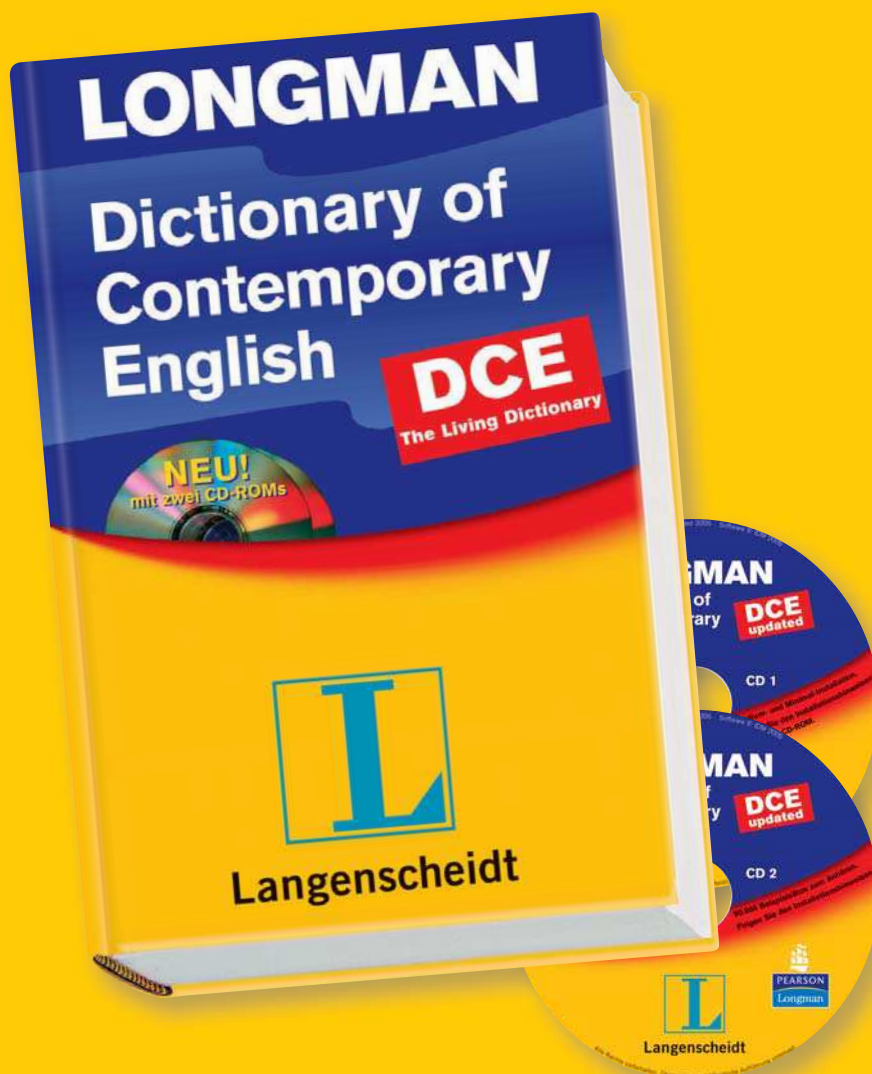


# How to get the most out of your **DCE**



**12 worksheets  
for your ultimate success**

- Idioms
- Collocations
- Prepositions
- Phrasal verbs
- Vocabulary building



**Langenscheidt**  
...weil Sprachen verbinden

Dear User,

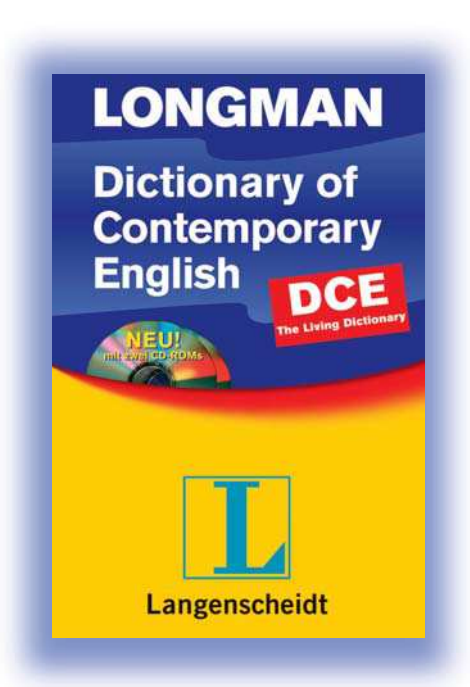
Welcome to the **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (DCE)** which is regarded by experts all over the world as the best learner's dictionary on the market.

In order to make it easier for you to make good use of the manifold features in the dictionary and on the CD-ROMs we have put together a series of exercises which will help you to consult your DCE efficiently.

The worksheets have been designed to introduce the basic elements of the dictionary's structure along with its key features, thus facilitating easy access to the wealth of information offered in the **DCE**. You can do the exercises by using either the book or the CD-ROMs.

And now – have fun!

Langenscheidt  
English Language Teaching



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1 Know Your Dictionary	An exercise to start you off – the key features
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12 Do You Get My Meaning?	Vocabulary building, idiomatic phrases

# 1 Know Your Dictionary



It's worth spending some time getting to know your **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English** so that you can get the most from it.

Look at this extract and see if you can answer the following questions:

people or countries with the same language, customs, working together: *the former Soviet bloc* → EN BLOC

block



knife block



breeze-block BrE/  
cinder block AmE



block of ice

**block**<sup>1</sup> [s2] [w2] /blɒk \$ blɑ:k/ n [C]

**1 SOLID MATERIAL** a piece of hard material such as wood or stone with straight sides → BREEZE-BLOCK, BUILDING BLOCK, CINDER BLOCK: [+of] a *block of ice* | a *wall made of concrete blocks* → see picture at ice<sup>1</sup>

**2 STREETS/AREA** a) AmE the distance along a city street from where one street crosses it to the next: *Head for 44th Street, a few blocks east of Sixth Avenue.* | *The church is down the block.* b) the four city streets that form a square around an area of buildings: *Let's walk round the block.* | *She grew up playing with the other kids on the block.* c) AusE a large piece of land: *a ten acre block near the city*

**3 LARGE BUILDING** a large building divided into separate parts: [+of] a *block of flats* | an *office block* | an *apartment block* | *the school science block*

**4 QUANTITY OF THINGS** a quantity of things of the same kind, considered as a single unit: [+of] *New employees receive a block of shares in the firm.* | *a system for storing large blocks of data* | *Set aside blocks of time for doing your homework.*

**5** block booking/voting an arrangement that is made for a whole group to buy something or to vote together

**6 INABILITY TO THINK** [usually singular] the temporary loss of your normal ability to think, learn, write etc: *I have a mental block whenever I try to remember my password.* | *After his second novel Garland had writer's block* (=he could not write anything).

**7 STOPPING MOVEMENT** [usually singular] something that prevents movement or progress: [+to] *a major block to progress* → ROADBLOCK, STUMBLING BLOCK

**8 PUNISHMENT** the block in the past, a solid block of wood on which someone's head was cut off as a punishment

**9** put your head/neck on the block to risk destroying other people's opinion of you or losing your job by doing or saying something: *I'm not prepared to put my head on the block for him.*

**10 SPORT** a movement in sport that stops an opponent going forward or playing the ball forward

**11 SELL** go on the block to be sold, especially at an AUCTION: *\$500 million worth of art will go on the block.* →

1. In this extract, what part of speech is **block**?
2. What is the American English for **breeze-block**?
3. What does the expression **put your head on the block** mean?
4. Are the British and American pronunciations of the word **block** the same? If not, how do they differ?



On the CD-ROMs you can not only hear the British and American pronunciations of every word in the dictionary but also 90000 spoken example phrases, simply by clicking on the loud-speaker icons. Test your own pronunciation too!

5. Is **block** countable or uncountable? Where in the dictionary entry does it tell you this?
6. Which meaning of the word **block** is being used in this example?  
"42nd Street is two blocks from here on the right."
7. Where in the world does the word **block** mean "a large piece of land"?
8. What do the phrases **office block**, **apartment block** and **block of flats** all refer to?
9. How common is the noun **block** in spoken English?
10. What does **block voting** mean?
11. What does it mean if you get **writer's block**?
12. If your car is **going on the block**, what is going to happen to it?



# 2 Finding the Right Meaning



When words have several different meanings, the **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English** starts each new sense with a “signpost”, a word or short phrase which helps you quickly find the meaning you need.

*political action committee*  
**pace**<sup>1</sup> [wɜː / peɪs / n  
**1 SPEED OF EVENTS/CHANGES** [singular] the speed at which something happens or is done  
**2 WALK/RUN** [singular] the speed at which someone walks, runs, or moves: [+of] *You need to step up the pace of your exercises.* | *at a slow/leisurely/brisk etc pace* *Lucy set off at a leisurely pace back to the hotel.* | *He quickened his pace, longing to be home.* | *Traffic slowed to a walking pace.*  
**3 STEP** [C] a single step when you are running or walking, or the distance you move in one step: [+backwards/towards/forwards etc] *He took a pace towards the door.* | *Rebecca walked a few paces behind her mum.*  
**4 keep pace** (with sth/sb) to change or increase as fast



You'll find the complete **Longman Language Activator** – the writing dictionary on the CD-ROMs to help you expand your vocabulary. The new Writing Assistant helps you to write idiomatically correct English.

**A.** Read the following text and look up the shaded words in the dictionary to find out the correct meaning. The first one, **pace**, has been done for you.

## We need your support

The **pace** of life gets faster every day and the world around us becomes more and more fragile. Yet we don't seem to be learning any **lessons**. Though many people **support** the principles behind Greenpeace, few turn their support into action.

Greenpeace is **active** in a whole number of ways. But we need your help, whether you can spend time planting trees in your local park, **fighting** to stop the expansion of the motorway network in your area, or protecting the seas around us.

The **volume** of work continues to grow and the **issues** become ever more urgent. Greenpeace needs to be present everywhere that the environment is being decimated and the natural resources of the world are over-exploited. We need to make our voice heard whenever and wherever governments **break** guidelines and ignore agreements. You too can play a role; you can make a difference, whether you have an afternoon to **fill**, need a **break** from your weekend routine, or even if you have just a few **spare** hours after work. Become a volunteer and help to give your world a **chance**.

### Which meaning?

- Speed of events/changes
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

**B.** Now look at the following definitions, which show other meanings of these words. Write the word that fits the definition best in the right-hand column. You won't need to use every word that is highlighted in exercise A. The first answer has been done for you.

1. A single step when you are running or walking	<u>Pace</u>
2. How possible or likely it is that something will happen	<u></u>
3. If your voice does this, it becomes lower and starts to sound like a man's voice	<u></u>
4. A short piece that is read from the Bible during a religious ceremony	<u></u>
5. A magazine or newspaper printed for a particular day, week, or month	<u></u>
6. A book that is part of a set	<u></u>
7. Something that you keep in addition to the one you usually use (e.g. a key)	<u></u>
8. To hold the weight of something, keep it in place, or prevent it from falling	<u></u>
9. Likely to explode at any time	<u></u>

# 3 It's Just a Formality

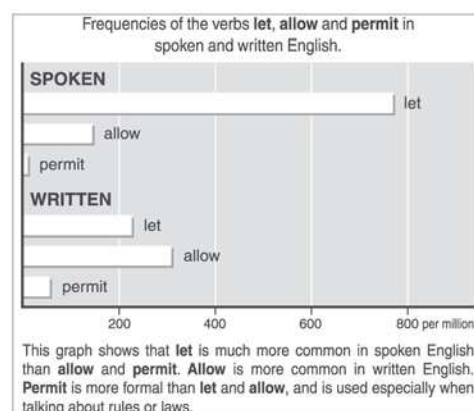
## Example

A father says to his daughter:

"Yes, I will permit you to go to see the movie."

Although this sentence is not incorrect, the word **permit** is quite formal and wouldn't normally be used in this context.

A native English speaker would say **let** instead.



The graphs throughout the **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English** tell you which words are normally spoken and which are normally written. In addition:

- Any word that is formal or informal is clearly labelled.
- "Word focus" boxes show you formal and informal ways of expressing yourself.

**A.** Read the following dialogue. Although there are no grammatical mistakes, it sounds a bit too formal in places. Underline the words that you think are too formal for a conversation between friends. The first one has been done for you.

Tom: Wow! Inspect that car over there. It looks great.

Peter: You're right. It's beautiful. It's just the type of car I require.

Tom: So what have you been up to?

Peter: Well, I quit my job. I detested my boss.

Tom: Won't you miss work somewhat, though?

Peter: Well, currently I'm searching for a new job. I think I'll be back in work soon.

Tom: What sort of thing are you searching for?

Peter: Anything that pays lots of money! I've got an interview next week. I've purchased a new suit.

Tom: I can't imagine you in a suit!

Peter: So what are we going to do tonight? I've heard there's this new establishment in town.

Tom: Yeah. "Long Island", I think it's called.

Peter: I'll need a bit of time to prepare. They won't allow you in with jeans on.

Tom: All right then. I'll meet you back here about 10.

### How many words did you find?

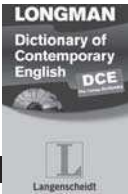
- 1 – 2 You're far too formal. You sound like the Queen!
- 3 – 5 Too formal. Remember you're speaking English not writing a letter.
- 6 – 8 You're not too formal but be careful – you still make one or two mistakes.
- 9 – 10 Excellent! You're very clear about the difference between formal and informal English.

**B.** Now rewrite the dialogue, this time using the correct level of language for this context. For example, **look at** is a more natural way of saying **inspect** here. Use the notes in the dictionary which tell you about spoken and written language.



If a word doesn't seem quite right for your situation, the complete **Longman Language Activator** on the CD-ROMs gives alternative ways of saying what you mean.

# 4 Now You're Talking!



**A.** Look at the following ways of describing how people talk. Place the verbs in the box next to the correct definition in the table. More than one word belongs to each definition. Look up the word **say** in your **Longman Language Activator®** on the CD-ROMs if you need any help. The Activator will help you live up your English by introducing you to lots of different ways of saying what you mean. **Take back** has already been filled in to start you off.

<del>Take back</del>	Point out	Retract	Mention	Mumble	Confirm	Add
Announce	Insist	Declare	Protest	Mutter	Grunt	Remark

1. To say something or say more about something	
2. To say something publicly or officially	
3. To say that something is definitely true	
4. To say something quietly or unclearly	
5. To say that something you previously said was true is not true	Take back

**B.** Now read this dialogue:

Tom: You're not exactly hard-working, are you?  
Sarah: What do you mean, not exactly hard-working? What are you trying to say?  
Tom: To put it simply, you're lazy.  
Sarah: That's a bit harsh.  
Tom: OK, not lazy then. But you're good at finding excuses. I mean, tonight you got out of doing the washing-up because you had to rush off somewhere.  
Sarah: Well, it was true! I had an appointment. I'd booked a sunbed session.  
Tom: A sunbed! Can't you think of a better excuse than that?  
Sarah: It's not an excuse, it's the truth.  
Tom: Well then, I can't do the dishes tonight because I've got to wash my hair.  
Sarah: What do you mean? You haven't got any hair! You're bald.  
Tom: No, I'm not!  
Sarah: OK, not completely bald. But you will be soon.  
Tom: What did you say? I didn't hear.

John asks you what Tom and Sarah were saying. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below to tell John about the conversation. The sentences are in the same order as the dialogue. Again, we've done the first one to get you started.

- 1. Tom declared that Sarah wasn't exactly hard-working.
- 2. Sarah protested \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Tom insisted \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. Sarah protested \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. Tom took back \_\_\_\_\_ but added \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. Sarah pointed out \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. Tom announced \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. Sarah pointed out \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. Tom protested \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. Sarah muttered \_\_\_\_\_.

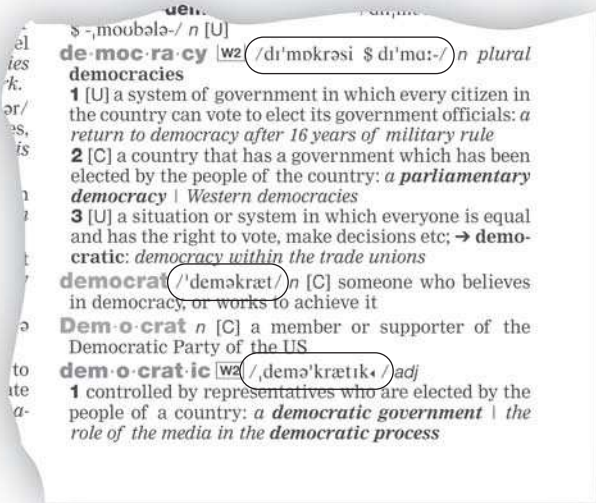


# 5 Under Stress



Look at this extract from the **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English** and focus on the pronunciation of the three related words. Notice how this mark (ˈ) is used to show that the stress falls on the following syllable.

- Where does the stress fall on the words **democracy**, **democrat**, and **democratic**?
- What do **n**, **adj**, and **v** mean?
- Why is there a dollar sign before the second set of phonetics at **democracy**? What do you think it means?



**A.** Look at the words in the table below. Where does the stress fall? Underline the correct syllable, paying attention to whether the word is a noun or a verb. The first one has been done for you.

Word	Word type
<u>Sus</u> pect	Noun
Suspect	Verb
Ex <u>port</u>	Noun
Ex <u>port</u>	Verb
Per <u>mit</u>	Noun
Per <u>mit</u>	Verb

**B.** Now look at the words in the next table. This time, the stress has been marked for you. Decide what word type (noun or verb) each word belongs to, and write it in the right-hand column. The first one has been done for you. What do you notice about the stress patterns in these noun and verb pairs?

Word	Word type
<u>Contr</u> ast	Noun
Contr <u>ast</u>	
Ob <u>ject</u>	
Ob <u>ject</u>	
<u>Reb</u> el	
Re <u>bel</u>	

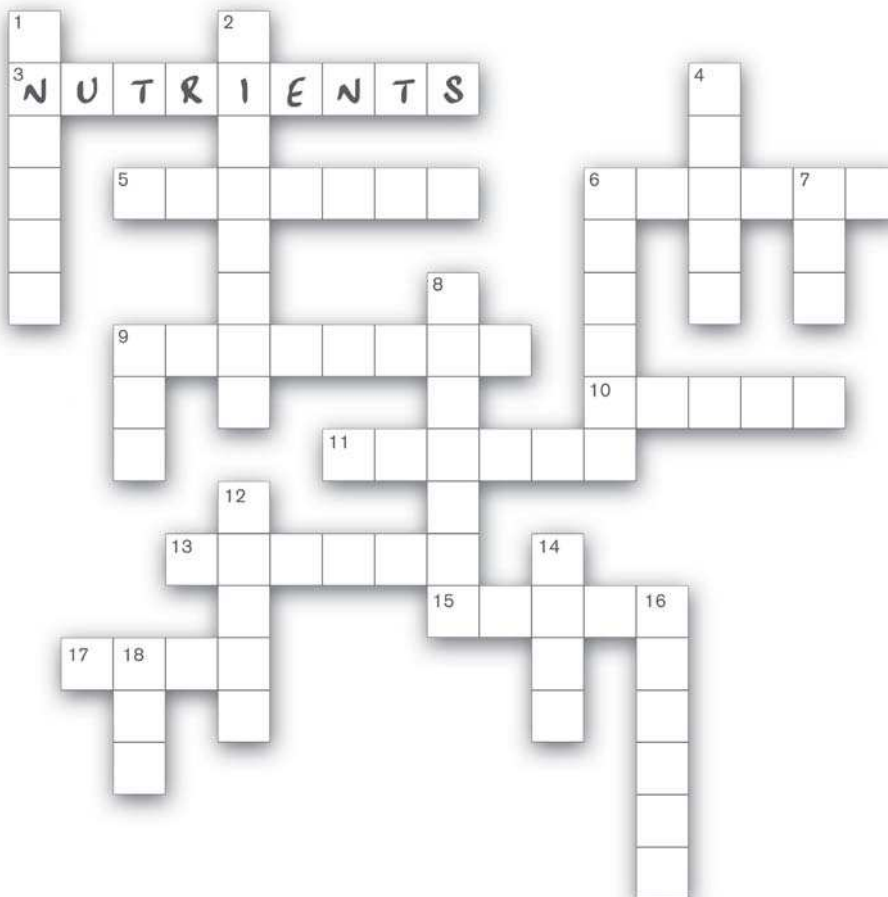


To hear all the words in the **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English** pronounced in both British and American, just click on the loudspeaker icon on your CD-ROMs. You can record your own voice and listen back to test your own pronunciation too!

# 6 Actions and Processes

In the IELTS exam, there is often a question involving objects or machines and how they work, or descriptions of natural processes (usually in the reading paper).

The clues for this crossword puzzle all describe different processes. The key words in **bold** can all be found in your **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English**. Do the crossword with a partner, then use the dictionary to look up the key words and their sample sentences. You'll find the answers to the crossword in the sample sentences. The first clue has been filled in to start you off.

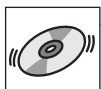


## Clues across

3. Plants **absorb** \_\_\_\_\_ from the soil. (9)
5. The new (computer) \_\_\_\_\_ will enable data to be **processed** more speedily. (7)
6. **Push** the green \_\_\_\_\_ to start the engine. (6)
9. **Connect** the \_\_\_\_\_ to the CD player. (8)
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ **rotates** on its axis once every 24 hours. (5)
11. Let me get all my **bits** and \_\_\_\_\_ together. (6)
13. An average household \_\_\_\_\_ will **burn** for about six hours. (6)
15. You need a special tool to **bend** the \_\_\_\_\_. (5)
17. The candle **ignited** the plastic and started a small \_\_\_\_\_. (4)

## Clues down

1. In the process, light \_\_\_\_\_ **converts** to heat \_\_\_\_\_. (6)
2. Did you ever get the \_\_\_\_\_ (you took) **developed**? (8)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ **contracts** as it cools. (5)
6. Check and **adjust** the \_\_\_\_\_ (on your car) regularly. (6)
7. (When the tanker hit the rocks,) \_\_\_\_\_ was **released** into the sea. (3)
8. Water **expands** as it \_\_\_\_\_. (7)
9. (During the day) the \_\_\_\_\_ **evaporates** moisture on the leaves. (3)
12. These gates regulate the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ **flowing** into the canal. (5)
14. The boiler **burns** oil to produce \_\_\_\_\_. (4)
16. The gaseous metal is cooled and **condenses** into \_\_\_\_\_ zinc. (6)
18. Snow falling on the mountainsides is **compressed** into \_\_\_\_\_. (3)



The puzzle is easier to solve if you understand how a word is frequently and typically found with certain other words. You can access thousands of these word combinations by clicking "Phrase bank" on the CD-ROMs.



# 7 Check and Check Again



Remember that your **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English** can help you with:

- Collocations – typical combining words are shown in bold in most entries, while important entries have Collocation Boxes with definitions and real-life examples.
- Level of language – formal and informal labels warn you when a word isn't suitable for all contexts.
- Grammar – which adverb or preposition follows a particular verb.

**A.** Look at this piece of student homework.  
The teacher has underlined some mistakes.  
What was the student's mistake in each case?  
Choose one of the following:

- a) The student used the wrong word.
- b) The student used language that was too informal, or spoken rather than written English.
- c) The student used the wrong adverb or preposition after a verb.

For example, the word **chap** in the first line is too informal. (Answer: b).

river for their water.

**re-main** [s] [w] /rɪ'meɪn/ v

1 [I always + adv/prep, linking verb] to continue to be in the same state or condition: Please remain seated until all the lights are on. | We remained friends. | The boy remained silent. | [+as] Despite the job losses, Parker remained as manager. | (remain unclear/unchanged/unanswered etc) Many scientists remain unconvinced by the current evidence.

2 [I] formal to stay in the same place without moving away; **stay**: [+at/in/with etc] She was too ill to remain at home. | The refugees were allowed to remain in the UK. **Δ** In spoken English it is more usual to use **stay**.

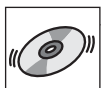
3 [I] to continue to exist or be left after others have gone, been used, or been destroyed: Little of the original building remains. | The score is tied, with fifteen minutes remaining. | What remains of his original art collection is now in the city museum.

4 [I] to be left after other things have been dealt with: remain to be done Several points remain to be settled. | There remained a few jobs still to be finished. | The fact remains that racism is still a considerable problem.

5 it remains to be seen used to say that it is still uncertain whether something will happen or is true: It remains to be seen whether the operation was successful.

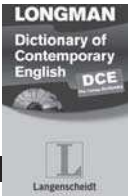
I used to know a chap called John who decided to leave school when he was only fourteen. He was more interested at money than work so he decided to rob cars. The only problem was that he worked at a snail's speed and so before long he was arrested and taken to court. He was charged with pinching a car without the owner's consent.  
At his trial he pleaded good. He said he was only making a joke on people, but he was found guilty. The judge said she was appalled with the growth in childish crime and so she was going to do an example of John. She sentenced him for six years in prison.  
In prison John started to study, and now he's a university professor. End of story.

**B.** Looking at your dictionary when you need it, correct the student's mistakes.



More help with collocations is at your fingertips. Simply click on the "Phrase bank" panel to find out how to make your English sound natural.

# 8 Where Are the Prepositions?



Remember that your **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English** can give you lots of help with prepositions. Grammar patterns are highlighted to help you use words correctly.



The “Phrase bank” makes it easy to learn the preposition that goes with a verb, adjective, or noun. And there’s more practice if you click “Exercises” at the top of your screen.

neuter

**speak** [sɪ|wɪ|/spi:k/ v *past tense* spoke /spəʊk \$ spook / *past participle* spoken /'spəʊkən \$ 'spoo-/

**1 IN CONVERSATION** [I always + adv/prep] to talk to someone about something: (I+to) I spoke to her last Wednesday. | 'Hello, may I speak to Jim Smith?' 'Yes, speaking' (=used on the telephone). | I know her by sight, but not to speak to (=not well enough to talk to her). (speak to sb about sth) haven't spoken to Steve about all this. | (+with) especially AmE: They did not want to speak with reporters. (I+of) It was the first time she had ever spoken of marriage.

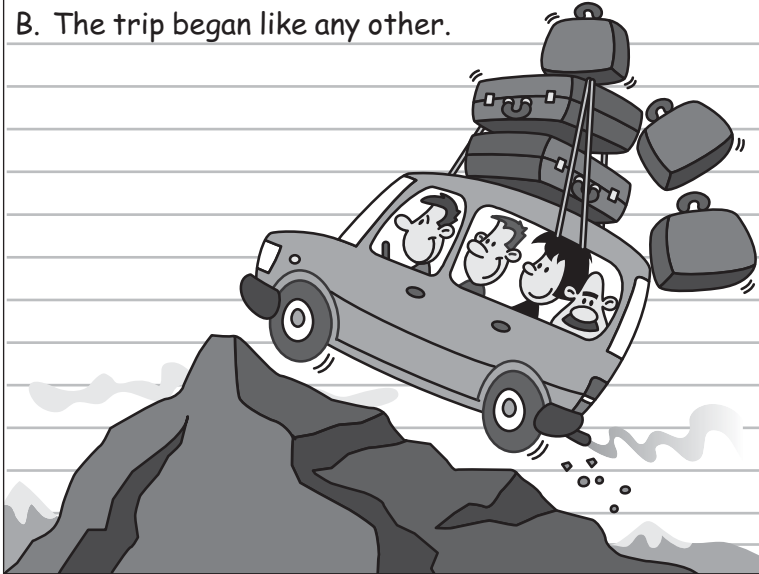
**2 SAY WORDS** [I] to use your voice to produce words:

2 lit no n

Circle the prepositions in the following passages, and underline their objects. The number at the end of each paragraph shows the number of prepositions in that paragraph. The first one has been done for you.

A. The trip through the mountains was an exhilarating experience. We left just after dawn in a van loaded with passengers and luggage. We believed that the trip would take between six and eight hours, and we hoped to arrive at our final destination before dark. (7)

B. The trip began like any other.



The van headed down the highway toward the base of the mountain. Within an hour, we had arrived at the foot of the mountains, and we began our ascent toward the summit. The heavily loaded van moved at a snail's pace up the mountain on a narrow, winding road. By noon, we had arrived at the summit, so we stopped for lunch, rather pleased at the uneventful progress we were making. The views from the summit were breathtaking. (16)

C. It was on the trip down the mountain that the real excitement began. We were winding down the narrow road at a leisurely pace when, all of a sudden, a car traveling in the opposite direction moved out of its lane and into ours. Our driver swerved suddenly and managed to avoid the oncoming car, but the van did not stay on the road. It swerved off the road and, due to the heavy load it was carrying, tipped over. Luckily for those of us in the van, it did not tumble down the mountainside but instead stopped on a ledge overhanging a deep precipice. We tried to push the van upright; however, it was not a great surprise that, despite our best efforts, we were unable to move the van even an inch. We had to wait for hours for help to arrive, but this time was spent quite usefully in admiring the view, in noticing just how steep the mountainside was, and in feeling thankful that we were where we were. (22)

# 9 What Do You Think It Is?

Write definitions for the words in **bold** in the passages below. The context provides clues to the definitions. Underline the words that have helped you guess the meaning. The first passage has been done for you.

**A.** Two old friends got together for lunch one day. Throughout the lunch, they were talking and joking in quite a relaxed manner with each other. From the casual **banter** that they exchanged, it was quite clear that these two friends were thoroughly comfortable making fun of each other.

What is **banter**?

**B.** Mrs. Brown had been a **recluse** all her life. She spent all of her time at home alone, puttering around her house and garden, cooking and cleaning for herself. She turned down invitations from her neighbors and never seemed to have any guests. Why she lived the way she did was a mystery to her neighbors.

What is a **recluse**?

**C.** By Tom's **reckoning**, his bills for the coming months were, unfortunately, going to be greater than the income that he was expecting. Although he had not made exact calculations, he was quite certain that he was going to have to figure out a way to earn some extra money to pay the unusually high bills that would soon be due.



What is **reckoning**?

**D.** The speaker at our annual dinner made such a **gaffe** last night. During his talk, he unknowingly made some comments that were actually quite insulting to his hosts. If he'd understood the significance of what he was saying at the time, I'm sure he would not have phrased what he said in such a way. If he understood what effect his words had, I'm sure he'd be quite mortified.

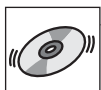
What is a **gaffe**?

**E.** I'm sure that this gadget was manufactured with **planned obsolescence** in mind. It was built in such a way that it's not going to last very long, and when it wears out I'm going to have to buy another. I wish I could find one that would last for a long time, but I think they're all made this way.

What is **planned obsolescence**?

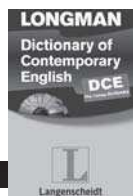


Guessing the meaning of a word you don't know by looking at the words around it is an invaluable skill that will make reading much easier. If you get stuck, though, remember that meanings in the **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English** are all explained in clear, simple language using the 2000-word Longman Defining Vocabulary so you won't find difficult words in the definitions.



The thousands of real-life examples on the CD-ROMs show you how unfamiliar words work in their natural context so that you'll have the confidence to use them yourself.

# 10 Practice with Phrasal Verbs



**A.** Match the phrasal verb in *italics* with its meaning from the box below. The first one has been done as an example for you.

1. I'm going to *set off* early so I don't get stuck in traffic.

**Answer:** 1. f

2. As a child, I always *looked up to* my parents.
3. The price of petrol usually *goes up* every year.
4. If you feel hot and your throat hurts, you could be *coming down with* flu.
5. My car *broke down* on the motorway so I had to call the emergency services.
6. I was *brought up* to tell the truth and respect other people.
7. I've *put off* my dentist appointment until next week because I've got too much work to do.
8. I often *call in* on my grandma after school for a chat and a cup of coffee.
9. She *takes after* her mother. They're both sociable people.
10. You should try to *get on with* your colleagues if you want to maintain good working relationships.
11. If you *keep in with* your boss, there's a chance you'll get a pay rise.
12. I don't believe you. I think you're *making* it all *up*.

- a) to admire or respect someone
- b) to get an illness
- c) to visit a person or place while you are on your way to somewhere else
- d) to stop working
- e) to try to stay friendly with someone, especially because this helps you
- f) to start to go somewhere
- g) to look after and influence a child until he or she is grown up
- h) to delay doing something or to arrange to do something at a later time or date
- i) to increase in price, amount, level etc
- j) to have a friendly relationship with someone
- k) to look or behave like an older relative
- l) to pretend that something is true in order to deceive someone

**B.** Ask your partner the following questions:

1. Who did you look up to as a child?
2. What's the most imaginative story you've ever made up?
3. What did your parents bring you up to believe in?
4. Which friend do you get on with best?
5. What would you do if your car broke down on a busy road?
6. When was the last time you called in on a friend?
7. How often do you put off appointments?
8. What do you think has gone up in price recently?
9. What time do you set off for work/school in the morning?
10. Would you ever keep in with your boss just to get a promotion?
11. When was the last time you came down with an illness?
12. Who do you take after in your family?



# 11 What Would You Do If...?

This exercise will give you some practice with phrasal verbs such as **give up** or **put up with**. If you can master phrasal verbs, your English will sound much more natural, as English-speakers use them a lot in everyday speech.



In the **Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English**, phrasal verbs are shown in alphabetical order at the end of the entry for their main verb (e.g. **give**, **put**).

face<sup>2</sup> [S1] [W1] v [T]

**8 BUILDING** be faced with stone/concrete etc a building that is faced with stone, CONCRETE etc has a layer of that material on its outside surfaces

**face sb ⇔ down** phr v especially AmE to deal in a strong and confident way with someone who opposes you: *Harrison successfully faced down the mob of angry workers.*

**face off** phr v AmE to fight, argue, or compete with someone, or to get into a position in which you are ready to do this: *The two candidates will face off in a televised debate on Friday.*

**face up to** sth phr v to accept and deal with a difficult fact or problem: *They'll never offer you another job; you might as well face up to it.* | *She had to face up to the fact that he was guilty.*

**face card** n [C] AmE the king, queen, or jack in a set of cards

Read the following questions and choose the logical answer to each one. You should use each answer one time only. The first one has been done for you.

## A. What would you do if...?

- boss announced an early-morning meeting
- you were too tired to continue exercising
- your aunt phoned you and left a message
- you decided you might like stamp collecting
- you found out your diet was working
- you wanted your friends to see a particular movie
- you had left your car at a garage to be repaired
- you were going to have a quiz on a chapter in your English textbook

- I'd take it up.
- I'd pick it up.
- I'd give up.
- I'd show up.
- I'd brush up on it.
- I'd call her up.
- I'd keep it up.
- I'd play it up.

## B. What would you do if...?

- someone said something really bad about you
- the bus you were on arrived at your stop
- you found out your fiancé was seeing someone else
- you won a luxury car in a competition
- you had arranged an unnecessary meeting
- you needed to give a really important speech
- your company announced that it was closing
- you didn't have enough money to buy a new coat

- I'd call it off.
- I'd show it off.
- I'd put it off.
- I'd carry it off.
- I'd get laid off.
- I'd brush it off.
- I'd get off.
- I'd break it off.

## C. What would you do if...?

- you were feeling angry about something trivial
- you really needed a vacation
- you had difficulty dealing with someone at work
- you really wanted to join a certain club
- you had a lot of trash in your apartment
- you had spent too much time away from work
- you had barely enough money for expenses
- you put a lot of effort into your career

- I'd get rid of it.
- I'd get ahead.
- I'd get in.
- I'd get over it.
- I'd get by.
- I'd try to get along with them.
- I'd get away.
- I'd get back.



If you want to see phrasal verbs in a natural context on the CD-ROMs, simply click on the "Examples bank" to see thousands of real-life sentences from books and newspapers.

And there's lots more practice in the "Exercises" section.

# 12 Do You Get My Meaning?



- |                                       |                        |                           |                 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| a) to go bananas                      | b) to flake out        | c) a glossy magazine      | d) a ski resort |
| e) to zero in on somebody / something | f) a couch potato      | g) a property tycoon      | h) bizarre      |
| i) a storm in a teacup                | j) ozone-friendly      | k) (not) to bother        | l) a trek       |
| m) a cushy number                     | n) a horde (of people) | o) the tip of the iceberg | p) a hot potato |

Complete these sentences using the words and phrases in the box above. The first one has been done as an example for you.

- When I get home, I usually flake out because I'm so tired.
- Dad will \_\_\_\_\_ when he finds out you've crashed the car.
- I'm going to buy some walking boots so I can go on \_\_\_\_\_ in the Himalayas.
- The way she dresses is so \_\_\_\_\_ that people stop and stare at her in the street.
- He's got such \_\_\_\_\_! He doesn't have to be at work till 10.30.
- We're going to \_\_\_\_\_ in the French Alps for Christmas.
- My brother's such \_\_\_\_\_ that he buys a TV guide every week to plan what he's going to watch.
- She was looking at the photographs of famous people in \_\_\_\_\_.
- When he started selling houses he was just a small businessman but now he's a real \_\_\_\_\_ and owns apartments all over the world.
- This latest argument's just \_\_\_\_\_. I think they're going to split up very soon – they haven't been happy for a long time.
- People are using products which are \_\_\_\_\_ these days in order to protect the environment.
- I told him \_\_\_\_\_ making me lunch – I'd already eaten.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of people outside Parliament are protesting against the new laws.
- The police are going to \_\_\_\_\_ two suspects for the next stage in their investigation.
- The current reorganization is \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment – everyone knows that people are going to be made redundant.
- Don't worry about it. It's \_\_\_\_\_ and by tomorrow Tom will have forgotten about it.

# Answer Key

## 1 Know Your Dictionary

**1. Block** is a noun here. **2.** Cinder block. **3.** To risk destroying other people's opinion of you or losing your job by doing or saying something. **4.** No; the American pronunciation uses the longer /ɑ:/ while British English uses /ɒ/. **5.** Countable; the information is in the first line of the dictionary entry – [C]. **6.** Streets/area. **7.** Australia. **8.** Large buildings. **9.** It is in the 2000 most common spoken words. **10.** An arrangement that is made for a whole group to vote together. **11.** You cannot write anything. **12.** Your car is going to be sold, especially at an auction.

## 2 Finding the Right Meaning

- A.** **1.** speed of events / changes; **2.** experience; **3.** agree and help; **4.** involved; **5.** prevent something; **6.** amount of something; **7.** subject / problem; **8.** rules / laws; **9.** spend time; **10.** stop doing something; **11.** time; **12.** opportunity
- B.** **1.** pace; **2.** chance; **3.** break; **4.** lesson; **5.** issue; **6.** volume; **7.** spare; **8.** support; **9.** active

## 3 It's Just a Formality

- A.** There are 10 words / phrases in all; (**search** is repeated): inspect; require; detested; somewhat; currently; searching for; purchased; establishment; prepare; allow in
- B.** inspect ♦ look at; require ♦ need; detested ♦ hated; somewhat ♦ a bit; currently ♦ at the moment, just now; searching for ♦ looking for (twice); purchased ♦ bought; establishment ♦ place; prepare ♦ get ready; allow in ♦ let in

## 4 Now You're Talking!

- A.**
- point out, mention, remark, add
  - announce, declare
  - confirm, insist, protest
  - mumble, grunt, mutter
  - take back, retract
- B.**
- Tom declared that Sarah wasn't exactly hard-working.
  - Sarah protested that she didn't know what he meant.
  - Tom insisted that she was lazy.
  - Sarah protested that that was a bit harsh.
  - Tom took back his comment / what he'd said but added that she was good at finding excuses.
  - Sarah pointed out that it was the truth / that she had had an appointment / that she had booked a sunbed session.
  - Tom announced that he couldn't do the dishes because he'd got to wash his hair.
  - Sarah pointed out that he hadn't got any hair / that he was bald.
  - Tom protested that he wasn't bald.
  - Sarah muttered that he wasn't completely bald but would be soon.

## 5 Under Stress

<b>A.</b>		<b>B.</b>	
<u>Suspect</u>	Noun	<u>Contrast</u>	Noun
Sus <u>pect</u>	Verb	Con <u>trast</u>	Verb
<u>Export</u>	Noun	Ob <u>ject</u>	Verb
Ex <u>port</u>	Verb	<u>Object</u>	Noun
<u>Permit</u>	Noun	<u>Rebel</u>	Noun
Per <u>mit</u>	Verb	Re <u>bel</u>	Verb

## 6 Actions and Processes

*Across:* **3.** nutrients; **5.** network; **6.** button; **9.** speakers; **10.** earth  
**11.** pieces; **13.** candle; **15.** steel; **17.** fire

*Down:* **1.** energy; **2.** pictures; **4.** metal; **6.** brakes; **7.** oil; **8.** freezes; **9.** sun;  
**12.** water; **14.** heat; **16.** liquid; **18.** ice

## 7 Check and Check Again

- A.**
- chap – b  
interested at – c  
rob cars – a  
at a snail's speed – a  
pinching – b  
pleaded good – a  
making a joke on people – a  
childish crime – a  
do an example of – a  
sentenced him for six years – c  
end of story – b
- B.**
- chap ♦ man, young man, boy  
interested at ♦ interested in  
rob cars ♦ steal cars  
at a snail's speed ♦ at a snail's pace  
pinching ♦ stealing  
pleaded good ♦ pleaded innocent  
making a joke on people ♦ playing a joke on people  
childish crime ♦ juvenile crime  
do an example of ♦ make an example of  
sentenced him for six years  
♦ sentenced him to six years  
end of story ♦ and that's the end of the story

## 8 Where Are the Prepositions?

- A.**
- (through)... mountains  
(after) dawn  
(in)... van  
(with) passengers... luggage  
(between)... hours  
(at)... destination  
(before) dark
- B.**
- (like)... other  
(down)... highway  
(toward)... base  
(of)... mountain  
(Within)... hour  
(at)... foot  
(of)... mountains  
(toward)... summit
- C.**
- contd.*  
(at)... pace  
(up)... mountain  
(on)... road  
(By) noon  
(at)... summit  
(for) lunch  
(at)... progress  
(from)... summit
- C.**
- contd.*  
(into) ours  
(on)... road  
(off)... road  
(due to)... load  
(for) those  
(of) us  
(in)... van  
(down)... mountainside  
(on)... ledge  
(despite)... efforts  
(for) hours  
(for) help  
(in) admiring  
(in) noticing  
(in) feeling
- C.**
- (on)... trip  
(down)... mountain  
(down)... road  
(at)... pace  
(of)... sudden  
(in)... direction  
(out of)... lane

## 9 What Do You Think It Is?

- banter** friendly conversation in which people make a lot of jokes with and amusing remarks about each other
- recluse** someone who chooses to live alone, and does not like seeing or talking to other people
- reckoning** calculation that is based on a careful guess rather than on exact knowledge
- gaffe** an embarrassing mistake made in a social situation or in public
- planned obsolescence** when a product is designed so that it will soon become unfashionable or impossible to use and will need replacing

## 10 Practice with Phrasal Verbs

**1.** f; **2.** a; **3.** i; **4.** b; **5.** d; **6.** g; **7.** h; **8.** c; **9.** k; **10.** j; **11.** e; **12.** l

## 11 What Would You Do If...?

- A.** **1.** d; **2.** c; **3.** f; **4.** a; **5.** g; **6.** h; **7.** b; **8.** e  
**B.** **1.** f; **2.** g; **3.** h; **4.** b; **5.** a; **6.** d; **7.** e; **8.** c  
**C.** **1.** d; **2.** g; **3.** f; **4.** c; **5.** a; **6.** h; **7.** e; **8.** b

## 12 Do You Get My Meaning?

**1.** b; **2.** a; **3.** l; **4.** h; **5.** m; **6.** d; **7.** f; **8.** c; **9.** g; **10.** o; **11.** j; **12.** k; **13.** n;  
**14.** e; **15.** p; **16.** i;

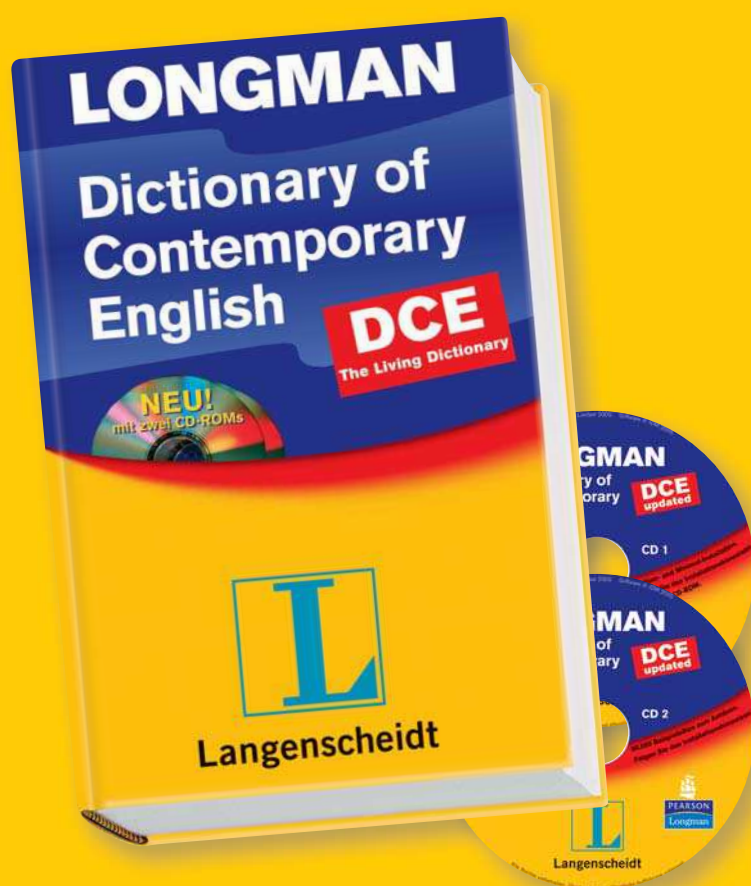
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