

# **Longman Junior English Dictionary**

**A W Frisby**

The background of the cover features a series of bold, diagonal stripes in shades of green and blue, creating a dynamic, abstract pattern. The stripes vary in width and color, with some being a vibrant green and others a deep blue or purple. The overall design is modern and visually striking.

# Longman Junior English Dictionary

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Longman

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This dictionary is suitable for students in and after their fourth year of special English study. It gives the meanings of 5,500 words, chosen because they appear to be the commonest and most useful words in English. Among these words are scientific and other words met with in everyday life.

The dictionary will be helpful to students of English in two special ways: it is a learning dictionary, and it uses a fixed list of words, *and no others*, in explaining new words.

As a *learning dictionary*, the book not only gives the meaning of new words in a simple form, but, where necessary, it also shows, by using new words in specially chosen sentences, how the words are used. The sentences themselves are so chosen that they fully explain the use of the new word. An important point is that careful attention is given to words such as—**may, shall, can, do; by, from, after, out of, to; that, which, in order that, unless; more, most, anybody, everybody, nobody, each.** These words help to build the sentences we say and write.

A *fixed list of words* is used in explaining the meanings of the 5,500 main words. This list of explaining words contains 1,500 very common words; it is printed at the back of this book. These words are probably all already known, or soon will be, to the student who will use this book. Thus, meanings of new words are always given in words that the student knows—and in no others. In a few cases, in explaining the meaning of a new word, a word has been used which is not in the known list of explaining words. In these places, the word—(*see*)—has been added. This means that the student should look in the dictionary for the word to which (*see*) has been added, to find its meaning. This saves time because the meaning of this word need not be given again and the student receives exercise in using the dictionary. Thus, under **discover** there appears the sentence:

The **discovery** of radium (*see*) has helped many people.

**Radium** is not in the list of known words, but it is explained in its proper place in the dictionary. There is no need to give its explanation again in the above sentence, and the student will, by finding out the meaning for himself, learn a new word.

Sometimes a word may be used with more than one meaning. In this case, each meaning is shown under a separate number. For example:

**exercise** 1. the use of any part of the body to make it stronger or more healthy.

2. a piece of work given in school.

Some words may be changed a little in order to make them do different

kinds of work. Thus, under **direct** we find “**direct** (road)” and “**direction**”. Sometimes other words are added to the main word to make a group of words which are often used together. Thus, we say “**by accident**” and “**meet with an accident**”. Common changes of this kind are shown in sentences which follow the main word and they are printed in darker print. When the student wishes to find the meaning of one of these changed words or of a group of words, he should search for the word in its proper place in the dictionary, following the alphabetical order of the spelling. If it is a word suitable for this dictionary, he will find it under the main word. For example, **discovery** will be found in a sentence under **discover**; **honesty** is explained under **honest**.

Sometimes, when a word is changed a little in this way, the spelling is changed and the changed word must appear some distance away from its main form because the changed spelling changes the alphabetical position of the word. Thus, **denied** is a changed form of **deny**, and, because “**deni**” comes before “**deny**”, **denied** comes in its proper alphabetical place four words before **deny**. The sentence showing how it is used comes under the main word, **deny**. In the same way, **drank** comes a long way before **drink** and **drunk** a long way after.

In all cases, the word which gives the most common form of the idea is used as the main word. The most common ways in which words change according to the work they do are shown at the end of this book.

We sometimes say one part of a word more loudly than other parts so as to show a special meaning. Thus,

<b>conduct</b> means	“the way we behave”
<b>conduct</b> means	“to lead or guide”.

Sometimes, when we change the form of a word in order to make it do different work, we say a different part of it more loudly. Thus, we say, “There has been an **accident**.” But we say that something has happened “**accidentally**”. Parts of words spoken a little more loudly in this way are in darker print.

It may happen that the student will meet a word in his reading or listening which is not contained in this dictionary. He should ask his teacher the meaning of the word, or look for it in a larger dictionary. He should then add the word in its proper place in this dictionary and thus add another word to the list of words that he knows.

The whole of this explanation has been written using only the words in the list printed at the back of this book—the list of 1,500 known words. The only words not in that list are the words “**dictionary**” and “**alphabetical**”.

**a(n)** one, each.

There is a cat on my bed.

We drink tea twice a day.

A dog is an animal.

**abandon** to leave and not go back.

The Captain **abandoned** his burning ship.

**abbess** the head of an abbey (*see*) for women.

**abbey** 1. a building in which men or women live shut away from other people and work for God  
2. a church.



ABBEY

This is a picture of Westminster Abbey.

**abbot** the head of an abbey (*see*) for men.

**abbreviation** a short way of writing a word.

He lives at 17, Short St., Blackhill.

**ablaze** on fire.

(to be) **able** can.

Jack was not able to play football because he had broken his leg.

John has the **ability** to repair all kinds of machines.

**aboard** on or in a ship, train or aircraft.

**abolish** to stop something completely, to do away with.

We all hope for the **abolition** of war.

**about** 1. of, concerning.

I am reading a book **about** animals.

2. here and there.

The visitors walked **about** the gardens.

3. at the time or shortly before or after.

Come back at **about** twelve o'clock.

4. perhaps a little more, perhaps a little less.

John is **about** as tall as I am.

**a(n)/abu**

**above** higher than.

The clock is **above** the picture.



**abreast** side by side.

The men walked three **abreast**.

**abroad** in or to another country.



THE CLOCK IS ABOVE THE PICTURE

**abrupt** sudden, not expected.

The first car stopped **abruptly** and those behind ran into it.



ABREAST

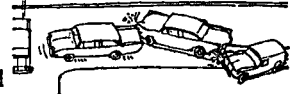
**abscess** a painful place on the body, where poison has gathered.

**absent** not being here, not present.

Three men were **absent** from work today.

My **absence** from school was caused by my illness.

We should not talk about John's affairs **in his absence**.



THE FIRST CAR STOPPED ABRUPTLY

**absolutely** completely, in every way.

Your hands must be **absolutely** clean before you have your dinner.

**absorb** to take in.

The dry earth quickly **absorbed** the rain water.

**to be absorbed in:** to have all one's attention fixed on.

Bob was so **absorbed** in the story that he did not hear the clock strike.

**absurd** foolish, stupid (*see*), making people laugh.

**abundant** plentiful, more than enough.

Rice is **abundant** in the river valleys.

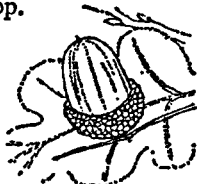
We had an **abundant** crop of oranges last year. There are mosquitoes (*see*) **in abundance** in these dark, wet places.



**acid** a sour-tasting liquid.  
Lemons (*see*) have an **acid** taste.

**acknowledge** 1. to say or agree that something is true.  
They all **acknowledged** that Edward was the best player in the team.  
2. to say that one has received something.  
I **acknowledged** the receipt of his letter.  
I have not received an **acknowledgement** of the money I sent to the shop.

**acorn** the seed of the oak tree.



ACORN

**acquaintance** a person one has met once or twice, but who is not a friend.

**acquire** to get by working oneself, to gain.  
The shop-keeper was once poor, but **acquired** a lot of money by working hard.

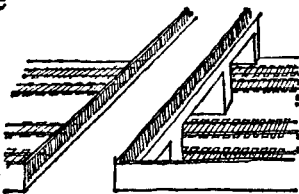


ACROBATS

**acre** a measure of land (4,840 square yards or 4,000 square metres).

**acrobat** a person who can throw and twist his body about or walk on a rope high in the air.

**across** from one side to the other.  
There is a bridge **across** the railway line.  
Here is the road; run **across** quickly.



ACROSS

**act** 1. something done.  
The nurse did many **acts** of kindness: she helped the old people and gave medicine to the children.  
What **action** did you take when your house caught fire?  
This telephone is **out of action**: it is broken.  
My father leads an **active** life: he is always working or playing games.

## aci/adj

2. a law.  
3. a part of a play.  
The second **act** of the play has just started.  
Did you see Helen **act** in the play last night?  
An **actor** is a man who acts in plays.  
An **actress** is a woman actor.

**actual** real, not only thought about.  
I do not know the **actual** price of this house, but it cost a lot of money.  
Jane not only promised to run in the race, but **actually** won it, although we didn't think she would.

**adapt** to change and make suitable to be used in a different way.  
I **adapted** my electric lamp for use on my bicycle; I fastened it to the bicycle with some screws.

**add** to put one thing with another.  
You have made a mistake in the **addition**; 12 and 13 make 25, not 23. We write this as 12 + 13.  
The boy sells newspapers in the mornings in **addition** to going to school.

**adder** a small poisonous snake.

**address** 1. the name of the place where one lives.  
21, High St., Newtown, is my **address**.  
2. a speech.  
The Headmaster gave an **address** to the school before the prizes were given away.  
3. to write the name of the place where one lives; to speak to someone.

**adequate** enough (for).  
The amount of paper was not **adequate** for the examination; more had to be bought.

**adjective** a describing word.  
This is a heavy box. ("Heavy" is an **adjective**.)

**adjoin** next or near to  
Numbers 25 and 26, High Street, **adjoin** each other.  
Tom and James live in **adjoining** houses; they live next door to one another.

**adjourn** to stop work until a later time.  
As it was 8.0 p.m., the meeting was **adjourned** until the next day.



# adj/aff

**adjust** to make a small change so that something works better.  
Please **adjust** the light on your bicycle so that it shines on the road.

**administer** to look after.  
The headmaster **administers** the school.  
The **administration** of the town is the work of the Town Council (*see*).

**admiral** the highest of the officers in the navy.

**admire** to think about or look at with wonder.  
Visitors to our city always **admire** the beautiful buildings.  
I like your pictures; I think they are **admirable**.  
We all feel **admiration** for the work of nurses.



ADMIRAL

**admit** 1. to agree that something is true.  
The boy **admitted** that he broke the window.  
2. to allow someone to come in.  
**Admissions** to the school are made in January.

**adopt** 1. to take someone's child and look after it as a member of one's own family.  
2. to accept something said, done or thought by another person.  
My mother **adopted** Mrs Black's way of making cakes.

**adore** to love deeply.

**adrift** floating about helplessly in a boat.

**adult** a person who is grown up, who is not a child.

**advance** to go forward.  
The soldiers **advanced** towards the town.

**advantage** anything which may help or be useful and make a person stronger or wiser.  
It is a great **advantage** to be able to drive a car.

**adventure** an exciting or dangerous journey or action.

**adverb** a word used with a verb, adjective or another adverb telling how, when or where.  
Jane carefully (how) washed her skirt yesterday (when) and hung it here (where).

**advertise** to make well known.  
He wanted to sell his car so he put an **advertisement** in the newspaper.

## SELLING CHEAPLY

A Morris Minor car. 2 years old. In good condition 4,000 miles. £250. Owner leaving the country. To be seen any evening at 10, High Street, Canford

ADVERTISEMENT

**advice** (say "c" like "s" in "hiss") what we tell other people when we say what we think they should do.  
I had fever and the doctor's **advice** was that I should go home to bed.  
I followed **his advice** and went to bed.

**advise:** (say "s" like "s" in "his") to give **advice**.  
The doctor **advised** me to go home to bed.

**aerial** a wire which sends out or receives radio waves.

**aerodrome** a place where flying machines set out or come to land.

**aeroplane** a flying machine.

**affair** 1. something to be done.  
Cooking is a woman's **affair**.  
2. a happening.  
After the **affair** was over everyone went home.

**affect** to cause a change.  
Her eyes were **affected** by the bright light; she could not see clearly.

**affection** love.  
They were **affectionate** friends.  
We sometimes end a letter to a dear friend with "Yours **affectionately**."

**afford** 1. to be able to pay for.  
I cannot **afford** to buy a bicycle; I have not enough money.  
2. **to afford the time to:** to have enough time to spend in a special way.  
I cannot **afford the time** to go to the market today.

**afloat** floating, on a ship.

**afraid** 1. frightened.

He is afraid of the dog.

2. feeling that something unpleasant will happen.

Please hurry! I'm afraid it will rain.

3. a polite way of saying one is sorry.  
I'm afraid Mr Jones is not at home. Can I tell him anything for you?

**after** 1. later.

They played football after school was over.

He had his dinner and afterwards went out.

Afternoon comes after midday and before evening.

2. behind.

The boys came in one after another.

**again** a second time, once more.

**against** 1. opposite to.

The sailors fought against the pirates.

2. beside, touching.

Put your bicycle against this tree.

**age** 1. how old.

My brother is ten years of age.

2. a special stretch of time in the past.  
In the Middle Ages soldiers wore armour in battle.

I sold my bicycle ages ago (a long time ago).

**agent** a person who looks after business for someone else.

You can buy tickets for your journey at the travel agency.

**aggravate** 1. to make something worse.

If you scratch that mosquito (*see*) bite you will aggravate it.

2. to make someone angry.

It is very aggravating to have one's money stolen.

**ago** before this time.

I had my first bicycle two years ago.

**agony** great pain.

**agree** to think in the same way as someone else.

I agree with you. I, too, think the price is too high.

The men signed an agreement to work together for two years.

Mary had an agreeable (pleasant) voice.

## afl/ali

**agriculture** farming.

The farmer bought some new agricultural machines.

**ahead** in front of.

Please go ahead; I will follow you.

**aid** help.

Boy Scouts (*see* 2) learn to give first aid to people who are hurt.

**aim** 1. to try to hit something, to point a gun at.

2. the thing one intends to do.

My aim is to become a doctor. I aim to be a doctor.

**air** 1. what we breathe.

2. to put clothes in the air to dry.

3. a tune (*see*).

An airport is an aerodrome. An aircraft is an aeroplane.

Air-conditioning means making air cool or warm by a machine.

**alarm** 1. the feeling of fear.

When the train suddenly stopped the passengers were filled with alarm.

Do not alarm the passengers.

2. words, noise or happenings which tell us that danger is near; an instrument which warns us that something may take place.

A fire alarm makes a loud noise if a fire starts in the building.

**alas** an exclamation (*see*) showing that we are sad.

We wanted to play cricket, but, alas, it rained.

**album** a book in which to keep things like stamps and photographs.

**alert** watchful, ready to act.

**alight** 1. on fire.

2. to step down from such things as a car or train.

**alike** looking the same, not different.

These books are alike; they are both black.

The brothers look alike.

**alive** living.

Is your grandfather still alive?

# all/ame

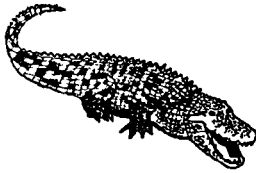
**all** everyone, everything.

He found **all** the books that had been lost.

**alley** a narrow road between houses.

**alliance, allied,**  
see **ally**.

**alligator** an  
animal like a  
crocodile (*see*),  
found in the  
warm parts of  
America.



ALLIGATOR

**allotment** a small division of a field used  
as a garden.

**allow** to let someone do something.  
Please **allow** me to go home.

**allowance:** an amount (usually of  
money) given to someone regularly.  
I have a weekly **allowance** to buy my lunch.

**ally** a person who helps us; a country  
which helps another in war.  
The little boys **allied** themselves against the  
bully (*see*). They made an **alliance** against him.

**almond** a kind of nut; the tree on which  
this kind of nut grows.

**almost** nearly.  
It is **almost** nine o'clock.

**alms** a gift or gifts to poor people.

**aloft** high up, as one would be up among  
the sails of a ship.

**alone** 1. by oneself, not with other  
people.

2. I cannot give you permission to go home;  
the headmaster **alone** can do that, and no one  
else.

**along** following the line of; from one end  
to the other.

**aloud** so that people can hear us.

**alphabet** all the letters we use.

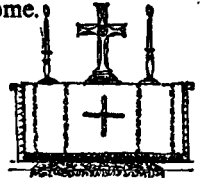
The letters A, B, C are in **alphabetical order**:  
B, A, C are not.

**already** before now.

Our visitors have **already** come.

**also** too, as well.

**altar** a raised table or  
place in a church or  
holy place where gifts  
to God are placed.



ALTAR

**alter** to change.

Make this **alteration** in the time-table (*see*).

**although** though, in spite of.

**Although** it was raining, we still played foot-  
ball. (It was raining but we still played foot-  
ball. We played football in spite of the rain.)

**altogether** counting everyone or  
everything.

**Altogether**, here and at home, I have six pencils.

**always** at all times.

**am** I am a boy.

We are pupils.

You are a girl.

You are women.

He (She) is a child.

They are children.

(*See be, was.*)

**a.m.** after midnight and before midday.

10.0 a.m. is ten o'clock in the morning.

**amateur** a person who does something  
because he likes doing it, and not for  
money.

**amaze** to surprise very much.

His story was **amazing**; we had never heard  
anything so strange.

It filled us with **amazement**.

**ambassador** a person sent to another  
country to look after the affairs of  
the government of his own country,  
there.

**ambition** strong desire to gain  
something; the thing we desire.

It was his **ambition** to be a great painter.  
He is **ambitious**; he is sure to succeed.

**amble** to walk slowly.

**ambulance** a large motor-car to carry to  
hospital sick people or people who  
have been hurt.

**amen** the word at the end of a prayer.  
It means, "Let it be so."

**amid** in the middle of.

**amiss** wrong; wrongly.

**among, amongst** in the middle of, mixed with.

I found this letter **among** my books.

**amount** a quantity, a number of, all the things together; a sum of money.

You have not paid the full **amount** of this bill.

**ample** enough for the purpose.

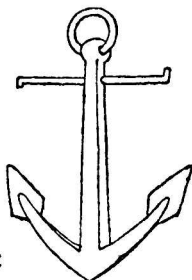
**amuse** to make people happy, to make them laugh.

There are plenty of **amusements** at the seaside.

**ancestor** a person in our family who lived before us.

We could say that our great-grandfathers are some of our **ancestors**.

**anchor** a heavy metal hook put down to the bottom of the sea to stop a ship from moving.



ANCHOR

**ancient** belonging to past ages.

We have read about Ancient Egypt in our history books.

**and** In sentences like:

Jack and Jill went up the hill.

They talked and sang on their way up the hill.

I saw a cat and some birds.

"And" is sometimes written with this sign—&—in addresses, as in Messrs (see) Wilson & Smart, Ltd., or H. W. Jones & Co., Ltd. (see **company** and **Ltd.**)

**angel** a messenger from God.

**anger** the feeling when we want to fight others or do harm to them.

John was **angry** when the boys hit his brother.  
I shall be **angry** with you if you lose this pen.

**angle** a corner.

**angler** a man who catches fish with a fishing-rod (see **rod**) and line.



ANGLER

## ami/ant

**animal** A living creature which is not a plant is an **animal**; but we usually think of a four-legged creature when we use this word.

**ankle** the joint between the leg and the foot.



ANKLE

**announce** to make something known.  
The announcer on the radio read out the news.

**annoy** to make someone angry, to trouble someone.  
A loud radio is often an **annoyance**.  
It is **annoying** to miss a bus.

**annual** 1. happening every year.

2. a book which is printed in a different form every year.

**anoint** to put oil on a person's head at a special time, such as when a king is crowned.

**another** one more, a different one.

May I have **another** cup of tea?

One boy was reading; **another** was listening to the radio.

**answer** 1. what we say when we are asked a question; the words spoken or written.

I **answered** the letter on the day I got it.

2. the end of a sum; something we are asked to find out.

**ant** a small insect living in the ground or in a little hill.

Ants live together in large numbers, in their nests.

**antarctic** concerning the part of the earth near the South Pole (Antarctica). (see **pole** 2.)



ANTARCTICA

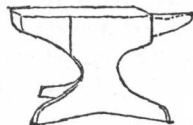
# ant/app

**antelope** an animal like a deer, found in Africa.



ANTELOPE

**anvil** a large piece of iron on which pieces of hot metal are hammered into the shape wanted.



ANVIL

**anxious** 1. troubled in mind about what may happen.

We are **anxious** about the examination.

They are full of **anxiety** about the examination.

2. wishing strongly.

I am **anxious** to see you.

**any** 1. a, an, one, some, in sentences like these:

Have we **any** matches? No, we haven't **any**.

If we had **any**, I would give you one (some).

2. one of several. You can buy sugar at **any** food shop.

Anybody (**anyone**) can come; I do not mind who it is.

We shall go for a walk **anyhow**, whether it rains or not.

Have you **anything** to read? I do not mind what it is.

Please put the chair in this room. Put it **anywhere**; I do not mind where you put it.

**apart** separately, aside.

**apartment(s)** a room or rooms in a house to live in and for which we pay; a flat (*see* 3).

**ape** 1. a large monkey.

2. to copy someone's actions or way of speaking.

**apologize** to say that one is sorry for having done something wrong, or something not pleasing to others. John sent an **apology** for not going to the meeting.

**apostle** a man sent to teach people about God, especially one of the first twelve followers of Christ.

**apparent** easy to see.

It became **apparent** that the girl was ill. The traveller was **apparently** lost; it seemed to us that he did not know where he was.

**appeal** 1. to ask for strongly, to beg for.

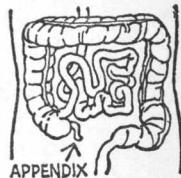
2. to ask a court of law to change the order of a lower court.

**appear** to show oneself; to go before a judge.

That girl always has a calm **appearance**.

**appendix** 1. something added to the end of a book.

2. a small part of the intestine (*see*) which grows outside the main tube. When it becomes diseased it must be cut out.

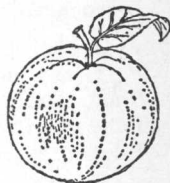


APPENDIX

**appetite** the wish for food.

**applaud** to praise (often by striking the hands together or shouting).

The **applause** given to the singer lasted five minutes.



APPLE

**apple** a kind of fruit.

**application** *see* **apply**.

**apply** 1. to put on.

He **applied** the paint to the wall.

My mother, who cannot hear well, has bought an **appliance** to help her to hear better.

2. to have to do with.

This does not **apply** to you.

3. to ask for.

The man **applied** to the farmer for work.

The soldier made an **application** to go home.

**appoint** to choose someone for work.

My brother has obtained an **appointment** in a bank.

I am going to see the doctor tomorrow. I have made an **appointment** with him.

**appreciate** to feel that something is good.

I **appreciate** your kindness. I will show my **appreciation** by helping you when I am able.

**approach** to come near to.

When they **approached** the house they saw that it was empty.

**appropriate** right for what we want to do.

When we go swimming we wear the **appropriate** clothes.

**approve** to say that one is pleased with something.

The judge showed his **approval** of the man's bravery by praising him.

**approximate** very near, perhaps a little less, perhaps a little more.

The **approximate** number of children in this school is two hundred.

There are **approximately** a hundred apples here.

**apricot** an orange-red fruit with a large seed.

**April** the fourth month of the year.

**apron** a piece of cloth worn in front of us to keep our clothes clean.

**apt** 1. good for the purpose.

He made an **apt** speech.

2. quick to learn.

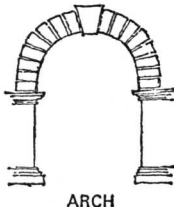
Mary shows an **aptitude** for sewing (*see sew*); she is clever at it.

**apt to:** being inclined (*see*) to, expected to happen.

My bicycle bell is **apt** to fall off if I ride too fast.

**aquarium** a place where live fish are kept.

**arch** a part of a building (*see picture*).



**archbishop** a Christian priest of high rank, a chief bishop.

**architect** a man who plans the whole of a new building and then makes drawings of each part

## app/aro

to give to the builder.

Those two boys wish to be trained in **architecture**.

**arctic** concerning the part of the earth near the North Pole. (*See pole 2.*)



**are** *see am.*

**area** a space of land or water, a stretch of surface.

Much of our food comes from the corn-growing **areas** of Canada.

**argue** not to agree with someone in speech or writing.

Jack and I **argued** about the apples. He thought they were sweet; I thought they were sour. I do not agree with the **argument** that sheep are foolish animals.

**arise** to get up, to happen.

While they were waiting, a quarrel **arose** among some of the men.

During the night a great storm had **arisen**.

**arithmetic** working with numbers.

We learn to divide and multiply in **arithmetic**.

**ark** Noah's Ark was a covered ship, built by Noah before the great flood (*see 1*), which we read about in the Bible.

**arm** 1. the part of the body between the shoulder and the hand.

2. to give **arms** (things like guns and swords) to soldiers.

An **army** is a large number of soldiers together.

**Armour** is a metal covering to protect the body.



**arose** *see arise.*

**around** on all sides.

People stood all **around** the speaker.

**arouse** to wake someone from sleep.

# arr/ass

**arrange** 1. to put in order.

Please **arrange** these flowers in a bowl.

2. to make plans.

She **arranged** to meet her friends.

All the **arrangements** for the picnic have been made.

**arrest** to seize, to take prisoner.

The robber was **arrested** by the policeman.

The policeman made the **arrest**.

**arrive** to get to the place to which we are going.

We **arrived** at London at midday.

The **arrival** of the aeroplane was announced.

**arrow** a sharp

stick with

feathers at the  
end which is

shot from a bow (see I 1).



**art** the ability to do certain things; such as the art of painting; the making of beautiful things, or things requiring skill.

In school, subjects like drawing and needlework are called art subjects.

**article** 1. a separate thing.

She had several **articles** in her bag.

2. something written in a newspaper.

**artificial** not natural, made by man.

After the man lost his leg in the accident, he had to wear an **artificial** one.

**artillery** the big guns in an army, and the men who fire them.

**artist** usually one skilled at drawing and painting.

An **artistic** person is one who loves things like drawing and painting.

**as** 1. when, while.

As we were coming to school, we saw an accident.

Will you post this letter for me as you go home?

2. because.

As it was getting dark, we had to go home.

We could not buy any food as we had no money.

3. In sentences such as these:

I am nearly as tall as my father.

John can run as fast as Tom.

One dollar is the same as a hundred cents.

One hundred pence are the same as one pound.

The man looked as if he had lost his way.

As usual, we had our breakfast at eight o'clock.

You may go to the cinema so long as you are home by ten o'clock.

**ascend** to go up, to climb.

**ash** 1. dust left from a fire.

2. a kind of tree.

**ashamed** feeling unhappy because one has done something wrong.

She was **ashamed** when she remembered that she had not visited her mother for a year.

**ashore** on land.

The sailors came **ashore**.

**aside** to one side.

**ask** 1. to put a question.

"How are you?" he **asked**.

2. to want something from someone.

The beggar **asked** for some money.

Please **ask** Jane to come here.

**asleep** sleeping.

I **fell asleep** before my father came home.

**aspect** appearance, the look of somebody or something.

**ass** a donkey.

**assault** to attack suddenly.

The soldiers made a strong **assault** on the town.

**assemble** to come together.

The assembly passed some new rules.

**assert** to say, with the feeling that it is true.

The man's friends **asserted** that he had done no wrong.

**assist** to help.

Can I be of any **assistance** to you?

The headmaster had three **assistant** teachers.

**association** a group of people all with the same purpose.

We belong to the Animal Lovers' Association.

Association Football is a game played with eleven players in a team and with a round ball.



**assume** 1. to take on oneself.

He **assumed** a fierce look.

2. to suppose.

We must **assume** he has arrived home, but we do not know.

**assure** to tell someone something, feeling that it is true.

I **assure** you I shall be here at midday.

I give you my **assurance** that I shall be here.

**astern** at the back end (stern) of a ship.  
to go **astern**: to go backwards (of a ship).

**astonish** to surprise.

Her action was **astonishing**.

I was filled with **astonishment** at her strange action.

**at** 1. concerning a place.

He left his bag **at** the railway station.

She put her books **at** the bottom of her case.

You must look **at** the blackboard.

2. concerning time.

Please come **at** nine o'clock.

The school is closed **at** night.

**At first**, I did not know who the man was.

We waited a long time, but the bus came **at last**.

3. In sentences like these:

We all laughed **at** the funny picture.

I am surprised **at** what you say.

Harry is good **at** football (he plays well).

**ate** *see eat*.

**athletic** concerning outdoor games.

An athlete is one who plays, runs or jumps, hoping to do better than others.

**atlas** a book of maps.

**atmosphere** the air around the earth.

**attach** to join together.

She **attached** a chain to the dog's collar.

to be **attached to**; to love, to be very fond (*see*) of.

Mary was **attached** to her father.

**attack** 1. to fight, speak or write against a person.

The newspaper **attacked** the Chief Minister (*see* 1) because of the new law. There was an **attack** on him in the newspaper.

2. the coming of an illness.

I have an **attack** of fever and cannot go out.

## ass/aut

**attempt** to try; the action taken to do something.

The travellers made an **attempt** to climb the mountain, but it was too steep.

**attend** 1. to be present at.

Your **attendance** at school has been bad.

2. to listen to.

Please **attend** to me.

3. to look after.

The doctor **attended** the sick man.

There are always five **attendants** at the cinema.

**attention** 1. careful thought.

The people listened to the speaker with great **attention**. They were **attentive**.

2. an upright way of standing.

Stand to **attention**!

**attitude** 1. the way one stands or sits.

She was sitting in a lazy **attitude**.

2. the way one thinks or feels about something.

What is your **attitude** towards wearing a hat (do you think one ought to, or that it is not necessary)?

**attract** 1. to cause things to come closer.

Dirt **attracts** flies.

A circus (*see*) is a great **attraction** for children.

2. to have the power to please.

The flowers in the Garden are **attractive** (they draw our attention and we like to look at them).

**audience** the people who listen to a speech, music or a play.

The **audience** listened carefully to the speaker.

**August** the eighth month of the year.

**aunt** the sister of one's father or mother, the wife of one's uncle. Children sometimes say "auntie" or "aunty" when they are speaking to an aunt.

**author** a person who writes a book.

**authority** the power to give orders.

The headmaster has **authority** to send a pupil away from school.



# aut/bac

**automatic** able to work by itself.

Some doors have locks which **automatically** lock the doors when we close them.

**autumn** the season between summer and winter.

**available** ready to be used.

**avalanche** the sudden falling of snow from the sides of a mountain.

**avenue** a road with trees along its sides; sometimes used as a name for a road in a town, as in "Fifth Avenue".

**average** 1. usual.

The average workman works for forty hours a week.

2. a word used in arithmetic. To find the average of 4, 7 and 10 we add them together (21) and divide this by the number of the amounts (3 here). The average is  $21/3$ , or 7.

**avoid** to escape doing, to keep away from.

You should try to **avoid** catching cold. I tried to **avoid** meeting the bully (*see*).

**await** to wait for.

**babe** *see* baby.

**baboon** a kind of large monkey.

**baby** a young child not yet able to walk.

**bachelor** a man who is not married.

**back** 1. that part of anything which is behind.

I have some ink on the **back** of my hand.



BABOON

**awake** not asleep.

It is midnight but my brother is still **awake**.

**award** to give something to someone as a sign that good work has been done. She was **awarded** a prize (*see*) for her singing. The results in the examination were not good enough and no **award** was made.

**aware** knowing about something.

Are you **aware** of the time? You will be late for school.

**away** not here, at a distance.

How long will you be **away**?

Do not throw those boxes **away**.

Come **away** from the window.



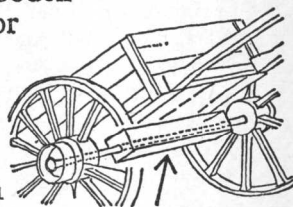
AXE

**awful** filling with fear.

**awkward** not skilful in moving about or speaking pleasantly, clumsy (*see*).

**axe** a heavy, sharp piece of iron on a wooden handle, used for cutting wood.

**axle** the straight long piece of wood or metal to which the wheels of a cart or car are fixed.



AXLE

There is a hut at the **back** of the house. John stood out in front; the others sat in the **background**.

Tom and his brother are the same age, but Tom is in a lower class; he is **backward**.

Can you walk **backwards**?

We must not talk about a person **behind his back** (say things (usually unkind) about him when he cannot hear what we say).

2. to show movement to the place where someone or something was before, as in:

Please come **back** quickly.