

HEINEMANN **Concise** DICTIONARY

海尼曼**简明**英语词典

(英语版)

 本词典4大特色：

1. 含有13 500个主要词条，500个新用法。
2. 排列方式独特、查阅快捷。
3. 词条下有单词用法、词源、同音词、同义词、反义词等。
4. 释义简洁，特别适应于高中水平以上的学生使用。

青岛出版社

QINGDAO PUBLISHING HOUSE

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

海尼曼简明英语词典=Heinemann Concise Dictionary/
海尼曼(Heinemann)编. —青岛:青岛出版社,
2004.2
ISBN 7-5436-3071-0

I. 简… II. 海… III. 英语—词典 IV. H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 021571 号

©Rigby Heinemann 2003
图字:15-2003-007

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Heinemann Australian Dictionary written and compiled in association with members of the academic staff of Latrobe University.

The work was first published in Australia by Harcourt Education.

Fourth Edition revised by Lee White and Katherine Haber

Fifth Edition revised by Michael Holland

书 名 海尼曼简明英语词典
出版发行 青岛出版社
社 址 青岛市徐州路 77 号 (266071)
本社网址 <http://www.qdpub.com>
邮购电话 (0532)5814750 5840228 传真 (0532)5814750
责任编辑 曹永毅 E-mail: cyyx2001@sohu.com
封面设计 唐山
照 排 青岛正方文化传播有限公司
印 刷 青岛星球印刷有限公司
出版日期 2004 年 4 月第 1 版 2004 年 4 月第 1 次印刷
开 本 32 开(850 mm×1168 mm)
印 张 24.75
字 数 1300 千
书 号 ISBN 7-5436-3071-0
定 价 38.00 元

盗版举报电话 (0532)5814926

(青岛版图书售出后发现倒装、错装、字迹模糊、缺页、散页等质量问题, 请寄回承印公司调换。地址: 胶南市珠山路 120 号 电话: 0532-8183519 邮编: 266400)

前 言

《海尼曼简明英语词典》是一部以中高级程度的英语学习者和工作者为主要读者对象的英语学习工具书。它具有选词精当、释义简明扼要、例证典型丰富、实用价值高、时代感强、设计新颖独特、编排科学规范等诸多特色。

一、选词精当，简明实用

该词典精选了 13 500 个英语最为常用的词汇作为词目，特别收录了有关核心词汇的最新用法 500 余种。所选词汇针对性强，非常适用于具有高中英语水平以上的学生使用。另外，对一般读者阅读英文报刊、进行日常英语会话、准备各类英语考试、洽谈业务等大有益处。为保证重点，节省篇幅，该词典只简明列入了相关词汇的同义词和反义词，未作详尽辨异。读者可以通过查找相关词条的义项，辨别其极细微的差别，从而准确地掌握英语语言。

二、释义简洁，准确地道

释义用英语中最为常用的 1500 个单词，简明扼要，通俗易懂，准确地道。多义词将常用的义项或词性、简明易懂的词义、最新义排在前头，随后列出其他次常用的义项。该书另一重要特色是，采用第二人称释义，读起来宛如好友促膝交谈，备感亲切。

三、例证丰富，贴近生活

词条为读者提供了大量精选的灵活搭配和固定搭配，精心遴选最为常用的相关词组及源于生活的典型例证，深入浅出，明白易懂，准确可靠，实用方便，能很好地帮助读者学习多种方法的遣词造句，提高理解和使用英语语言文字的能力，养成用英语思维的习惯。

四、新词新义，贴近时代

该词典凸显时代特色，把握时代脉搏，着眼于世界文化发展的前沿，收录了常见而相对稳定的新词、新义、新习语、新搭配、新用法；反映了 20 世纪下半叶人类在科学技术（尤其是高新技术，包括信息技术、计算机、网络

等)、商业、医学、艺术、大众文化等所有领域的最新研究成果和信息。该词典展示了英语发展的最新动态,体现了现代英语的风貌。

五、编排科学,检索方便

该词典的另一大特色是设计新颖独特,编排科学实用,真正做到了层次清楚,结构分明,检索方便。词条义项末或实例末列出“词族”、“用法”、“词源”、“同音异义词”、“同义词”、“反义词”等标签。读者可以通过熟练掌握英语词汇的构词规律、词性变化、同音异义词、同义词、反义词等,科学有效地记忆单词;通过掌握词源年代、历史背景、地方特色、民族风情、文化差异等相关知识,了解英语词汇的发展演变过程;通过掌握词的具体用法等,学会准确用词、确切表达,从而有效地避免中式英语的错误和不规范的英语语句。

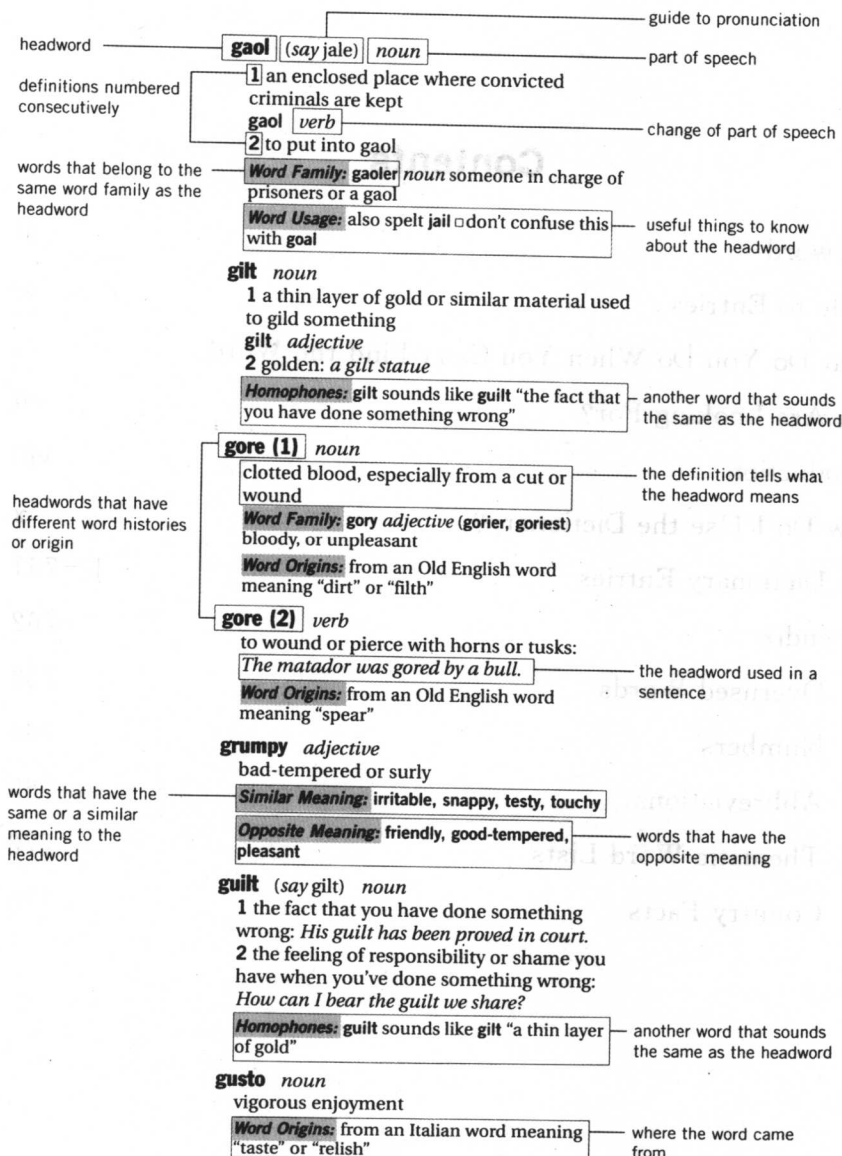
六、最新音标,规范易学

为便于广大读者使用,该词典加上了最新的国际音标,标准规范,简便易学。

从以上特点可以看出,《海尼曼简明英语词典》对具有高中以上英语水平的广大读者和把英语作为工具的各类从业人员来说是一本必要的工具书。

张德玉
中国海洋大学教授

Guide to Entries



What Do You Do When You Can't Find the Word You Are Looking For?

Sometimes it can be difficult to locate the word you are looking for because it starts with a silent letter or begins with a letter or a blend of letters that create a different sound from what you are expecting.

When in doubt, turn to this chart for help.

the sounds that begin a word	the word might begin with this	example
ch	c	cello
f	ph	phone
g	gh	gherkin
g	gu	guitar
h	wh	wholesome
j	g	gentle
k	ch	character
k	qu	quoit
k	kh	khaki
kw	qu	quite
n	gn	gnaw
n	kn	know
n	pn	pneumonia
r	rh	rhythm
r	wr	wreath
s	c	celery
s	ps	psychiatrist
s	sc	science
sh	s	sugarcane
sh	sch	schedule
sh	ch	chauffeur
sk	sch	school
t	th	thyme
t	tw	two
w	wh	whinge
z	x	xylophone

Introduction

Welcome to the First Edition of the *Heinemann Concise Dictionary*. It has been specially written and designed for students like you to use in the classroom, or at home when you are doing homework or your own writing. You can take it to school with you or upgrade to the *Heinemann Australian Dictionary* which has even more words and meanings for you to choose from.

We have made this dictionary clear and straightforward because we want you to feel comfortable using it – to treat it as a friend. This is why it is so easy to read and has so many features that you'll find useful, such as **Similar Words** and **Homophones**. It is important that you really understand what dictionaries do so that you can use one whenever you need help finding the meaning of a word or spelling the word you need.

We have chosen a wide range of words for inclusion. You'll find easy words that you probably know something about already. We've included these because some people may want to know about them and it's important that you find at least some familiar, friendly words. The words have a pronunciation guide next to them so that you'll know how to say them as well as write them. You'll also find some interesting new words that other dictionaries don't have yet. Some of these have to do with computing, such as the *Internet*; some have to do with food we are eating nowadays, such as potato *wedges*; while others have to do with popular culture, especially music and clothing, such as *grunge*.

If you see two headwords that look exactly the same except that they have a number after them, don't think you are seeing things. This is a signal to show you that although they look as though they are the same word, they have come into English at different times, and perhaps, from different languages. Words are a bit tricky like this – sometimes you just can't guess what they've been up to.

The definitions that give you the meaning of the word are listed in order from the most to the least common. So you'll know that the first or only definition is by far the best known. Sometimes the meaning is old-fashioned, or it is colloquial and best used in everyday or informal language. If there is anything like this we think you should know, we tell you in **Word Usage**.

The illustrative phrases or sentences show you how you actually use the word when you write or talk normally. We have used italic type to indicate that it is not part of the definition. We have also used italics for examples of things we are describing in the definitions, and for parts of the definition that are not really telling you what the word means but something else about it.

After the definitions you will find other information listed in boxes or fields. The first is **Word Family**. Here we list the plural of nouns that don't just need an "s" added to them; the other forms of verbs that end in "y" or that double a consonant before an ending or inflection is added; and the comparative and superlative forms of adverbs and adjectives that don't just add "er", "est", "more" or "most". The other words you'll find listed here are related or derived from the headword, often formed by adding an ending or suffix, such as "ly" or "ion". Sometimes we give a short definition, a pronunciation or an illustrative phrase or sentence if we think this is helpful. We use a box "□" to separate plurals from verb endings, and so on.

Word Usage provides you with all sorts of useful information about the word. It

shows you other, less important, ways of spelling the headword. If there is a really common alternative spelling, it is shown at the top of the entry next to the headword. It also gives sets of words, such as of the male, female and young animals and birds. It will tell you if a word may be sexist or if it is old-fashioned or colloquial and all sorts of other snippets of information as well.

Homophones are shown when two or more words sound the same but have different spellings. We tell you what the other words mean as well, so that you have all the information you need at your fingertips. This is one of the special features we've included to help you with your work.

Similar Meaning lists words that are very close in meaning to the headword or to one of the definitions of the headword. This acts as a mini thesarus and will help you add interest and flavour to your writing projects.

Opposite Meaning lists words that have a very different meaning from the headword or to one of the definitions of the headword. We think you will find this a useful tool in the classroom.

Word Origins tell you where the word came from. It may have been in our language for hundreds of years, have come from an Aboriginal language (of which there were once hundreds), have come from a completely different language such as Gaelic (the Celtic language of ancient Ireland), or be a new word or trademark.

We hope you enjoy reading and using this dictionary as much as we enjoyed writing it for you.

How Do I Use the Dictionary?

What is a Headword?

The word you look for in a dictionary is called a headword. All the headwords in a dictionary are arranged in alphabetical order to help you find the word you need.

Two running headwords are included in the top left and top right hand corners of each page. The running headword in the top left hand corner tells you this is the first entry on this page. The headword in the top right hand corner represents the last word on the page. You can use these running heads to locate your headword. Simply look to see if it lies in alphabetical order between the two running headwords.

Sometimes headwords are spelt the same but have different histories. They may have come into English from different languages or at different times. When this happens each word is listed separately and has a small number next to it.

gore¹

Word Origins: from an Old English word meaning "dirt" or "filth"

gore²

Word Origins: from an Old English word meaning "pear"

If you see headwords with two different spellings like **colour** and **color**, it means that although either can be used, the first entry in this dictionary is the most common spelling.

Where Will I Find the Part of Speech?

The part of speech for each headword comes after the pronunciation guide. It is always written in italics. If there is a change in the part of speech the headword is repeated.

erect *adjective*

1 upright or on end

erect *verb*

2 to build, construct or establish; *We erected a monument in his honour.*

Why is the Definition Important?

The definition tells you what the word means. Some headwords have more than one definition. When this happens each definition is numbered.

Sometimes a phrase or sentence is written in italics, to show the correct use of the word. If there is more than one they are separated by a slash, "/".

What is a Secondary Headword?

A secondary headword is a phrase with the headword in it, but with a special meaning. It always appears in bold letters and it is followed by a definition.

eager *adjective*

1 keen or showing desire; *eager to finish her painting*

2 eager beaver a very enthusiastic person

Word Family

Word family lists other words that can be made from the headword, such as the plural of a noun or other verb, adverbs or adjective forms. Sometimes a definition or a phrase is used to demonstrate the correct use of the word.

eat *verb*

Word Family: other forms are *eats, ate, eaten, eating*

abduct *verb*

Word Family: **abductor** *noun* someone who abducts

another person **abduction** *noun*

Different sorts of information is separated by a box to make it easier to read.

Word Usage

Word Usage tells you if there is another less usual spelling of the word. It also indicates if the word is colloquial or if it has a short form or abbreviation.

It can also give you interesting facts about the headword.

pig *noun*

Word Usage: the male animal is a **boar**; the female is a **sow**;
the young is a piglet

Again, different sorts of information are separated by a box, "□".

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different spellings. You may find it useful to have some of these pointed out to you.

bear *verb*

Homophones: **bear** sounds like **bare** "naked" or "uncovered"

Similar Meaning

Selected headwords list words that are similar in meaning to one of the definitions. The similar word entries act like a thesaurus. They are very useful when you are trying to find a better way of expressing something in your writing.

abrupt *adjective*

Similar Meaning: for definition 2 brusque, curt, short, tense

Opposite Meaning

Some headwords have opposite words listed for one of the definitions. They provide you with alternatives to the headword and help to make your writing more expressive.

abrupt *adjective*

Opposite Meaning: for definition 2 courteous, gallant, polite

Word Origins

Many words in our English language have come to us from other languages. Brief explanations about the origins of a word are provided for headwords that have interesting histories.

alto *noun*

Word Family: from an Italian word meaning "high"

Sometimes these languages are still used today, such as "Italian". Sometimes they are ancient forms of a language, such as "Old English" and "Old French" that died out a long time ago and are no longer spoken.

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Aa

abacus /'æbəkəs/ noun

a frame with thin rods set in it and sliding beads used for counting

Word Family: the plural is *abacuses* or *abaci*

abalone /'æbə'ləʊni/ noun

a sea snail that you can eat, with an ear-shaped shell lined with mother-of-pearl

abandon¹ /ə'bændən/ verb

1 to leave without intending to return: *We abandoned our school bags and fled.* 2 to stop going on with: *The rescue squad abandoned the search after four days.* 3 to surrender: *The boy abandoned himself to grief.*

Word Family: abandonment noun

Similar Meaning: for definition 1 desert, forsake, quit

abandon² /ə'bændən/ noun

freedom from control or care: *The class cheered with great abandon.*

abattoir /'æbətwa:(r)/ noun

a place where cattle, sheep and other animals are killed for food

Word Family: the plural *abattoirs* is often used: *My father worked at the abattoirs.*

abbey /'æbi/ noun

the place where monks or nuns live

Word Family: abbot noun the male head of an abbey abbess noun the female head of an abbey

Similar Meaning: monastery, convent

abbreviate /ə'bri:viet/ verb

to shorten by leaving out letters: *to abbreviate the words "I shall" to "I'll"*

Word Family: abbreviation noun a shortened form of a word

Word Usage: short forms are abbrev. and abbr.

Similar Meaning: contract

abdicate /'æbdikert/ verb

to give up your position or privileges, usually a claim to the throne: *King Edward VIII abdicated when he married the divorced Mrs Simpson.*

Word Family: abdication noun

abdomen /'æbdəmen; æb'dəʊ-/ noun

1 the main part of your body below your chest, which contains the stomach and intestines 2 the last section of an insect's or spider's body

Word Family: abdominal adjective

Similar Meaning: for definition 1 belly

abduct /æb'dakt/ verb

to take away illegally or by force: *to abduct a baby in its pram*

Word Family: abductor noun someone who abducts another person abduction noun

Similar Meaning: kidnap

abhor /əb'hɔ:(r)/ verb

to think of with hatred or disgust: *We abhor the slaughter of whales.*

Word Family: other forms are abhors, abhorred, abhorring ☐ abhorrent adjective causing disgust or horror abhorrence noun

Similar Meaning: abominate, detest, loathe

Opposite Meaning: esteem, respect, revere

Word Origins: from a Latin word meaning "to shrink back"

abide /ə'baɪd/ verb

1 to continue or remain 2 to tolerate: *I can't abide racist comments.* 3 abide by to keep to: *I'll abide by my promise to tidy my room.*

Word Family: other forms are abides, abided or abode, abiding ☐ abode noun the place where someone lives

Word Usage: definition 1 is old-fashioned

ability /ə'bɪləti/ noun

1 the power to do something: *Super-*

man has the ability to leap tall buildings with a single bound. **2** skill or talent; *sporting ability*

Word Family: the plural is *abilities*

Similar Meaning: capacity, competence, facility

ablaze /ə'bleɪz/ *adjective*

on fire or lit up: *The kindling is ablaze.* / *The skyscraper is ablaze with lights.*

able /'eɪbl/ *adjective*

1 having the opportunity or being allowed to do something: *Are you able to start work tomorrow?* **2** competent or skilled: *an able driver*

Word Family: ably *adverb*

-able /əbl/ *suffix*

1 ability or tendency: *obtainable* **2** worthiness; *likable*

Word Usage: -ible as in *visible* is another form of this suffix

abnormal /æb'nɔːml/ *adjective*

different from what is expected: *an abnormal pulse rate*

Word Family: abnormality *noun* (abnormalities) abnormally *adverb*

Similar Meaning: unusual

Opposite Meaning: normal, usual

aboard /ə'bɔːd/ *adverb*

on a ship, train or aircraft: *How many passengers are aboard?*

abode /ə'bəʊd/ *noun*

1 a house
abode verb

2 a past tense of the verb *abide*

Word Usage: definition 1 is old-fashioned

abolish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ *verb*

to put an end to: *it took many years to abolish the slave trade.*

Word Family: abolition *noun* abolishment *noun*

abominable /ə'bɒmɪnəbl/ *adjective*

dreadful or shocking: *abominable behaviour*

Word Family: abominate *verb* to detest abomination *noun* a person or thing that is abominable abominably *adverb*

Aborigine /ˌæbə'rɪdʒəni:/ *noun*

1 a descendant of the race of tribal people who have lived in Australia for thousands of years **2** aborigine any of the original inhabitants of a country

Word Family: Aboriginal *adjective* having to do with the Australian Aborigines; Aboriginal languages aboriginal *adjective*

Word Usage: another name for some Aborigines is *Koori*

Word Origins: from a Latin word meaning "from the beginning"

abortion /ə'bɔːʃən/ *noun*

1 the expulsion or removal of a baby from its mother's womb before it is big enough to live on its own, usually before its 28th week of growth **2** anything that is a failure

Word Family: abortive *adjective* unsuccessful abort *verb* abortionist *noun*

abound /ə'baʊnd/ *verb*

1 to be found in large numbers: *Worms abound in the soil.* **2** abound with to be full of: *The room abounds with junk.*

Word Family: abounding *adjective*

about /ə'baʊt/ *preposition*

1 concerning or on the subject of: *a song about love* **2** around: *He looked about the park as he walked.* **3** approximately: *a friend about my height* **4** about to just going to: *She's about to jump.*

about adverb

5 nearly or close to: *about halfway there* / *about time for lunch* **6** near: *about 50 metres* **7** close by: *The kittens are somewhere about.*

above /ə'baʊ/ *adverb*

1 at or to a higher place: *The tin is balanced on the rung above.* **2** more than: *a temperature of above 40°C*

above preposition

3 higher than: *The sun rose above the horizon.*

abrasive /ə'breɪsɪv/ *adjective*

1 used for scraping off or wearing away by rubbing: *an abrasive soap* **2** harsh, irritating or annoying: *an abrasive personality*

Word Family: abrasion *noun*

abreast /ə'breɪst/ *adverb*

1 side by side; *to walk two abreast* 2 keeping up with the latest developments in a particular area of interest such as research

abridge /ə'brɪdʒ/ *verb*

to shorten: *The magazine editor abridged the book for publication in serial form.*

Word Family: abridged *adjective* abridgement or abridgment *noun*

abroad /ə'brɔːd/ *adverb*

in or to a country other than your own; *to go abroad for holidays*

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *adjective*

1 sudden or unexpected; *an abrupt movement* 2 rude and unfriendly; *an abrupt phone call*

Word Family: abruptly *adverb* abruptness *noun*

Similar Meaning: for definition 2 brusque, curt, short, terse

Opposite Meaning: for definition 2 civil, courteous, gallant, polite

abscess /'æbsɪs/ *noun*

a painful, infected swelling in your body, that contains pus

Word Family: the plural is abscesses

abscissa /æb'sɪsə/ *noun*

the horizontal distance on a graph

abscond /əb'skɒnd/ *verb*

to leave suddenly or secretly, especially when you have done something wrong; *She absconded with the chess club's money.*

Word Origins: from a Latin word meaning "to hide away"

abseil /'æbsɛɪl; 'æbzəɪl/ *verb*

to lower yourself down a mountain or cliff, using a double rope

absent /'æbsənt/ *adjective*

1 away; *She's absent from netball practice.* 2 missing or not present; *His faithful baseball cap was absent from his head.*

absent /əb'sent/ *verb*

3 to take or keep yourself away

Word Family: absentee *noun* absence

noun absently *adverb*

absent-minded /'æbsənt'maɪndɪd/ *adjective*

vague or forgetful

Word Family: absent-mindedly *adverb* absent-mindedness *noun*

Similar Meaning: inattentive, preoccupied

absolute /'æbsəljʊt; 'æbsə'ljuːt/ *adjective*

complete, perfect or with no limits; *The day was an absolute success.* / *The dictator had absolute power.*

Word Family: absolutely *adverb*

absorb /əb'sɔːb; -'zɔː-/ *verb*

1 to take in or soak up; *The sponge absorbed the water.* 2 to engross; *She was completely absorbed by the book.*

Word Family: absorbent *adjective*; absorbent tissues *absorbing adjective* interesting; *an absorbing film* absorption *noun*

abstain /əb'steɪn/ *verb*

to keep yourself from doing something; *to abstain from drinking and smoking*

Word Family: abstainer *noun* someone who abstains abstention *noun* the act of abstaining abstinence *noun* self-restraint

Similar Meaning: refrain

Opposite Meaning: indulge

abstract /'æbstrækt; æb'strækt/ *adjective*

1 having to do with thoughts and ideas rather than things 2 based on theory; *abstract arguments* 3 not representing lifelike people or things in your artwork, but expressing yourself using colour and form

abstract noun

4 a summary

abstract /æb'strækt/ *verb*

5 to remove or take away

Word Family: abstracted *adjective* preoccupied or lost in thought abstractly *adverb* abstraction *noun*

abstruse /əb'struːs/ *adjective*

difficult to understand; *I don't get your abstruse answer.*

Word Family: abstrusely *adverb* ab-

struseness *noun*

Similar Meaning: obscure

Word Origins: from a Latin word meaning "hidden"

absurd /əb'sɜ:d/ *adjective*

foolish or ridiculous; *an absurd song / an absurd puppet*

Word Family: absurdity *noun* absurdly *adverb*

abundance /ə'bʌndəns/ *noun*

a full or ample supply or amount of something; *an abundance of Easter eggs*

Word Family: abundant *adjective* abundantly *adverb*

abuse /ə'bju:z/ *verb*

1 to speak insultingly to; *The drunk abused the barman.* 2 to use wrongly; *Don't abuse your chisel by using it as a screwdriver.*

abuse /ə'bju:z/ *noun*

3 insults or cruel language

Word Family: abusive *adjective* abusively *adverb*

Similar Meaning: for definition 2 maltreat

abysmal /ə'bɪzməl/ *adjective*

as bad as it could be; *I thought the performance was abysmal.*

Word Family: abysmally *adverb*

abyss /ə'bis/ *noun*

a hole or chasm that is too deep to measure

Word Origins: from a Greek word meaning "bottomless"

acacia /ə'keɪʃə/ *noun*

a small tree or shrub with very small, yellow flowers massed together into balls or rods; *Wattle is a type of acacia.*

academic /ˌækə'demɪk/ *adjective*

1 having to do with a university or college; *an academic gown* 2 having to do with theory and ideas rather than practical things; *an academic problem* *academic noun*

3 someone who teaches or does research in a university or college

Word Family: academically *adverb*

academy /ə'kædəmi/ *noun*

1 a school or college for learning practical subjects; *an academy for the defence forces* 2 a scientific or artistic association; *the Australian Academy of Science*

Word Family: the plural is *academies*

Word Origins: from the Greek word *Akademeia*, the garden where the philosopher Plato taught

accede /æk'si:d/ *verb*

to agree; *I accede to your request.*

Similar Meaning: consent

accelerate /æk'seləreɪt/ *verb*

to move faster or speed up

Word Family: acceleration *noun*

accelerator /æk'seləreɪtə(r)/ *noun*

the pedal that a driver presses down to make a car or other motor vehicle go faster

accent /'æksənt/ *noun*

1 your particular way of speaking; *She speaks French with an American accent.* 2 the stronger tone or stress you give to part of a word or a musical note, to make it stand out from the rest; *The accent on each word pronounced in this dictionary is shown as bold.* 3 any of the marks used with letters to change their sound or to indicate stress

accentuate /æk'sentʃuət/ *verb*

to emphasise or highlight; *The skin-tight dress accentuates her slender figure.*

Word Family: accentuation *noun*

accept /ək'sept/ *verb*

to receive, especially with good feelings; *Please accept my apologies.*

Word Family: acceptable *adjective* welcome or worthy of being accepted *acceptance noun* accepted *adjective*

access /'ækses/ *noun*

1 a way of entering or approaching; *The only access to the island is by boat.* 2 the right or opportunity of reaching or approaching; *Our dad has right of access to us even though our parents are divorced.*

access *verb*

3 to gain entry to the memory of a computer; *to access a file* 4 to obtain from a computer; *to access data for a school project*

Word Family: accessible *adjective* able to be reached or obtained **accessibility** *noun*

accessory /ək'sesəri/ *noun*

1 any extra item that is not really necessary; *Some cars today have CD players as an accessory.* 2 accessories any additional items, such as shoes, belts, scarves or handbags, that complement your clothes 3 someone who helps a criminal before or after a crime

Word Family: the plural is accessories

accident /'æksɪdənt/ *noun*

1 anything unexpected or unplanned; *We ran into our friends by accident.* 2 any unfortunate event, especially one involving injury; *a shocking car accident*

Word Family: accidental *adjective*: an accidental brush with fame **accidentally** *adverb*

acclaim /ə'kleɪm/ *verb*

to express sounds of approval; *The Rolling Stones were acclaimed with screams as they came on stage.*

Word Family: acclamation *noun*

Similar Meaning: applaud

Opposite Meaning: boo

acclimatise or **acclimatize** /ə'klaɪmətaɪz/ *verb*

to get used to something new; *He acclimatised to the tropical heat in less than a month.*

Word Family: acclimatisation *noun*

accommodate /ə'kɒmədeɪt/ *verb*

1 to provide, often as a favour; *Can you accommodate me with a loan?* 2 to adapt; *It takes a few minutes for my eyes to accommodate to the dark.* 3 to have rooms or beds for; *The hotel accommodates 14 guests.*

Word Family: accommodation *noun*

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ *verb*

1 to go or exist with; *We'll accompany you to the airport.* 2 to sing or play with; *The piano will accompany the violin.*

Word Family: other forms are **accompanies**, **accompanied**, **accompanying** ☐ **accompaniment** *noun* a part written to go with a melody **accompanist** *noun* someone who accompanies

accomplice /ə'kʌmplɪs/ *noun*

a partner in crime or wrongdoing

Similar Meaning: accessory, henchman

accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ; -'kɒm-/ *verb*

to bring about or complete successfully; *We accomplished our project ahead of time.*

Word Family: accomplished *adjective* skilled; *an accomplished singer* **accomplishment** *noun*; *His many accomplishments include horseriding.*

Similar Meaning: complete, finish, perform

accord /ə'kɔ:d/ *noun*

1 harmony; *The warring States are in accord at last.* 2 an agreement; *The government representative signed the accord.* 3 of your own accord willingly; *The politician resigned of her own accord.*

Word Family: accordance *noun* **accordant** *adjective* **according** *adverb* **accordingly** *adverb*

accordion /ə'kɔ:dʒən/ *noun*

a keyed musical instrument that you strap to your body, with bellows and two sets of metal reeds

Word Family: accordionist *noun*

accost /ə'kɒst/ *verb*

to greet or approach, often in a rude way; *Beggars accosted us in the street.*

account /ə'kaʊnt/ *noun*

1 the money you deposit or withdraw from a bank or building society 2 a list that describes or explains things that happen; *The radio announcer gave a full account of the rugby match.* 3 a statement recording the money spent or saved by a person or business; *The*