MACMILLAN
School
DICTIONARY

Perfect for school
- Special emphasis on subject vocabulary, with 6,000 curriculum words highlighted
- Valuable study skills section to help you with all your school subjects
- More than 100 two-colour illustrations explain complex topics at a glance

Extra language help
- Helpful examples based on real-life English
- Information boxes on word families, synonyms and vocabulary building

Easy to use
- Definitions written in simple English
- Menus to guide you to the meaning you need

www.macmillandictionaries.com
This brochure contains the following pages from the *Macmillan School Dictionary*:

- a full contents list
- sample pages from the letter C
- 2 pages of illustrations
- Study Skills sample pages

*with additional pages on:*

- how to use the dictionary
- the other dictionaries in the Macmillan Dictionary series

**ORDERS**

Please order through your local bookseller.
For enquiries, contact:

Paperback: 1 405 01342 7  
CD-ROM: 1 405 05710 6

For further information, please write to:  
Macmillan English Dictionary Marketing Department  
Macmillan Education  
Between Towns Road  
Oxford OX4 3PP, UK  

www.macmillandictionaries.com
FULL DICTIONARY CONTENTS

Grammar Codes and Symbols  inside front cover
Introduction  vi
Using your Dictionary  vii
Numbers and Symbols that are Entries  x

The Dictionary  1-857

Study Skills  between pages 448 and 449
Dealing with Data  SS2
Experiments and Projects  SS5
Capital Letters and Pronunciation  SS6
Composition Skills  SS8
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)  SS10
Revision and Examination Skills  SS13

The Periodic Table  858
Chemical Elements  859
Irregular Verbs  860
Geographical Names and Nationalities  862
Using Numbers  867
Pronunciation Guide  inside back cover
Compatriot

Able to be used together with another piece of computer equipment or software. We're not compatible. — compatibility

Compatriot /kom′patriət/ noun [C] someone who is from the same country as you

Compel /kəmpləl/ verb [T] to force someone to do something

Compelling /kəmpl′iŋg/ adj interesting or exciting enough to keep your attention completely: a compelling story

Compensate /kəm′pensat/ verb [I] to pay someone money because they have suffered an injury or loss: They were compensated for the damage to the house.

Compensation /kəm′pensə′ʃən/ noun 1 [U] money that someone receives because something bad has happened to them: She was awarded £2000 compensation for her injuries. 2 [C/U] something that changes or removes the bad effect of something: He uses speed as compensation for his lack of strength.

Compete /kəmp′it/ verb [I/I] to try to be more successful than other companies or people in business: We're too small to compete with a company like that. 2 to try to win a competition: Her dream was to compete in the Olympics. You will be competing against the best athletes in the world.

Ten teams will compete for the trophy.

Word family: compete

- competition
- competitive
- competitively
- competitor
- competitiveness

Competence /kəm′pontns/ noun [U] the ability to do something well: I am not questioning your competence.

Competent /kəm′pentnt/ adj capable of doing something well: good enough, but not extremely good — competently adv

Competing /kəm′pəntiŋ/ adj competing arguments, claims, or theories cannot all be true

Competition /kəmp′tə′ʃən/ noun [U] the activities of companies that are trying to be more successful than others: intense

A lot of competition between the two companies. There is a lot of competition for the job. There is a lot of competition in this market.

Complain /kəmplən/ verb [I] to make a complaint about something: I complain about the food.

Complacent /kəmplə′sant/ adj 1 full of self-satisfaction or confidence: He is so complacent that he feels superior to others. 2 [U] something that makes you feel like you are too good for something: his complacency.

Complaining /kəmplə′ning/ adj complaining about something: They're complaining about the cold.

Complicity /kəmpl′sə′lət/ noun [U] the involvement of someone in a criminal activity: He was found guilty of complicity in murder.

Complaint /kəmplə′nt/ noun [U] a statement that you make about something: I have a complaint about the service.

Compelling /kəmpl′ləŋ/ adj something that makes you feel like you are too good for something: I am not complaining in order to make a complaint.

Competing /kəm′pəntiŋ/ adj competing arguments, claims, or theories cannot all be true

Competition /kəmp′tə′ʃən/ noun [U] the activities of companies that are trying to be more successful than others: intense
Clothes is a general word meaning 'things that you wear'. It is always plural: His clothes were dirty. *I bought some new clothes. If you want to talk about one thing that you wear, use a piece of clothing.

Dress is a less common word and refers to a special piece of clothing worn, typically, by a woman.

Cloth is material made of cotton or other fibers, used for making clothes, curtains etc.

Why don't you *take those wet clothes off?* Build your vocabulary: words you can use instead of *clothes*.

| clown | /kləʊn/ noun (C) a performer in a circus who wears funny clothes and does silly things |
| club | /klʌb/ noun (1) an organization for people who take part in a particular activity, or the building that they use: *Why don't you join a chess club?* (2) a team of sports players and the staff who work with them: *Manchester United football club* (3) a place where people go in the evening to dance and drink |

**Subject-specific words** highlighted throughout.

**Stress patterns** are shown where no separate pronunciation is given.

**Menus in longer entries** help you find the meaning you need quickly.

**Informative two-colour illustrations** relating to curriculum content.

**Frequent collocations and fixed phrases** shown in examples.

**Phrases, phrasal verbs and idioms** are given at the end of an entry.

**Style and usage information** for when a word is used e.g. spoken, written, informal, formal, humorous, offensive, literary, old-fashioned.
categorize /ˈkætəraɪz/ verb [T] to put people or things into groups according to their qualities — CLASSIFY — categorization

/ˈkætəraɪzən/ noun [U]

cadgery /ˈkætəgəri/ (plural categories) noun [C] a group of people or things that have similar qualities: There will be two winners in each category. ♦ The proposal would ban some categories of weapons.

cater /ˈkætə/ verb [I/T] to provide food and drinks at an event such as a party or meeting — caterer noun [C] PHRASAL VERB 'cater to sb' to provide a particular group of people with something that they want or need: There are more and more TV shows catering to young male audiences.

catering /ˈkætərɪŋ/ noun [U] the job of organizing the food and drinks for an event such as a party or meeting

caterpillar /ˈkætəpɪlər/ noun [C] BIOLOGY the larva of a butterfly or moth. It has a worm-like body, with three pairs of true legs and several pairs of false legs.

catfish /ˈkætʃɪʃ/ (plural catfish) noun [C] a fish with long hard hairs near its mouth. It lives in lakes and rivers.

cathedral /ˈkɑːθrədrl/ noun [C] RELIGION the most important church in the area that a bishop controls

cathode /ˈkæθəd/ noun [C] CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS the negative electrode in a battery or similar piece of electrical equipment, or the negative electrode in an electrolytic cell — ANODE

cathode ray tube noun [C] PHYSICS a piece of equipment in televisions and some computers that creates the image on the screen. A beam of high-energy electrons is directed towards the screen, where it lights up different spots of colour to make a picture.

Catholic /ˈkæθəlɪk/ noun [C] RELIGION a member of the Roman Catholic Church — Catholic adj, Catholicism /ˈkɑːθəlɪsms/ noun [U]

cation /ˈkæteɪʃn/ noun [C] PHYSICS,

CHEMISTRY an ion that has a positive electrical charge and is attracted towards the cathode during electrolysis

catkin /ˈkætkɪn/ noun [C] a long soft group of small flowers that hangs from the branches of willows and some other trees

cattle /ˈkæt(ə)l/ noun [plural] cows and bulls that are kept by farmers for their milk or meat

're cattle prod noun [C] AGRICULTURE a stick that can give an electric shock, used for making an animal move in a particular direction

Caucasian /ˈkɛəʒən/ adj formal used for describing a white person, for example someone from North America, Europe, or Australia —Caucasian noun [C]

catched /ˈkæt/ the past tense and past participle of catch

cauldron /ˈkɔːldrɒn/ noun [C] a large round metal container that is used for cooking over a fire

cauliflower /ˈkɔlɪflɔːr/ noun [C/U] a vegetable with a hard round white central part surrounded by green leaves —picture ➔ VEGETABLE

cause /ˈkɔːz/ noun [C] an event, thing, or person that makes something happen: The cause of death was found to be a heart attack. ♦ an essay on the causes of the First World War 2 [C/U] a reason for behaving in a particular way, or for feeling a particular emotion: He wouldn't have done it without good cause (=a good reason). ♦ The doctor's report states that there is no cause for concern. 3 [C] an aim, idea, or organization that someone supports or works for: Campaigners hope that people will be sympathetic to their cause. ♦ Please give as much as you can: it's for a good cause.

cause /ˈkɔːz/ verb [T] to make something happen, usually something bad: Indigestion is caused by excess acid in the stomach. ♦ Bad weather continues to cause problems for travellers. ♦ A small sound caused him to turn his head. ♦ He apologizes for causing you any embarrassment.

Build your vocabulary: words you can use instead of cause

□ bring about to make something happen, especially something positive that improves the situation

□ give rise to to make something happen, especially something unpleasant or unexpected

□ lead to to begin a process that makes something happen later

□ contribute to to be one of several causes that help to make something happen

causeway /ˈkɔːzweɪ/ noun [C] a raised road
or path across ground that is wet or covered by water

cautious /ˈkɔːʃəs/ adj careful to avoid problems or danger —cautiously adv
cave1 /kɛv/ noun [C] a large hole in the side of a hill or under the ground
cave2 /kɛv/ noun

PHRASAL VERB in if a roof or wall caves in, it falls down or inwards
caveman /ˈkævəmən/ noun [plural cavemen]

/kɛv,men/ noun [C] someone who lived thousands of years ago when people lived in caves
cavern /ˈkævən/ noun [C] a large cave
caviar /ˈkæviər/ noun [U] fish eggs that are eaten as a special and expensive food
cavity /ˈkævəti/ noun [plural cavities] [ˈkævəti,si] a hole or space inside a solid object, especially a part of the body: the nasal cavity the abdominal cavity a hole in a tooth, caused by decay
cayenne pepper /ˈkeɪen ˈpepə/ noun [U] a red powder made from a type of pepper that has a strong flavour. It is added to food to make it taste spicy.

cc /sɪt/ abbrev 1 used on a business letter or email for saying that a copy is being sent to the person mentioned: To Jack Brown, cc: Paul Davis. 2 cubic centimetre: used for measuring the amount of a liquid or the size of an engine: a 750cc motorbike

CCTV /ˈsiːtiː/ noun [C/U] closed-circuit television: a system of cameras and television screens that allows someone to see what is happening in different parts of a building or town

caustic soda /ˈkɔːstɪk ˈsəʊda/ noun [U] CHEMISTRY the chemical sodium hydroxide that is a strong alkali and is used for cleaning things that are very dirty. It is also used for making many other chemicals. It absorbs carbon dioxide gas.

caveat /ˈkɔːvɪt/ noun 1 [U] careful thought and lack of hurry in order to try to avoid risks or danger: He was instructed to act with extreme caution. 2 Politicians should exercise greater caution with taxpayers’ money. 2 adv that you should be careful: A word of caution: the roads are full of potholes. 3 [C] an official warning that the police give someone who has broken the law

calvry /ˈkævəlri/ noun [plural cavalry] the part of an army that consists of soldiers who ride horses, or in modern times, of soldiers who ride in armoured vehicles
caveat 2 /ˈkɔːvɪt/ noun [U] formal to warn someone about a possible danger or problem: Researchers cautioned that the drug is only partly effective. 2 if the police caution someone who has broken the law, they warn them officially

caveat /ˈkɔːvɪt/ noun [U] formal to stop happening or continuing, or to stop something happening or continuing: Conversation ceased when she entered the room. The government has ceased all contact with the rebels.

cease /sɪs/ verb [T] to stop for our anniversary celebration.

celebration /ˈseɪləbriən/ noun 1 a party or special event at which people celebrate something: The whole family came for our anniversary celebration. 2 [C/U] the
activity of celebrating something: It was a night of dancing and celebration.

**celebrity** /'sebrətɪ/ (plural **celebrities**)
noun [C] a famous entertainer or sports personality: a sports celebrity

**celery** /'sɛləri/ noun [U] a pale green vegetable consisting of long leaf stems that are eaten raw or cooked —picture ➔ **VEGETABLE**

**celestial body** /'sɛlɪstɪəl ˈbɒdi/ noun [C]
**ASTRONOMY** a star or planet

**celibate** /'sɛlbət/ adj someone who is celibate does not have sex —**celibacy** /'sɛlbəsi/ noun [U]

**cell** /sɛl/ noun [C] **BIOLOGY** the smallest unit from which all living things are made. All cells have a **cell membrane**, and plant cells also have a cellulose **cell wall**. A cell also has a nucleus that contains the organism's genetic information, **cytoplasm**, and very small parts called **organelles**: brain cells 2 a small room where a prisoner is kept

3 **COMPUTING** a small square in a pattern of squares on a computer spreadsheet for writing numbers or words in 4 **PHYSICS**, **CHEMISTRY** a piece of equipment that uses chemicals, heat, or light to produce electricity —**ELECTRICAL CELL**

**animal cell**
- cell membrane (irregular shape)
- chromosome
- nucleus
- small vacuole
- fat droplets (liposomes)
- stores glycogen

**plant cell**
- cell membrane (definite shape)
- cellulose cell wall
- nucleus
- large vacuole
- cytoplasm
- chromosome
- mitochondrion
- chlorophyll in chloroplast

**cellar** /'sɛlə/ noun [C] a room under a building, below the ground

**cell division** noun [C] **BIOLOGY** 1 see **mitosis** 2 see **meiosis**

**cell membrane** noun [C] **BIOLOGY** the outer layer surrounding the **cytoplasm** of all cells. The cell membrane controls which substances go in and out of the cell. —picture ➔ **CELL**

**cello** /'tʃɛləʊ/ (plural **cellos**) noun [C] **MUSIC** a musical instrument with strings, like a large **violin**. You hold it between your legs and play it with a **bow**. —picture ➔ **MUSICAL INSTRUMENT**, **ORCHESTRA** —**cellist** /'tʃɛlst/ noun [C]

**cellophane** /'sɛləfeɪn/ noun [U] a very thin clear material that people use for wrapping things

**cellphone** /'selfəʊn/ noun [C] **American** a mobile phone

**cellular** /'seljʊələr/ adj **BIOLOGY** relating to the cells of living things 2 relating to mobile phones

**cellulose** /'seljʊəlɒs/ noun [U] **BIOLOGY** a substance that forms the walls of plant cells and plant fibres. It is **insoluble** in water, and is used to make plastics, **explosives**, paper, fabrics, and other products. ➔ **ROUGHAGE**

**cell wall** noun [C] **BIOLOGY** a strong layer that surrounds each cell in organisms other than animals, protecting them and giving them shape. In most plants, the cell wall is made of cellulose, and in fungi it is made of **chitin**.

**Celsius** /'sɛlsɪəs/ noun [U] **SCIENCE** a system for measuring temperature in the metric system —symbol c ➔ **FAHRENHEIT**

**Celt** /'kelt/ noun [C] a member of an ancient group of people who lived in parts of Western Europe —**Celtic** adj

**cement** /sɛm/ noun [U] 1 a grey powder used in building. It becomes very hard when it is mixed with sand and water to make concrete. 2 a substance similar to bone that covers the root of a tooth. —picture ➔ **TOOTH**

**cement** /sɛm/ verb [T] 1 to make a relationship or idea stronger or more certain to cover a surface with cement

**cemetery** /sɛmətəri/ (plural **cemeteries**) noun [C] an area of ground where dead people are buried ➔ **GRAVEYARD**

**censor** /'sɛnsər/ verb [T] to remove parts of a book, film, or letter for moral, religious, or political reasons —**censor** noun [C]

**censorship** /sɛnsəʃəp/ noun [U] the process of removing parts of books, films, or letters that are considered unsuitable for moral, religious, or political reasons

**censure** /'sɛnsər/ verb [T] formal to criticize someone severely —**censure** noun [U]

**census** /'sensoʊs/ (plural **censuses**) noun [C] **SOCIAL STUDIES** an occasion when government officials count all the people in a country and record information about them
cent /sent/ noun [C] **ECONOMICS** a small unit of money used in many countries, for example the US, South Africa, and Hong Kong. There are 100 cents in a dollar or a **euro**.

centenary /senˈtɪməri, senˈtenəri/ (plural centenaries) noun [C] a day or year that people celebrate exactly 100 years after an important event.

center /ˈse ntər/ the American spelling of centre

centi- /sen ti/ prefix **SCIENCE** 0.01 of a unit: used with some nouns for units of measurement: centimetre

centigrade /ˈsen ti greid/ noun [U] **old-fashioned Celsius**

centilitre /ˈsen ti lɪ tər/ noun [C] **SCIENCE** a unit for measuring an amount of liquid or gas in the metric system. There are 100 centilitres in one litre. Symbol cl

centimetre /ˈsen ti mi tər/ noun [C] **SCIENCE** a unit for measuring length in the metric system. There are 100 centimetres in one metre. Symbol cm

centipede /ˈsen ti pɪ d/ noun [C] **BIOLOGY** a type of arthropod that has a long narrow body divided into many sections, each of which has a pair of legs ➞ **MILLIPEDE**

central /ˈsentrəl/ adj 1 in the middle of a space or area: central London ➞ **The hotel is built around a central courtyard.** 2 main, or major: He played a central role in the development of US economic policy.ueblo that are central to = very important for a child's development 3 belonging to the main organization that controls other smaller organizations: the Communist Party's central committee —centrally /ˈsen trə lɪ/ adv

central government noun [C/U] the government of a whole country: a new partnership between local and central government

central heating noun [U] a system that heats a whole building by sending hot air or water through pipes to all the rooms

centralize /ˈsen trə laɪz/ verb [T] to give control of a country, organization, or industry to one group of people

central nervous system noun [C] **ANATOMY, BIOLOGY** the part of the nervous system that consists of the brain and the spinal cord

centre1 /ˈsentə/ noun

| 1 middle | 5 major place for sth |
| 2 part of town | 6 main subject |
| 3 in maths | 7 political milieu |
| 4 building for sth | ➞ **PHRASE**

1 [C] the middle of a space or area: chocolates with soft centres ➞ **in the centre of the room** 2 [C] the part of a town or city that contains most of the shops, restaurants, and places of entertainment: We caught a bus into the centre.

3 [C] **MATHS** the point that is in the middle of a circle or sphere

4 [C] a building or group of buildings that is used for a particular activity or for providing a particular service: a health centre ➞ **a sports centre**

5 [C] a place where a particular thing is important, or where a particular thing exists in large amounts: one of the world's most important **financial centres** ➞ **people who live in the centres of population**

6 [singular] the centre of sth the main subject or cause of something: He hates being the centre of attention.

7 the centre [singular] a political party, group of parties, or position that is not extreme because it is neither left-wing nor right-wing ➞ **PHRASE** **centre of gravity** ➞ **PHYSICS** the point in an object around which its weight balances

centre2 /ˈsentə/ verb [T] to put something in the centre of an area

centrifugal force /ˌsentrɪˈfjʊəl/ noun [U] a force that makes things move away from the centre of something when they are moving around that centre

centrifugal force /ˌsentrɪˈfjʊəl/ noun [U] **PHYSICS** a force that makes things move towards the centre of something when they are moving around that centre. Gravity is the centrifugal force that keeps the planets orbiting around the Sun.

century /ˈsentəri/ (plural centuries) noun [C] 1 a period of 100 years counted from a year ending in —oo: His family has ruled Morocco since the 17th century. 2 any period of 100 years: the worst storm in nearly a century

ceramic /səˈræmɪk/ adj **ART** made from baked clay

ceramics /səˈræmɪks/ noun [U] **ART** 1 the art or process of making ceramic objects 2 [plural] ceramic objects

cereal /ˈsɛriəl/ noun [C] **AGRICULTURE** a grain that can be made into flour or other food, or a plant of the grass family that produces grain — **picture** ➞ on next page

| 1 [C/U] a food made from grain |

cerebellum /ˌsɛrəˈbeləm/ (plural cerebella /ˌsɛrəˈbelə/ or cerebellums) noun [C] **ANATOMY** the back part of the brain that is responsible for balance and movement — **picture** ➞ **BRAIN**

cerebral /ˈserəbrəl, səˈriːbrəl/ adj **ANATOMY** relating to the brain, or affecting the brain

cerebral cortex noun [C] **ANATOMY** the outer layer of the cerebrum (= the front part of the brain) — **picture** ➞ **RETINA**

cerebral hemisphere noun [C] **ANATOMY**
cerebral palsy /ˌsɛrəˈbræl ˈpælzi/ noun [U] HEALTH a medical condition that affects the ability to control movement and speech. It is typically caused by damage to the brain either before or during birth.

cerebrum /səˈriːbrəm/ noun [C] ANATOMY the front part of the brain, where activities such as thinking, learning, and feeling take place. It is divided into two halves called cerebral hemispheres.

cerebral palsy /ˌsɛrəˈbræl ˈpælzi/ noun [U] HEALTH a medical condition that affects the ability to control movement and speech. It is typically caused by damage to the brain either before or during birth.

cerebrum /səˈriːbrəm/ noun [C] ANATOMY the front part of the brain, where activities such as thinking, learning, and feeling take place. It is divided into two halves called cerebral hemispheres.

cerebral palsy /ˌsɛrəˈbræl ˈpælzi/ noun [U] HEALTH a medical condition that affects the ability to control movement and speech. It is typically caused by damage to the brain either before or during birth.

cerebrum /səˈriːbrəm/ noun [C] ANATOMY the front part of the brain, where activities such as thinking, learning, and feeling take place. It is divided into two halves called cerebral hemispheres.

cerebral palsy /ˌsɛrəˈbræl ˈpælzi/ noun [U] HEALTH a medical condition that affects the ability to control movement and speech. It is typically caused by damage to the brain either before or during birth.

cerebrum /səˈriːbrəm/ noun [C] ANATOMY the front part of the brain, where activities such as thinking, learning, and feeling take place. It is divided into two halves called cerebral hemispheres.

cerebral palsy /ˌsɛrəˈbræl ˈpælzi/ noun [U] HEALTH a medical condition that affects the ability to control movement and speech. It is typically caused by damage to the brain either before or during birth.

cerebrum /səˈriːbrəm/ noun [C] ANATOMY the front part of the brain, where activities such as thinking, learning, and feeling take place. It is divided into two halves called cerebral hemispheres.

cerebral palsy /ˌsɛrəˈbræl ˈpælzi/ noun [U] HEALTH a medical condition that affects the ability to control movement and speech. It is typically caused by damage to the brain either before or during birth.

cerebrum /səˈriːbrəm/ noun [C] ANATOMY the front part of the brain, where activities such as thinking, learning, and feeling take place. It is divided into two halves called cerebral hemispheres.

cerebral palsy /ˌsɛrəˈbræl ˈpælzi/ noun [U] HEALTH a medical condition that affects the ability to control movement and speech. It is typically caused by damage to the brain either before or during birth.

cerebrum /səˈriːbrəm/ noun [C] ANATOMY the front part of the brain, where activities such as thinking, learning, and feeling take place. It is divided into two halves called cerebral hemispheres.
cervical /ˈsɜːvɪk(ə)/, saˈværk(ə)/ adj ANATOMY, HEALTH relating to the cervix
cervical smear noun [C] HEALTH a medical test in which cells taken from the opening of the uterus are examined. This can show cell changes which could develop into cancer.
cervix /ˈsɜːvɪks/ noun [C] ANATOMY the entrance to the uterus —picture ➔ EMBRYO
cession /səˈsɛʃ(ə)n/ noun [C/U] formal an end to something: a cession of hostilities
CFC /ˈsɪtəˈsɪt/ noun [C] CHEMISTRY, ENVIRONMENT chlorofluorocarbon: a gas used in refrigerators and in some aerosols. CFCs can damage the ozone layer of the Earth's atmosphere.
chador /ˈtʃɑːdɑːr/ noun [C] a loose piece of usually black clothing that covers a woman's whole body including her head, worn by some Muslim women
chaff /ˈtʃɑːf, ˈtʃæf/ noun [U] the outer part of wheat and other grains that is removed before the grains are used
chain 1 /ˈtʃeɪn/ noun 1 [C/U] a series of metal rings that are connected to each other: The crate was attached to the deck with a chain. ♦ a gold chain  ♦ Prisoners were kept in chains. 2 [C] a series of people or things that are connected: a chain of events that eventually led to murder ♦ a chain of small islands 3 [C] a group of businesses that all belong to the same company: Japan's leading hotel chain  ♦ a chain of electrical goods shops
chain 2 /ˈtʃeɪn/ verb [T] to use a chain to fasten something so that it cannot be stolen, or to fasten a prisoner with a chain so that they cannot escape
chain reaction noun [C] CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS a series of chemical or physical reactions, each one of which causes the next one
chain saw noun [C] a tool with a motor, used for cutting down trees or cutting up wood —picture ➔ TOOL
chair 1 /ˈtʃeɪr/ noun [C] 1 a piece of furniture for one person to sit on, with a back, legs, and sometimes two arms 2 the person who is in charge of a meeting, committee, company, or organization: All questions must be addressed to the chair. ♦ He is the former chair of the Atomic Energy Commission. ➔ CHAIRMAN, CHAIRPERSON, CHAIRWOMAN
chair 2 /ˈtʃeɪr/ verb [T] to be the person in charge of a meeting, committee, company, or organization
chairman /ˈtʃeɪmən/ (plural chairmen /ˈtʃeɪmən/) noun [C] the person who is in charge of a meeting, committee, company, or organization
chairmanship /ˈtʃeɪmənʃɪp/ noun [C/U] the position of being a chairman
chairperson /ˈtʃeɪpɜːsən/ noun [C/U] the person who is in charge of a meeting, committee, company, or organization
chairwoman /ˈtʃeɪrˌwʊmən/ (plural chairwomen /ˈtʃeɪrwʊmən/) noun [C] the woman who is in charge of a meeting, committee, company, or organization
chalk /tʃɔːk/ noun 1 [U] GEOLOGY a type of soft white rock that consists of almost pure calcium carbonate. It is a type of sedimentary rock. 2 [C/U] a stick of chalk used for writing or drawing
chalky /ˈtʃɔːki/ adj similar to chalk, or containing chalk
challenge 1 /ˈtʃæləndʒ/ noun 1 [C/U] something that needs a lot of skill, energy, and determination to deal with or achieve: I felt I needed a new challenge at work. ♦ Are western nations ready to meet the environmental challenges that lie ahead? ♦ The new government faces the challenge of completing the building on time. 2 [C] an action or idea that questions whether something is true, fair, accurate, legal etc: Recent discoveries present a serious challenge to accepted views on the age of the universe. ♦ The strike was a direct challenge to the authority of the government. 3 [C] an occasion when someone tries to win a game or competition
challenge 2 /ˈtʃæləndʒ/ verb [T] 1 to question whether something is true, fair, accurate, legal etc: This decision is likely to be challenged by the oil companies. ♦ The president has accused the governor of challenging his leadership. 2 to invite someone to compete or fight: The girls challenged the boys to a cricket match.
challenging /ˈtʃæləndʒɪŋ/ adj difficult to deal with or achieve, but interesting and enjoyable
chamber /ˈtʃɛmbər/ noun [C] 1 a room used for a particular purpose: a torture chamber ♦ the debating chamber 2 one of the sections of a parliament: the upper chamber 3 an enclosed space, especially one inside a machine or someone's body: the chambers of the heart
chameleon /ˌkæməˈliən/ noun [C] a type of small lizard with skin that changes colour to match the colours around it —picture ➔ REPTILE
champagne /ˈʃæmpwən/ noun [U] a type of French sparkling wine that some people drink on special occasions
champion /ˈtʃæmpɪən/ noun [C] 1 someone who has won an important competition, especially in sport: the world heavyweight boxing champion 2 someone who publicly supports or defends something: a champion of the rights of religious minorities
championship /ˈtʃæmpʃənʃɪp/ noun [C] a competition to find the best player or team in a sport or game: the World Chess
change

\[ \text{PHRASES} \]

- change hands: to be given or sold by one person to another
- change your mind: to change a decision you have made or an opinion you have about something
- change the subject: to stop talking about one thing and start talking about another

\[ \text{PHRASAL VERB} \]

- change (sth) into sth: to stop doing one thing and start doing another

\[ \text{BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY: WORDS YOU CAN USE INSTEAD OF CHANGE} \]

1. adapt
2. adjust
3. alter
4. convert
5. modify
6. transform

\[ \text{BUILD YOUR VOCABULARY: A MORE FORMAL WORD FOR 'CHANGE'} \]

- alter
- adjust
- convert
- modify
- transform

changeable

\[ \text{UNCHANGED} \]

- changeable

changed

- changed

changing room

- changing room
channel

1 /ˈtʃæn(ə)l/ noun [C] 1 a television station and the programmes that it broadcasts: What’s on the other channel? 2 a narrow passage made in the ground so that water can go along it 3 geography a narrow area of water that joins two seas a way of communicating or expressing something: It is important to keep channels of communication open.

channel2 /ˈtʃæn(ə)l/ (channels, channelling, channelled) verb [T] 1 to use money or supplies for a particular purpose: The company has channelled £1.2 million into developing new products. 2 to use your energy, ability, feelings, or ideas for a particular purpose.

Channel, the /ˈtʃæn(ə)l/ the narrow area of sea between England and France.

chant /tʃænt/ verb [I/T] music to shout or sing a word or phrase many times — chant noun [C]

Chanukah /ˈhænəkə/ another spelling of Hanukkah.

chaos /ˈkɔ:ps/ noun [U] a situation in which everything is confused and not organized.

chaotic /ˈkærətɪk/ adj happening in a confused way and without any order or organization — chaotically /ˈkærətɪklɪ/ adv.

chaplain /ˈtʃæplɪn/ noun [C] religion a priest who works in an institution such as a school or hospital, or in the army.

chapter /ˈtʃæptə/ noun [C] literature 1 one of the sections of a book: See Chapter Three for more details. 2 a period of someone’s life, or a period in history: The war was now entering its final chapter.

character /ˈkærəktər/ noun

1 [C] the qualities that make up someone’s personality: This selfishness was one aspect of Steve’s character that I didn’t like. ♦ Why did Simon refuse? It seems so out of character (=not typical of his usual behaviour).

2 [C/U] the qualities that make something clearly different from anything else: The two villages are similar in size but very different in character.

3 [C] a person in a book, play, film etc: The film’s main character is played by George Clooney.

4 [U] qualities that make someone or something good, interesting, or attractive: a traditional hotel with a lot of character and charm ♦ She showed real character in standing up to her political enemies.

5 [C] a person of a particular type: a suspicious character

charge /tʃə드ʒ/ noun [U] 1 a letter, number, or symbol that is written or printed: Your computer password may be up to 12 characters long.

characterise /ˈkærəktərɪz/ another spelling of characterize.

characteristic1 /ˈkærəktərɪstɪk/ noun [C] a typical quality or feature: The main characteristics of 20th-century culture.

characteristic2 /ˈkærəktərɪstɪk/ adj typical of someone or something: Sue answered with her characteristic truthfulness. — characteristically /ˈkærəktərɪstɪklɪ/ adv.

characterization /ˌkærəktəˈraɪzəʃən/ noun [U] literature the way in which a writer creates characters.

characterize /ˈkærəktərائز/ verb [T] be characterized by to have something as a typical quality or feature: The 1980s were characterized by high inflation and high unemployment. 2 be characterized as to be described as a particular type of person or thing: The military is usually characterized as being conservative.

charcoal /ˈtʃɔːrləʊ/ noun [U] 1 a black substance made from burnt wood, used as a fuel 2 art a black substance made from burnt wood, used for drawing.

charge1 /tʃədʒ/ noun [C/U] 1 an amount of money that people have to pay, for example for a service or when they visit a place: There is no charge for using the library. ♦ The organization provides a range of services free of charge (=with no charge). ♦ There’s a small admission charge. 2 [C] an official statement that accuses someone of committing a crime: murder charges ♦ In the end we decided not to press charges (=officially accuse someone of a crime). ♦ They faced charges of conspiracy and murder. ♦ The investigation resulted in criminal charges against three police officers.

3 [C] a claim that someone or something is bad, or that they have done something bad: He was arrested on charges of corruption.

charge2 /tʃədʒ/ verb 1 ask sb for money 2 arrange payment 3 accuse sb of crime 4 run to attack 5 move quickly 6 put electricity into.

charge3 /tʃəˈdʒ/ verb [I/T] to ask someone to pay an amount of money for something: How much does the shop charge for delivery?
2 [T] to arrange to pay for something later: *The flights were charged to my father’s personal account.*
3 [T] to accuse someone of committing a crime: *The police have charged him with murder.* ♦ Two men have been charged in connection with the fire.
4 [I/T] to attack someone or something by running very fast toward them
5 [I] to move somewhere quickly and carelessly: *You can’t just go charging into the classroom.*
6 [I/T] PHYSICS to put electricity into a battery: *The cell phone won’t work if it isn’t charged.*

**chariot** /'tʃærɪət/ noun [C] a vehicle with two wheels that was pulled by horses in races and battles in ancient times

**charisma** /'kærɪzma/ noun [U] a strong personal quality that makes people like someone and feel attracted to them
= CHARM —**charismatic** /ˌkærɪzˈmætɪk/ adj

**charitable** /'tʃærɪtəb(ə)l/ adj 1 intended to give money and help to people who need it 2 kind to other people and not judging them too severely

**charity** /'tʃærəti/ (plural charities) noun 1 [C/U] an organization that gives money and help to people who need it 2 [U] money or food that is given to people who need it: *The event raised £59,000 for charity.*

**charm**1 /tʃɑːm/ noun 1 [C/U] an object that brings luck or has magic powers

**charm**2 /tʃɑːm/ verb [T] to make someone like you, or make them want to do something for you: *He charmed my mother into giving him money.*

**charming** /'tʃɑːmɪŋ/ adj attractive and pleasant: *a charming smile* ♦ *a charming little house*

**chart**1 /tʃɑːt/ noun 1 [C] a list, drawing, or graph that shows information 2 [C] a map used for planning a journey by ship or aircraft 3 the charts [plural] a list of the CDs that people have bought the most copies of in the previous week

**chart**2 /tʃɑːt/ verb [T] 1 to record how something develops and changes: *A team visits every week to chart their progress.* 2 to make a map of an area

**charter** /'tʃɑːtər/ noun 1 [C] a document that describes the aims of an organization or the rights of a group of people 2 [C/U] the process of hiring a boat, plane, or bus, or the vehicle that is hired

**chartered accountant** /ˌtʃɑːtəd əˈkaʊntənt/ noun [C] an accountant who has passed a professional examination

**charter flight** noun [C] a plane journey that is arranged by a travel company

**chase**1 /tʃeɪs/ verb 1 [I/T] to follow someone or something quickly in order to catch them
= PURSUE: *The band have often been chased down the street by enthusiastic fans.* ♦ *I chased after the robbers for more than a mile.* 2 [T] to follow someone or something quickly in order to make them go away: *We chased...*
land preparation
- fork
- spade
- trowel
- hoe
- measuring tape

nursery and planting
- dibber
- sieve for sifting soil
- clay pots
- seed-box

watering
- watering can
- bucket
- hose
- sprinkler

pruning
- pruning knife
- garden shears
- secateurs

harvesting
- knife
- sickle
- machete
- pitchfork

plant protection
- mask
- soil injector
- spray can

grading, packaging and transport
- packed item (e.g. lettuce in plastic bags)
- wheelbarrow
- sieve for grading
- basket
- wooden crate

agricultural tools
insects

- compound eye
- antenna
- thorax
- simple eye
- mandible (mouth parts)
- two pairs of wings
- abdomen
- egg-laying organ (air hole)
- three pairs of legs

arachnids

- spider
- scorpion
- tick
- mite
by Dr June Hassall

**Revise effectively**

- **Know your course.** Make a list of the topics that you have to learn.

- **Make a revision timetable.** Write down when you will revise each topic. Leave the week before your exam free for last-minute revision.

- **Make revision blocks short.** Short blocks of 30 minutes, with a 5-minute break, are better than long ones.

- **Make your revision active.** For example:
  - use a highlighter pen to mark important words in your notes
  - write out summaries of your notes
  - write the important words from your notes and then try to fill in the details
  - draw and label diagrams, then check them
  - try to repeat your notes from memory. Cover over a small part, then try and write or say it
  - ask someone to test you by asking questions on the topic that you have done
  - answer practice questions.

- **Learn from your mistakes.** Check the answers to questions, and if you made mistakes try to think where you went wrong, and learn from it.

**Answering multiple-choice questions**

- **Know the format.** Multiple-choice questions usually have an incomplete statement (stem) followed by four possible answers from which you have to choose the best one.

- **Using an answer sheet.** For each question there will be four blank areas labelled A, B, C, and D. You have to blacken the letter that is the same as the answer that you think is correct. Use a pencil for this, in case you want to change it.

- **Don’t just guess.** If you are not sure of the right answer, don’t just guess. First cross off the options that you know are wrong. Then choose between those that are left.

- **Do answer every question.** Each question is worth one mark, and should only take a minute.

- **Making corrections.** If want to change an answer, rub out the first one very carefully before marking the new one.

**Answering structured questions**

- **Know the format.** A structured question is divided into several numbered parts.

- **Writing your answers.** The question has lines on which you write your answers. The number of marks for each part of the question is usually listed. As a guide, make one point or write one sentence for each mark available.

- **Getting help.** If you are not sure of an answer, first read carefully all parts of the question. Check that you are clear where to write each part of the answer, and don’t repeat yourself.

- **Use the space.** If you don’t have enough to write in the space, check that you have understood the question. Also don’t try and write more than can easily fit each space.

- **Answer all parts.** You must answer each part of the question in the correct place. If not, you won’t get the marks.

- **Leave extra time for difficult questions,** such as those involving graphs.

**Answering essay questions**

- **Know the format.** An essay question is usually divided into only a few parts. Each part has more marks than for a structured question.

- **Choosing questions.** You usually have a choice of questions. Spend time on this so that you make wise choices. Select questions on which you can answer most of the parts.

- **Divide your time.** Be very careful to
DEALING WITH DATA

by Dr June Hassall

Data is information, often in the form of numbers, which you may have collected during an experiment.

Tables

Use tables to: Record similarities and differences between organisms, and to enter the readings you take during an experiment.

Making tables

- Use a title to describe the information.
- Columns are labelled with the things being described or the quantities being measured (and their units, such as %, g, °C).
- Across the rows, enter your observations or readings.

The table below shows a comparison of the composition of two foods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foods</th>
<th>Percentage of food constituents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Protein%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpreting tables

- You will usually need to do some simple arithmetic on numerical data:
  - add, subtract, multiply, and divide whole numbers, decimals and fractions
  - work out ratios, percentages, and fractions
  - find the mean and median.

For example, from the table above:
1 How many grams of protein would there be in 50 g of peanuts?
   For peanuts, the % of protein is 26; this means 26 g of protein are present in 100 g of peanuts. So in 50 g there are 26/100 x 50 = 13 g.

2 What fraction of peanuts is made up of carbohydrate?
   For peanuts, the % of carbohydrates is 10%. This means 10 parts out of a hundred, or 10/100 = 1/10 (one tenth). This can also be written as 0.1.

Pie charts

What they are: Pie charts are circles with lines dividing them into parts (sectors), like cutting a cake.

Use pie charts to: Show parts of the whole as a diagram, for example of food constituents in a certain food, different uses of chemicals, or various kinds of music, books etc.

Making pie charts: We start with a table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of food constituents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The angle at the centre of a circle is 360°. We divide this angle in the same proportion as the constituents:

Protein = 26/100 x 360° = 93.6°
Fat = 46/100 x 360° = 165.6°
Carbohydrate = 10/100 x 360° = 36°
Inedible part = 18/100 x 360° = 64.8°

The sectors are then drawn onto the circle using a protractor.

Interpreting pie charts

- Use a protractor to find an angle, e.g. 72° for the sector of rock CDs sold.
- Find what percentage this is of the whole by dividing by 360 and multiplying by 100:
  72/360 x 100 = 20%.
- If the value of the total is, for example, 4000 records, then this sector equals:
  20% of 4000, which is 20/100 x 4000 = 800 rock CDs sold.
The award-winning Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners is packed with innovative features to cater to the needs of English learners. It offers up-to-date corpus information on new words, spoken English and collocations, and focuses on the words learners need most, by highlighting them in red and explaining them in detail. Alongside the dictionary, there is also a CD-ROM, Student’s Workbook, online dictionary and website.

The Macmillan Essential Dictionary for intermediate learners retains the award-winning features of the Macmillan English Dictionary. It clearly makes the distinction between those words that learners need to use all the time, and those words that they do not use very often. It is packed with useful, up-to-date information about how the words are used, what other words are often used with them, words that are in the same word family, and alternative words that can be used to say the same thing.

The Macmillan School Dictionary has been specially written for school students who learn their curriculum subjects in English. School subject vocabulary is highlighted throughout, complemented by informative two-colour illustrations relating to a wide variety of topics. The word selection is based on the same 200 million-word World English Corpus used to write the other dictionaries, supplemented with a 20 million-word corpus of school textbooks.

For more information on the features of all these dictionaries, contact your local bookshop or distributor, or go to www.macmillandictionaries.com