

**The
Cassell
Encyclopædia
Dictionary**



CASSELL

世界圖書公司

The Cassell Encyclopaedia Dictionary



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I. Kerr Frost, Pandora

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<i>Lexicographers</i>	John Bailie Callum Brines Carolyn Donaldson Sarah Harland Pandora Kerr-Frost Kathy Seed
<i>Proof reading</i>	Rod Gray, Bath Proofreading Service
<i>Data Processing</i>	Morton Word Processing Ltd.
<i>Design</i>	Vaughan Allen Richard Earney
<i>Production</i>	Geoffrey Charters
<i>Publisher</i>	Stephen Butcher
<i>Assistant Editor</i>	Steve Cook
<i>Administration</i>	Alison Potter

HOW TO USE THE CASSELL ENCYCLOPAEDIA DICTIONARY

The entry

Each entry in the Encyclopaedia Dictionary begins with an entry-word or head-word in bold type. This is immediately followed by the relevant part of speech and the meaning/meanings, or, in the case of encyclopaedic entries, an account of the person, place etc. to which the head-word refers. The etymology, where relevant, is placed at the very end of the entry in square brackets.

Arrangement of entries

By no means all words defined in the dictionary are headwords. Many words and expressions which are derived from the same root have been grouped or 'nested' together, e.g. **execrable** is under **execrate**. This has the great merit not only of demonstrating at a glance the relationship of the words but of acting as a significant space-saving device. The system allows many more words to be included in the dictionary than would otherwise be the case.

The majority of such words are easy to find since their positions in the dictionary are very close alphabetically to what they would have been if they had been entered as separate headwords. Where this is not the case cross-references have been added for facility of use, e.g. **elision** is cross-referred to **elide**.

Organization of entries

Most headwords have more than one meaning and more than one word derived from them. The words and expressions derived from headwords fall into three categories – idioms/phrases, compounds and direct derivatives.

Idioms consist of phrases including the headword, e.g. **to gain on** or compound words not beginning with the headword, e.g. **old gold**. They are placed immediately after the last meaning of the last part of speech of the headword.

Compounds, which consist of two elements beginning with the headword, are placed immediately after the last meaning of the last idiom. The compound word may be hyphenated, e.g. **cross-bow**, two words, e.g. **emergency landing** or one word, e.g. **eyesight**, according to convention.

Direct derivatives are words formed from the root of the headword or its stem by adding a suffix, e.g. **-ness**, **-ly**, etc. e.g. **gauntness**, **ghostly**. These are placed after the last meaning of the last compound.

Derivatives which themselves are derived from derivatives of the headword follow on from the words in the entry from which they are derived. Thus **endless band** follows the direct derivative **endless**.

Labels

Labels in round brackets have been added where necessary. They are divided into two categories – stylistic labels, such as (*offensive*), (*sl.*), (*coll.*) etc. and field labels such as (*Med.*), (*Comput.*) etc. A list of abbreviations of labels appears under *Chief Abbreviations Used* (p.viii).

Cross-references

The word cross-referred to appears in small caps, e.g. **enure** ENURE.

Obsolete/archaic words

Obsolete and archaic words or meanings are preceded by a dagger sign : †

CHIEF ABBREVIATIONS USED

All are given here in roman, though most of them may also appear in italics as labels.

a.	adjective	Coal-min.	Coal mining
abbr.	abbreviation	cogn.	cognate
abl.	ablative	coll.	colloquial; collateral
Abor.	Aboriginal, Aborigines	collect.	collective
acc.	accusative; according	comb.	combination
adapt.	adaptation	comb. form	combining form
adv.	adverb	Comm.	Commerce
A-F	Anglo-French	comp.	comparative
Afr.	African	Comput.	Computing
aft.	afterwards	Conch.	Conchology
Agric.	Agriculture	cond.	conditional
Alch.	Alchemy	conf.	confusion
Alg.	Algebra	conj.	conjunction
alln.	allusion	conn.	connected
alt.	alternative	contr.	contraction
Am. Ind.	American Indian	Cook.	Cooking
anal.	analogous	Copt.	Coptic
Anat.	Anatomy	Corn.	Cornish
Ang.-Ind.	Anglo-Indian	corr.	corruption;
Ang.-Ir.	Anglo-Irish		corresponding
Ang.-Lat.	Anglo-Latin	Cosmog.	Cosmogony
appar.	apparently	cp.	compare
Arab.	Arabic	Cryst.	Crystallography
Aram.	Aramaic		
Arch.	Architecture	Dan.	Danish
Archaeol.	Archaeology	dat.	dative
Arith.	Arithmetic	def.	definition
Art.	Artistic	deriv.	derivation
Artill.	Artillery	derog.	derogatory
assim.	assimilated,	diat.	dialect
	assimilation	dim.	diminutive
Assyr.	Assyrian	Diplom.	Diplomatics
Astrol.	Astrology	dist.	distinct, distinguished
Astron.	Astronomy	Dut.	Dutch
attrib.	attribute, attributive	Dynam.	Dynamics
augm.	augmentative		
Austral.	Australian	E	East, Eastern
Austr.-Hung.	Austro-Hungarian	Eccles.	Ecclesiastical
aux.v.	auxiliary verb	econ.	Economics
Aviat.	Aviation	EFris.	East Frisian
		e.g.	exempli gratia, for
Bibl.	Bible, biblical		example
Bibliog.	Bibliography	Egypt.	Egyptian
Biol.	Biology	Egyptol.	Egyptology
Boh.	Bohemian	EInd.	East Indian
Bot.	Botany	Elec.	Electricity
Braz.	Brazilian	ellipt.	elliptical, elliptically
Bret.	Breton	Embryol.	Embryology
Build	Building	emphat.	emphatic
Bulg.	Bulgarian	Eng.	English; Engineering
Byz.	Byzantine	Ent.	Entomology
		erron.	erroneously
c	circa, about	esp.	especially
Cambr.	Cambridge	Ethn.	Ethnology
Campan.	Campanology	euphem.	euphemistic
Can.	Canada, Canadian	Eur.	European
Carib.	Caribbean	Exam.	Examination
Carp.	Carpentry	exc.	except
Cat.	Catalan		
Celt.	Celtic	F	French
Ceram.	Ceramics	f.	feminine
Ch.	Church	facet.	facetiously
Chem.	Chemistry	fem.	feminine
Chin.	Chinese	Feud.	Feudal
Civ. Eng.	Civil Engineering	fig.	figuratively
Class.	Classical	fl.	floruit, flourished
		Flem.	Flemish

foli.	the following	Mach.	Machinery
For.	Foreign	manufact.	manufacturing
Fort.	Fortification	Math.	Mathematics
freq.	frequentative	MDan.	Middle Danish
Fris.	Frisian	MDut.	Middle Dutch
lut.	future	ME	Middle English
G	German	Mech.	Mechanics
Gael.	Gaelic	Med.	Medicine
gen.	genitive	med.	mediaeval
Geneal.	Genealogy	Merc.	Mercian
Geog.	Geography	Metal	Metallurgy
Geol.	Geology	Metaph.	Metaphysics
Geom.	Geometry	Meteor.	Meteorology
ger.	gerund, gerundive	Mex.	Mexican
Goth.	Gothic	MF	Middle French
Gr.	Greek	MG	Middle German
grad.	gradually	Microsc.	Microscopy
Gram.	Grammar	Mil.	Military
		Min.	Mineralogy
Hcb.	Hebrew	mistrans.	mistranslation
Her	Heraldry	mod.	modern
Hind	Hindi	Mus.	Music
Hist.	History	Myth.	Mythology
Hort.	Horticulture		
Hung.	Hungarian	N	North
Hydrostat.	Hydrostatics	n.	noun
Hyg.	Hygiene	N Am.	North American
		Nat. Hist.	Natural History
Icel.	Icecelandic	Naut.	Nautical
Ichthyol.	Ichthyology	Nav.	Naval
ident.	identical; identified	neg.	negative
i.e.	id est, that is	neol.	neologism
imag.	imaginary	neut.	neuter
imit.	imitative	Newsp.	Newspaper
imper.	imperative	nom.	nominative
impers.	impersonal	Norm.	Norman
incept.	inceptive	North.	Northern
incorr.	incorrectly	Northum.	Northumbrian
Ind.	India, Indian	Norw.	Norwegian
ind.	indicative	NT	New Testament
indef. art.	indefinite article	Numis.	Numismatics
Indo-Port.	Indo-Portuguese		
inf.	infinitive	obj.	objective
infl.	influenced	obs.	obsolete
inst.	instinctive	OED	the Oxford English Dictionary
instr.	instrumental	OF	Old French
int.	interjection	OFris.	Old Frisian
intens.	intensive	OHG	Old High German
Internat.	International	OLG	Old Low German
interrog.	interrogative	ON	Old Norse
intr.	intransitive	ONF	Old Norman French
Ir.	Irish	onomat.	onomatopoeic
iron.	ironical	OPers.	Old Persian
irreg.	irregular	opp.	opposed, opposition
It.	Italian	Opt.	Optics
		orig.	origin, originally
Jap.	Japanese	Ornith.	Ornithology
Jav.	Javanese	OS	Old Saxon
Jewel.	Jewellery	o.s.	old style
		OSlav.	Old Slavonic
L	Latin	OSp.	Old Spanish
lat.	latitude	OTeut.	Old Teutonic
LG	Low German		
Lit.	Literature, literary	Palaeont.	Palaeontology
lit.	literal, literally	paral.	parallel
Lit. crit.	Literary criticism	Parl.	Parliamentary
Lith.	Lithuanian	part.	participle, participial
loc.	locative	pass.	passive
Log.	Logic	Path.	Pathology
		perf.	perfect

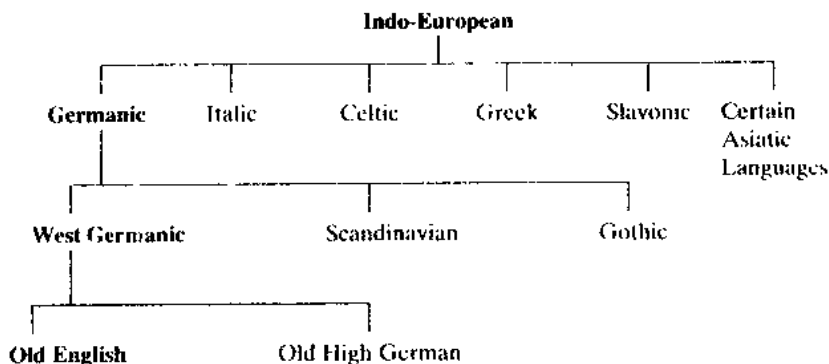
perh	perhaps	Scand.	Scandinavian
Pers.	Persian	Sci.	Science
pers	person, personal	Sculp	Sculpture
Peru	Peruvian	Semit.	Semitic
Petr.	Petrology	Serb.	Serbian
Phil.	Philosophy	Shak.	Shakespeare
Philol.	Philology	Sic	Sicilian
Phoen.	Phoenician	sing.	singular
phon.	phonetics; phonology	sl	slang
Phot.	Photography	Slav	Slavonic
phr.	phrase	Sp	Spanish
Phys.	Physics	Spens.	Spenser
Phy. Sci	Physical Science	Stock Exch.	Stock Exchange
pl.	plural	subj.	subjunctive
poet	poetry, poetical	suff.	suffix
Pol.	Polish	superl.	superlative
Polit.	Political	Surg.	Surgery
pop.	popular, popularity	Swed.	Swedish
Port.	Portuguese	syl.	syllable
poss.	possessive	Syr	Syriac
p. p.	past participle		
prec.	the preceding	Telegr.	Telegraphy
pred.	predicative	Teut.	Teutonic
pref.	prefix	Theat.	Theatre
prep.	preposition	Theol.	Theology
pres.	present	Therap.	Therapeutics
pres. p.	present participle	Therm.	Thermionics
pret.	preterite	tr	transitive
prev.	previously	trans.	translation
Print.	Printing	Trig.	Trigonometry
priv.	privative	Turk.	Turkish
prob.	probably	TV	Television
pron.	pronoun; pronounced		
prop.	proper, properly	ult.	ultimately
Pros.	Prosody	Univ.	University
Prov.	Provençal	US	United States of America
prov.	provincial		
Psych.	Psychology	usu.	usually
publ.	published		
		v.	verb
Radiol.	Radiology	var.	variant
redupl.	reduplicate	Venet.	Venetian
ref.	referring, reference	verb a	verbal adjective
reflex.	reflexive	Vet.	Veterinary Surgery
rel.	related	v.i.	verb intransitive
Relig.	Religion	viz.	videlicet, namely
rel. pron.	relative pronoun	voc.	vocative
remonstr.	remonstrative	v.t.	verb transitive
Rhet.	Rhetoric		
Rom.	Roman, Romance	W	West; Welsh
Rus.	Russian	WG	West German
		WInd.	West Indian
S	South	wr	written
Sansk.	Sanskrit		
Sc	Scottish	Zool.	Zoology

Introduction

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. An examination of the European and some of the Asiatic languages has shown that they can be divided into several groups, the members of which resemble one another because they were derived from the same original tongue. Thus English, with German, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, etc., belongs to the *Germanic* group of languages. All of these tongues were developed from a primitive language spoken in prehistoric times by the early Germanic tribes. Similarly, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, etc. (called *Romance* languages, because they are derived from the speech of the Romans), are the offspring of Latin, which was one of the *Italic* family; Irish, Welsh, Scots Gaelic, Manx, and Breton belong to the *Celtic* group; while Russian, Polish, Serbian, etc., belong to the *Slavonic* group. Now it is found that not only do the various members of any one of these groups of languages exhibit strong resemblances one to another, but that members of *different* groups also show slight marks of kinship: European languages even show likenesses to the languages of India and Persia. These facts have been accounted for by assuming that there existed thousands of years ago a primitive language, called *Indo-European*, which was the common origin of the various groups described above.

2. The relationship of the various languages belonging to the Indo-European family is shown by the following (abridged) genealogical tree:



3. The English language was brought to this country by the Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons, and Jutes) who settled here in the fifth and sixth centuries. Old English (i.e., the language spoken in England before the Norman Conquest) differed greatly from our present language in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar: in fact, a passage of English written in the time of King Alfred is unintelligible to a modern reader. Old English, like Latin and Greek, had a complicated system of *inflexions*; that is to say, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, etc., had many different forms according to their grammatical relationship. The vocabulary of the language was almost purely Germanic: very little borrowing from other languages had taken place.

4. During the last thousand years English has undergone great changes. Large additions to vocabulary have been made through the influence of invaders who have settled in England (Danes and Normans) and through borrowing from literary sources – especially Latin and Greek. This question of the development of English vocabulary needs detailed treatment.

5. **Latin influence** on English vocabulary. –

(a) Latin began to influence our language while our forefathers were still in their continental homes. The Germanic tribes were in contact with the outposts of Roman civilisation, and borrowed a few words, which are still to be found in the different branches of the Germanic group of languages: e.g. –

street (Lat. *strata via*); *cheese* (Lat. *caseum*); *mint* (O.E. *mynet*, Lat. *moneta*).

(b) When the English tribes came to settle in this country, they came in contact with a people (the Britons) that had for long been part of the Roman Empire. It is probable that the educated population of the British towns spoke a form of Latin. Certainly a large number of Latin words were in use among them, and some of these words passed into the language of the new conquerors. Latin borrowings of this period are distinguished by their form, because the Latin spoken in Britain had undergone considerable modification: e.g. –

Chester (Lat. *castra*); *cowl* (O.E. *cugele*, Lat. *cucullus*); *provost* (O.E. *prafost*, Lat. *praepositus*).

(c) In the sixth century, Christianity was reintroduced into this country by Roman missionaries. As the new religion spread, the English language adopted a large number of Latin words to express new ideas connected with the faith; e.g.

Pope (Lat. *papa*), *martyr*, *mass*, *monk*.

(d) In later times, especially since the Revival of Learning in the sixteenth century (which led to wide study of Latin and Greek literature), Latin words have frequently been borrowed from the literary language. Such words have undergone little change in form in passing from the one language to the other.

6. **Scandinavian influence** on English vocabulary. – From the end of the eighth century to the time of Alfred, the Danes made continual raids upon the English coasts. Mercia and the southern part of Northumbria were invaded and settled by them, and the invaders, who, after overrunning Wessex, were defeated by Alfred, retired to East Anglia and settled there. A century later the Danish king Svein invaded England, and eventually his son Canute (Cnut) became King of the English. These extensive Danish settlements were not without their influence on the language. Many words were borrowed by the English, such as *skin*, *skill*, *ill*, *get*, *leg*, *Thursday*, and the forms of the third person pronoun beginning with *th* (*they*, *their*, *them*).

7. **French influence** on English vocabulary. – It is to be noted that French influence is indirectly Latin influence, since the French language is derived from Latin; and also that a very large proportion of English vocabulary is thus, either directly or indirectly, of Latin origin.

(a) After the Norman Conquest the French language, as spoken by the Normans, was the tongue of the ruling classes in this country, and was also used largely by Englishmen. Moreover, from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century much French literature was translated into English. A large number of French words were thus incorporated in our language. Classified examples are –

- i. Words for the flesh of animals used for food – *beef*, *mutton*, *veal*, *pork*. (The names of the living animals – *ox*, *sheep*, *calf*, *pig* – are English.)
- ii. Words connected with the household – *master*, *servant*, *dinner*, *banquet*.
- iii. Words connected with law, government, and property – *court*, *assize*, *prison*, *custom*, *rent*, *price*.

- iv. Names of title: - *duke, marquis, viscount, baron.*
- v. Military terms - *battle, siege, standard, fortress.*
- vi. Words for the remoter relationships - *uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, cousin.*

(b) The Norman conquerors of England spoke the French dialect of Normandy and Picardy. When the Angevin dynasty came to the throne of England in the twelfth century, the dialect of central France became the language of the Court, and the incorporation of French words in English continued. Some words were borrowed twice, first from one dialect and then from the other -

catch - chase; warden - guardian; wage - gage.

(c) In the reign of Charles II there was close intimacy between the English and the French courts, and a knowledge of French language and literature was fashionable in England. Many French words thus passed into English, and the process has continued ever since that time -

campaign, memoir, prestige.

8. **Greek influence** on English vocabulary. - The Greek element in the English language is chiefly of modern origin, and is used mainly to express scientific ideas. New words from this source are constantly being introduced because it is very easy to coin words from Greek roots -

telegraph, philology, geology, gramophone, cybernetics.

9. **The effect of the mixed nature of the English vocabulary.** As an instrument of expression, the English language has been enormously improved by its borrowings from other tongues. It surpasses most other languages in its wealth of synonymous words and hence in its power of drawing precise and subtle distinctions. Very often we have a choice between a native English word and a synonym of Latin or French origin -

almighty - omnipotent; blessing - benediction; bloom - flower; calling - vocation; manly - virile; womanly - feminine.

In the course of centuries, many of these originally equivalent terms have acquired slightly divergent meanings, and our means of expression have consequently been increased.

10. **A Glossary of foreign loan-words and phrases.** Terms borrowed from foreign tongues which have gradually become naturalised, losing their identity (and often their original spelling and pronunciation) are now recorded in most English dictionaries as fully-fledged words. There exists however, a wealth of expressions which inhabit a lexical no-man's-land, having a place in current English usage, but without the full status of naturalised words. A glossary of such words appears at the end of this *Introduction*.

11. **The alphabet.** The sounds of spoken language are represented in writing by means of symbols known as the letters of the alphabet. In a perfect alphabet, every letter would be a phonetic symbol representing one sound and one only, and each sound would have its appropriate symbol. Judged by this standard, the English alphabet is obviously defective. We have not enough symbols to represent all the sounds, and hence -

(a) The same symbol may represent many different sounds; e.g. -

"a" in *rat, tall, many, mane, want, bare.*

"o" in *hot, woman, whose, hero, son.*

(b) The same sound may be represented by various symbols, e.g. -

hit, nymph, busy, women, sieve. (All these words contain the vowel sound of *hit*.)

fate, champagne, paid, vein, they, reign, gauge, dharma, steak. (All these words contain the diphthongal sound of *fate*.)

On the other hand, some letters are superfluous, e.g.

"q" (*qu* might equally well be written *kwe*), "x" (= *ks* or *gx*), "c" (= *k* or *s*).

In pointing out the deficiencies of the English alphabet, we are really calling attention to the fact that modern English spelling is not phonetic; that is, it does not accurately and consistently represent the sounds of speech. The spelling of Old English was very nearly phonetic. How is it, then, that the spelling of to-day is so defective as a symbolic representation of the spoken language?

12. The history of English spelling. The answer is, briefly, that modern spelling was fixed in the fifteenth century, and, so far as it represents any pronunciation at all, it represents the pronunciation of that century. Before that time the scribes had observed no uniformity in the matter of spelling, but when printing was invented and books began to multiply, it was found necessary to adhere to some definite system. Thus the early printers produced a system of spelling which has persisted, with few changes, ever since. When it is added that English pronunciation has undergone many and far-reaching changes since Caxton's time, one reason for the lack of correspondence between the written word and the spoken sound will become clear. The symbol *gh* for instance, which is now silent in *sought, bought, etc.*, and which, in *laugh, enough, etc.*, has the sound of "f", originally represented one and the same sound in all these words. Again, the symbols *ee* in *seed* or *ei* in *receive* in the fifteenth century represented a different sound from that of *ea* in *bead*, though these three symbols now all represent the same sound.

A further reason for the chaotic state of modern English spelling is to be found in the fact that even as early as the fifteenth century there were many anomalies, due largely to French scribes who had introduced symbols from their own language to represent English sounds. This explains the use of *c* for *s* in *city, mice, etc.*, *qu* for *g* in *quest, guess, etc.*, *qu* for O.E. *cw* in *quick, queen, etc.*, and *ou* or *ow* for the diphthongal sound in *house, cow, etc.*

Further confusion resulted from attempts to make the spelling of certain words indicate their etymology. The Norman-French words *dette* and *doute*, for example, retained this spelling when they were first introduced. They were later written *debt* and *doubt* in order to show their connection with the Latin *debitum* and *dubitum*. The *b* has never been pronounced.

A SUMMARY OF SPELLING RULES

1. Plurals of nouns:

- (a) In most words add -s: cat, cats.
- (b) In words ending in s, x, z, ch, sh (i.e. the sibilants) add -es: bosses, taxes, topazes, churches, bushes, brushes.
- (c) After f preceded by a long vowel change f to v: e.g. thief, thieves; wolf, wolves. But *not* after oo: e.g. roofs, hoofs, proofs.
- (d) y becomes ies when preceded by a consonant: e.g. lady, ladies; penny, pennies. But y becomes ys when preceded by a vowel: e.g. boy, boys; donkey, donkeys; holiday, holidays.
- (e) Words ending in o take -es: e.g. potatoes, tomatoes, heroes, echoes. But a few take just -s: e.g. pianos, dynamos, cantos, sopranos.
- (f) Some words have the same form in the singular and plural: sheep, deer, grouse, swine, salmon, trout, etc.
- (g) Some words have a plural form but take a singular verb: news, mathematics, statistics, means, politics, tinings. e.g. The news is bad; he played a good innings; politics is in his blood.

2. The doubling of the final consonant of some words can be decided by the position of the stress:

- (a) Words ending in VOWEL plus CONSONANT double the final consonant when the stress falls on the end of the word. e.g. transfér transférréd or transférérring; begin, beginning, beginner; occúr, occúrring, occúrréd.
- (b) All words of one syllable ending in VOWEL plus CONSONANT observe this rule, since the stress is bound to fall on them: e.g. rot, rotten, rotter, rotting; stop, stopper, stopping, stopped; sob, sobbing, sobbed.
- (c) In words where the stress does not fall on the final VOWEL plus CONSONANT, do not double the final consonant: e.g. rivet, riveted, riveting; differ, differed, differing.

Note however the exception: worship, worshipped, worshipping.

3. When the last syllable ends in a VOWEL plus l the final 'l' is doubled, wherever the stress:

- travel, traveller, travelling, travelled;
 - level, levelling, levelled;
 - control, controlling, controlled, controller.
- Note the exception in: paralleled.

4. Words ending in mute (silent) e:

- (a) In words ending in e, drop the e coming before a vowel: e.g. give, giving; love, lovable. But retain the e before a consonant:

e.g. care, careful; love, lovely.

Note exceptions: true, truly; whole, wholly; nine, ninth; argue, argument.

(b) Retain the e in words ending in -ce or -ge before a, o, u.

e.g. change, changeable; courage, courageous;

peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable.

5. Words beginning or ending in -all, -ful, -fil, or beginning in well, in such words drop one -l when combined with another word:

e.g. almost, already, faithful, doubtful, skilful, fulfil, welcome.

6. Words spelt with -ic with the sound ee (*see*). In words spelt with *ie* sounded as ee in 'see', put i before e except after c:

e.g. belief, chief, *but* receive, ceiling.

Note however: seize, weird, weir, counterfeit. In words like *ancient, either, their, foreign*, the sound is not like ee.

WORDS COMMONLY MIS-SPELT

absence	deceit	jeopardy	pusillanimous
accident	defer, deferred	jewel, jewelled	
accommodation	difficult	jewellery (or jewelry)	queue
achieve	definite	judgement (or	quizz
acknowledgement (or	despatch (dispatch)	judgment)	quotient
-gment)	desperate		
acquiesce	differ, differed	kaleidoscope	recommend
address	disastrous	knack	refer, referred
adviser	discipline	knobbly	repetition
advisory	disseminate	knowledgeable	replaceable
aggravate	doubt		replacement
agreeable	draft (rough note)	labour	resuscitation
all right	draught (drink)	laborious	rheumatism
already		laundry	rhinoceros
altogether (totally)	eight	legible	rhusdendron
ancillary	embarrass	leisurely	
anxiety	equip, equipped	level, levelled	sanctuary
apologise (or -ize)	especially	livelihood	scarcely
argument	essential	luscious	scholastic
ascend	exhaustion		seize
ascension	extrovert (extravert)	manoeuvre	separate
ascendancy (or -ency)	existence	marriage	sincerely
atrophy		medicine	skillful
auxiliary	familiar	Mediterranean	successful
awful	favour	meridional	summary
	favourable	miniature	supersede
bachelor	February	minutia (pl. -iae)	synonym
beginning	fictitious	moustache	
beige	financial	movable	tendentious
believe	financier	movement	tenterhooks
benefit, benefited	forty	myxomatosis	thoroughfare
bureau	fulfil, fulfilled		transfer, transferred
bureaucracy		necessary	truly
business	gauge	niece	twelfth
	grammar	nought	
calendar	gramophone	nutritious	unconscionable
cancel, cancelled	guardian		unctious
cannon (gun)	guerrilla	occasionally	unmistakable
canon (law, church)	guild	occur, occurred	unparalleled
category		offer, offered	until
ceiling	harass	omit, omitted	unwieldy
chaos	height	omission	
college	honorary		vaccination
commitment	humour	parallel	valuable
committee	humorous	paralleled	vigour
comparison	hungrily	parliament	vigorous
competence	hurriedly	planning	
(competency)	hygiene	pleasant	Wednesday
complement	hypothesis	practice (noun)	wholly
(completion)		(to) practise (verb)	woollen
compliment (flattery)	immediately	preceding	worship, worshipped
conscientious	immigrant	privilege	wreath (verb)
consciousness	independent	proceeding	wrong
correspondence	influential	professor	
courteous	install	proficient	yeoman
courtesy	instil, instilled	pronunciation	
credible	intelligible	proprietor	zoology
current (fruit)	interfere	proprietary	zoological
current (electric)	introvert	psychiatrist	

COMMON PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

PREFIXES

a-, an- not, without *asexual*.
aero- aircraft *aerodrome*; air *aerobic*.
agro- agriculture *agrobiology*.
ambi- two, both *ambidextrous*.
Anglo- English, British *Anglo-Catholic*.
ante- before *antenatal*.
anthropo- human being *anthropology*.
anti- against, opposite, opposing *anti-establishment*.
arch- chief, highest *archbishop*.
astro- star *astrophysics*.
audio- sound, hearing *audiovisual*.
auto- self, oneself *autobiography*; automatic *autopilot*, automotive, automobile *autoroads*.
bi- two, twice *bicycle*.
biblio- book *bibliophile*.
bio- life, living material *biology*.
bytel- secondary *by-product*.
cardio- heart *cardiovascular*.
centi- hundred *centipede*; hundredth part *centimetre*.
chron(o)- time *chronology*.
circum- round *circumnavigate*.
co- together *cooperate*.
con-, col-, com-, cor- with, together *conjoin*.
contra- against *contraception*.
counter- against, opposite *counter-clockwise*; matching *counterpart*.
crypto- secret, hidden *cryptofascism*.
cyclo- circle *cyclorama*.
de- to do the opposite *decentralize*; to remove *decease*; to make less *devalue*.
deca- ten *decathlon*.
deci- tenth part *decilitre*.
demi- half, part *demi-god*.
derm- skin *dermatitis*.
di- two, double *dioxide*.
dis- opposite, not *dishonest*; to remove *dismember*.
electro- electricity, electrical *electromagnetic*.
en-, em- to cause to be *enlarge*; to put in or on *endanger*.
equi- equal *equidistant*.
Euro- European *Eurasian*; European Economic Community *Eurocurrency*.
ex- former *ex-president*.
extra- beyond, outside *extraterrestrial*.
fore- before *foretell*; front, front part *foreleg*.
geo- earth *geography*.
gyn(o)-, gynaeco- female, woman *gynaecology*.
haem(o)- blood *haemorrhage*.
hemi- half *hemisphere*.
hetero- different, other *heterosexual*.
hexa- six *hexagram*.
hol(o)- complete, whole *holistic*.
homo- same, alike *homogeneous*.
hydro- water *hydroelectric*; hydrogen *hydrochloric*.
hyper- more than normal, excessive *hyperactive*.
hypo- less than normal, low, too low *hypothermia*.
in-, il-, im-, ir- not *insensitive*.

infra- below, beneath *infrared*.
inter- between *intercity*.
intra- in, within *intravenous*.
iso- equal, uniform, the same *isobar*.
kilo- thousand *kilogram*.
macro- large, large-scale *macroclimate*.
mal- bad, badly *malnutrition*.
matri- mother *matrarch*.
mega- million *megaton*; large, extremely large *megath*.
micro- small, small-scale *microcomputer*.
milli- thousandth part *millilitre*.
mini- small *mini-skirt*.
mis- bad, badly *misbehave*; not *mistrust*.
mono- single, one *monophone*.
multi- many, several *multiracial*.
neo- new, recent *neo-Georgian*.
neuro- nerve, nervous system *neuroscience*.
non- not *nonsmoker*.
oct-, octa-, octo- eight *octopus*.
omni- all *omnivore*.
osteo- bone *osteoarthritis*.
out- beyond, exceeding, surpassing *outlive*; forth *outpouring*; outside, external *outlying*.
over- above *overlord*; outer *overcoat*, too much *overeat*.
paed(o)- child, paediatrician.
palaeo- old, archaic, early *Palaeolithic*.
pan- all *pan-American*.
para- beside *parallel*; beyond *paranormal*, abnormal *paranoia*; resembling *paraphroid*; associated, supplementary *paramedical*.
patri- father *patriarch*.
penta- five *pentagon*.
photo- light *photosensitive*; photography *photocopy*.
physio- nature, living things *physiology*; physical *physiotherapy*.
poly- many *polyglot*.
post- after *postdate*.
pre- before *prehistoric*.
pro- favouring *pro-American*; substitute for *pro-consul*.
prot(o)- first, original *prototype*.
pseud(o)- false *pseudonym*.
psych(o)- mind *psychoanalysis*.
quadr(i)- four *quadruped*.
quasi- partly, seemingly *quasi-judicial*.
radio- radiation *radiology*; radioactive, radioactivity *radioisotope*.
re- again *rewrite*.
retro- back, backwards *retrogress*.
self- oneself, itself *self-discipline*.
semi- half *semicircle*; partly *semi-conscious*.
socio- social, society *sociology*.
step- related by remarriage *stepvister*.
sub- below, under *subsoil*; less than, incompletely *subhuman*; subordinate, subdivision *subcontinent*.
super- above, greater, exceeding, more, superior *superpower*.
syn-, sym- together, with *synthesis*.
techno- technology, technical *technocracy*.
tele- over a distance *telecommunications*.

tetra- four *tetrahedron*.
 theo- gods, God *theology*.
 thermo- heat *thermometer*.
 trans- across *transatlantic*.
 tri- three *triangle*.
 ultra- above, beyond *ultraviolet*.
 un- not *unhappy*; to do the opposite *unknot*.
 under- below, underneath *underpass*;
 insufficient *underfunding*; less important
 undersecretary.
 uni- one *unicycle*.
 vice- one next below *vice-president*.

SUFFIXES

- able, -ible that can be *washable*; having the quality of *comfortable*. -ability, -ibility.
- ade fruit drink *lemonade*.
- aholic, -oholic (one) addicted to *workaholic*.
- ana, -iana objects etc. belonging to *Victoriana*.
- arch ruler, leader, governor *monarch*. -archy.
- arian believer in, supporter of *vegetarian*; one connected with *librarian*.
- athon, -thon large-scale contest or event *swimathon*.
- cide killing, killer *fungicide*. -cidal.
- cracy government, rule *democracy*; dominant or ruling class *aristocracy*.
- crat supporter of (the type of government) *democrat*; member of (a dominant class) *aristocrat*. -cratic.
- dom state or condition of being *boredom*; realm, domain *kingdom*.
- ectomy surgical removal *mastectomy*.
- ee one to whom something is done *payee*; one who is *absentee*; small version of *bootee*.
- eer one engaged in *profiteer*.
- er one who or that which does or is *employer*; one engaged in *lawyer*; one coming from *Londoner*.
- ese (people or language) of or from *Chinese*; language associated with *Japanese*.
- esque in the style of *statuesque*.
- ess female *lioness*.
- ette small version of *kuchenette*; female *majorette*; imitation *satinet*.
- fold times *two-fold*.
- form having the form of *cruciform*.
- free without *lead-free*.
- friendly helpful to, supporting *user-friendly*.
- ful amount that fills something *bucketful*; full of *colourful*; having or causing *peaceful*.
- fy -IFY.
- gram drawn or written record *cardiogram*; message, greeting *kissogram*.
- graph instrument that records *seismograph*; something recorded or represented *autograph*. -graphic, -graphy.
- hood time or condition of being *childhood*.
- iana -ANA.
- ible, -ibility -ABLE.
- ics science, study *electronics*.
- ify to make or become *purity*; to fill with *terrify*.
- ise -IZE.
- ish like, similar to *childish*; somewhat *baldish*.
- ism state, condition *heroism*; doctrine, movement, system, theory *Buddhism*; discrimination on ground of *racism*.
- ist follower or practitioner of a doctrine, science etc. *botanist*.
- ite (person) of or from, or that adheres to or supports *Israeli*; mine- 'i' *calcite*.
- itis disease *bronchitis*.
- ize, -ise to make or become *neutralize*.
- kin small version of *lambkin*.
- latry worship *idolatry*.
- less without *harmless*.
- let small version of *piglet*.
- like resembling *ladylike*.
- ling small, young, or lesser version of *duckling*.
- logy science, theory *biology*; writing, treatise *trilogy*. -logist.
- meter instrument for measuring *barometer*.
- monger dealer in *fishmonger*.
- nik one connected with *beatnik*.
- oholic -AHOLIC.
- oid like, resembling *planetoid*.
- ology, -ologist -LOGY.
- or -ER.
- osis action, process *metamorphosis*; diseased condition *thrombosis*.
- ped foot *quadruped*. -pedal.
- phile, -phil lover of *Anglophile*. -philia love of, attraction or tendency towards *necrophilia*. -philiac.
- phobe one who hates or fears *xenophobe*.
- phobia hatred or fear of *claustrophobia*.
- phobic.
- phone speaker of (a language) *Francophone*; sound *xylophone*.
- proof resisting, protecting against *heatproof*.
- scape view, scene *landscape*.
- scope instrument for viewing *microscope*.
- scopy.
- ship condition, state, position *membership*; skill *craftsmanship*.
- some characterized by, full of *troublesome*; group of so many *foursome*.
- speak language, jargon *computerspeak*.
- thom -ATHON.
- tomy surgical incision *lobotomy*.
- ward, -wards towards *upward*.
- ware articles *silverware*.
- ways in the direction, manner, or position of *sideways*.
- wise in the direction, manner, or position of *clockwise*; concerning *money-wise*.
- y having, full of, covered with *dirty*; inclined to *sleepy*; like *wintry*; affectionate term used esp. with children *doggy*.