack (9-3) backwards; *Taken aback* = surprised.

abandon (9-3-9) to give up ; *He abandoned his wife* = left her without arranging for her support ; n. **abandon**, lack of control, *He spoke with abandon* = in a wild uncontrolled way ; **abandoned** (person), given up to bad ways.

ab'ase (9-21) to make low—in office, honour, or in one's self-respect.

ab'ash (9-3) to make ashamed.

ab'ate (9-21) to make less; to become less.

abatt'oir (3-9-74) a place where animals are killed for food.

abbey (3-1) a place where religious men (or women) live apart, giving their lives to God; a church used or once used by such people; **abbot** (3-9) (man); **abbess** (3-1) (woman), the head of an abbey.

abbr'eviate (9-11-121) to make shorter, e.g. a speech; **an abbr'eviation**, a shortening, e.g. adj. = adjective.

A.B.C. (21 + 11-sll) the *alphabet* (3-9-2) (= the 26 letters used in writing English); *The A.B.C. of Science* = the simplest parts of —.

abdicate (3-1-21) to give up a power or right ; to cease to be king.

abd'omen (3-67-2) the stomach; adj.
abd'ominal (3-5-1).

abd'uct (9-8) to carry away (steal) a person, e.g. a child or young woman.

ab'ed (9-2) in bed.

aberration (3-9-21shn) wandering from the right or expected course, e.g. of a star; *An aberration of the mind*, a mistake caused by wandering attention.

ab'et (9-2) to help in doing something,
usually bad.

ab'eyance (9-219-s) *in abeyance* = not in use, not at present in force, e.g. *That law is* . . .

abh'or (9-55) to hate; n. **abh'orrēnce** (9-5-s).

ab'ide (9-41) to stay; *I cannot abide him*
= I cannot bear him, hate him; *To abide*
by an agreement = do what was promised.

ab'ility (9-1-1-1) state of being able; cleverness.

ab in'itio (3 + 1-lsh167) from the begin-
ning.

abject (3-2) without value; without self-respect: *In abject poverty* = very poor.

abj'ure (9-779) to *swear* to give up;
(*swear* = promise in the name of God).

abl'aze (9-21) burning.

able (21) *I am able to* = I can; *An able man* = a clever man; *'able-bodied* (+ 5-1) strong, in good health; *'able-bodied seaman* (+ 11-9), one who has learnt all the necessary duties.

abl'ution (9-77shn) washing.

ably (21-1) in an able way.

abnegate (3-1-21) to give up, not allow oneself to have.

ab'n'ormal (9-55) different from the usual.
ab'oard (9-55) travelling on a ship or

train; *All aboard!* = all must now get into the train (on to the ship).

ab'ode (9-67) p.t. of Abide.

ab'ode (9-67) 'a home; place in which people (or animals) live, house, tent, etc.; *My present abode* = the place in which I am living now.

ab'olish (9-5-1) to destroy; put an end to;
abol'itionist (3-9-lsh9-1) a person who
 wants to abolish something.

ab'ominate (9-5-1-21) to feel great hatred for; **ab'ominable** (9-5-1-9) very bad, hateful.

aborigines (3-9-ljl-liz) the people who have lived in a country from the beginning.

ab'ortive (9-55-1) *attempt* = — unsuccessful —.

ab'ound (9-47) to be in plenty ; to contain plenty of, e.g. *The river abounds in fish.*

about (9-47) (1) on all sides, here and there, e.g. *Trees growing about the house*; (2) in various directions, e.g. *To walk about*; (3) nearly, e.g. *About a mile*: *Just about enough* = quite enough; (4) concerning, e.g. *To talk about a subject*; (5) in the opposite direction, *About turn!* =

(order to soldiers) turn round the other way; **to come about** = happen; **to bring about** = cause; **to set about** (a piece of work) = begin; **I am about to go** = shall go very soon.

ab'ove (9-8) (1) higher than, e.g. *The sky above my head*; (2) more than, e.g. *Above 200 persons*; *That book is above me* = too difficult for me to understand; *He's a bit above himself* = too proud and pleased with his own cleverness; *Mentioned above* = spoken of on an earlier page of the book; *Above board* = fair, honest; *Keep one's head above water* = keep safe.

abr'ade (9-21) to rub away; **abrasion** (9-21-3n), a rubbing away, a painful rubbed place on the skin; **abrasive** (9-21z1), rubbing; **an abrasive**, a material used for rubbing, e.g. sand.

abr'east (9-2) side by side; *Abreast of the times* = knowing the latest things which are being done.

abr'idge (9-1j) to make (a book or story) shorter.

abr'o'ad (9-55) out of the house, out of one's own country; *There is a rumour abroad that* = there is a story going about, being told by one person to another.

abrogate (3-9-21) to cause (a law, a power) to cease, to put an end to a law.

abr'upt (9-8) sudden; steep; *An abrupt manner* = impolite —.

abs'cess (3-1) a painful poisoned place in or on the body.

abs'cond (9-5) to run away quickly and secretly, e.g. *He absconded with the money*.

abs'ent (3) not here, not present; *Absent-minded* = not thinking of what one is doing; **to abs'ent** (9-2) (oneself), to stay away from, not be present; **n. abs'ence** (3-5) state of being absent; **abs'ent'ee** (3-11) one who is absent (e.g. owner of land).

absolute (3-9-77) (1) free, uncontrolled, *An absolute ruler*; (2) perfect, complete, *An absolute fool*; real, *An absolute fact*.

absol'u'tion (3-9-77shn) forgiveness.

abs'olve (9-25) to set free, e.g. from blame or debt.

abs'orb (9-55) to drink-in liquid, e.g. *The dry earth absorbs water*, *To absorb learning* = to take — into the mind; *Absorbed in a task* = giving one's whole mind to —; **abs'orption** (9-55-shn) the drinking in of liquids by dry matter, the building up of the body by food and drink.

abst'ain (9-21) to keep away from, e.g. *Abstain from strong drink*; **abst'emious** (9-11-19) not drinking or eating much; **abstinence** (3-1-9-s) keeping oneself from food or drink; careful in one's eating and drinking.

abstr'act (9-3) to take out from; **an 'abstract** (3-3) of a book = a short account of the ideas of —; *An abstract idea* or **an abstr'act'ion** (9-3-shn) an idea in the mind only, e.g. goodness, beauty, not the thought of any actual thing; **abstr'acted** (9-3-1) thinking of something else.

abstr'use (9-77) hidden, hard to understand.

abs'urd (9-99) very foolish, unreasonable, causing people to laugh.

ab'undance (9-8-9-s) plenty; **ab'undant**, (9-8-9) plentiful.

ab'use (9-17z) (1) to make a wrong use of; (2) to speak rudely (to a person); **n. ab'use** (9-17s).

ab'ut (9-8) to touch at one end, e.g. *My house abuts on the church*; **an ab'utment** (9-8-9) stones on each side at the bottom of an arch which prevent the arch from spreading, or falling apart.

ab'y'ss (9-1) a very deep hole; **ab'y'smal** (9-1z) ignorance = complete lack of knowledge.

a/c account (money).

ac- to, e.g. **accede** = (to come to) to agree; **accretion**, an adding or growing on to.

ac'acia (9-21sh19) a plant found mainly in hot countries: the liquid from it is used to make gum (= yellow liquid used for sticking paper, etc.).

ac'ademy (9-3-9-1) (1) a school for higher learning; (2) a society (= group) of learned men; **acad'emic** (3-9-2-1) of an academy; *A merely academic question* = a question which may be talked about but which has no real importance in practice.

acc'ede (3ks11) (1) to agree; (2) to yield to a person's wishes; *I accede to your request* = will do what you ask; (3) to come into an office.

acc'elerate (3ks2-9-21) to make quicker; **the acc'elerator** (3ks2-9-21-9) a small handle, or thing moved by the foot, which increases the speed of a motor-car.

accent (3ks) (1) a special weight given by the voice to one part of a word, e.g. to acc'elerate; -el- is the accented syllable (= group of sounds); (2) a mark (') showing this; (3) a peculiar way of speaking, e.g. *He has a foreign accent*; **to acc'ent** (9ks2) put on force; **to acc'entuate** (3ks2-1721) to lay special weight on a word; to make much of e.g. an opinion.

acc'ept (9ks2) to take, receive, believe, agree to; *An accepted truth* = an idea upon which all agree; **acc'ceptable** (3-2-9) pleasant to receive, accepted gladly.

access (3ks2) the act of coming to a place; an entrance or way in; *To give access to* = allow into, lead into.

acc'essary (9ks2-9-1) a helper in any act, generally wrong-doing.

acc'essible (9ks2-1) easy to reach; (a person) whom one can easily go and see.

acc'ession (9ks2shn) (1) *The accession of King George* = the time when King George became king; (2) Increase, e.g. accession of wealth.

acc'essory (9ks2s9-1) a helpful thing added, *The accessories of a motor-car* = the lamps, instruments used in repair, and other special things added to the car.

accidence (3ks1-9-s) a set of rules about changes in the form of words, e.g. *horse—horses, do—did*, etc.

accident (3ks1-9) (1) an event which happens by chance; (2) an unfortunate event; (3) something not necessary or important.

acc'laim (9k-21) to receive with shouts of joy or praise; n. **acclam'ation** (3-9-21shn).

acc'limate (9-k-41-9-41) to accustom to the climate (= heat, cold, weather) of a place.

acc'livity (9k-1-1-1) a slope up, e.g. the side of a hill.

accol'ade (3-k9-21) the act of making a person a knight by laying a sword on his shoulder.

acc'ommodate (9ks5-9-21) (1) to make a thing fit; (2) to settle (a quarrel); (3) to supply as a kindness, e.g. money; (4) to give lodgings to; **acc'ommodating**, kind, helpful; **accommod'ation** (9-5-9-21shn) lodgings (also meanings 1 and 3).

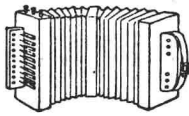
acc'ompany (9ks8-9-1) to go with; *A song with an acc'ompaniment* (9ks8-9-1-9) = — with music played with it.

acc'omplice (9ks5-1s) a companion in wrong-doing.

acc'omplish (9ks5-1) to do, to finish successfully; *An acc'omplished dancer* = — a perfect —; *She has many acc'omplishments* (9ks5-1-9) = skilled in many arts, e.g. music, painting, etc.

acc'ord (9ks55) (1) to agree; (2) agreement; *To accord praise to* = — to give —; *Of one's own accord* = by one's own wish; *In acc'ordance* (9ks55-9-s) with = in agreement with; **acc'ording to his orders** = just as he ordered, **acc'ordingly** (9ks55-1-1) for that reason.

acc'ordion (9ks55-19) a musical instrument played by pulling the ends out and pressing them together, thus forcing air under thin metal plates which make the musical sounds.



acc'ost (9ks5) to greet, to speak to.

acc'ount (9k47) a story, a description; **acc'ounts**, report of money received and

spent; *On this account* = for this reason; *To take into account* = consider; *Of no account* = not important; *To account for* = explain; *You are acc'ountable* (9-47-9) for it = you will be asked to explain why it was done, you may be blamed.

acc'ountant (9k47-9) one who keeps accounts of money; n. **acc'ountancy** (9k47-9-s1), the art of keeping accounts.

acc'outfement(s) (9k77-9-9) all the things used by a soldier in war except his clothes and weapons; **to acc'outre** (9k77-9) to supply with everything necessary for war.

accr'edit (9k-2-1) *Mr. A. was accredited to London* = was given a letter to the British Government saying that he might be trusted.

accr'etion (9k-11shn) an increase in size caused either by growth or by adding bits on; matter so added.

accr'ue (9k-77) to increase; *The money which accrues* = — which comes as interest when money is lent (interest = money paid for the use of money).

acc'umulate (9k17-17-21) to grow into a mass, to become greater in amount; **an acc'umulator** (9k17-17-21-9) an instrument used for storing up electricity.

accurate (3k17-9) exact, correct.

acc'ursed (9k99-1). **acc'urst** under a curse; hateful.

acc'use (9k17z) to say that a person has done wrong, to blame; n. **accus'ation** (3k17z21shn).

acc'ustom (9ks8-9) to make used to.

ace (21s) a playing card with one spot; a very good fighting air-man; *Within an ace of death* = in great danger of being killed.

ac'erbity (9s99-1-1) (1) sourness; (2) sharpness and ill-temper shown in the looks, or in speech.

ac'etic (9s11-1) (**acid**) (3s1) having to do with vinegar (= a very sour liquid).

ac'etylene (9s2-1-11) a gas which burns with a bright white light.

ache (21k) continuous pain.

ach'ieve (9-11) to finish successfully, to gain; **an ach'ievement** (—9), a thing successfully done.

'achrom'atic (3k-67-3-1) colourless.

acid (3s1) sour, sharp-tasting; ill-tempered or sharp in speech; **an acid**, a powerful liquid; —some acids burn holes in cloth, wood, iron, etc.; *The acid test* = finding out with the help of an acid whether a metal is gold, —anything which shows whether a thing is really true or not; **ac'idulate** (9s1-17-21), to make acid-tasting, *Acidulated drops* = pieces of sugar with a slightly sour taste added.

acknowled'ge (9-5-1j) to recognize, to allow as being true; *Acknowledge receipt of a letter* = say that one has received it;

n. acknowledgment (—9) (above meanings), also — a gift given as a sign of *gratitude* (= gratefulness).

acme (3-1) the highest point, the greatest amount; *It is the acme of perfection* = — as perfect as it can possibly be.

acne (3-1) a small hard spot on the skin of the face.

acolyte (3-9-41) a person who is not a priest who helps in a religious ceremony.

aconite (3-9-41) (1) a poison acting on the eyes and slowing the heart and breathing, (2) a plant.

acorn (21-55) the fruit of the *oak* (= an English tree, with hard yellow wood, which grows to a great age). **P.**

a coustic (9-47-1 or 9-77-1) having to do with hearing. **acoustics**, the science of sound.

acquaint (9-21) to make known; *I acquainted him with the facts* = told him; *To acquaint oneself with* = learn; **an acquaintance** (9-21-9-5) a person whom one knows, but not a close friend.

acquiesce (3-12) to agree silently.

acquire (9-419) to gain, get; **acquisitive** (9-121-1) eager to get and own.

acquit (9-1) (1) to set a prisoner free in a court of law; (2) *The court (or judge) acquitted the prisoner* = said he had not done wrong and set him free; *To acquit oneself well* = to behave, work, well; **n. an acquittal**.

acre (21-9) 4840 square yards (of land); **acreage** (21-9-1j), the number of acres in a piece of land.

acrid (3-1) sour; bad-tempered; cruel (speech); **acrimony** (3-1-9-1) bitterness of words or feeling; unkindness of speech.

acrobat (3-9-3) a person who can do clever things with his body, e.g. throwing and twisting himself about, walking on a rope, etc.

across (9-5) from one side to the other; over; *To come across a thing* = find; *To get across a person* = quarrel.

acrostic (9-5-1) a game in which one has to find certain words which, written one below another, make other words with their letters; a poem in which the first letters of the lines make a word.

act (3) (1) a thing done; *An act of God* = the results of natural forces, harm done by storm, wind, etc.; *An act of grace* = a thing done out of kindness, not because it must be done; (2) part of a play; (3) a law.

act (3) (1) to perform a play; to perform one part (one character) in a play; to pretend; *To act the part of* = serve as, do the duties of —, e.g. *Acting Headmaster* = the man who is working as headmaster, the real headmaster being absent; (2) to do, e.g. *The time for thinking is past; we must now act; Act up to*

one's reputation (= good or bad name) = do what people would expect one to do; *The machine won't act* = will not work, will not move; *To act upon the stomach* = have an effect on; *To act upon advice* = do as advised.

action (3-shn) (1) movement, work, the producing of an effect; *To take action* = begin to do something; (2) natural working, e.g. *The action of the heart*; way of acting, e.g. *The horse has a graceful action*, movement; *Out of action* = not able to work or be used; *The action of a medicine* = effect produced by —; *The soldiers are in action* = fighting; *An action* = a battle; *Bring an action against* = go to law against.

active (3-1) quick and full of life, full of action.

actor (3-9) a man who acts in plays;

actress (3-1) a woman who acts in plays.

actual (3-179) real, as a fact; **actually** (—1), really, in fact; *He actually ran* = he really did run, though you would not have expected it.

actuary (3-179-1) a person who calculates how much must be paid for an *Insurance* (to insure one's life = to pay some money each year so that, when one dies, an agreed amount may be paid to one's family).

actuate (3-1721) to cause to act.

acumen (9-177-2) keenness of mind; cleverness and quick understanding.

acute (9-177) sharp; *An acute angle* = an angle which is less than a *right angle* (e.g. the corner of a square is a r.a.); *An acute mind* = a keen mind; *An acute pain* = sharp, sudden pain; *Acute illness* = serious —.

ad. (3) an *advertisement* (= printed notice of goods to be sold, or needed, of a servant needed, etc.).

ad- to, e.g. addition (9-1shn) = giving to = adding (3-1).

A.D. (21 + 11) see *Anno Domini*.

adage (3-1j) a wise saying.

adamant (3-9-9) a very hard stone; (of character) hard, unyielding.

Adam's 'apple (3-9-z + 3) part of a man's throat which stands out like a little ball and moves during speech and swallowing.

adapt (9-3) to fit; to change and fit to a new use.

add (3) to join one thing to another; to find the whole amount of several numbers, e.g. *2 added to 2 makes 4*; to increase, e.g. *The joy of others adds to my pleasure*;

addendum (9-2-9) a thing to be added, e.g. to a book.

adder (3-9) a small poisonous snake.

added (to) (9-1-1) given over to —, e.g.

to drink, e.g. *He is addicted to drink* = he drinks too much wine; **an 'addict**, (3-1) a person who is —.

addition (9-1shn) the act of adding; that which is added; **adj. additional** (9-1sh9).

addle (3) *An addled egg* = a bad egg; **addle-head** (+2) a person who cannot think clearly; *To become addled* = to become mixed in thought.

address (9-2) to aim; *To address a ball* = to aim and get ready to hit; to send or direct, e.g. to write on a letter where it is to be sent; *To address oneself to a task* = to work at. *To address a person, a meeting* = to speak to; **an address**, a speech; the writing on a letter showing where it is to be sent; **address**, manner, e.g. *A man of pleasing address*; skill and grace; *To pay one's addresses to a lady* = to make love to; **address'ee** (9-2-11) the person to whom a letter is addressed.

adduce (9-177s) *To adduce reasons* = to bring forward —.

adenoids (3-9-51-z) a growth at the back of the nose, often diseased.

adept (3-2) one who is very skilled; **adj. adept** (9-2).

adequate (3-1-9) enough; good enough.

adhere (3-19) to stick to, to belong to a party, to hold to an opinion; **adhesive** (3-11-1) sticky.

ad hoc (3 + 5) for this special purpose.

adieu (3-177) good-bye.

ad infinitum (3 + 1-1-41-9) forever, without stopping.

ad interim (3 + 1-9-1) for the present, but not for always.

adipose (3-1-67z) fat.

adjacent (9-21s) lying near.

adjective (3-1-1) a word added to a noun telling more about it, e.g. a **BIG** table.

adjoin (9-51) to be next to.

adjourn (9-99) to put off, to (delay until) another day, e.g. *The meeting is adjourned* = is ended now but will be continued on another day; *Let us adjourn to the next room* = let us go into —, continue our talk in —.

adjudge (9-8j) (1) to decide; (2) to judge, to give to a person as the result of a judgment.

adjudicate (9-77-1-21) to give a judgment settling a claim or quarrel.

adjunct (3-8ngkt) joined; added; a thing added, or joined on to.

adjure (9-779) to pray, to ask very solemnly.

adjust (9-8) to set right; to make a thing fit.

adjutant (3-7-9) an officer who helps a Commanding Officer in the army;

adjutant bird (+99) a large Indian bird.

ad libitum (ad lib.) (3 + 1-1-9) as much as you like.

administer (9-1-1-9) to look after, settle, carry on the business of —; *To administer a country* = to rule; *To administer justice* = carry on the work of a judge; *To administer medicine* = to give medicine to; **the administration** (9-1-1-21shn) that part of a Government which carries out the laws.

admiral (3-9) the highest rank of officer in the navy (= the King's war-ships); **The Admiralty** (—1) the office which controls the navy.

admire (9-419) to look upon with wonder and pleasure; **admirably** (3-9-9-1) *done* = very well done; **n. admiration** (3-9-21shn).

admit (9-1) to allow a person to come in; to take into, e.g. *Admit a boy into a school*; to receive as true or just, e.g. *I admit that I did it* = I say it is true that —; *I admit the claim* = I accept — as just; *It admits of doubt* = it is doubtful; **n. admission** (9-1shn) the act of admitting; **admittance** (9-1-s) right to enter; **admissible** (9-1-9) which may be admitted.

admixture (9-1-tsh9) the act of mixing; things mixed; one thing mixed in with others.

admonish (9-5-1) to warn, advise, tell a person that he is doing wrong.

ad'o (9-77) trouble and excitement.

adobe (3-67) sun-dried bricks; a house made of such bricks.

adol'scent (3-9-2) growing to manhood; a boy or girl aged about 12 to 18.

Ad'onis (9-67-1) a very good-looking man.

ad'opt (9-5) to take another person's child as one's own; to accept (an idea).

ad'ore (9-55) (1) to honour greatly; (2) to love very much; **ad'orable** (9-55-9) very nice; very lovable; **ador'ation** (3-9-21shn), feeling of great love and respect for, the act of showing love and respect.

ad'orn (9-55) to make beautiful, to ornament, e.g. *The room was adorned with roses*.

adrenal gl'ands (3-11 + 3-z) a part of the body which produces a liquid which tightens the blood-vessels and stops the flow of blood, causing the skin to become white; **adrenalin** (9-2-9-1) the liquid so produced.

adrift (9-1) floating about freely; *To turn adrift* = to send away from home or employment.

adroit (9-51) clever, skilful.

adul'ation (3-17-21shn) giving praise in which one does not believe, in order to gain favour.

ad'ult (9-8) fully grown; a grown-up person.

ad'ulterate (9-8-9-21) to make impure by mixing in other cheaper things; n. **ad'ulterant**, an impurity so mixed in.

ad'ultery (9-8-9-1) unfaithfulness of a husband or wife.

adumbrate (3-8-21) to show the general form or character of—especially of a future event.

'ad val'orem (3+3-55-9) according to the value.

adv'ance (9-44-s) to move forward; to raise to a higher rank; to increase (prices); to lend (money); an **adv'ance**, a going or moving forward; *In advance of* = in front of, before; *To make advances to* = to try to gain the friendship of; *An advanced idea* = very new, not generally accepted.

adv'antage (9-44-1j) gain, anything likely to produce gain or success, e.g. being stronger, wiser; *To gain an advantage over* = to do better than; *Take advantage of* = to deceive; *You have the advantage of me* = you seem to know me, but I do not know you; adj. **advan'tageous** (3-9-21j9) helpful.

advent (3-2) a coming, the act of arriving; the coming of Christ; **Advent**, the time from the 4th Sunday before Christmas to Christmas Day.

advent'itious (3-2-lsh9) happening by chance.

adv'enture (9-2-tsh9) a dangerous or exciting deed or event; **adv'enturer** (9-2-tsh9-9) one who lives a dangerous (and perhaps dishonest) life; **adv'entures** (9-2-tsh9-1) a woman who lives a dangerous and dishonest life; **adv'enturous** (—9) **adv'enturesome**, eager for adventure.

adverb (3-99) an adverb is a word added to a verb, adjective or another adverb to tell us something about it, e.g. run *quickly*, *very big*, *very slowly*.

adverse (3-99s) turned against, not in favour of; *Adverse fate, wind, etc.*

adversary (3-9-9-1) an enemy; **ad'ver'sity** (9-99-1-1), unhappiness, misfortune.

ad'vert (9-99) to turn the mind to; to speak about.

advertise (3-9-41z) to make known, to bring to people's notice, e.g. by notices in the newspapers, pictures on walls, etc.; **adv'ertisement** (9-99-1z-9), the act of advertising, a printed notice.

adv'ise (9-41z) to tell a person what you think he ought to do: **adv'ice** (—s), an opinion so given; **adv'isable** (9-41z9) which should be done; **adv'isedly** (—z1-1), after having considered the matter.

advocate (3-9-1) one who speaks for another, e.g. in a law court; to **advocate** (3-9-21) to speak in favour of an idea.

adze (3) a curved instrument used for shaping wood.

aegis (11j1) a shield; *Under the aegis of* = under the protection of —.

aeon (11-9) a long time—longer time than can be measured.

aerate (29-21) to drive air, or gas into; *Aerated water* = water filled with gas.

aerial (29-19) (1) belonging to the air; (2) a wire hung in the air to receive Radio signals.

erie, aery, eyry (29-1) the nest of a bird in a high tree or on a high rock; the young of a meat-eating bird which builds such a nest.

aero- (29-) having to do with the air; **aeroplane** (29-9-21) a flying machine which is heavier than air; **aeronaut** (29-9-55) one who goes in aeroplanes or airships; **aeronautical** (29-9-55-1) having to do with aeroplanes; **aerodrome** (29-9-67), **airdrome** (29-67) a place where aeroplanes come to earth, or from which they set out on journeys.

aest'hetic (11-2-1) having to do with beauty; an **aesthete** (11-11) one who pretends to love art and beauty very much.

aether (11-9) see Ether.

aeti'ology (11-15-9j1) the study of the cause or beginnings of things.

af'ar (9-44) at a distance.

affable (3-9) easy to talk to friendly; n. **affab'ility** (3-9-1-1-1)

aff'air (9-29) a matter of business; an event; *Sl. Her hat was a strange affair* = — thing.

aff'ect (9-2) (1) to act on, have a result on; (2) to move the feelings; (3) to pretend; (4) to like, to love; **aff'ected** (—1) not natural, pretending; **affec'tation** (3-2-1shn) an unnatural way of behaving, pretending to be different from one's real self, pretending to feel, e.g. *An affection of kindness*: **aff'ection** (9-2-shn) love; *An affection of (the throat)* = an illness or disease; **aff'ectionate** (9-2-sh9-1) loving.

aff'iance (9-419-s) to promise to marry.

affid'avit (3-1-21-1) a written account of an event sworn in the presence of an officer of the law to be true.

aff'iliate (9-1-121) (to take as a son), to join on to, e.g. *Our school is affiliated to the University* = the University allows the children of the school to take certain examinations.

aff'inity (9-1-1-1) nearness in blood or in natural character; being of the same family; sameness; friendliness.

affirm (9-99) to say with certainty, to say solemnly: *To answer in the affirmative* (9-99-9-1) = to say "yes": **affirmation** (3-9-21shn).

affix (9-1) to fix to; *To affix one's signature* = to write one's name at the bottom of a paper.

afflict (9-1) to give pain to; **affliction** (—shn) pain, sorrow.

affluent (3-79) flowing freely; rich; **an affluent**, a stream which flows into another.

afford (9-55) to produce; *The trees afford us shade* = give; to be able to pay for, *I can't afford to buy a car* = have not enough money to buy —; *He afforded me no chance of* — = gave me no chance.

afforest (9-5-1) to plant with trees.

affray (9-21) a fight.

affright (9-41) to frighten; n. fear.

affront (9-8) be very rude and impolite to; **an affront**, an impolite act or saying.

afield (9-11) in the field; far away from home.

afire (9-419) on fire.

affame (9-21) in flames, burning.

afloat (9-67) floating; on a ship; *There is a story afloat that* = people are saying that —.

afloat (9-7) on foot, walking; being planned or done; *There is mischief afoot* = some evil is being planned.

aforsaid (9-55-2) said before.

afortime (9-55-41) in old times.

a forti-ori (21 + 55-155-41) with still greater reason.

afraid (9-21) frightened.

afresh (9-21) again.

Afrikaner (3-1-3-9) a European whose home is South Africa, generally used of those who speak **Afrikaans**, sometimes used of any South African.

aft (44) towards the back of a ship.

after (44-9) later in time; behind; *To look after* = to take care of, be in charge of; *To ask after* = ask for news about; *After a manner* = not very well; *Each after his kind* = —according to his nature.

aftermath (44-9-3) the result of some event.

afterthought (44-9-55) something thought of after an act or a speech; something thought of too late, after the chance of saying it or doing it has gone.

afterwards (44-9-9-z) later.

again (9-21 or 9-2) (1) back to the first place, as before, *To be home again*, *To be well again*; (2) a second time; *Now and again* = sometimes; *Again and again* = often; *And, again*, *But then, again* = as a further thought.

against (9-21) opposite, as an enemy, striking from the other direction; *To run up against* = to meet by accident; *Lay*

up money against a rainy day = — in preparation for bad times in future.

agape (9-21) with the mouth open.

agate (3-9) a very hard stone used as a jewel.

age (21j) (1) a length of time; (2) the length of one's life; *To come of age* = to reach the age of 21, the age of manhood according to the law; to **age**, to become old; **aged** (21j1) old; **ageless** (21j-1) never becoming old; **age-long** (21j-5) lasting through all time.

agency (21j9-sl) the power or means by which something is done; the work of an agent (see below); the place where an agent (see below) works.

agenda (9j2-9) a list of things to be settled at a meeting.

agent (21j) a person who acts for another; a cause, e.g. water is the agent which wears away the rocks; *A house-agent* = one who arranges the selling and renting of houses.

agglomerate (9-5-9-21) to gather into a mass; **Agglomerate rock** = rock made up of bits of other rocks melted together.

agglutinate (9-77-1-21) to stick together; to become like *glue* (= sticky material made by boiling down the skin and bones of cattle).

aggrandize (9-3-41) to make greater in size, power, or rank; **aggrandisement** (9-3-1z-9).

aggravate (3-9-21) to make worse; to make angry; *How aggravating!* = this makes me angry.

aggregate (3-1-21) to gather into a group or mass; **the aggregate** (3-1-1) the whole amount; *In the aggregate* = looked at as a whole.

aggression (9-2shn) an attack; **aggressive** (—1) quick to attack; *To take the aggressive* = to attack; **the aggressor** (—9) the first to attack, the one who starts a fight.

aggrieved (9-11) feeling that one has good reason for complaint.

aghast (9-44) struck with sudden surprise or terror.

agile (3j41) quick-moving; **agility** (9j1-1-1) quickness.

agitate (3j1-21) cause to move; to shake; to excite; to cause people to fight against the government to make a change in the laws, etc.

aglow (9-67) shining; heated; excited.

agnostic (9-5-1) one who believes that nothing can be known about God or the future life.

ago (9-67) in the past.

agog (9-5) eager, excited.

agony (3-9-1) great pain; a terrible struggle; **agonizing** (3-9-41-1) causing terrible pain, or sorrow.

agrarian (9-29-19) having to do with land.

agree (9-11) to have the same opinion as; to be friendly with; *Your story does not agree with the facts* = is different from —; *This place agrees with me* = suits me, is good for my health; **agreeable** (9-19) nice, ready to agree; *I am quite agreeable* = I will do as you wish; *I was agreeably surprised* = I found it better than I expected; **agreeable to** = according to; **agreement** (9-11-9) an agreeing, a written promise made by two or more people.

agriculture (3-1-8-tsh9) the art of making things grow on the land, farming; **agriculturist** (3-1-8-tsh9-1), a farmer.

aground (9-47) (used of a ship) stuck on the ground.

ague (21-17) fever.

ahead (9-2) in front of, e.g. *To go ahead of the rest*; forward; *Go ahead* = continue your story (work, etc.).

ah'em (9-9) a sound made with the throat as a warning, the written form of a cough (= sudden driving of air from the throat).

ahoy (9-51) a shout used at sea for calling a ship.

aid (21) help.

aide-de-camp (21+9+44^a) an officer who attends on the leader of an army or officer of high rank and carries his orders.

aigrette (21-2) a bunch of feathers worn in a hat; an ornament of this shape. **P.**

ail (21) to trouble; to be ill; *What ails you?* = what's the matter?; **ailing**, ill; **ailment** (—9) an illness.

aim at (21) to try to reach, try to hit; to point a gun at; **an aim**, thing aimed at; purpose; **aimless** (—1) without purpose.

air (29) the mixture of gases which we breathe; *There are many plans in the air* = plans not yet ready for action; *To take the air* = go out for a walk; **Sl. Hot air** = proud or useless talk; *Tread on air* = be happy and excited; *Castles in the air* = plans which can never be acted upon; **to air**, to put out in the air to get dry; to let air into a room; *To air one's opinions* = to talk about —; *On the air* = being heard by radio.

air (29) manner; e.g. *He has a proud air*; *To put on airs* = to act in a proud way; *Airs and graces* = foolish unnatural ways of behaving.

air (29) the music of a song without the words.

airborne, carried by an aeroplane; **flying**, **aircraft** (29-44) airships and (or) aeroplanes.

airdrome (29-67) **aerodrome** (29-9-67) a place where aeroplanes come to earth and set off.

air force (+ 55s) the strength of a country in machines for fighting in the air.

air-gun (+ 8) a gun worked by air.

airing (29-1) *to give clothes an airing* = to dry thoroughly.

air-line (+ 41) a number of aeroplanes carrying goods and people at regular times from one place to another.

air-lock (+ 5) a small amount of air in a pipe which prevents the regular flow of liquid.

air-mail (+ 21) letters carried by aeroplanes.

airman (29-9) a man who flies in an aeroplane.

airplane (29-21) a flying machine which is heavier than air.

airpocket (29-5-1) place of low air-pressure which causes an aeroplane to drop down.

airport (29-55) a place where aeroplanes come to earth, set off, are repaired, etc.

air-raid (29-21) an attack by aeroplanes or airships.

air-screw, blade driven by the engine to drive an aeroplane.

airship (29-1) a ship filled with gas which floats in, and moves through, the air.

airtight (29-41) keeping air in (or out).

aisle (41) the parts of a church which lie on either side of the *nave* (= central space) are called aisles.

ajar (9-44) not quite shut, e.g. door, window.

ak'imbo (9-1-67) with the arms bent and hands on the sides—like a pot with two handles.

ak'in (9-1) of the same family; alike.

alabaster (3-9-44-9) a soft white stone like rather white glass.

a la carte (4 + 4 + 4) (a meal) ordered dish by dish, not as a whole.

al'ack (9-3) a cry of grief.

al'acrity (9-3-1-1) quickness.

a la mode (4 + 4 + 5) according to the latest ideas or customs.

al'arm (9-44) a warning of danger; a feeling of fear; a call to arms; **to al'arm**, to give warning of danger, to frighten; **an al'armist**, one who is always warning people that terrible things are going to happen.

al'arum-clock (**alarm-**) (9-3-9, or 9-44) a clock which rings a bell to waken one in the morning.

al'as (9-44) a cry of grief.

albatross (3-9-5) a large white sea-bird.

alb'eat (55-11-1) although.

alb'ino (3-11-67) a person with white skin and hair and light-red eyes; a person or animal lacking colouring matter in the body.

album (3-9) a book of plain, unprinted pages for collecting stamps, pictures, etc.

albumen (3-17-2) the white liquid in an egg; material of the same kind as this.

alchemist (3-k9-1) one who in old times studied the nature of matter, chiefly with the aim of changing other materials into gold, or of finding a liquid which would make men live forever; **alchemy** (—1), the study of such things.

alcohol (3-9-5) the pure form of that liquid which gives wine its power; **alcohol** (3-9-5-1) containing alcohol; **An alcoholic** = one who drinks too much wine and strong drink.

alcove (3-67) part of a room cut off from the rest, e.g. for a bed; a small house in the garden for sitting in.

alder (55-9) a tree which grows in wet land.

alderman (55-9-9) a member of the *city-council* (city-council = group of men who govern a city), or of a *county council*.

ale (21) a drink with a bitter taste made from grain.

al'ert (9-99) watchful.

alfalfa (3-3-9) a green plant used for feeding cattle.

alfresco (meal) (3-2-67) (a meal) in the open air.

alga (-ae) (3-9) water-plant(s) of very simple form.

algebra (3-j9-9), a way of calculating in which letters stand for numbers and quantities; adj. **algebraic** (3-j1-21-1).

alias (21-13) a name other than the real name, e.g. *Jones alias Smith* = Jones who called himself Smith.

alibi (3-1-41) *To prove an alibi* = to prove that one was somewhere else, not in the place where a bad deed was done.

alien (21-19) foreign; **an alien**, a foreigner; **to alienate** (—21) to give to another, to turn away from; **inalienable** (1-21-19-9) which cannot be given or taken away; **alienist**, a doctor who treats mad people.

alight (9-41) to get down from a carriage, horse, etc.; (of a bird) to come to earth, settle.

alight (9-41) on fire.

align, aline (9-41) to bring into line.

alike (9-41) like each other; *Share and share alike* = share equally.

aliment (3-1-9) food; **The alimentary** (3-1-2-9-1) *canal* = the pipe leading from the mouth to the stomach and onwards.

alimony (3-1-9-1) money which must be paid to a woman by her husband to support her after she has been separated from him by law.

alive (9-41) living; active; *Look alive!* = be quick; *Alive with (fish)* = full of;

I am alive to possible danger = I know of —.

alkali (3-9-41) opposite of an acid; an alkali mixed with an acid forms a salt; adj. **alkaline**.

alkaloids (3-9-51-z) certain very poisonous materials obtained from plants and much used in medicine, e.g. to produce sleep.

all (55) the whole amount; *For good and all* = for ever; *Once for all* = this time and not again; *All in good time*, do not be in a hurry = all will be done if you wait; *After all* = after considering everything; *My all-in-all* = dearly loved one; *36 in all* = 36 counting them all; *Not at all good* = not good in any part or in any way; *All but lost* = very nearly; *All over* = over the whole surface, *It's all over* = quite finished; *That's him all over* = that is just the kind of thing he would do; *It's all over (all up) with him* = he is ruined, or dying; *All fours* (see below).

Allah (3-9) God (Arabic word).

allay (9-21) to make less, to calm, e.g. *To allay pain, to allay the storm*.

all'eg (3-2j) to say as a fact, e.g. *He alleges that he was there*; to bring forward as a reason; n. **alleg'ation** (3-2-21shn).

all'egiance (9-11j9-s) loyalty, duty to one's Ruler (King, etc.).

allegory (3-1-9-1) a story in which persons and things stand for special ideas; a lesson taught in the form of a story; adj. **alleg'orical** (3-1-5-1).

all'eviate (9-11-121) to make less, or easier to bear, e.g. *To alleviate pain*.

alley (3-1) (1) a small round ball of stone or glass used by children in playing the game of "Marbles"; (2) a narrow path or road between buildings; *A blind alley* = a road which ends in a wall or building so that one cannot pass through, but must turn back.

all f'ours (on) (55-55z) down on the hands and knees; *On all fours with* = exactly equal to or like.

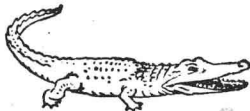
alliance (9-419-s) a union between families by marriage; a promise between governments to help each other.

allies (3-41z) pl. of ally.

alligator (3-1-21-9) a creature with four legs, a long tail, a large mouth, living in rivers, which sometimes eats men.

alliter'ation (9-1-9-21shn) beginning several words with the same sound, e.g. *Sing a song of sixpence*; **to all'iterate**.

allocate (3-9-21) to set apart for a special person, or special purpose.



all'ot (9-5) to give a part to each person;
an all'otment (—9), a share, part of a field divided up among many persons, so as to give each a small vegetable garden.
all'ow (9-47) (1) to permit, to let a person have or do; (2) to give, e.g. *He allows his son £200 a year*; **all'owance**—*Make him an allowance of £200 a year* = pay regularly; *Make allowances for his youth* = remember it and so forgive his mistakes; (3) to agree that a thing is true—e.g. *I allow that I was wrong*; *I have allowed for 20 people* = have prepared for
alloy (3-51) metals mixed together; **to all'oy** (9-61) to mix metals; *Unalloyed pleasure* = — with no pain in it at all.
allspice (55-41s) the fruit of a tree called the "Pimento" used to give a pleasant taste to food.
all'ude to (9-77) speak of indirectly, e.g. *He did not say Mr. Smith's name, but it was clear he was alluding to him*.
all'ure (9-179) to charm, to draw out, win the love of.
all'usion (9-773n) *To make an allusion to* = speak of not directly but in passing.
all'uvial (9-77-19) *Alluvial soil* = soil left by rivers.
all'y (9-41) to unite, e.g. families in marriage, countries in making war; *Closely allied to* = very like, of the same kind **an 'ally** (3-41) one who is allied with another.
'Alma M'ater (3-9 + 21-9) (Latin, kind mother) the school or university at which a person was taught.
almanac (55-9-3) a list of days, months, etc.
alm'ighty (55-41-1) having all power, e.g. *Almighty God*.
almond (44-9) a tree; the nut of the almond tree.
almoner (3-9-9) an officer in charge of the giving of money and help to the poor.
almost (55-67) nearly.
alms (44-2) gifts to the poor; **an 'alms-house**, a house used as a home for the old poor.
aloe (3-67) a plant with thick leaves, growing chiefly in hot countries, from which a very bitter liquid is obtained and used as a medicine. **P.**
al'off (9-6) high up, especially on a ship, up among the sails.
al'one (9-67) separate, not with others; *Leave me alone* = do not trouble me; *He did not speak to me, let alone help me* = did not help me, did not even speak to me.
al'ong (9-5) (1) following the length of, from end to end, e.g. *To walk along the road*; (2) on, forward, e.g. *Let's get along* = let us start; *I knew it all along* = — all

the time; *Sl. James along with Alice* = together with.
alongs'ide of (9-5-41 + 9v) by the side of.
al'oof (9-77) at a distance from; *To hold aloof* = keep separate from.
alop'ecia (3-67-11-s19) lack of hair on the head.
al'oud (9-47) with a loud voice.
Alp (3) a high mountain; **The Alps**, high mountains in Switzerland.
alp'aca (3-3-9) (1) a South American animal, like a sheep, with long fine wool; (2) cloth made from this wool,—often mixed with silk or cotton.
alpenstock (3-9-5) a stick with an iron point used in mountain-climbing.
alpha (3-9) the first Greek letter; *I am Alpha and Omega* = — the beginning and the end.
alphabet (3-9-2) the letters, A.B.C., etc.; *In alphab'etical order* = in A.B.C. order.
Alpine (3-41) having to do with mountains, e.g. *The Alps in Switzerland*; **alpinist** (3-1-1) a mountain-climber.
alr'eady (55-2-1) before this time.
alr'ight (55-41) Sl. in good order, correct, I agree; (correct form, All right).
also (55-67) too, added to.
altar (55-9) a raised place on which offerings are made to a god; the table at the end of a Christian church; *To lead to the altar* = to marry.
alter (55-9) to change, to become changed; **an alteration** (—21shn) a change.
alterc'ation (55-9-21shn) a quarrel.
'alter 'ego (3-9 + 2-67) (Latin, one's other self) a very close friend.
alt'ernately (5-99-9-1) first one, then the other; **to 'alternate** (5-9-21) to use first one, then the other; to happen in turn.
alt'ernative (5-99-9-1) offering the choice of two things; *I have no alternative* = I have no choice, there is no other thing which I can do.
alth'ough (55-67) though; *Although it is raining, I shall go* = it is raining, but —.
altitude (3-1-177) height, e.g. of mountains.
alto (3-67) the very deep voice of a woman, or very high voice of a man.
'altog'ether (55-9-2-69) completely; *Well, altogether, I'm glad* = after considering all things.
altruist (3-771) one who thinks of the good of others rather than of his own.
alum (3) a hard bitter salt which hardens and draws together the skin.
alum'inium (al'uminum) (3-9-1-19) a white metal, very light.
al'umnaus (9-8-9) a member of a school or university.
always (55-21z) at all times, for ever.
A.M. (21-2) see *'Ante mer'idiem*.

am'ain (9-21) with all one's force; at full speed.

am'algam (9-3-9) *mercury* mixed with another metal; (*mercury* = a heavy white liquid metal); to **am'algam'ate** (9-3-9-21) to mix together, to unite, e.g. *To amalgamate two businesses so as to form one business company.*

am'an'u'ensis (9-3-17-2-1) one employed to help in writing.

amaranth (3-9-3) a flower, spoken of by poets, which never fades.

am'ass (9-3) to collect a large quantity of.

amateur (3-9-9) one who studies an art, or plays a game, for the love of it, not for money; **amat'eurish**, not perfect, done by an unpractised person.

amatory (3-9-9-1) having to do with love, causing love.

am'aze (9-21) to surprise greatly.

Amazon (3-9) a woman-soldier; a tall, strong, man-like woman.

amb'assador (3-3-9-9) an officer of the government sent to another country to act for his own government; **amb'assa-dress** (—1) (1) wife of an ambassador; (2) a woman so acting.

amber (3-9) a clear yellow stone-like material, formed of the liquid of a tree changed in the course of thousands of years into this stone-like condition.

amberg'ris (3-9-1) a grey fat found floating in the sea, valued for making scents. (A *whale* is a large sea creature; *amberg'ris* is matter thrown up from the stomach of a whale).

ambid'extrous (3-1-2-9) able to do things equally well with either hand.

ambiguous (3-1-179) not clear as to meaning, which may be understood in more than one way.

ambit (3-1) the space round about, e.g. a house; a circle round.

amb'ition (3-1shn) desire for success and power; the success desired, e.g. *It is my ambition to be a great singer*; adj. **amb'itious** (3-1sh9s).

amble (3) (of a horse) to move the two right legs, then the two left; to go at an easy speed.

ambr'osia (3-67z19) the food of the Gods. **ambulance** (3-17-9s) a carriage for the sick or wounded; a hospital moved about with an army.

'ambusc'ade (3-9-21) **ambush** (3-7) the hiding of men in a secret place in order to attack by surprise.

am'eliorate (9-11-19-21) to make better. **'am'en** (44-2 or 21-2) a word said at the end of a prayer, meaning "So may it be."

am'enable (9-11-9) able to be controlled, or led.

am'end (9-2) to grow better, to make a thing better; to change the words of a

law or rule which is being considered in a meeting; *To make amends* = to do something to pay for, or make good some harm done to another.

a m'en'ity (9-11-1-1) pleasantness; **am'en'ities** pleasant conditions.

Am'erican cl'oth (9-2-1-9+5) cloth covered with special material which makes it look like leather.

amethyst (3-1-1) a red-blue jewel.

amiable (21-19) friendly, kind.

amicable (3-1-9) friendly.

am'id (9-1) in the middle of; **am'idships** (9-1-1) in the middle of a ship; **am'idst** (9-1) in the middle of.

Am'ir (9-19) Ruler, King, e.g. of Afghanistan.

am'iss (9-1) wrong, wrongly; *Nothing comes amiss to him* = he is prepared for, able to deal with, anything.

amity (3-1-1) friendship.

ammeter (3-1-9) an instrument for measuring the flow of electricity (see *ampere*).

amm'on'ia (9-67-19) a strong-smelling alkaline gas, often used in making ice; (*alkaline* = adj. of alkali, opposite of an acid).

ammonite (3-9-41) a shell-fish which lived long ago; its shell turned to stone.

amm'onium (9-67-19) *ammonia* gas (see above) *combined* (= mixed, joined) with water, or an acid; a liquid used for cleaning clothes.

ammunition (3-17-1shn) powder and shot for guns; *Ammunition boots* = soldiers' boots (= high shoes covering part of the leg).

amn'esia (3-11z19) loss of memory.

amnesty (3-1-1) a setting free of all prisoners, a general forgiving of wrongdoers by a Ruler (e.g. King).

am'oeba (9-11-9) the simplest living creature, found in water; seen through the microscope it looks like a little glass ball.

amok (9-8) see *Amuck*.

amo'ng, amo'ngst (9-8) mixed with, in the middle of, between.

amorous (3-9-9) easily moved to love.

am'or'p'ous (9-55-9) shapeless.

am'ount (9-47) to add up to; to become equal to; *Your words amount to this* = this is the real meaning of all that you have said; **am'ount**, n., the whole, the result of adding; a certain quantity or number.

am'our-pr'op're (4-779 + 5-9) self-respect.

ampere (3-29) a measure of the amount of electricity passing along a wire.

ampersand (3-9-3) the sign & (= and).

amph'ibious (3-1-19) living both on land and in water; **an amph'ibian** (—19) a creature which lives .