



### 1 Know Your Dictionary

It's worth spending time getting to know your **Longman Active Study Dictionary** so that you can get the most from it.

Look at this extract and answer the following questions:

**cloth** /kloʊθ \$ klooθ/ n  
**1** [U] material used for making clothes and other things: **cotton/woollen/silk cloth** a coat made of thick woollen cloth

**USAGE**

Do not use **cloth** or **cloths** to mean 'things that you wear'. Use **clothes**: *My favourite clothes are jeans and a T-shirt. | a clothes shop*

**2** [C] a piece of cloth that you use for cleaning things: *Wipe the surface with a damp cloth.*

**clothe** /klooð \$ klooð/ v [T] to provide clothes for someone: *He needed money to feed and clothe his children.*

**clothed** /klooðd \$ klooðd/ adj formal dressed: *He was fully clothed.*

**clothes** /klooðz, kloo \$ klooðz, kloo/ n [plural] things such as shirts, skirts, or trousers that people wear: *He got up and put on his clothes. | She took off her clothes. | She was wearing her new clothes. | work/school clothes | Bring a change of clothes. → PLAIN-CLOTHES*

**THESAURUS**

**tight:** tight jeans  
**loose/baggy:** a baggy T-shirt  
**fashionable:** fashionable clothes  
**smart:** a smart suit  
**casual:** casual dress (=clothes that are comfortable and informal)  
**scruffy** (=dirty and untidy): scruffy shoes  
**skimpy** (=not covering much of the body): a skimpy little dress

**TOPIC**

You **look at clothes** in a shop and then **try them on**. You want to be sure that they fit you (=are the right size), and also that they **suit** you (=look nice on you). At home you **fold** them and put them in a drawer, or you **hang them up**, usually in a wardrobe BrE /closet AmE. If clothes are **creased** (=have lines in the material), you have to **iron** them. → **CLAM**

**GRAMMAR**

There is no singular form of clothes. You have to say a **piece of clothing**, an **article of clothing**, or an **item of clothing**: *She picked up each piece of clothing and folded it carefully.*

**clothesline** /'klooðzlaɪn, 'kloo- \$ 'klooðz-, 'kloo- / n [C] a rope that you hang clothes on so that they will dry

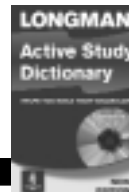
**clothes peg** BrE; **clothes pin** /'klooðzpeɪn, 'kloo- \$ 'klooðz-, 'kloo- / AmE n [C] a small object that you use to fasten clothes to a clothesline

1. In this extract what part of speech is **clothes**?
2. Is there a singular form of clothes?
3. What is wrong about this sentence: 'He was clothed in jeans and T-shirt'? Can you think of another word for clothed?
4. Where do you hang your clothes in American English?
5. How many pronunciations are there of the word clothes? How many are English and how many American?
6. What do you do if your **clothes** are creased?
7. Transform this sentence: This jumper is too big for me. It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ me.
8. When you wash clothes in the United States what do you use to hang them on the clothes line?
9. If you go away for the weekend you need a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. What is the opposite of **put on your clothes**?
11. Look at the pictures below. Match the names to the **articles of clothing**.

- Shirt
- Belt
- T-shirt
- Socks
- Jacket
- Bra
- Skirt
- Dress
- Jeans
- Jumper
- Coat
- Tracksuit
- Scarf
- Shorts
- Sweatshirt
- Gloves
- Tie
- Trousers BrE / Pants AmE



# 2 Using the Thesaurus



Look at the extract from the **Longman Active Study Dictionary** below. The headword is **gain** and the thesaurus section shows words that have a similar or related meaning.

**gain** /geɪn/ v

**1** [T] to get or achieve something: *The country gained independence in 1957. I gain control/power. The army gained control of enemy territory.*

**THESAURUS**

Gain means to get something useful or necessary: *I've gained a lot of useful experience.*  
Do not use **gain** to talk about getting money for the work you do. Use **earn**: *He earns more than I do.*  
**Get** is a less formal way of saying **earn**: *I get £20 an hour.*  
**Win** means to get a prize in a game or competition: *The first person to get all the answers right will win \$100.*

**2** [I, T] to get an advantage from something: **gain (sth) from (doing) sth** *There is much to be gained from getting expert advice. Who really stands to gain (=will get an advantage) from these tax cuts?*

**3** [T] to increase in size or weight: *I've gained a lot of weight recently.*

**4** [I] If a clock gains, it works too quickly and shows a later time than the real time.

**5** **gain ground** to become more popular or stronger: *The anti-smoking lobby is gaining ground.*  
**gain on sb/phr v** to start getting closer to someone you are chasing

## Exercise 1

Look at the following headlines and replace **gain** with the correct word from the thesaurus box, or leave it unchanged if it is correct.

1.

**Man gains 2 million pounds in Lottery!**

3.

**Gained weight? Easy losses with new Slimtime Tea!**

2.

**Gain over 500 pounds an hour - no selling!**

Now look up the word 'part' in your dictionary. Look at the sentences below and use the thesaurus box to choose a more appropriate word meaning part.

4. One of the parts of the puzzle was missing

5. The non-smoking part of the restaurant

6. Have you read the last parts of the book yet?

## Exercise 2

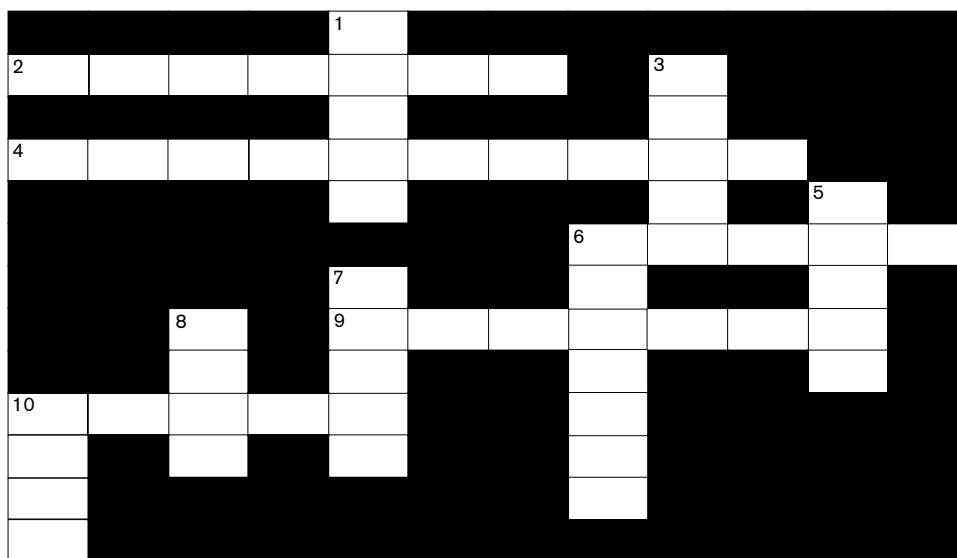
Find synonyms or related words in the thesaurus sections of your dictionary to complete the crossword.

Across.

2. Newspaper
4. Advertisement
6. Organisation
9. Normal
10. Angry.

Down

1. Book
3. Practise
5. Accommodation
6. Completely
7. Accident
8. Place
10. Money.

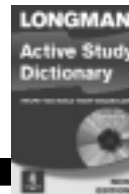


## Exercise 3

Look up each of the words used in the crossword clues in Exercise 2. Now write 5 sentences about yourself using new words from the thesaurus boxes. 3 should be true and 2 untrue.

e.g. I never read tabloids, I always buy a broadsheet.

# 3 Using the Topic Boxes



Look at the extract from the **Longman Active Study Dictionary** below. It shows a topic box related to restaurant. You can use these topic boxes to expand your vocabulary in a particular subject.



## Exercise 1

Read the text below.

What is the topic area?

In groups brainstorm the words you know to do with the topic.

Now try to complete the gaps.

Sasha and Sue decided to go to the cinema. They could never agree on what films they liked. Sasha was feeling a bit depressed so he wanted a good laugh. There was a really funny <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with Billy Crystal and Robert de Niro who was his favourite <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ but he knew that Sue liked <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, with laughs but love and a happy ending. She hated <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ with lots of special effects and fighting. Sue knew a lot about cinema and chose films by finding out which <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ had made them. She wasn't interested in super <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ like Arnold Schwarzenegger. By the time she arrived there were only two films that hadn't started, a <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, which looked really scary, and a new <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, set in the 23rd century. They went for a burger instead.

Check your answers in the topic box for film

## Exercise 2

Look at the list of 15 words below. Can you divide them into 3 topic areas of 5 words each? If you don't know the word look it up in your dictionary.

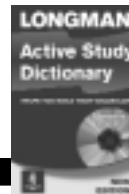
- |             |        |          |         |         |
|-------------|--------|----------|---------|---------|
| dial        | buggy  | number   | hang up | log in  |
| crash       | infant | receiver | reboot  | toddler |
| get through | pram   | document | crawl   | file    |

Now label each topic area and look it up in the topic box in your dictionary.

Check any other words you don't know.

Now add 2 new words to each list.

# 5 Vocabulary Building



## Exercise 1

Look up these words in your dictionary. What do they mean? What combining words can they be used with?

Loss

Situation

Questions

Pace

When you have discovered the meaning of each word, complete the sentences below. Each pair of sentences should be completed with the same word.

The first one has been done for you.

- a.) I love the pace of life in Spain, much slower than in England.  
He drives me mad, moving at snail's pace. It takes us forever to get anywhere!
- b.) She cut herself so badly that she had to go to hospital because of \_\_\_\_\_ of blood.  
Since he was made redundant his \_\_\_\_\_ of confidence is dreadful.
- c.) Inflation is at 13%. The economic \_\_\_\_\_ is appalling.  
The last bus had left; there was no one around. It was a tricky \_\_\_\_\_ for a girl alone to be in.
- d.) At the interview they positively bombarded me with \_\_\_\_\_.  
The \_\_\_\_\_ they set in the French exam were really easy.

## Exercise 2

Look up the word in bold in your dictionary. Using the thesaurus box, rewrite the underlined parts of the sentences to make them more appropriate. You might need to alter the grammar to make sure the sentence is correct.

### For example

*In the army you have to do what the sergeant says. (**obey**)*

*In the army you have to follow the sergeant's orders.*

1. She kept the name she had before she was married, as she didn't want to change her name (**name**)
2. The lake in the park looks real but was built by people (**natural**)
3. On the form it asked me to state my work. (**job**)
4. I asked Jeremy to lend me \$20, as I'm destitute at the moment (**poor**)
5. You can throw that apple core on the ground because it can be destroyed by natural processes. (**environment**)

## Exercise 3

Match the words on the left with the definitions on the right, and then check your answers by looking in the topic box at the entry for **court**. The first one has been done for you.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Defendant   | The person who controls a court of law                                    |
| 2. Defence     | The decision given in a court at the end of the trial.                    |
| 3. Prosecution | A group of 12 ordinary people in a court who decide if someone is guilty. |
| 4. Judge       | The person who is accused of a crime.                                     |
| 5. Jury        | A formal statement made in a law court.                                   |
| 6. Testimony   | Facts given or objects shown in a court of law.                           |
| 7. Evidence    | The lawyers who are trying to prove someone is innocent of a crime.       |
| 8. Verdict     | The lawyers who are trying to prove someone is guilty of a crime.         |

## Exercise 1

Read the text below and put these events in order.

- a. Firemen go up on the roof.
- b. Fuller calls the fire brigade
- c. Police arrive and take him away.
- d. Foster goes down chimney.
- e. Foster goes to court.
- f. Foster pulled out of chimney.

## Silly Crime

A burglar, who became **trapped** in a chimney for seven hours after trying to break into a pub, had to be rescued by firefighters after a delivery man heard his cries for help coming from a ventilation shaft.

Six feet tall Foster had **crawled** into the 18 inch wide shaft, **armed** with screw drivers, pliers, a hammer, and chisel - believing it would lead him straight to where cash was kept.

He managed **to wriggle down** 12 feet of aluminium piping, before he became **lodged** in a bend.

Greengrocer Thomas Fuller heard noises when he arrived at the King's Head pub in Newcastle, to deliver fruit on Tuesday morning.

Foster claimed he got **stuck** after trying to rescue a cat just after midnight. It eventually took five firefighters to free him. The crew used

extending ladders **to clamber** onto the roof and managed to lower a rope to the trapped man.

Foster was handed straight into the arms of two police officers who were waiting to arrest him.

Fire station officer Dave Cotton told the court: "The man was stuck 12 feet down the narrow shaft and was out of sight. He was **wedged** down the bend.

"We lowered a rope down and told him to put his foot in the loop and managed to slowly **winch** him up," added

the fire officer. "He was shouting and swearing as he was being brought up as his skin was scraping off his knuckles and other parts of his body. It took about 40 minutes to get him out."

Foster made a full admission when he was questioned by police officers.

Judge Edward Luck told him: "You made a silly attempt at a crime. You **risked** your life getting out of that chimney and the lives of firemen."

Now answer these questions.

- a. Why did Foster try to break into the pub?
- b. What was his excuse?

## Exercise 2

Look at the words in bold in the text. Look at the words before and after them.

Decide what you think they mean.

When you think you know, check in your dictionary.

## Exercise 1

You have just been to see the play advertised below. You have decided to write to the company to complain about the outing and to ask for your money back.

Read the advertisement and the notes you made and then using the information write your letter.

### The Rival's Return

All star  
cast.

Excellent  
seats

30 minute interval

– order your drinks before!

Start 7.30 p.m. Finish 10.00 p.m.

Coaches provided from  
Taunton Train station.

Back in London by 12 midnight.

£30 all inclusive.  
Stage Struck Ltd. 071 963 754.

1. No stars.
2. Couldn't see stage.
3. Interval 45 minutes. Couldn't order drink before the play.
4. Started late.
5. Finished late
6. Missed last train
7. Had to pay for overnight hotel in Taunton.

Write your letter in 120-180 words.  
Do not include any postal address.

## Exercise 2

Look at this student's work and correct the words in bold.

Look in the dictionary to find more suitable words to use.

Dear Sir

I am very **cross** about the trip I took last Saturday with your corporation to see The Rival's Return. Firstly your **commercial** said there would be an all star cast but they were all **under the weather**, so we had to put up with understudies, and also our seats were in such a bad spot that we couldn't listen to anything.

We tried to order drinks at the **counter** before the play started but no one would serve us, and when we finally did get a drink at **half-time** they were extremely **dear**.

The play started very late and finished forty-five minutes after its **said** finishing time. So we **lost** the last train to London and had to stay overnight in a hotel.

The **whole** disaster cost us £130 instead of the £30 which you advertised.

I would like to **demand** a complete **giving back** of my money as well as the additional £100.

If you do not **answer back** to this letter immediately I will be forced to report you to the Fair Advertising Commission.

Yours faithfully