Dictionary Workbook

Get the most from Total English and the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English
1. Look at the first line of the entry for friend in your Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English.

Mark these statements TRUE or FALSE.

a) friend is a noun.                     TRUE | FALSE
b) friend is an uncountable noun.       TRUE | FALSE
c) friend is one of the 3,000 most frequently used words in English. TRUE | FALSE
i) We don’t say the ‘i’ in friend.     TRUE | FALSE
d) friend is one of the 1,000 most frequently spoken words in English. TRUE | FALSE
e) friend is one of the 1,000 most frequently written words in English. TRUE | FALSE
f) friend has one syllable.             TRUE | FALSE
g) friend has the same pronunciation in British and American English. TRUE | FALSE

2) Look at the blue box in the dictionary entry. This shows frequent words and expressions with the word friend.

Read through the information in the box and complete the sentences below by circling the correct word. The first one has been done for you as an example.

a) I have known Jack since I was a baby. He is my lifelong honourable mutual friend.

b) I was friends at of with Pauline when I was at school.

c) Is Mary Stevens a friend of yours?

d) My best closest nearest friend lives 2,000 miles away in Costa Rica.

e) When you move to a new house always try to do make friends with your neighbours.

f) George and I often go to the cinema together. We are just good friends who love movies!

g) I play tennis with the boss of the National Bank. It’s useful to have friends in need supporters friends in high places.

3) Look at the words in the WORD FOCUS box in your dictionary. All of these words also mean friend.

Guess the words which match these definitions. Then use your dictionary to check your answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>crony</th>
<th>buddy</th>
<th>pal</th>
<th>acquaintance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mate</td>
<td>colleague</td>
<td>chum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) __________ informal word meaning friend.
b) __________ informal word meaning friend (in British English)
c) __________ informal word meaning friend (in American English)
d) __________ someone you know from work who might also be a friend
e) __________ informal word meaning friend (in British English)
f) __________ one of a group of people who spend a lot of time with each other
g) __________ someone you know but do not know very well

Remember that all the contents of the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English and much more are available on the CD-ROM.

Look up the word friend on the CD-ROM. How many examples can you find using the word friend?
1) Look at the first line of the entry for wealth in your Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English.

**wealth** /welθ/ n
1 [U] a large amount of money, property etc that a person or country owns: *The country’s wealth comes from its oil.*
2 the distribution of wealth (=the way wealth is divided among the people of a country or society): *The purpose of industry is to create wealth.*
3 a wealth of sth a lot of something useful or good: *There is a wealth of information available about pregnancy and birth.*

Mark the statements true or false.

| a) wealth is an adjective. | TRUE | FALSE |
| b) wealth is a frequent word in spoken English. | TRUE | FALSE |
| c) wealth is one of the 3,000 most frequently used words in English. | TRUE | FALSE |
| d) The ‘e’ and ‘a’ in wealth are said as one vowel sound. | TRUE | FALSE |
| e) The ‘th’ sound at the end of wealth is the same as in path. | TRUE | FALSE |
| f) wealth is one of the 1,000 most frequently spoken words in English. | TRUE | FALSE |
| g) wealth is one of the 1,000 most frequently written words in English. | TRUE | FALSE |
| h) wealth has the same pronunciation in British and American English. | TRUE | FALSE |

2) Look at the entry in your Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English for poverty.

Mark the statements true or false.

| a) poverty is an adjective. | TRUE | FALSE |
| b) poverty is a frequent word in spoken English. | TRUE | FALSE |
| c) poverty is one of the 3,000 most frequently used words in English. | TRUE | FALSE |
| d) poverty has the same meaning as wealth. | TRUE | FALSE |
| e) poverty is one of the 1,000 most frequently spoken words in English. | TRUE | FALSE |
| f) poverty is one of the 3,000 most frequently written words in English. | TRUE | FALSE |
| g) poverty has the same pronunciation in British and American English. | TRUE | FALSE |

3) Look at these verbs. They are all verbs often used with money.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>spend</th>
<th>lend</th>
<th>earn</th>
<th>borrow</th>
<th>make</th>
<th>lose</th>
<th>cost</th>
<th>save</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>refund</td>
<td>get</td>
<td>charge</td>
<td>raise</td>
<td>pay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look at the blue collocations box in the entry for money in your Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. Use this information to help you complete each of these sentences using the best verb from the box above.

a) How much money did you ____________ for your ticket?

b) I can’t think of a birthday present for Kevin. I think I’ll ____________ him some money.

c) I only have a small family so I didn’t ____________ money on buying a big car.

d) The sponsored walk was a great success. We were able to ____________ a lot of money for breast cancer research.

e) I’ve bought a CD player but it doesn’t work. The shop says it will ____________ my money.

f) I left my wallet at home. Can you ____________ me some money? I’ll give it back to you on Thursday.

g) I left my wallet at home. Can I ____________ some money from you? I’ll give it back to you on Thursday.

h) Plumbers ____________ a lot of money to repair your pipes at the weekend.

i) How much money did you ____________ at the shops yesterday?

j) If you get a good job and work hard you can ____________ a lot of money.

k) If you invest in a gold mine, you can ____________ a lot of money.

l) Do you ____________ a lot of money on your credit card?

m) It is important to ____________ money for a rainy day.

n) You will ____________ a lot of money if your horse doesn’t win the race.

o) What does a CD ____________ in your country?

p) Stealing is a quick way to ____________ money, but it is against the law!

Go to the Activator® section of the CD-ROM and look up the word money. How many different words can you find that mean money you receive regularly?
1) Look at these nouns for spare time activities. Mark each one correct ✅ or wrong ❌. Use your Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English to check your answers.

- a) carding ✅
- b) fishing ✓
- c) squashing ✓
- d) skiing ✅
- e) aerobicing ✅
- f) exercising ✅
- g) reading ✓
- h) jogging ✅
- i) swimming ✅
- j) dancing ✅
- k) chessing ✅
- l) gardening ✓
- m) athleticing ✅
- n) sailing ✓
- o) surfing ✓
- p) computer gaming ✓
- q) cycling ✓
- r) karating ✅
- s) painting ✅
- t) volleyballing ✅
- u) cooking ✅
- v) drawing ✅
- w) footballing ✅
- x) photographing ✅

2) Look at the entry for fishing in your Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. Notice the two examples in the first entry.

Fishing is one of his hobbies. Terry’s going fishing at Lake Arrowhead next weekend.

What can you understand from the definition and these examples? Are these statements true or false?

a) Fishing can be a business or a spare time activity. TRUE | FALSE

b) Fishing is more popular with women than men. TRUE | FALSE

c) You can fish in rivers, lakes or the sea. TRUE | FALSE

d) We usually use the verb ‘go’ with fishing. TRUE | FALSE

3) Look at the entry for knit in your Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. Notice the three examples in the first entry.

My grandmother taught me how to knit. She’s knitting a sweater. Emily knitted him some socks.

What can you understand from the definition and these examples? Are these statements true or false?

a) We usually knit wool rather than cotton. TRUE | FALSE

b) More men than women knit. TRUE | FALSE

c) Knitting is only done by old people. TRUE | FALSE

d) If you want to learn to knit, someone must teach you. TRUE | FALSE

e) Crochet is a handicraft similar to knitting. TRUE | FALSE

4) These ten words have been removed from this review of the film Jurassic Park. Read the review and decide which word should go into each space. Use your Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English to help you.

independently convincing smoothly genius puppet(s) original populated plausible resin articulated

Jurassic Park

In 1993, Steven Spielberg directed the ____________________ film of Jurassic Park. With a screenplay by Michael Crichton based on his own novel, the film tells the story of the creation of a theme park ____________________ with prehistoric animals. As in all the best science fiction, Crichton provides a ____________________ methodology to explain the recreation of the dinosaurs. In short, Crichton suggests that scientists collect dinosaur DNA from mosquitos which have been preserved in the ____________________ from trees.

We have seen dinosaurs in the cinema since the days of Ray Harryhausen and stop motion photography. Starting in the late 40s, Harryhausen’s work used ____________________ models of prehistoric animals which were photographed one frame at a time. Between each frame the arms, legs, tail and head of the model were moved slightly. When the film was shown the model appeared to move ____________________ . Although Ray Harryhausen’s work was very impressive, it was never ____________________. The models always looked like models.

In Jurassic Park, Spielberg was able to use CGI, computer generated imagery. The result is totally convincing. The different dinosaurs appear totally real. They move ____________________ across the screen interacting with the live actors in story. This is Steven Spielberg’s ability to use astounding technology to create the ordinary. The first time we see a herd of dinosaurs racing across a grassland area, we are stunned by the technology. Within a few minutes, we have forgotten the technology and the dinosaurs have become real – they are characters in the story just like the characters represented by live actors.

The only problem with Jurassic Park is the plot. The human characters are neither engaging nor entertaining. The dinosaurs look real but the human actors look like ____________________. Many scenes in the film are exciting and frightening. You will definitely enjoy your two hours in the cinema, but you won’t remember the story after the film ends.

Remember that your dictionary CD-ROM can help you practise pronunciation. Look up plausible in your dictionary. Click on the speaker icon underneath the headword to hear the word pronounced. Listen to the example sentences and then record your own pronunciation and check against the computer. Repeat the exercise for the word articulate.
1) Complete the sentences using the correct prepositions. The first one has been done for you.

   a) Ben usually goes **on** holiday **in** summer.
   b) He travelled ____ the airport ____ bus.
   c) He showed his tickets and passport ____ the check-____ desk.
   d) After going through passport control, Ben waited ____ the departure lounge ____ the flight announcement.
   e) When they all were sitting ____ their seats, the passengers watched a short video ____ safety.
   f) The cabin crew showed them how to put ____ their life jackets and oxygen masks.
   g) The plane took ____ midnight.
   h) The pilot said there was bad weather but he thought they would arrive ____ time.
   i) Ben slept for most of the flight but he woke ____ when they arrived ____ Mexico.
   j) The plane landed ____ Mexico City Airport.

2) What are the differences between the pairs of words and phrases?

   a) a restaurant / a café
      which is more expensive? _______________________
   b) a hotel / a hostel
      which is usually cheaper? _______________________
   c) a truck / a van
      which is smaller? _______________________
   d) a car park / a safari park
      which is more dangerous? _______________________
   e) a bus stop / a bus station
      which is bigger? _______________________
   f) a diary / an agenda
      which is used for a meeting? _______________________
   g) a diary / a dairy
      where can you find butter? _______________________
   h) a post box / a post office
      where can you buy postage stamps? _______________________
   i) a library / a bookshop
      where can you read and borrow books? _______________________

3) Find and correct the mistakes in these sentences. They are all from imaginary letters from hotels to customers.

   a) We can reverse a double room for you on the tenth floor.

   b) You can enjoy the savage life in the mountains near the hotel.

   c) Many visitors buy memorials in our gift shop.

   d) We cannot abide your auto.

   e) Try our full English breakfast. You’ll never get better.
1) Write the correct word from the box beside the definitions. Use your Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>noun</th>
<th>adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) _______________ A word or a group of words that represent a person (such as Michael, teacher, or police officer), a place (such as France or school), a thing or activity (such as coffee or football), or a quality or idea (such as danger or happiness). They can be used as the subject or object of a verb (as in The teacher arrived, or We like the teacher) or as the object of a preposition (as in good at football).

b) _______________ A word or group of words that describes an action, experience or state, such as come, see and put on.

c) _______________ A word that describes a noun or PRONOUN, such as ‘black’ in the phrase black hat, and ‘happy’ in the sentence it makes her happy.

d) _______________ A word that adds to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or a whole sentence, such as slowly, in He ran slowly, very in It is very hot, or naturally in Naturally, we want you to come.

2) Look at the words in the box. They are all connected with education. Mark each word as n = noun, v = verb, adj = adjective, or adv = adverb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) school</th>
<th>c) teach</th>
<th>d) learner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e) learning</td>
<td>g) educational</td>
<td>h) easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) academically</td>
<td>k) daily</td>
<td>l) studious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) What is the function of the words underlined in these sentences? (n, v, adj, or adv?)

a) The boy was wearing his school uniform. _______________

b) She is a good athlete but academically, she is not so strong. _______________

c) Carol’s father is a professional footballer. _______________

d) Education is important for both girls and boys. _______________

e) Miss Rogers taught me Geography when I was at school. _______________

f) Unfortunately, we lost the game by 5 goals to nil. _______________

g) Are your teachers very strict? _______________

h) This book is great fun and very educational. _______________

i) Khalifa studies Russian Literature. _______________

j) On Saturdays, he coaches the local under-15 football team. _______________

4) In Total English Intermediate you studied the qualities of a good teacher. What are the qualities of a good student? Underline the characteristics of a good student in the box below. Use your dictionary to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diligent</th>
<th>Careless</th>
<th>Conceited</th>
<th>Confident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-sufficient</td>
<td>Efficient</td>
<td>Hyperactive</td>
<td>Scared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhibited</td>
<td>Lazy</td>
<td>Obedient</td>
<td>Creative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gullible</td>
<td>Sociable</td>
<td>Quiet</td>
<td>Disorganised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pessimistic</td>
<td>Fastidious</td>
<td>Ambitious</td>
<td>Narrow-minded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Read these reports about students and choose the characteristic from the list above that best describes each student.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behaviour</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jasmin makes too many silly mistakes. She does not try to correct them.</td>
<td>Diligent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nicola is very friendly and co-operates well with other students.</td>
<td>Sociable, Easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dimitri believes everything he reads without thinking.</td>
<td>Inhibited, Lazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Giorgio finds it difficult to learn and accept new ideas.</td>
<td>Pessimistic, Narrow-minded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Manuel gets on with his own work and does not need help from others.</td>
<td>Efficient, Hyperactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Petra always does what she is told to do.</td>
<td>Diligent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Marcin always thinks tasks are going to be too difficult for him.</td>
<td>Inhibited, Lazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Layla is very inventive and can always contribute fresh ideas.</td>
<td>Creative, Ambitious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Franco really wants to succeed and is prepared to work hard to achieve success.</td>
<td>Diligent, Confident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Wee Woon can never stop talking and moving around the class. He needs to settle down.</td>
<td>Inhibited, Hyperactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Dora always plans her work. She never wastes time.</td>
<td>Diligent, Efficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Malik is often late, never brings the correct books and equipment, and frequently forgets his homework.</td>
<td>Careless, Inhibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Valentin is excessively careful with his work. He needs to be more relaxed.</td>
<td>Diligent,Hyperactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Octavia works very hard and carefully.</td>
<td>Diligent, Efficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Fausto can’t learn because he thinks he is the best and knows everything.</td>
<td>Careless, Inhibited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1) Change the words in [square brackets] to complete the sentences. Use your *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* to help you.

a) A university is an ____________ institution. [educate]

b) He is studying to become an ____________ engineer. [electric]

c) I felt very ____________ when they asked me to sing. [embarrass]

d) Her daughter is highly ____________. [intelllect]

e) I am very happy to announce a ____________ in the price of gas. [reduce]

f) Plato was an important Greek ____________. [philosophy]

g) I've just returned from a ____________ holiday in Sri Lanka. [marvel]

h) What is your ____________? Are you Canadian or American? [nation]

i) The 14th of July is a ____________ holiday in France. [nation]

j) I bought a blue and white ____________ T shirt. [stripe]

2) Prefixes make opposites. Look at the information on page 1933 of the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. Make these sentences have the opposite meaning by changing the underlined word. The first one has been done for you as an example.

a) They are all very happy in their new home. They are all very ____________ in their new home.

b) John is an ____________ politician.

c) It is ____________ to ride a bicycle at night without lights.

d) Most of the committee ____________ with my plan.

e) There is a ____________ number of stars in the universe.

f) Is it an ____________ machine?

g) There is a ____________ in the number of small shops near the supermarket.

h) Fortunately, the temperature dropped below zero during the night.

i) It’s important to remember they are ____________ speakers of English.

j) Please remember to ____________ the grandfather clock every Saturday morning.

3. Learning words in pairs

A good way to increase your vocabulary is to learn words with their opposites. Write the opposite of these words in the table. There are many words you know and some unusual ones!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Opposite</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Opposite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Left</td>
<td>15. Increase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Wrong</td>
<td>16. Near</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dark</td>
<td>17. New</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Heavy</td>
<td>18. Young</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Small</td>
<td>19. Long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Clean</td>
<td>20. Win</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Day</td>
<td>21. Feminine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Black</td>
<td>22. Cheap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Early</td>
<td>23. Learn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Front</td>
<td>24. Cold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Above</td>
<td>25. Top</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Tall</td>
<td>27. Together</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Before</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Many words do not have a precise opposite. Write the opposite of these words or put a dash (-) if there is no precise opposite.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Opposite</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Opposite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Wet</td>
<td>15. Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Green</td>
<td>16. Aromatic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Quickly</td>
<td>17. War</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. True</td>
<td>19. Always</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Square</td>
<td>21. West</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Prehistoric</td>
<td>22. Tepid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Warm</td>
<td>24. Weekly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Electric</td>
<td>25. Ugly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Strong</td>
<td>26. Illegal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Circular</td>
<td>27. Digital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1) Look at these words for jobs. Notice the last part of each word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>writer</th>
<th>driver</th>
<th>shopkeeper</th>
<th>cashier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gardener</td>
<td>salesman</td>
<td>roadman</td>
<td>postman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>craftsman</td>
<td>draughtsman</td>
<td>linguist</td>
<td>violinist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychiatrist</td>
<td>chemist</td>
<td>florist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Check that you know the meanings of these words. Use the correct words to complete these sentences. The first one has been done for you as an example.

a) The **postman** collects letters from the post box every afternoon.

b) A ____________________ is an expert on languages.

c) I bought a dozen red roses from the ____________________.

d) My grandfather made this wooden rocking chair. He was a great ____________________.

e) My apartment is very noisy. There is a tap dancer upstairs and a ____________________ next door.

f) The ____________________ gave me a 10% discount.

g) Her mother understands mental problems because she is a ____________________.

h) He is a truck ____________________ and travels all over Europe.

i) The ____________________ changed my US dollars into Euros.

j) The plans of the house were prepared by an expert ____________________.

2) Look at the spelling: -er / -or? Use your dictionary to complete the spelling of these words.

a) A person who looks after your health is a doct____.

b) A sail____ works on the water.

c) A plumb____ repairs the taps and water pipes in your house.

d) The leader of our local council is the may____.

e) The conduct____ asked the orchestra to stand up.

3) Some –er or –or words refer to people and some to tools or machines. Mark these words P (=person) or M (= tool or machine).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) a razor</th>
<th>f) a computer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) a reactor</td>
<td>g) a tailor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) a motor</td>
<td>h) a survivor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) a cooker</td>
<td>i) a radiator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) an instructor</td>
<td>j) a solicitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4) Many people do not like the use of ‘man’ in words to describe work which is done by both men and women. Sometimes they replace man with person. So spokesman becomes spokesperson, chairman becomes chairperson or they use a word or phrase which is not marked for gender, so a police officer instead of a policeman or policewoman.

Look at the words below. Are they ‘marked for gender’? Write F = female, M = male or N = not ‘marked for gender’. Use your dictionary to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) an actress</th>
<th>f) a spider</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) a mare</td>
<td>g) a ballerina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) an accountant</td>
<td>h) a survivor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) a brother</td>
<td>i) a queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) a bloke</td>
<td>j) a champion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5) There are about 1 million different words in English. Most of these words have the same meaning and are used in the same way all over the English-speaking world. But there are a few words which have different uses in American English. In the following sentences, underline the American English words and then translate these sentences into British English. (Make sure you use British English spelling!)

a) He was wearing a smart gray vest and a red necktie.

b) My Dad lifted the hood to check the oil while I checked the spare in the trunk.

c) She came out of the subway and walked to the movie theatre to see a movie.

d) She left her purse in the restroom.

e) It’s quite cold in the fall so you’ll need your top coat.

f) I couldn’t pay the check in the restaurant so I had to wash the dishes!

6) When Noah Webster produced the first American English dictionaries he tried to simplify American spelling. Look the spelling of these words. Are they American or British?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) theater</th>
<th>AMERICAN</th>
<th>BRITISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b) neighbor</td>
<td>AMERICAN</td>
<td>BRITISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) organise</td>
<td>AMERICAN</td>
<td>BRITISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) kilometer</td>
<td>AMERICAN</td>
<td>BRITISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) tyre</td>
<td>AMERICAN</td>
<td>BRITISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) humour</td>
<td>AMERICAN</td>
<td>BRITISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) traveler</td>
<td>AMERICAN</td>
<td>BRITISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) realize</td>
<td>AMERICAN</td>
<td>BRITISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) centre</td>
<td>AMERICAN</td>
<td>BRITISH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) liter</td>
<td>AMERICAN</td>
<td>BRITISH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Go to the exercises section on your CD-ROM and select culture exercises. Try and do the Famous People 1 exercise. Which jobs are these famous people associated with?
Unit 10: Memories

1) When we talk about memories, we need to use the past tense form of verbs. When we use the Present Perfect Tense to talk about things we ‘have done’, we have to use the past participle forms of verbs. Most verbs in English add –ed to make the past tense form and the past participle is the same. However, many frequently used verbs are irregular. A detailed list of irregular verbs, showing past tense and past participle forms is on pages 1934-1938 of your Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. The dictionary entries for irregular verbs show the past tense and past participle forms.

Spelling changes. Write the past tense forms of these verbs. Be careful with the spelling!

| a) like       | b) carry |
| c) stop      | d) burn  |
| e) walk      | f) put   |
| g) cry       | h) play  |
| i) build     | j) watch |

2) Some irregular verbs change the vowel (or vowel sound) in the past tense form. Write the past tense forms of these verbs. (Not all of them change the vowel).

| a) drink      | b) begin  |
| c) write      | d) has    |
| e) eat        | f) is     |
| g) read       | h) sing   |
| i) feel       | j) choose |

3) Some irregular verbs appear to be completely different in the past tense form. Write the past tense forms of these verbs.

| a) bring      | b) learn  |
| c) do         | d) fly    |
| e) catch      | f) fight  |
| g) make       | h) find   |
| i) sleep      | j) stand  |

4) Most irregular verbs are the same in the past tense and past participle forms, but some are different. Write the past participle forms of these verbs.

| a) write     | b) is    |
| c) break     | d) eat   |
| e) forget    | f) put   |
| g) see       | h) swim  |
| i) grow      | j) teach |

5) Remember that English was a spoken language before it was written. In many regular past tense forms, the –ed ending /d/ or /t/ or /id/. Put an X by the correct pronunciation of these past tense forms. Remember you can always see the pronunciation in your dictionary and hear it on the CD-ROM.

| a) wanted    | b) belonged |
| c) changed   | d) asked    |
| e) stopped   | f) needed   |
| g) tried     | h) visited  |
| i) worked    | j) looked   |

There are fewer than 300 frequent irregular verbs in English. Your Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English can help you to learn the correct spelling, pronunciation and usage.

For more information about past tenses, use your dictionary CD-ROM. Go to the Grammar section and select Talking about the past. If there are any words you don’t understand, remember you can click on any word to instantly see the dictionary definition.
You have now been working with your Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English for some time. This quiz tests how much you know about your dictionary.

Read the question and then choose the best answer. Write the appropriate letter at the bottom of the page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
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<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1) Why are some of the headwords at the beginning of the dictionary entries printed in red?
   A) They are rude or taboo words which you should not use.  
   B) They are words which came into English from other languages.  
   C) They are from the 3,000 most frequently used words in English. They are important words to learn.

2) What is the meaning of the $ sign when it is used in this dictionary?
   O) The $ sign comes before the American English pronunciation of a word.  
   P) The $ sign means the word is only used in American English.  
   Q) The $ sign shows a word has a different meaning in American English.

3) What is the meaning of [S1] [W3]?
   M) The word is said in one way and written in three different ways.  
   N) The word is very frequent in spoken English (in the top 1,000 words) and quite frequent in written English (in the top 3,000 words)  
   O) The word is written three times more frequently than it is spoken.

4) What is the meaning of the abbreviation sth?
   T) Something  
   U) Some people think  
   V) Sometimes

5) Why are some words in dictionary entries printed in bold type?
   D) They are words from the 2,000 word Longman Defining Vocabulary.  
   E) They are words which are frequently used with the head word.  
   F) They are words which mean the same as the headword.

6) What is the sound represented by the phonetic symbol ⟨⟩?
   K) The ‘sh’ sound in ship.  
   L) The ‘th’ sound in then.  
   M) The ‘th’ sound in think.

7) What is the meaning of [U]?
   P) An uncountable noun  
   Q) A useful verb.  
   R) The usual meaning

8) What is the meaning of | in the dictionary?
   M) Approximately the same meaning  
   N) Not used as an adjective  
   O) The opposite

9) Where can you find Chadian, the nationality of a person from Chad?
   R) In the list of geographical names at the back of the dictionary.  
   S) Look at the word Chad in the main A-Z dictionary.  
   T) Chadian isn’t in the dictionary.

10) What do WORD FOCUS boxes contain?
    A) Words and phrases which are connected with the head word.  
    B) Words and phrases which are used frequently with the head word.  
    C) Words which are often confused with the head word.

11) What does taboo mean in the dictionary?
    Q) The word is from African English.  
    R) The word is very rude or offensive and should not be used.  
    S) This dangerous word is used in black magic.

12) Why is VAT in capital letters?
    X) Because it is an Italian word.  
    Y) Because it is a word made from the first letters of Value Added Tax.  
    Z) Because it is a high frequency word.
1 Getting to know your dictionary
2. a. lifelong, b. with, c. of, d. best, e. make, f. just, g. friends in high places
3. a. pal, b. chum/mate, c. buddy, d. colleague, e. chum/mate, f. crony, g. acquaintance

Unit 4: Wealth
3. a. pay, b. give, c. waste, d. raise, e. refund, f. lend, g. borrow, h. charge, i. spend, j. earn, k. makes, l. owe, m. save, n. lose, o. cost, p. get

Unit 5: Spare Time
1. wrong = a, c, e, k, m, p, t, w, x.
2. a. T, b. F, c. T, d. T

4. 1. original, 2. populated, 3. plausible, 4. resin, 5. articulated, 6. independently, 7. convincing, 8. smoothly, 9. genius, 10. puppets

Unit 6: Holidays
1. a. on, in, b. to, by, c. at, in, d. for, e. in, on, f. off, at, h. on, i. up, in, j. at
2. a. restaurant, b. a hostel, c. a van, d. a safari park, e. a bus station, f. an agenda, g. a dairy, h. a post office, i. a library
3. (suggestions) a. We can reserve a double room for you on the tenth floor
b. You can enjoy the wildlife in the mountains near the hotel.
c. Many visitors buy souvenirs in our gift shop.
d. We do not have car-parking
e. Try our full English breakfast. You won’t find better!

Unit 7: Education
1. a. noun, b. verb, c. adjective, d. adverb
2. a. n, b. v, c. n, d. v, e. adj, f. adv, g. adv, h. adj, i. v, j. v
3. a. adj, b. adv, c. adj, d. n, e. v, f. adv, g. adv, h. adj, i. v, j. v
4. diligent, confident, self-sufficient, efficient, creative, sociable, ambitious.

Unit 8: Change
1. a. educational, b. electrical, c. embarrassed, d. intelligent, e. reduction, f. philosopher, g. marvellous, h. nationality, i. national, j. striped
2. a. unhappy, b. dishonest, c. illegal, d. agreed, e. infinite, f. inefficient, g. increase, h. unfortunately, i. non-native, j. wind

Unit 9: Jobs
1. a. postman, b. linguist, c. florist, d. craftsman, e. violinist, f. salesman, g. psychiatrist, h. driver, i. cashier, j. draughtsman.
2. a. doctor, b. sailor, c. plumber, d. mayor, e. conductor
5. a. He was wearing a smart gray vest and necktie. He was wearing a smart grey jacket and tie.
b. My Dad lifted the hood to check the oil while I checked the spare in the trunk. My Dad lifted the bonnet to check the oil while I checked the spare tyre in the boot.
c. She came out of the subway and walked to the movie theater to see a movie. She came out of the underground and walked to the cinema to see a film.
d. She left her purse in the restroom. She left her handbag in the toilet.
e. It’s quite cold in the fall so you’ll need your top coat. It’s quite cold in autumn so you’ll need your overcoat.
f. I couldn’t pay the check in the restaurant so I had to wash the dishes! I couldn’t pay the bill in the restaurant so I had to wash up!

Unit 10: Memories
1. a. liked, b. carried, c. stopped, d. burnt, e. walked, f. put, g. cried, h. played, i. built, j. watched.
2. a. drank, b. began, c. wrote, d. had, e. ate, f. was, g. read, h. sang, i. felt, j. chose
3. a. brought, b. learnt, c. did, d. flew, e. caught, f. fought, g. made, h. found, i. slept, j. stood
4. a. written, b. been, c. broken, d. eaten, e. forgotten, f. put, g. seen, h. swum, i. grown, j. taught.
5. a. /id/ b. /d/ c. /d/ d. /t/ e. /t/ f. /id/ g. /d/ h. /id/ i. /t/ j. /t/

Dictionary Quiz
[Contemporary]
Practise your grammar and vocabulary using the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. This workbook has been specially written to accompany *Total English Intermediate* from unit 4 onwards.

To complete the worksheets you will need to have access to a copy of the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*. Each worksheet also has a suggested extra activity you can do using the CD-ROM version of the dictionary if you have access to a computer.

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