

牛津 英语联想词典

OXFORD
LEARNER'S WORDFINDER DICTIONARY
英语版

商务印书馆

The Commercial Press

牛津大学出版社

Oxford University Press

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Learner's Wordfinder Dictionary

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〔英〕Hugh Trappes-Lomax 编

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序

王逢鑫

从功能来看,词典可以分为“查词”词典和“找词”词典。前者的功能是:当读者遇到生词时,它能告诉这个生词的意义、读音和用法,就这个词论这个词。这种词典是读者们非常熟悉的通用词典。后者的功能是当读者萌生某种想法而不知用什么词汇表达时,它能帮助读者通过联想找到所需要的特定单词和相关词汇,提供更广泛的语言知识和文化知识。这种词典是读者们不很熟悉的联想词典。本词典就是一部新颖的联想词典。

这部词典有三个功能:

1. 帮助读者查找所需要的一个特定单词;
2. 帮助读者搜集与某个特定话题领域相关的词汇;
3. 帮助读者通过自由查阅不同的话题领域来扩大词汇量。

这部词典有三个特色:

1. 调动读者的思维能力,发挥联想的作用。词典的23个意义相关的话题领域,提供了大量的生动的语境。查找所需要的特定单词,将孤立的单词置于广泛的语境之中,将相关的词汇放在一起,联系记忆,联系学习,举一反三,学一知三。

2. 集词汇与知识于一体。词汇是知识的载体。词汇系统是知识体系的反映。掌握大量词汇,表明拥有丰富知识。扩大词汇量,表明扩大知识面。学习词汇,离不开联想;获取知识,也离不开联想。在查阅词汇过程中,读者可以系统学习相关知识,增大词汇量,扩大知识面。

3. 熔语言与文化于一炉。在查阅词汇过程中,读者可以全面了解词汇的文化含义,掌握词汇在一定文化背景下的准确意义和用法。将学习英语与学习英语国家的文化结合起来,在扩大语言知识的同时,扩大文化知识。

这部词典的最大特色就是联想。联想是独立思考和原创思维的表现。

一个富于联想和善于联想的人,常常是肯于独立思考和具有创新精神的人。学会使用这部词典有助于培养联想能力。

根据语义学理论,一个核心概念(通常用一个核心词表现)与属于同一范畴的词汇,构成一个领域。语义学家借用物理学的“场”的概念,将这个领域称为“语义场”。而语用学家也有类似的表述,以一个话题为核心(通常也是用一个核心词表现),将与其相关的内容结合在一起,构成一个话题领域。它与语义场有雷同和重叠之处,但各自出发点不同。本词典是在一个话题领域之内、和在不同话题领域之间进行联想。

利用联想查找和扩展词汇,涉及三种方法:辐射联想、推理联想和交叉联想。

辐射的方法是以一个表示话题的核心词为中心,通过分类及其属性、特征、功能和动作,联想与其相关的方方面面的内容。例如:说到“天气”(weather),自然会想到具体的天气状况:晴阴(sunny, cloudy)、冷热(hot, warm, cool, cold)、干湿(dry, wet)、现象(rain, snow, storm, wind, fog);想到气候(tropical climate, temperate climate);想到四季(season, spring, summer, autumn, winter);想到天气预报(weather forecast);想到气象研究(meteorology)。

推理的方法是从一个已知的词出发,利用逻辑关系找出它的反义词、近义词、上义词和下义词等等。例如,利用 cloudy, 找到反义词 cloudless; 利用 weather, 找到近义词 climate; 利用 spring, 找到上义词 season; 利用 season, 找到下义词 spring, summer, autumn, winter。

交叉的方法是由一个话题领域联想到另一个话题领域。例如,度假需要知道天气,可以在 holiday 的话题领域,找到与 weather 有关的词汇。天气是电视和广播等媒体经常关注的内容,也可以在 television/radio 的话题领域,找到与 weather 有关的词汇。

学会使用这部联想词典,会培养你的联想能力。常常使用这部联想词典,会使你插上联想的羽翼,在英语的王国里自由翱翔。

王逢鑫

北京大学教授

2003年10月

Author's preface

As a learner of English, you know that building up your stock of words is your biggest task. You probably already have a dictionary to help you do this. So why a new one?

Most dictionaries are 'checking' books: you come across a word, for example when you are reading a book or listening to someone speaking, and you go to the dictionary to check its meaning, its pronunciation or its use.

This dictionary is different: it is a 'discovering' book. It is designed to help you to expand your vocabulary in the directions *you* want – giving you the words you need, to say the things you want to say.

If you glance through the book you will quickly see that it is different from most other dictionaries in two important ways:

- instead of listing words in alphabetical order, it groups them according to their similarities and differences of *meaning* and *use*;
- instead of giving you the word first and then its meaning, it gives you the meaning first *and then the word (or words) that you are looking for*.

This explains the name, **Wordfinder**.

Working with students studying English, in Kenya and Tanzania and later in Britain, helped me to see the value of a dictionary of this sort. I am grateful to all my students, as well as to others who have contributed more directly to the creation of this book:

In Edinburgh, Sandra Anderson, Mark Backer-Holst, David Caulton, Penny Hands, David Hill, Michael Meyler and Ingrid Yngstrom were principal contributors. I also want to thank Sheena Davies, Thora Nicholson, Luan Porter, and Elizabeth White; and, for their interest, their tolerance and their support in many different ways, all my colleagues at the Institute for Applied Language Studies in the University of Edinburgh.

In Oxford, Moira Runcie, for her faith in the project, and Sally Wehmeier, Judith Willis and, especially, Margaret Deuter, for their wonderful editorial skills and (apparently) inexhaustible reserves of patience and encouragement, are due abundant thanks.

And to my wife, Jocelyn Ncecke, who has lived with this book from the first idea to the final proof-reading, much more than thanks.

Hugh Trappes-Lomax

Terms, symbols and short forms

<i>AmE</i>	American English
<i>BrE</i>	British English
<i>formal</i>	used in more formal contexts, such as writing a report or speaking at a conference
<i>informal</i>	used in informal contexts, such as a conversation with family or friends
<i>noun, verb, adjective, adverb</i>	the part that a word plays in its sentence (Note: these labels are not used in all cases, but only when they are needed for clarity.)
U	an uncountable noun
C/U	a noun that is often countable but can also be uncountable
U/C	a noun that is often uncountable but can also be countable
<i>singular</i>	a noun that is used only in the singular
<i>plural</i>	a noun that is used only in the plural
<i>with singular or plural verb</i>	a singular noun (for example family, government) which can have a plural verb if you are thinking of the actions, feelings, etc of the individual members of the group
<i>only before a noun</i>	an adjective which comes before a noun, not after a verb like is or seems
<i>not before a noun</i>	an adjective which comes after a verb like is or seems , not before a noun
<i>usually passive</i>	a verb that is more common in the passive than the active form
*	an irregular verb (see table on p 516)
<i>abbreviation</i>	a short form of a word
<i>opposite</i>	a word which is opposite in meaning to another word
sb	somebody
sth	something

Using the dictionary

1 With Wordfinder, you can:

- look for a particular word that you want
- collect words that are related to a particular topic area
- expand your vocabulary by looking freely through topic areas

Looking for a word

You know the word 'letter', but you don't know the word for the way that you write your name at the end of a letter. You look at **letter** and you find:

- your name, written by hand in a special way so that nobody else can copy it: **signature**
- to put your signature on sth: **sign** (sth)

You want to know the opposite of 'sweet'. You look at **sweet** and you find:

- having a sharp taste like that of a lemon: **sour** ◦ *These apples are rather sour.*
- having a sharp unpleasant taste: **bitter** ◦ *bitter coffee*

You know that 'promise' means to say that you will do something that somebody wants. If you do not do what you promise to do, what is the expression for this? You look at **promise** and you find:

- if you do not do what you promised to do, you **break*** a promise, **go* back** on your word, the promise is **broken** ◦ *I can't believe he went back on his word!* ◦ *broken promises*

Collecting words about a topic

You are preparing to give a short talk about holidays. You need to think about the different kinds of holiday that people choose, how they travel, and where they stay. You look up **holiday** and you find:

holiday

- 1 time when people do not work
 - 2 special days and times which are holidays
 - 3 going away on holiday
- see also TRAVEL**

From this, you choose 'going away on holiday', and you find:

- a special holiday where you pay for your travel, hotel and some or all of your meals before you leave: **package holiday**
- a holiday on a large ship: **cruise** ◦ *to go on a round-the-world cruise*
- a holiday in Africa, looking at wild animals: **safari** ◦ *to go on safari*
- a journey when you visit a place and return: **trip** ◦ *a trip to the seaside*
- to travel around on holiday carrying your luggage in a bag on your back: **go* backpacking** ◦ *They went backpacking round Europe last summer.*
- to go on a holiday with a tent: **go* camping**
- a holiday that you spend doing sports or other outdoor activities: **adventure/activity holiday**
- a holiday that you spend walking or cycling: **walking/cycling holiday**
- a holiday that you spend travelling round a place, for example in a car or a bus: **touring holiday**
- a holiday when you do some work: **working holiday**

Now you want to think about the different ways of travelling. You follow up the suggestion at the beginning of **holiday**, 'see also TRAVEL', and you find:

travel

- 1 travelling
 - 2 means of transport
 - 3 tickets, passports, money, etc
 - 4 starting a journey, moving and arriving
- luggage and packing ⇨ **BAG**
 accidents and crashes ⇨ **ACCIDENT**
 travelling in space ⇨ **SPACE²**
- see also HOLIDAY, HOTEL, CAMP**

You look at section 2 to check that you know all the words for means of transport, and how to use them. (Do we say 'with the train', 'on the train', or 'by train'?).

2 means of transport

- using a car, bus, lorry, etc to travel: **by road, car, bus, etc, on the bus/coach**
- to go somewhere in a car: **drive***; a journey in a car or other vehicle: **drive** ◦ *We're driving up to Scotland this summer.*
- to travel by getting free rides in other people's cars, lorries, etc: **hitch-hike, (informal) hitch**; a person who does this: **hitch-hiker** ◦ *We hitched down to Devon.* ◦ *I picked up two hitch-hikers on the way home from Bath.*
- using a bicycle or motorcycle: **by bike, by motorcycle, etc**
- to travel on a motorcycle: **ride*** (sth)
- to travel on a bicycle: **ride*** (sth), **cycle** ◦ *to ride along cycle tracks in the New Forest* ◦ *I usually cycle to work.*
- using a train or trains: **by train, on the train, by rail**
- (used about long journeys) by road or rail: **overland** ◦ *We travelled overland to Delhi and then flew on to Singapore.*
- using an aeroplane: **by air, by plane**
- to travel somewhere by plane: **fly***; a journey by plane: **flight**
- using a boat: **by sea, by boat**
- to travel somewhere in a boat: **sail**; a long journey by sea: **voyage**
- to travel by boat, visiting a number of places, as a holiday: **cruise**; **noun: cruise** ◦ *to go cruising in the Mediterranean* ◦ *a river cruise*
- without using a vehicle: **on foot**
- to go somewhere on foot: **walk**

Now you need to think about types of accommodation. In the box at the beginning of keyword **travel** you saw the cross-references to **hotel** and **camp**. Look up **hotel** to find the different types of hotel:

- a place where you stay when you are travelling or on holiday: **hotel** ◦ *a first-class hotel* ◦ *We stayed in a small country hotel.*
- a hotel where you can park your car near your room: **motel**
- a small hotel sometimes in a private house: **guest house**
- a private house where you can spend the night and have breakfast in the morning: **bed and breakfast (abbreviation B&B)**
- a place (like a cheap hotel) where people can stay when they are living away from home: **hostel** ◦ *a youth hostel* (= a hostel for people who are walking, cycling, etc in the countryside)

Now look at **camp** and make sure that you know the words there:

- to put up a tent and sleep in it: **camp (out)** ◦ *We camped in a field by a stream.* ◦ *We decided to camp out for the night.*
- sleeping or spending a holiday in a tent: **camping (noun U)** ◦ *They went on a camping holiday.*
- to spend a holiday living in a tent: **go* camping** ◦ *We're going camping in the South of France this summer.*
- a special place where people camp: **campsite (AmE campground)**
- a person who camps: **camper**

Looking freely through topic areas

To help you talk about the weather, you look up **weather**, and you find these cross-references:

see also RAIN, SNOW, STORM, WIND

You follow up the cross-reference to **SNOW**. You read the section on 'enjoying the snow' and you find:

- to move over snow on long, flat, narrow pieces of wood, metal or plastic (**skis**) that are fastened to boots: **ski**; a person who skis: **skier**
 - a type of flat board, often with metal strips underneath, that people use for travelling downhill on snow for fun: **sledge**; *verb: sledge* ◦ *Let's go sledging!*
 - a lump of snow that is pressed into the shape of a ball and used by children for playing: **snowball** ◦ *a snowball fight*
 - the figure of a person made out of snow, usually by children: **snowman (plural snowmen)**
- ▷ more on skiing ⇨ **SKI**

To find out more about skiing, and to see a picture, you look at the entry for **ski**.

2 Finding your way in Wordfinder

Keywords

Words are grouped together under **keywords**, which are arranged alphabetically in the book.

Some keywords just direct you to another keyword. If you look up **able**, you will find:

able

- able to be done ⇨ **POSSIBLE?**
- having skill ⇨ **SKILL**

Most keywords have an index which shows you how the words are organized. If you look up **television**, you will find:

television / radio

- 1 watching television
- 2 listening to the radio
- 3 controlling a television or radio
- 4 television and radio programmes
- 5 broadcasting

To help you find your way, some keywords have smaller sections with their own headings. Under **television and radio programmes**, you will find four headings:

- news and weather
- information and talk
- stories and plays
- games

If you want to go on to learn some words that are more difficult, you will find a section in some keywords called **MORE**. If you look up **blood**, you will find this group of words:

■ MORE ...

- easily upset by the sight of blood: **squeamish** ◦ *I couldn't be a nurse. I'm far too squeamish.*
- full of violence and blood: **gory** ◦ *a gory film*
- involving bloody injuries: **gruesome** ◦ *The battlefield was a gruesome sight.*

Words that are related in meaning

Some words are grouped together because they are related in meaning. For example, if you look up **plane**, you will find **plane** with **aeroplane**. They are **synonyms** (= they mean the same). You will also find **aircraft**. This has a *more general meaning* than **plane** and **aeroplane**.

- any vehicle that can fly in the air: **aircraft** (*plural aircraft*) ◦ *a jet aircraft* (= powered by a jet engine)
- a vehicle with wings and one or more engines that can fly through the air: **plane**, **aeroplane** (*AmE airplane*) ◦ *to travel by plane* ◦ *a plane ticket* ◦ *a plane crash* ◦ *a supersonic plane* (= a plane that can fly faster than the speed of sound)

You will also find these *different kinds of* plane:

- a large plane that carries passengers: **airliner**; a very large jet plane that carries passengers: **jumbo (jet)**
- a plane that carries goods: **cargo plane**
- a plane that takes off and lands on the sea: **sea-plane**

If you look up keyword **useful/suitable**, you will find the word **convenient** with its *opposite* **inconvenient**. You will also find the related *adverbs* **conveniently** and **inconveniently**.

- suitable or practical for a particular purpose; not causing difficulty: **convenient** (*adverb conveniently*); *opposite: inconvenient* (*adverb inconveniently*) ◦ *When would it be convenient to phone?* ◦ *Have I called at an inconvenient moment?*

Words that are related in use

Some words are grouped together because they are often used in the same sentence or in the same situation.

If you look up **butter**, you will find **spread**, and in the same group **soft** and **hard**. These words will often come up together, so it is useful to learn them as a group.

- to put butter on a piece of bread, etc: **butter** sth ◦ *Shall I help you to butter the sandwiches?* ◦ *buttered toast*
- to put butter, jam, etc, on bread: **spread* A on B**, **spread* B with A** ◦ *Spread margarine on it.* ◦ *Spread it with margarine.*
- butter which is easy to spread is **soft**; *opposite: hard* ◦ *It's too hard to spread.*

If you look up **meet**, you will find **meet** meaning to see and talk to a person for the first time. In the same group you will find the verb **introduce** and the noun **introduction**. This is because people are introduced when they meet for the first time.

- to see and talk to sb for the first time: **meet* (sb)** ◦ *I first met my future husband at a horse race.* ◦ *Where did you two first meet?*
- to tell two or more people who have not met before what each other's names are: **introduce sb (to sb)**; *noun: introduction* ◦ *Have you two been introduced?* ◦ *Pauline - I'd like to introduce you to Andrew from the graphics department.* ◦ *Shall I make the introductions?*

Topic areas

The 23 groups of keywords on this and the following pages will help you to explore an area of vocabulary that you are interested in and to find the keyword that you need.

For example, if you want to find vocabulary for describing people, look at **TOPIC AREA 1**. In this section, you will find a number of ideas connected with this topic, and the keyword where you should look to find the words that you

need. So, if you want to know the words that are to do with the way people live, find

how people live their lives **live²**

The keyword that you need is **live²**.

If you cannot find what you are looking for in these groups of words, there are some suggestions on the right for other related keywords and topic areas.

1 People

the human race and human nature; races and ethnic groups society and social groups	people society, group	- for relationships between people, look at relationship
people as individuals the stages of a person's life how people live their lives	person life, birth, death, young/old live²	- for some particular kinds of relationship, look at family, friend, love, marry
babies and children men and women male and female	baby, child man, woman sex¹	- for being famous, look at famous
personal qualities and ways of behaving some particular qualities or ways of behaving	personality, behaviour, habit brave, clever, generous, honest, kind/cruel, lazy, proud, careful, sensible	- for the human body and its parts, look at TOPIC AREA 2
good and bad behaviour sexual behaviour behaviour that is shared by groups of people	right/wrong² sex² custom	

2 Your body, personal appearance and clothes

the body as a whole parts of the body	body hand/arm, leg/foot, bone, muscle, blood, skin, heart, stomach head, hair, face nose, mouth, tooth, ear, eye	- for looking after your body and your appearance, look at wash, cosmetics, exercise
head, hair and face parts of the head and face		- for using the bathroom and toilet, look at bathroom, toilet
tall or short? thin or fat? how heavy? strong or weak? attractive?	height fat/thin/thick weight strong/weak beautiful/attractive	- for illness, injury, etc, look at TOPIC AREA 16
clothes in general some particular kinds of clothes jewellery glasses fashion	clothes coat, hat, shoe, trousers jewellery glasses fashion	- for looking after your clothes, look at wash, ironing

3 Everyday life

washing and using the bathroom getting dressed	wash, bathroom, toilet clothes	- for different kinds of entertainment, look at TOPIC AREA 11
going to school or work going shopping	travel, school, work shop	
cooking and eating and drinking cleaning the house	cook, eat, meal, drink clean / dirty	
resting and relaxing going to bed and sleeping	rest, entertainment, exercise bed, sleep	

4 Food and drink

food and eating bread, cakes, etc butter, milk, etc meat and fish vegetables, etc fruits and nuts salt and pepper	food, eat bread, cake, flour butter, cheese, egg, milk meat, bird², fish² vegetable, potato, rice fruit, nut salt/pepper	- for things that you use when eating and drinking, look at knife/fork/spoon, plate/bowl/dish, and cup/glass - for how food or drink tastes, look at taste
drinking and kinds of drink coffee and tea alcoholic drinks drinking in a bar or pub	drink coffee/tea alcohol, beer, wine bar/pub	
meals eating in a café or restaurant cooking	meal, breakfast restaurant cook	

5 Where you live

living in a particular place town and countryside	live² town, country²	- for buildings in general, look at building
houses and flats parts of a house, etc	house floor, roof, window, door, stairs	- for constructing a house or other building, look at build
walls and fences gardens	wall/fence/hedge garden	- for keeping a house warm or cool, look at cold, hot, fire
rooms in a house the kitchen the bedroom the bathroom and toilet	room kitchen bed bathroom, toilet	- for fuel that is used in a house, look at coal, gas, electricity
furniture	furniture, chair, table	
being tidy	tidy	

6 The natural environment

the world as a whole	world	- for the weather in general, look at weather - for some particular kinds of weather, look at storm, snow, wind, rain
nature and the environment	nature, environment	
the stars and space	star/planet/moon, space²	
the sun and sky	sun, sky	
the air	air	
the shape of the land; land use	land	
the surface of the earth	ground	
the countryside	country²	
rivers and mountains	river, hill/mountain	
the sea	sea	
beside the sea	beach	

7 Animals and other living things

being alive	live¹	- for animals and plants on farms, look at farm
animals	animal	- for hunting, look at hunt
some domestic animals	cat, cow, dog, horse, pig, sheep	- for animals and plants as food, look at food
some wild animals	lion/leopard/tiger, snake	
fish	fish¹	
birds	bird¹	
insects and spiders	insect, bee, spider	
plants	plant	
trees	tree	
flowers	flower	
grass	grass	

8 Work, business, industry and technology

all kinds of work	work	- for resting from work or having a holiday, look at rest², holiday
factory work	factory, industry	- for fuel for machines look at fuel, oil, electricity
office work	office	- for materials used for making things, look at material
computers	computer	
farm work	farm	
making things	make, design, invent	
working with machines	machine, tool	
having a job	employment¹	
working in business	business	
managing a business	management	

9 Money and buying and selling

money in general	money	- for a country's money, trade and industry, look at economy
banks	bank	- for business, see TOPIC AREA 8
paying for things	pay¹, cheque	
having debts	debt	
buying and selling	buy, sell, price, rent, shop	
advertising	advertisement	
money for the work that you do	pay²	
tax	tax	
insurance	insurance	

10 Education and science

education in general
teaching and learning
examinations
schools and universities

education
teach, learn
exam
school, university

– for knowledge and information, look at **know, information**

– for being good at doing things, look at **skill**

science
mathematics
other subjects of study,
how people study things,
do research, etc

science
mathematics
study

11 Leisure, sport, art and music

kinds of entertainment
having a party
children having fun

entertainment
party
play²

– for going on holiday, look at **TOPIC AREA 12**

– for things that interest you or that you enjoy doing, look at **interesting**

television and radio
films and the cinema
plays and the theatre

television/radio, video
film, cinema
play¹, theatre

– for acting and actors, look at **act²**

– for the people watching a film, play, etc, look at **audience**

games
some particular games
sport
some particular sports

game
cards, chess
sport
**athletics, boxing, football, race²,
ski, swim**

– for competitions and words to do with winning and losing, look at **competition, win/lose**

all kinds of art
particular kinds of art
photography

art
draw, paint¹, picture, sculpture
photograph

music

**music, dance, orchestra, pop/rock,
record, sing**

12 Transport, travel and holidays

transport in general
by air
by sea
by rail
by road

transport
plane
boat
train
**bicycle, bus, car, lorry,
motorcycle, taxi**

– for driving a vehicle, especially a car, look at **drive**

– for fuel for vehicles, look at **fuel**

– for roads, look at **road**

– for accidents, look at **accident**

holidays
camping
going on a journey
buying a ticket
staying in a hotel
arriving and leaving

holiday
camp
travel
ticket
hotel
arrive, leave

13 Government and politics

government and politics
kings and queens
parliament
elections

government, politics
king/queen
parliament
election

– for countries, look at **country¹**

– for political and other kinds of power, look at **power**

14 The law and crime

the law	law, trial, police	– for good and bad behaviour, look at right/wrong²
crime	crime	
stealing	steal	
drugs	drugs	
punishment	punish, prison	

15 Fighting and war

fighting in general	fight	– for enemies, look at enemy
hitting and kicking	hit	
war	war	
the armed forces	army, navy, air force	
weapons in general	weapon	
guns and bombs	gun, bomb	

16 Illness and injury

illness, injury and pain	illness, injury, pain	– for problems with teeth, look at tooth, dentist
accident	accident	
mental illness	mind	
treatment for illness or injury	doctor, hospital, medicine, operation	

17 Religion and beliefs

religion in general	religion, god	– for the part of you which is not physical, look at spirit
some particular religions	Christian, Muslim, Jew	
churches	church	– for belief that something is true, look at true
priests	priest	
astrology (the stars) and magic	astrology, magic	

18 Language and communication

communication in general	communication	– these keywords cover particular kinds of meaning or use of language: advise/suggest, agreement, allow, and/or/but, bet, blame, cause/effect, complain/protest, criticism, describe, encourage, example, greet, if, inform, insult, invite, lie¹, must, need, offer, order², persuade, polite, possible¹, praise, promise, question, reason, request, thank, warn, yes/no
signs, gestures, etc	sign	
laughing and crying	laugh, cry	
the human voice	voice	
language	language	
words and meaning	grammar, meaning, word, name	
sounds and spelling	letter², punctuation	
saying what you think, feel, etc	say, discuss/argue	
speaking and listening	speak, listen, conversation	
writing and reading	write, read	
things used for writing	paper, pen/pencil, computer	
means of communication	telephone, post	
letters, e-mail and faxes	letter¹	
meetings	meeting	