

# A Valency Dictionary of English



# Topics in English Linguistics

## 40

*Editors*

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# A Valency Dictionary of English

A Corpus-Based Analysis of the Complementation Patterns  
of English Verbs, Nouns and Adjectives

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# I A brief guide to the *Valency Dictionary of English*

## 1 The functions of this dictionary

### 1.1 Valency as a problem in language description, foreign language learning and teaching

Like atoms, words tend not to occur in isolation but to combine with other words to form larger units: the number and type of other elements with which a word can occur is a very important part of its grammar. As with atoms, the ability of words to combine in this way with other words can be termed valency.

Valency – or complementation, as it is often also called – is an important area of the description of English, one which is on the boundaries of lexis and grammar, and as such has been dealt with in grammars and dictionaries of English. It is the aim of this dictionary to provide a scholarly, sound and, as far as possible, comprehensive description of the valency properties of English verbs, adjectives and nouns, which can serve as the basis for further research in this area. Valency, however, is also a common source of errors in foreign language learning and thus a very important factor in teaching English as a foreign language. Many learners of English are faced with questions such as “Is it *avoid to do something* or *avoid doing something*?”, “Is *try to do something* the same as *try doing something*?” or “Can you say *the exhibition opened* in English or not?” This dictionary sets out to answer such questions for those words of English which are likely to cause most problems for foreign learners in this respect.

The *Valency Dictionary of English* is intended to enable

- **linguists** to carry out research in the field of verb, adjective and noun complementation, in particular to extend the analyses presented in this book to investigate parallels between the syntactic and semantic properties of words, to consider the character of valency phenomena and the place they ought to occupy in more general and comprehensive models of language
- **applied linguists, grammarians and lexicographers** to develop new teaching materials
- **advanced foreign learners** to write grammatically correct and idiomatic English because it shows them which constructions a word can be used with
- **non-native teachers of English** to mark students’ papers because it tells them whether a construction a student has used is found frequently, occasionally or not at all in present-day English

### 1.2 The corpus basis

The descriptions in this dictionary are based on the Bank of English, the COBUILD-corpus of present-day English compiled at the University of Birmingham, which at the time the dictionary was completed comprised more than 320 million words.

All the dictionary entries reflect analyses of the material contained in the corpus. In particular, almost all the examples are taken, sometimes in a slightly modified form, straight from the Bank of English. This means that they reflect authentic present-day English (see Section II). The small number of examples not based on the corpus are marked as *invented examples*.

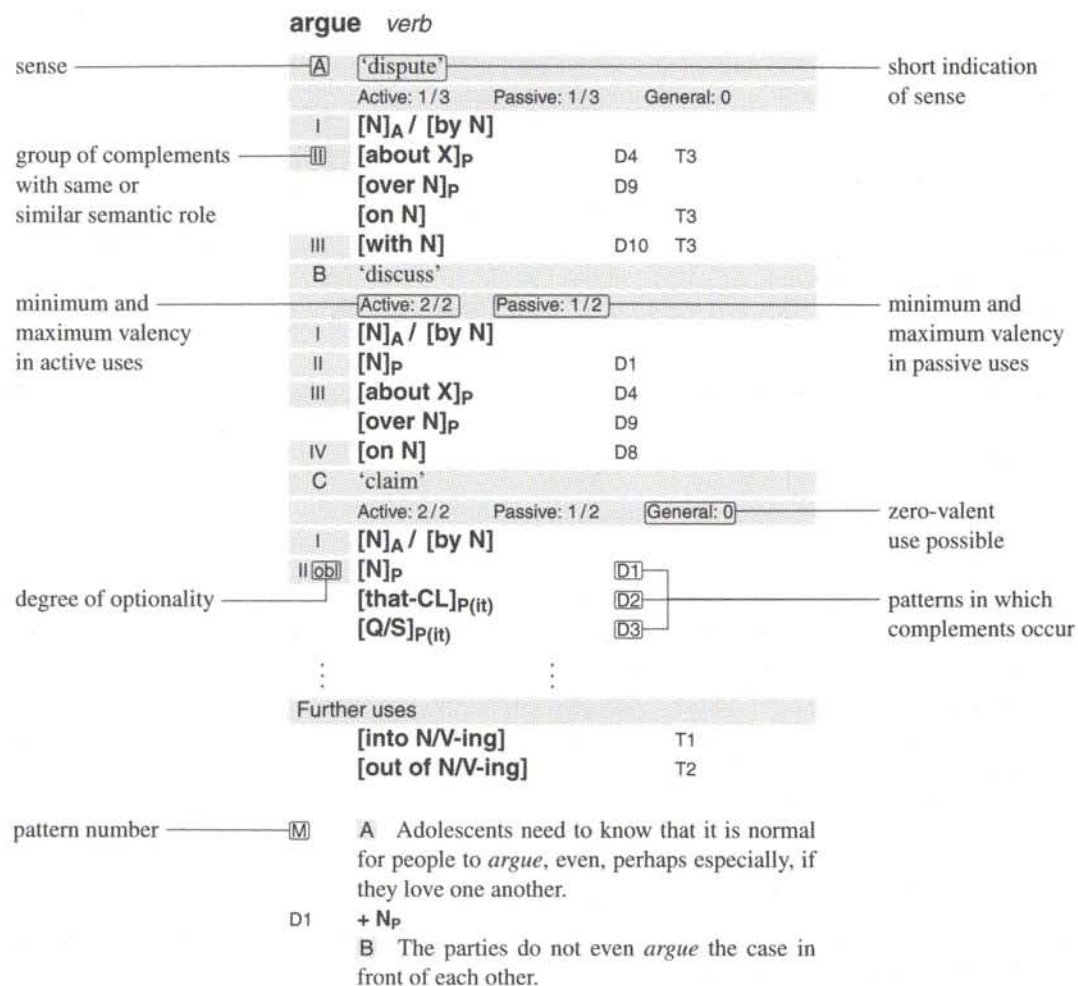
### 1.3 Types of information

This dictionary is a highly specialized dictionary that attempts to provide a detailed description of valency. It contains information about

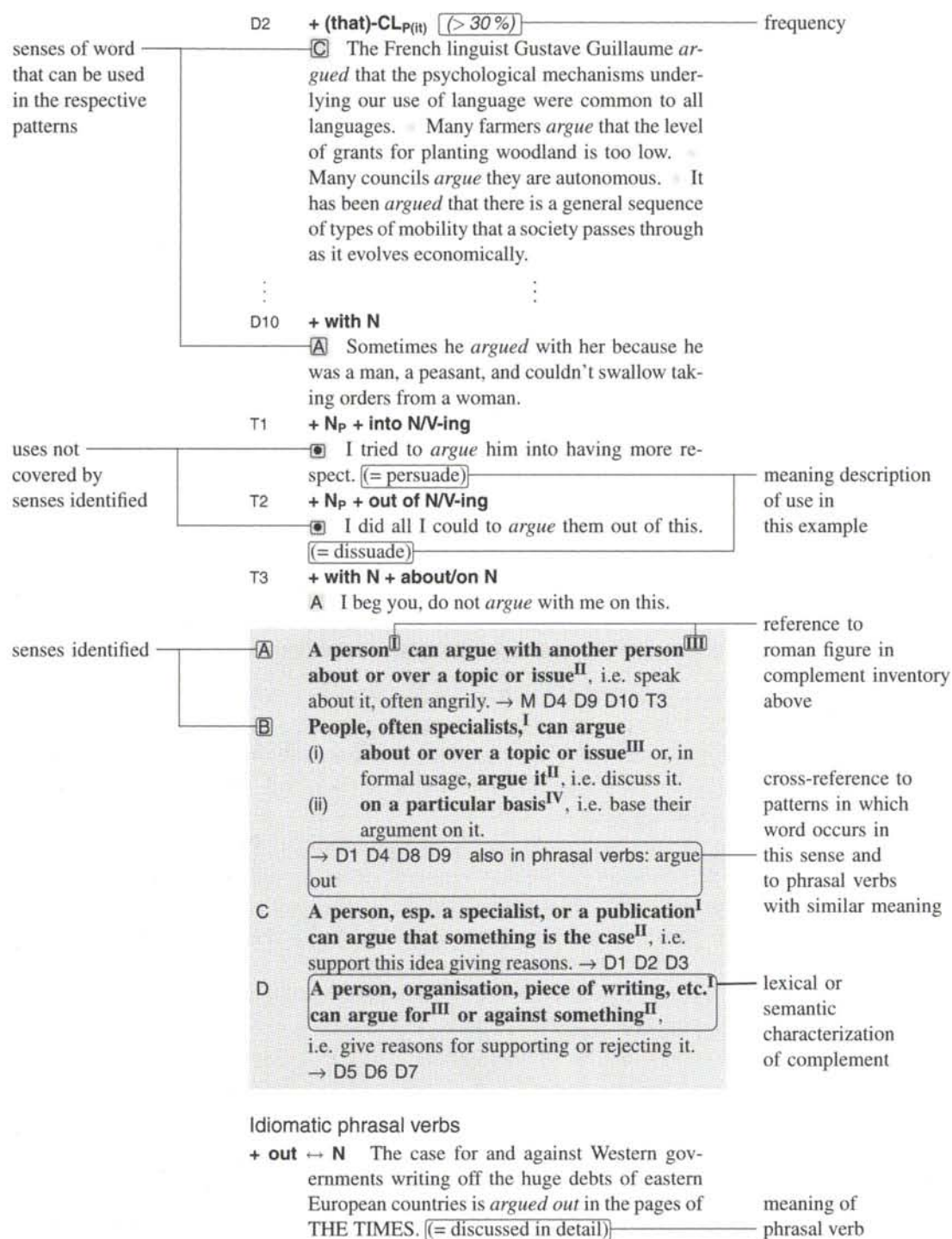
- the **valency patterns** in which a word or, more precisely, a word in a particular sense, occurs
- what a word means when used in a particular pattern, i.e. its **meaning**
- which other words can occur in these patterns, i.e. its **collocational range and semantic roles**
- how patterns differ in meaning, collocational range or frequency

Since the *Valency Dictionary of English* covers this type of information in great detail, it does not provide other types of information (such as pronunciation, irregular verb forms etc.). Similarly, the number of words contained in this dictionary is much smaller than in a conventional dictionary. The verbs, adjectives and nouns included in the dictionary were chosen on the basis of the criteria of frequency and complexity of their valency structures. These are also the words which are likely to cause problems to foreign learners. Since many nouns and adjectives have many senses with which no valency problems arise, the adjective and noun entries in this dictionary only cover those senses which do present valency patterns.

## 2 The structure of the dictionary







A typical verb entry consists of the following four components:

1. the complement inventory
2. the valency pattern and examples block
3. a box containing information on meaning
4. a block with idiomatic phrasal verbs.

### 3 Complement inventory

The complement inventory preceding verb entries contains an analysis of the complementation patterns given for the verb identified in terms of the valency framework on which this dictionary is based. This section is intended for users with a theoretical interest and may be ignored (or read last) by anyone looking primarily for the kinds of pattern that can be used with a particular verb.

<b>supply</b>		<i>verb</i>	
		Active: 2/3	Passive: 1/3 General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II cont	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D	T1–2
	[with N] <i>AFFECTED</i>		T3
III	[N] <sub>P</sub> <i>RECIPIENT</i>	D	T3
	[to N]		T2
IV	[for N] <i>BENEFICIARY</i>		T1

#### 3.1 Quantitative valency: number of complements

For each verb meaning identified the complement inventory makes statements about quantitative valency and lists all the complements identified for that sense.

With regard to quantitative valency, i.e. the number of complements required for the verb to occur in an acceptable sentence the following information is provided:

1. Minimum and maximum number of valency complements in a finite active clause  
Active: 1/3 means that if *supply* is used in an active declarative sentence, it has a minimum valency of 1 (because only one complement, which then functions as the subject, is required, as in *Are you sure you can supply?*) and a maximum valency of 3 (as in *They supply all the restaurants on the island with rum*).
2. Minimum and maximum number of valency complements in a finite passive clause  
Passive: 1/3 means that if *supply* is used in a passive declarative clause, it has a minimum valency of 1 (because only the subject is needed, as in *The rum had been supplied*) and a maximum valency of 3 (as in *Rum was supplied to all restaurants on the island by the same firm*).
3. The possibility of a so-called general use, i.e. a zero-valent use (see Section 4.1).  
General: 0 means that the verb *supply* can be used in a very general way without a subject (as in *Supplying can be punished with life imprisonment*). If no such use seems possible for a verb or a verb sense, no zerovalent use is indicated in the complement block.

It is important to realize that the distinction between a zerovalent and a monovalent use is not always easy to draw. If a particular sense is marked as General: 0 but no examples of zero- or monovalent patterns are provided, then this means that zero-, or possibly even monovalent, uses can be imagined in highly specialized contexts, especially when a contrast or habitual actions are being expressed. So the fact that no example of a monovalent use of *request* or *command* is supplied does not totally rule out the possibility of sentences of the type *Requesting is better than demanding* or *She requests and he commands*, but it reflects the fact that no monovalent examples were found in the corpus and that we would not consider such monovalent uses to have the same significance as sentences such as *She was reading* or even, under the appropriate conditions, *He forgot*. If no label General: 0 is given as in the case of *put* or *seize*, such uses (*\*Putting is better than seizing* or *\*He puts and she seizes*) are ruled out.

### 3.2 Qualitative valency: Character of complements

#### 3.2.1 *I, II, III etc.*

The complement inventory also lists all the complements that can occur in that verb sense. From a semantic point of view, complements given under the same Roman figure are usually exchangeable in that they can be seen as expressing the same semantic role.

**write**    *verb*  
 III [N]<sub>P-1</sub>  
 [to N]

*She wrote me a letter. – I wrote a letter to my sister this week.*

#### 3.2.2 *Degree of obligatoriness*

Complements can be classified as obligatory, optional or contextually optional (cf. Section 6.2). In the complement inventory, this is indicated as follows:

- obl        obligatory complement, i.e. a complement that has to be realised if the verb is used (in the particular meaning identified)
- cont      a contextually optional complement, i.e. a complement that has to be realised (if the verb is used in the particular meaning identified) unless its referent can be identified from the context
- imp      a subtype of contextually optional complements which need not be realised if its referent can be identified from the context and if the verb is used in an imperative within an instructive text such as a cookery book<sup>1</sup>

Examples:

**put**    *verb*  
 I [N]<sub>A</sub> / [by N]  
 II obl [N]<sub>P</sub>  
 III obl [ADV]<sub>⇔</sub>  
       [on N]

In the general sense of *put*, to which the above description applies, complements II and III are identified as obligatory because they need always to be realized:

*Put it there! The environment has to be put at the top of the agenda.*

Since complement I need not be realized in passive clauses at all (although it can occur in the form of a *by*-phrase), it is an optional complement.

**explain**    *verb*  
 I [N]<sub>A</sub> / [by N]  
       [that-CL]<sub>A</sub>  
       [N V-ing]<sub>A</sub>

1. Note that since complements marked *imp* only need not be realised in imperatives, they count as obligatory when it comes to determining the minimum valency in active and passive clauses. The corresponding examples are given in the patterns corresponding to the active uses because of the obvious parallels to other imperatives.



- II cont [N]<sub>P</sub>  
 [N('s) V-ing]  
 [that-CL]<sub>P(it)</sub>  
 [wh-CL]<sub>P(it)</sub>  
 [wh to-INF]<sub>P(it)</sub>  
 [Q/S]<sub>P(it)</sub>  
 III [to N]

Complements I and III are optional because III does not have to be realized at all and I is optional in passive clauses. Complement II is contextually optional because sentences of the type *I really should explain* can occur, but only when it is clear what is being talked about. Otherwise, this has to be made clear: *She should explain why she did that.*

- place verb  
 I [N]<sub>A</sub> / [by N] ...  
 II imp [N]<sub>P</sub>  
 III obl [ADV]  
 [ORDINAL]  
 [on N]  
 [with N]

Complement I is optional because it need not be realized in passive clauses, complement III is obligatory because it has to be realized with every use of the verb in this sense. II, however, need not be realized in imperatives in recipes, for example: *Dot the tops of the onions with the remaining butter and place in the oven.*

Complements that are marked *marg* are considered to be marginal as to their status as a complement in terms of a valency analysis, where it could often also be argued that they should be analysed as adjuncts rather than complements (cf. Chapter II: Sections 3 and 7).

### 3.2.3 Formal description of complements

Complements are described in this dictionary in terms of phrases or clauses:

- [N], [ADJ], etc. noun phrase, adjective phrase, etc.  
 [to-INF], [wh-CL], etc. *to*-infinitive clause, *wh*-clause etc.

In the complement inventory, the complements are given in the same format as in the pattern descriptions below (see Section 4), with a few additional specifications:

- A** complement can occur as subject of a finite active clause (if no patterns are specified, this complement can act as subject in all patterns of that sense)  
**P** complement can occur as subject of a finite passive clause  
**A/P:it** when occurring as subject, extraposition with a dummy subject *it* is obligatory  
**A/P(it)** when occurring as subject, extraposition with a dummy subject *it* is possible  
**[N]<sub>1</sub>** if two noun phrase complements occur in the same pattern, this one precedes the one marked [N]<sub>2</sub>  
**[N]<sub>2</sub>** if two noun phrase complements occur in the same pattern, this one follows the one marked [N]<sub>1</sub>

Note that if a noun phrase complement can be the subject of an active clause in some but not all patterns of a verb sense, this will only be specified in detail in the pattern section. In the complement block such complements are usually just indicated as [N]<sub>P</sub> etc.



### 3.2.4 Semantic roles

Semantic roles are only indicated in cases where two complements are identical in form and could easily be confused. The following roles are often used to contrast complements:

- ÆFFECTED:** a person or entity that is affected by the process or action described or can be seen as its result or outcome  
**AGENT:** a person or kind of force that causes an action to happen  
**BEN/REC:** a person or entity at whom an action or process is directed or that benefits from it

Examples:

But this system is a perfect setup for *denying* women *BEN/REC* justice *ÆFFECTED*.  
 Rugged accessories *give* an added spirit of adventure *ÆFFECTED* to picnics *BEN/REC*.

The wind *AGENT* *bent* the branches of the tree *ÆFFECTED*.

She *AGENT* *lights* the candles *ÆFFECTED* every night. – The fire *ÆFFECTED* lit.

### 3.2.5 Pattern list

With the exception of such subjects that occur in all patterns of a sense, each complement is followed by a list of the patterns in which it was found to occur in the corpus analysed (see Section 4).

## 4 The pattern-and-examples section

### 4.1 Structure

Information about the valency structures is given in the following ways: pattern information, sense identification and examples.

#### 4.1.1 Pattern information

The patterns of a word are identified by listing all the complements occurring in a pattern (with the exception of the subject). The symbols used stand for phrases or clauses, i.e. formal categories represented by their most typical element. The pattern is preceded by a reference code. For verb patterns, the following letter codes are used:

- Z** a zerovalent use, with no complement  
 Everybody said I only did it to *annoy*.  
 This type of general use is indicated as 0 in the complement block since *annoy* is seen here as a verb use without a complement, although in some theories *I* would be analysed as its subject. Z patterns are only given if no monovalent use of the type *They annoy* is possible.
- M** a monovalent active use, a pattern with one complement  
The gale blew all next day.
- D** a divalent active use, a pattern with two complements  
He suggested that we take a walk in the garden.

- T a trivalent active use, a pattern with three complements  
No one had ever *suggested* the possibility to him before.
- Q a tetra- or quadrivalent active use, a pattern with four complements  
Someone had *suggested* it to him as an investment.

The pattern labels M, D, T and Q are mnemotechnic labels in that they refer to the valency of a verb use in an active clause or in a passive clause in which the [by N] complement is realised.

If more than one pattern is covered by such a letter code, the letter is followed by a number: D1, D2 etc. For easy reference, the patterns are always given in the same order.

Patterns of adjectives and nouns are referred to as P1, P2, P3 etc.

#### 4.1.2 *Sense identification*

If a word is divided up into several major senses, the sense that applies to the examples that follow is indicated by a capital A, B, C etc.; if only one general sense is identified, there is no such indication; sometimes a general sense (without letter identification) is established, which contrasts with one or more subsenses which apply to a very small number of patterns. Such subsenses are identified by Greek letters such as  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , etc. If a sense applies only to one pattern, the appropriate examples are followed by a gloss.

#### 4.1.3 *Examples*

Valency patterns and sense indications are followed by the examples.

#### 4.2 Patterns without pattern specification – *attr.* and *pred.*

In the case of monovalent patterns of **verbs** (which are sometimes called intransitive and which are numbered M in this dictionary), which consist of the subject and the verb, no further pattern information is given in cases where the subject is realised by a noun phrase [N]<sub>A</sub>.

- M They *fail* even before they start.  
 At the dock, the others are *loading*.

With **nouns**, no pattern is specified in P1 patterns, which indicate a use of the noun without any further valency complementation:

- P1 Whenever the Account is in credit, you will earn *interest*.

In **adjective** entries, uses without further valency complementation are marked to indicate whether the adjective occurs in front of a noun (**attributive: attr**) or after a verb (**predicative: pred**):

- P1 **attr** It was such a *fantastic* opportunity.  
 P2 **pred** They were *fantastic*.

Note that with nouns and adjectives these uses are only given for those senses that also show valency complementation. Thus for the noun *impulse*, for example, examples are only given when it means 'sudden desire to do something' (as in *the impulse to be free*), but not when it means 'sudden electrical signal' (because no valency patterns occur for the latter). Furthermore, *of*-constructions which can be replaced by an 's-genitive are not considered part of the valency of a noun and not explicitly listed as an *of*-pattern.

## 4.3 Symbols for elements in other valency patterns

The following symbols are used for the description of complements in the dictionary:

<b>ADJ</b>	<p>an adjective phrase or a non-finite clause containing a V-ed-participle</p> <p>The first game <i>remained</i> <u>goalless</u>.</p> <p>She <i>made</i> herself <u>understood</u>.</p>
<b>ADJ-pattern</b>	<p>in: + <b>it</b> + <b>ADJ-pattern</b>: a pattern with <i>it</i> and an adjective which is followed by a clause depending on it (and which is listed in the entry for the adjective in this dictionary)</p> <p><i>It remains</i> possible for them to finish the course. (pattern of <i>possible</i>)</p> <p><i>It remains</i> astonishing <u>that a whole society was overthrown so easily</u>. (pattern of <i>astonishing</i>)</p>
<b>ADV</b>	<p>an adverbial which can be realized in various ways:</p> <p>as an adverb phrase:</p> <p>Each <i>put</i> his own needs <u>first</u>.</p> <p>as a noun phrase:</p> <p>Let me <i>put</i> it <u>this way</u>.</p> <p>as a prepositional phrase:</p> <p><i>Put</i> him <u>out of your mind</u>.</p> <p>as an adverbial clause:</p> <p><i>Put</i> them <u>where they belong</u>.</p> <p>Note that with prepositional phrases covered by ADV the choice of preposition depends on the noun following the preposition not on the word preceding it. Thus</p> <p><i>Put</i> the remaining 2 tablespoons of vegetable oil <u>into the wok</u>.</p> <p>is not given under + N + into N but under + N + ADV because it is also possible to say:</p> <p><i>Put</i> them <u>on the dish</u> or <i>Put</i> them <u>there</u>.</p>
<b>ADV: QUALITY</b>	<p>an adverb (or, less commonly, a prepositional phrase) that – together with a verb – describes a property of the subject</p> <p>On good roads the car <i>rides</i> <u>well</u>.</p> <p>ADV: QUALITY occurs in constructions which are sometimes called medio-passives.</p>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>a sentence or part of a sentence that is used as a kind of label or quotation</p> <p>She <i>brought</i> out a file marked “<u>divorce</u>”.</p>
<b>INF</b>	<p>infinitive-clause without <i>to</i></p> <p>You can <i>help</i> <u>save the life of dolphins</u>.</p>



<b>N</b>	a noun phrase, i.e. a phrase that has a noun or pronoun as its central or only element
<b>N<sub>p</sub></b>	<p>Come and <i>ask me</i> that question in three or four days' time.</p> <p>Come and <i>ask me that question</i> in three or four days' time.</p> <p>The exhibition <i>attracted about 20,000 people</i> over four days.</p> <p>He is <i>awarded the highest salary ever paid to any coach or manager</i>.</p> <p>Science teachers include those <i>teaching physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics</i>.</p> <p>+ N also covers clauses introduced by <i>what, whoever</i> or <i>whatever</i>:<sup>2</sup></p> <p>It's hard not to <i>admire what Mitterand has done</i>.</p> <p>If a noun phrase complement is marked [N]<sub>p</sub>, this means that it can occur as the subject of a passive sentence; if it is just given as [N] it cannot.</p>
<b>N-pattern</b>	<p>in: + <b>it</b> + <b>N-pattern</b>: a pattern with <i>it</i> and a noun which is followed by a clause depending on it (and which is listed in the entry for the noun in this dictionary)</p> <p>It <i>seems</i> a shame <u>to leave right now</u>.</p>
<b>N<sub>pl</sub></b>	<p>a noun phrase complement which can only be realised by a noun phrase containing a plural noun or pronoun</p> <p>It is difficult to <i>tell them</i> apart.</p>
<b>N and N</b>	<p>a noun phrase that consists of at least two noun phrases, which are coordinated by commas or/and <i>and</i>)</p> <p>Mix <u>the flour, baking powder and eggs</u> in a bowl.</p>
<b>N<sub>group</sub></b>	<p>a noun phrase complement which can only be realised by a noun phrase expressing the meaning of 'group'</p> <p>Our boat contains <u>a perfectly balanced crew, united</u> by a love of sailing.</p>
<b>N: QUANT</b>	<p>a phrase expressing an amount, quantity or percentage (only specified in this way if no + N pattern exists):</p> <p>The D-mark <i>rose 0.4 %</i>.</p>
<b>N to-INF</b>	<p>a <i>to</i>-infinitive clause preceded by a noun phrase subject</p> <p>What do you <i>want me to do</i>?</p>
<b>N V-ing</b>	<p>an <i>ing</i>-clause preceded by a noun phrase subject</p> <p>The government doesn't <i>want people drifting to London</i>.</p>
<b>N V-ed</b>	<p>a clause containing a verb in the <i>ed</i>-form with a noun phrase subject</p> <p>She doesn't <i>want money spent this way</i>.</p>
<b>N ADV</b>	<p>a clause consisting of a noun phrase subject and an adverbial</p> <p>I didn't <i>want him around</i>.</p>

2. Note that in the pattern-and-examples section such clauses are included under *wh*-patterns if *wh*-patterns are identified for the sense of the verb in question. If only *what*-, *whoever*-, *whatever*-clauses are possible, they are subsumed under [N].

<b>N ADV</b>	a clause consisting of a noun phrase subject and an adverbial I didn't <i>want him around</i> .
<b>NUM</b>	a cardinal number <i>Cut in two.</i>
<b>ORDINAL</b>	an ordinal number He was <i>drawn fourth</i> in the ballot of private bills.
<b>QUOTE</b>	a sentence or part of a sentence in inverted commas, which is introduced by the verb, which may precede, follow or be inserted in the sentence "We'll do it," she <i>promised</i> him.
<b>PART</b>	a particle, i.e. an adverb which can normally precede or follow a noun phrase We <i>add</i> the numbers <i>together</i> .
<b>PREP N etc.</b>	a prepositional phrase consisting of a preposition and a noun phrase (see examples below)
<b>RECIP PRON</b>	a reciprocal pronoun Schools compete with <i>one another</i> .
<b>REFL PRON</b>	a reflexive pronoun (only specified in this way if no + N pattern exists): "Loe Pool", the largest natural lake in Cornwall, <i>lends itself</i> , as Tennyson discovered, to such flights of fancy.
<b>SCORE</b>	a sequence of numbers such as 3–1, usually from the domain of sport Dortmund <i>drew 2–2</i> against Hamburg.
<b>SENTENCE</b>	a sentence or part of a sentence, which is introduced by the verb, which may precede, follow or be inserted in the sentence; usually separated by commas <i>It changes things</i> , I can <i>promise</i> you.
<b>that-CL</b>	clause introduced by <i>that</i> (with adjectives and nouns often replaced by an <i>if</i> -clause in conditional contexts) It is awkward <i>that a third party is taking a close interest in the reorganisation</i> .
<b>(that)-CL</b>	<i>that</i> -clause in which <i>that</i> can be omitted <i>Remember that</i> the finest cuisines in the world are based on the sauce. <i>Remember no alcohol is sold or can be consumed here</i> .
<b>to-INF</b>	infinitive-clause with <i>to</i> You should <i>remember to replace your child's toothbrush every three months or so</i> .
<b>V-ing</b>	clause introduced by <i>ing</i> -form of a verb Do you <i>mind being alone</i> ?
<b>wh-CL</b>	clause introduced by a <i>wh</i> -word: <i>where, why, when, whether, who, what</i> including <i>how</i> and <i>if</i> Was she <i>wondering, too, whether they had met before</i> ?

- wh to-INF** infinitive clause introduced by a *wh*-word  
I can't *remember* how to pronounce it.
- individual words** e.g.:  
+ **so/not**  
I sincerely *hope* so.  
In some cases, individual words are given in a pattern (after a pattern symbol) to indicate that a pattern only occurs with those words.  
+ **to N: sea**  
Lower quotas will force skippers to *put to sea* in bad weather.

**Prepositional patterns** are indicated by giving the preposition (*about, for, on, to, with* etc.) and the element that follows it (see also Chapter II). For example:

- + **about N** prepositional phrase introduced by *about* followed by a noun phrase:  
They'd *quarrelled* about holidays for all the nineteen years of their married life.
- + **about V-ing** prepositional phrase introduced by *about* followed by an *ing*-clause:  
Don't feel *awkward* about asking for information.
- + **about N V-ing** prepositional phrase introduced by *about* followed by an *ing*-clause preceded by a noun phrase subject:  
She *complains* about me getting home late.
- + **for N to-INF** prepositional phrase introduced by *for* followed by a *to*-infinitive clause with a noun phrase subject:  
It would be *counter-productive* for Britain to risk any resurgence of inflation.
- + **about wh-CL** prepositional phrase introduced by *about* followed by a *wh*-clause:  
We *talked* about how computers had to become more fundamental.
- + **about wh to-INF** prepositional phrase introduced by *about* followed by a *wh to*-infinitive clause:  
It's time to *talk* about how to accomplish this.

In the pattern section, the following subscripts are used to provide information about **passivisation**:

- Elements that can be subjects of passive clauses are marked by a subscript *p*. (Note, however, that the use of the passive is subject to a number of very different factors and that subscript *p* can thus only be seen as information about the complement type indicated. It must not be taken to mean that every active sentence given in the example section could be passivised.)
- If no subscript *p* is given, the complement cannot be the subject of a passive sentence.

- p** complement can occur as subject of a finite passive clause:  
+ **N<sub>p</sub>**  
We are being *watched*.



P:it	<p>when occurring as subject, extraposition with a dummy subject <i>it</i> is obligatory:</p> <p><b>+ that-CL<sub>P:it</sub></b>  <u>It was agreed that there must be a meeting.</u></p>
P(it)	<p>when occurring as subject, extraposition with a dummy subject <i>it</i> is possible:</p> <p><b>+ (that)-Cl<sub>P(it)</sub></b>  <u>It's been <i>revealed</i> that up to ten per cent of the thirty eight million gallon cargo has leaked into the sea.</u>  <u>That up to ten per cent of the thirty eight million gallon cargo has leaked into the sea has been <i>revealed</i>.</u></p>
⇔	<p>only in pattern <b>+ N + ADV<sub>⇔</sub></b>: The ADV-complement can be realised by a particle, i.e. an adverb such as <i>in</i>, <i>over</i>, <i>up</i>, which can precede or follow the N-complement:</p> <p>Oily waves <i>washed</i> <u>ashore seaweed and general decomposition.</u>  Oily waves <i>washed</i> <u>seaweed and general decomposition ashore.</u></p> <p>Note that <b>ADV<sub>⇔</sub></b> must not be taken to mean that all particles occurring as realisations of the ADV-complement permit this shift.</p>
P-prep	<p>only in pattern <b>+ ADV<sub>P-prep</sub></b>: The ADV-complement can be realised by a prepositional phrase whose noun phrase can be the subject of a passive sentence:</p> <p>Has <u>this bed</u> been slept <u>in</u>?</p> <p>Note that <b>ADV<sub>P-prep</sub></b> must not be taken to mean that all prepositional phrases occurring as realisations of the ADV-complement can be passivised.</p>

Apart from the symbols used to describe the elements of the valency patterns, the following symbols and abbreviations occur:

+	links two elements of a valency pattern: the element after the + sign usually follows the element before the + sign (unless special emphasis is given to one of these elements)
↔	links two elements of a valency pattern where the order of the elements is not fixed
/	<p>gives an alternative: for example <b>+ N + for N/V-ing</b> allows <b>+ for N</b> as well as <b>+ for V-ing</b>:</p> <p>She is perhaps best <i>remembered</i> <u>for her creation of the Belgian detective, Hercule Poirot.</u>  He will probably be best <i>remembered</i> <u>for founding the Birmingham Railway Museum at Tyseley in the late 1960s.</u></p>

( )	an optional element, i.e. one that can but need not occur
	<b>+ up (+ with N)</b> The bar <i>filled up</i> . The bar filled up <u>with people</u> .
[it] [there] [be] etc.	a word that needs to precede the headword in the pattern specified (such as impersonal <i>it</i> or <i>there</i> as subject or <i>be</i> as the verb of an adjective or noun construction) It would be <i>counter-productive</i> for Britain to risk any resurgence of inflation. Note that adjectives that permit impersonal <i>it</i> as subject can also take <i>how</i> -patterns: <u>It</u> is <i>nice</i> to be by the sea-side. <u>How</u> <i>nice</i> to be by the sea-side.
<b>usually passive only with plural subject only if clear from context</b>	This pattern occurs mainly in the passive. subject with a plural-N (or N and N) required This pattern can only be used if it is clear from the context who or what is being talked about: But two of Canada's ten provinces – Manitoba and Newfoundland – have <i>objected</i> .
<b>used in instructions</b>	This pattern can only be used in the imperative in texts of instructive character such as cookery books <i>Place</i> in the oven!

The valency patterns in the pattern block describe the elements that follow the verb, adjective or noun in an active, declarative sentence. Note that since verbs in such sentences always require a subject, the subject is not specified (unless only impersonal *it* or *there* etc. are possible).

#### 4.4 Frequency of patterns

It can be important to know how frequent a pattern is, especially if there are several patterns which have the same meaning. The following frequency labels are used to describe the frequency of the patterns in the Bank of English (see also Section II.9.3):

<i>rare</i>	This pattern occurs in very few instances in the corpus; it is not recommended to non-native speakers for active use but it should not be considered wrong.
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All adjective and noun patterns and all verb patterns which contain the subject and one further element (with the exception of the pattern + N, which is usually rather frequent) have been analysed for their relative frequency:

> 30 % <i>very frequent</i>	This pattern occurs in more than 30 % of all uses of this word. This pattern is far more frequent than the other patterns in this block (with the exception of + N).
<i>frequent</i>	This pattern is relatively frequent in comparison with the other patterns in this block (with the exception of + N).



#### 4.5 Examples

Each pattern is illustrated by at least one example for each sense in which it occurs. If more than one meaning is identified, this is indicated in the following ways:

- a capital letter A, B, C etc., which precedes the corresponding examples and refers to the corresponding meaning note in the note block (see Section 5)
- no letter for what is considered to be a kind of general meaning of the word (described in the note block) plus
  - examples preceded by Greek letters, which identify further meanings which are also described in the note block
  - glossed examples (following a black dot in the grey box), which contain a short indication of a meaning that only applies to the use in one particular pattern.

All examples are taken directly from the corpus, unless specifically marked “invented example”. It must be emphasized that the purpose of the examples is to reflect authentic language use; wherever any specific opinions or points of view are stated in an example, these should under no circumstances be seen as reflecting the personal opinions of any of the editors or lexicographers but as the most suitable examples to illustrate a particular use to be found in the corpus (see also Section II). Since the examples reflect authentic language use no attempt has been made to achieve consistency in such matters as punctuation, although some examples have been shortened. Hence, for example, both single and double quotation marks will be found, or abbreviation such as “US” or “Mr” spelt with and without full stops. In a very small number of instances, however, punctuation has been modified and obvious misspellings have been corrected.

The examples serve two important functions:

- to illustrate the valency patterns
- to illustrate the typical collocations and contexts in which the various patterns occur.

Examples can be followed by comments or cross-references.

Some comments provide specific information on the use of patterns such as *only if clear from context* etc. (see above).

### 5 The note block

To use a word correctly, one needs to know not only whether it can be used with a particular pattern but also, equally importantly, which words can occur in these patterns (see also Chapter II). This kind of information can, of course, be retrieved from the examples. However, it is provided in a more systematic way in the notes.

The grey note block contains information about

- the meaning of the headword in a particular pattern
- the words that can occur with the headword in a pattern, i.e. its collocational range
- important differences in meaning between various patterns
- other information such as whether a use is to be considered formal or informal, British or American etc.

As the note block is designed with the utmost flexibility to provide the type of information that is considered important for the advanced learner and foreign teacher of English, the notes are

given various formats (see Section 7.2). In particular, this dictionary does not aim to provide extensive definitions of the words covered. The main function of the meaning explanations provided is to enable the user to identify the sense in which a word is used and to offer extensive coverage of the meaning of the patterns rather than the words.

Where appropriate, the notes indicate with which patterns or phrasal verbs a particular sense occurs in. If a sense can be found in all patterns identified, no cross-references are given.

## 6 Idiomatic phrasal verbs section

Idiomatic combinations of verbs and particles are listed after the note block.

They are listed in alphabetical order in the left-hand column with all their valency patterns. The meaning of a phrasal verb is given after the corresponding examples.

Note that the same combinations may also occur without any idiomatic meaning. They are then listed in the pattern block either under the corresponding prepositional pattern or under an ADV pattern. Thus *bring in more democracy* (meaning 'introduce') is to be found in the phrasal verb section under + in ↔ N<sub>P</sub>, whereas *brought in coffee and cigars* (where *bring* has its "usual meaning" 'bring something somewhere') is to be found under + N<sub>P</sub> + ADV<sub>(↔)</sub>.

For more information about the background to this dictionary see Chapter II.

## 7 Final remarks

We would like to thank Prof. John Sinclair and Gwyneth Fox for their support and for the opportunity to draw upon such a valuable research tool as the Bank of English, which provided us with many valuable insights for our work. We hope the combination of corpus research and the theoretical background of valency theory has resulted in a dictionary that the envisaged users find as useful as we hope they will. Given the complexity of the task and the prototypical nature of crucial distinctions such as that between complements (*Ergänzungen*) und adjuncts (*Angaben*), it might seem advisable to modify the standard text used in German news programmes when the winning lottery numbers are announced, and say: *Alle Angaben und Ergänzungen ohne Gewähr*.

We would also like to express our thanks to the many colleagues who have given us advice and support over the years, in particular Professor Flor Aarts, Professor Tony Cowie and Professor Gabriele Stein. Furthermore, we are very grateful to Dr. Monika Becker and the many student helpers who helped finish the manuscript, amongst others, Hedwig Erhard, Nina Heidemann, Tanja Leppik, Margit Mehl, Susen Schüller and Renate Wech.<sup>3</sup>

Finally our thanks go to Dr. Anke Beck and Wolfgang Konwitschny of Mouton de Gruyter and especially to Christoph Eyrich for his valuable contributions to the design of the book.

Thomas Herbst, David Heath, Ian F. Roe, Dieter Götz

3. The *Valency Dictionary of English* has a long history. Work on a valency dictionary was begun more than 12 years ago by David Heath and Thomas Herbst in Erlangen, who were joined by Ian F. Roe from the University of Reading and, again several years later, by Dieter Götz in Augsburg. The project reached a decisive stage after it was possible to access the Bank of English at Birmingham, which provided a suitable corpus basis for the analyses to be carried out. The lexicographical work was mostly carried out by the four editors and a team of lexicographers working at the Lehrstuhl Anglistik: Linguistik (Chair of English Linguistics) at the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, where the organizational centre of the project was located.



## II Valency theory and the *Valency Dictionary of English*

### A few remarks on the linguistic and lexicographical principles

by Thomas Herbst

#### 1 Introduction

The *Valency Dictionary of English* is a dictionary of the complementation patterns of English verbs, nouns and adjectives. Although there are valency dictionaries for other languages such as German or French, it is the first dictionary of its kind for English.

#### 2 Valency theory and lexicography

Valency theory is a model of language that derives from the framework of dependency grammar as originally developed by the French linguist Lucien Tesnière. The concept was taken over and further developed in many European countries. Surprisingly, relatively few scholars have applied the theory to English. The first valency model for English verbs was designed by Emons (1974 and 1978), in a more general way the concept was applied to English by Matthews (1981), and it was further developed in Allerton's (1982) study *Valency and the English Verb*. The concept was also applied to other word classes such as adjectives and nouns (Herbst 1983 and 1988). In some respects these approaches differ considerably and the present dictionary is indebted to all of them just as it is to related work within other frameworks.

As the development of valency theory has been strongly influenced by the demands of foreign language teaching, it lends itself to lexicography. Since 1969, when Helbig and Schenkel's *Wörterbuch zur Valenz und Distribution deutscher Verben* first appeared, a number of valency dictionaries have been published for languages as diverse as French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin and Japanese. Some of these are scholarly dictionaries mainly intended for linguistic research, others have been designed primarily to be used by foreign learners.<sup>1</sup> The *Valency Dictionary of English* attempts to find a compromise between the two types. It aims at greatest possible user-friendliness while at the same time providing a linguistically accurate description of the complementation aspects of the English lexicon that aims to be of value to applied and theoretical linguists and to encourage further research in the field. This aim is also reflected in the structure of the entries: A typical entry is divided into four sections:

1. a complement section (verb entries only), which contains an inventory of the complements of the verb (or for each of the different senses identified), information about the minimum number of elements required in active and passive clauses etc.
2. a pattern-and-examples section, which lists the valency patterns (without subjects) and appropriate examples for each sense identified
3. a notes-on-meaning section, which provides information about the senses identified and semantic and collocational properties of the complements
4. an idiomatic phrasal verbs section (verb entries only), which lists phrasal verb combinations of the headword

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1. For a development of valency theory and its relation to other theories of syntax see Ágel (2000), Helbig (1992) or Herbst/Heath/Dederding (1980).

While the pattern and examples section and the notes section can be consulted for information on the language by users who are not familiar with valency theory as such, the complement block preceding verb entries contains an analysis and interpretation of the corpus data. The framework used for this analysis will be outlined in the following sections.

### 3 The basic assumptions of valency theory: complements and adjuncts

The basic assumption of valency theory is that the verb occupies a central position in the sentence because the verb determines how many other elements have to occur in order to form a grammatical sentence. Thus in an active declarative sentence some verbs, such as *emerge*, *fracture* or *evolve*, require just one other element, whereas others, such as *produce* or *put* need two or three such elements:

- (1) As new works by younger artists emerge, the picture the Gallery presents of modern art in the Cornish context will fracture and evolve.
- (2) Cornwall this century has produced two schools of painting of international renown – Newlyn and St. Ives.
  - a. \*Cornwall this century has produced.
- (3) I put paper and kindling by the fire last night.
  - a. \*I put by the fire.
  - b. \*I put paper and kindling.

Such elements are called **complements** in valency theory. The number of complements a verb takes constitutes its **valency**. Since it is the valency of the verb that largely determines the structure of the sentence, the verb is given a central status in the sentence hierarchy and the complements are seen as being dependent upon the governing verb.

Of course, other elements can also occur in sentences, such as *this century* in (2) or *last night* in (3). Such elements, which are not dependent on the valency of the governing verb, are termed **adjuncts** in valency theory.

The distinction between adjuncts and complements is central to valency theory. Basically, adjuncts have two essential characteristics: (i) they can occur relatively freely and (ii) they are not determined in their form by the governing verb. Thus, an adjunct such as *last night* can freely be added to sentences such as (4) and (5):

- (4) I walked along the cliff-path.
  - a. I walked along the cliff-path *last night*.
- (5) He did not want her to come.
  - a. He did not want her to come *last night*.

The fact that the form of the adjunct is not determined by the governing verb is demonstrated by the fact that the noun phrase *last night* can be replaced by a prepositional phrase, an adverb phrase or an adverbial clause:<sup>2</sup>

2. Mobility in the sentence structure could be added as a criterion for adjuncts: *Last night I walked along the cliff-path*. For a discussion of criteria to establish the distinction between complements and adjuncts cf. Allerton (1982), Emons (1974), Herbst (1987), Matthews (1981), Ágel (2000).



- (3) c. I put paper and kindling by the fire *at 5 p.m.*  
 d. I put paper and kindling by the fire *then.*  
 e. I put paper and kindling by the fire *before I went to bed.*

With a slight modification of established traditional principles (cf. e.g. CGEL or Aarts/Aarts 1982), a sentence such as (3) can then be seen as consisting of a subject (which is a complement of the governing verb), a predicate (comprising the verb and any further complements apart from the subject) and the adjuncts:

structure	Subject	Predicate			Adjunct
	<i>I</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>paper and kindling</i>	<i>by the fire</i>	<i>last night</i>
valency	complement	verb	complement	complement	adjunct

Valency theory is concerned with the analysis of the complements of verbs, adjectives and nouns, i.e. the specific complementation patterns occurring with a particular lexeme. Complements can be classified in three respects:

- (i) with respect to formal and functional properties,
- (ii) with respect to semantic and lexical properties,
- (iii) with respect to whether they are obligatory or optional.

## 4 The form of the complements

### 4.1 Complements: phrases and clauses

The various models of valency differ in their classificational approach to complements. Whereas Emons (1974) makes use of five complement classes based on principles of commutation, Matthews (1981) employs functional labels such as *object*. A similar approach to Matthews' is taken by Allerton (1982), who distinguishes between subjects, objects, and objoids. Whether or not a complement can function as a subject of an active or a passive clause must indeed be seen as one important characteristic of the complements of verbs. In the model of valency employed in this dictionary, a complement's ability to occur as the subject of an active or a passive clause is indicated by an index <sub>A</sub> (possible active subject) or <sub>P</sub> (possible passive subject). It has to be pointed out, however, that these labels only denote particular complement classes in the sense that in an appropriate context and with an appropriate lexical filling of the complement, this complement can occur as, for example, the subject of a passive clause. The symbol [N]<sub>P</sub> must under no circumstances be interpreted to mean that all examples in which a noun phrase occurs after the verb in an active clause could be passivized.

Additionally, complements will be described with respect to their formal realizations. Both for theoretical and lexicographical purposes, complements are best described in terms of formal categories such as phrases and clauses:

1. phrases such as:
  - noun phrases [N]: *the girl, him, the man I saw, etc.*
  - adjective phrases [ADJ]: *old, very old, too good to be true*
  - prepositional phrases [Prep N]: *about this topic, etc.*

## 2. clauses such as:

<i>ing</i> -clauses [V- <i>ing</i> ]:	<i>coming home</i>
<i>to</i> -infinitive clauses [to-INF]:	<i>to come, to understand the situation</i>
<i>that</i> -clauses [that-CL]:	<i>that we had to go there</i>
<i>wh</i> -clauses [wh-CL]:	<i>how such gossip annoys him</i>

A third criterion needed in English to distinguish complement types is position. Since the order of complements is generally subject to general rules and is relatively fixed (unless special effects of topicalization have to be taken into account), in this dictionary word order will only be indicated in cases where two noun phrase complements can occur after a verb:

- [N]<sub>1</sub>     if both noun phrases occur, this complement precedes the one marked [N]<sub>2</sub>  
 [N]<sub>2</sub>     if both noun phrases occur, this complement follows the one marked [N]<sub>1</sub>

A full list of the types of complements identified for the purposes of this dictionary can be found on pages xv–xix and on the extra page before the inside back cover.

## 4.2 Prepositional complements

With regard to the category of prepositional complements, valency theory differs from the treatment of complementation in many other grammatical accounts of English. Thus, for example, in sentences such as

- (6) a. We spoke about painting.  
       b. Your Uncle Arthur spoke to someone at Penzance Market.  
       c. Lawrence speaks only to Clare, quickly and intimately: “What did you think?”

the prepositional phrases *about painting*, *to someone* and *to Clare* are seen as complements of the verb *speak*. Other approaches (cf. CGEL Chapter 16) sometimes analyse the combination of verb + preposition (*speak about* and *speak to*) as a complex lexeme termed prepositional verb. From a valency standpoint the identification of prepositional verbs is neither theoretically convincing nor is it economical for lexicographic purposes. Firstly, it unnecessarily increases the number of lexical items since there is no semantic reason why, for instance,

- (7) a. Hannah’s always told me everything.

and

- (7) b. She’ll get him to tell her about the girls at Slade.

should be seen as two different verbs – *tell* and *tell about*. Secondly, such an analysis obscures the complementation patterns of the words examined because there is an obvious semantic parallel between the *about*-complements of *speak* in (6a) and *tell* in (7b).

Nevertheless, there is a certain justification for separating the noun phrase from the preposition in the analysis: first of all, in the case of passives, the function of the subject is taken over by the noun phrase and the verb precedes the preposition (*Painting* was spoken *about*). Secondly, the preposition can be followed not only by noun phrases but also by V-ing clauses, *wh*-clauses and *wh to*-infinitives (*What can you tell us about why the talks are resuming now?*). In this sense, prepositional phrases can be seen as complex complements consisting of more than one constituent.

### 4.3 Complex complements: one complement or two?

Apart from prepositional complements, there are a number of other complements that might be termed complex. In a good number of cases, the analysis is by no means straightforward. Thus, despite the similarity, at first glance, of sentences (5) and (8), a distinction has to be made between the two-valent pattern in

(5) No, he didn't want her to come.

and a three-valent pattern such as

(8) He persuaded her to come.

Although question forms in

(5) b. Whom did he not want to come?

(8) b. Whom did he persuade to come?

(5) c. What did he want her to do?

(8) c. What did he persuade her to do?

are possible in both cases, the existence of a question of the type

(8) d. What did he want?

for which there is no corresponding

(5) d. \*What did he persuade?

indicates that *her to come* in (8) is best regarded as a single complex complement of the type [N to-INF].

A similar problem arises in the case of such adjective constructions as

(9) a. It's really great for a radio producer to create a show like this.

b. It's great for us to sit here.

Despite a certain ambiguity, the most likely interpretation of (9a) is that a certain situation is being commented on, whereas in (9b) *for us* can be seen as the 'BENEFICIARY' of *to sit here*. Thus in the case of (9b) an analysis in terms of two separate complements ([for N] and [to-INF]) seems plausible, whereas in the case of (9a) an analysis in terms of a single complex complement [for N to-INF] seems more appropriate. It has to be pointed out, however, that this area of analysis is subject to a considerable amount of uncertainty between two prototypical interpretations.<sup>3</sup> In the dictionary it seemed advisable in some cases to admit both analyses, for example [N V-ing] as well as [N] + [V-ing] and regard the corresponding examples as belonging to divalent (D) and trivalent (T) patterns (cf. Section 6.3). D-patterns containing a complex complement of this kind have often been put at the end of the D-patterns to show the gradual

3. Since there is considerable overlap between these two categories (and since the distinction is perhaps not very relevant in most situations) and since sentences allowing a + N + to-INF interpretation almost always also permit a + N to-INF interpretation, the two patterns are often both given. (Although, strictly speaking, the one is to be seen as divalent and the other as trivalent, if both possibilities exist, they are, in fact, given in the same place for easier reference.)



move towards T-patterns. We hope that this presentation is also sufficiently transparent for scholars who might have preferred a different analysis in places.

#### 4.4 The category ADV

If all complements are defined formally, one obvious problem arises in the case of complements such as *by the fire* in (3) or *along the cliff-path* in (4):

(3) I put paper and kindling by the fire last night.

(4) I walked along the cliff-path.

The difficulty is that these complements are independent in form of the governing verb and can be realized by

##### 1. an adverb phrase

(3) f. I put paper and kindling there.

(3) g. I put down the paper.

(4) b. We used to walk up here, you know.

##### 2. a prepositional phrase

(3) h. I put paper and kindling onto the logs.

i. I put a match to it.

(4) c. I walked to St. Ives.

##### 3. a *wh*-clause

(3) j. I put paper and kindling where they belong.

(4) d. I walked where I had always wanted to go.

These complements share the formal properties of adjuncts. Their complement status can only be justified on the grounds that they are either obligatory elements of the valency pattern of the verb (as in the case of *put*) or that the semantic bonds with the verb are so strong that it seems appropriate to consider them as a part of the valency of the verb (as in the case of *walk*). It is obvious that this is an area where the gradience character of the distinction between complements and adjuncts is particularly apparent (cf. Section 6.3).

In any case, a description of these complements that lists all their possible realizations would appear uneconomical. Thus it seems appropriate to use a category ADV (for adverbial) as a general label to indicate that various formal categories can realize this complement.

## 5 Semantic and lexical aspects of complements

The starting point of valency descriptions in this dictionary is formal syntactic valency. A comprehensive valency description must, however, specify not only the formal properties of the complements but also their semantic and collocational properties, i.e. their range.<sup>4</sup> The

4. The level of syntactic valency has an equivalent in the level of semantic valency. Often, there is one-to-one correspondence between the complements of formal valency and the arguments of semantic valency (cf.



semantic analysis of valency complements addresses two questions: firstly, the meanings of the complements, especially the difference or parallels in meaning between various complements of the same word; secondly, which lexical items can (or cannot) occur as a particular complement.

This entails questions such as the semantic difference between the complements of a verb such as *provide* in the following sentences

- (10) a. The Gallery will provide a focus for the local community.  
 b. The existing public galleries in Penzance and Newlyn provide for the display of Newlyn School painting.

Equally, it falls within the scope of the semantic component of a valency description to account for the fact that with a so-called ergative verb such as *open* the same lexical items can occur in two different complements:

- (11) a. The Barbara Hepworth Museum opened in 1976.  
 b. They opened the Barbara Hepworth Museum in 1976.

Furthermore, a semantic description of the complements will have to account for the fact that *overlook* in the sense 'be situated above' can only occur with subjects denoting buildings or parts of buildings etc.:

- (12) It overlooks Porthmeor Beach.  
 a. The Tate Gallery overlooks Porthmeor Beach.

but not:

- (12) b. \*The bus overlooks Porthmeor Beach.

Some models of valency attempt to account for such relationships by adopting semantic features, semantic cases or semantic roles similar to the ones used in case grammar and related approaches.<sup>5</sup> Such semantic features as '–Animate', '+Human' may be usefully employed to account for the difference in meaning between *overlook* with a 'human' subject and *overlook* with a subject which can be characterised as '–Animate' as in (12). Fillmore's (1968) case grammar approach can reflect the relationship between the valency structures in (11a) and (11b) by attributing the same case role to *the Barbara Hepworth Museum* in the two sentences. However, both methods pose problems which are well-known in linguistic theory. Their inadequacy for a sufficiently discrete description of a large corpus was confirmed in the work on this dictionary (see also Klotz 2000). It is for this reason that no attempt is made in this dictionary to generally characterise each complement by a semantic role. Role labels (similar to those used in case grammar approaches) are only indicated in the complement inventory when this seems helpful to contrast complements from one another. The role labels employed are very general and often merge labels commonly used such as *BEN/REC* or *ÆFFECTED*. Similarly, the term *AGENT* is used to include inanimate complements that could also be described

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Herbst/Roe 1996). In some cases, however, one syntactic complement can express two semantic arguments, as in: *They met* as opposed to *She met him*. Such cases are indicated by a label *only with plural subject* after the example. For the use of the terms complement and argument and the distinction between syntactic and semantic valency in FrameNet see e.g. Fillmore/Johnson/Petruck (2003).

5. Cf. Fillmore (1968) or Haegeman (1991). Cf. also Allerton's (1982) semantic specifications of his verb elaborators. For adjectives, see also Herbst (1983). For an application of the features approach in a valency dictionary see Helbig/Schenkel (1973). Compare also Helbig's (1992) six levels of valency description.

as 'EXTERNAL CAUSER' or 'FORCE'. The labels are thus to be interpreted in a relatively wide sense and should only be seen as hints that facilitate the interpretation of the complement block by reference to a prototypical use of a complement. An attempt at a comprehensive description of the complements in terms of an inventory of semantic roles is neither intended nor seen as particularly promising. On the whole, however, we would like to emphasize that the analyses provided in this dictionary strongly suggest that a relatively unsystematic and flexible lexicographical description as attempted in the note blocks of this dictionary is much more appropriate to the unravelling of the semantic and lexical complexities of valency complementation than any approach based on generalised categories. It is obvious that descriptive lexicographical problems of this kind should also be taken into account with respect to possible architectures of what is often referred to as the mental lexicon.

## 6 Obligatory and optional complements

### 6.1 Three types of necessity: communication – structure – valency

A further important component of the description of a complement is whether it is obligatory or optional, i.e. whether it is necessary for a complement to be expressed if the governing word is to occur in an acceptable sentence. This distinction becomes obscured by two other types of necessity: communicative and structural necessity.

(i) **Communicative necessity** means that an element is necessary in a particular context in that if it were deleted the resulting sentence would no longer appear to make sense. Thus, if adjuncts are generally described in valency theory as being deletable without making a sentence ungrammatical, this only applies in terms of grammatical acceptability, not in terms of communicative necessity. It is obvious that the adjuncts *this century* and *last night* in

(2) Cornwall this century has produced two schools of painting of international renown – Newlyn and St. Ives.

(3) I put paper and kindling by the fire last night.

cannot be left out if these sentences serve as answers to questions of the kind

(2) c. When did Cornwall produce any schools of painting?

(3) k. When did you put paper and kindling by the fire?

(ii) **Structural necessity** means that certain types of clauses require certain elements to be present. Thus, as a rule, English declarative and interrogative main clauses consist of a subject and a predicate. It is because of structural necessity that the subject of

(13) a. I slept all morning under the mulberry tree.

cannot be deleted, although *sleep* can be used without a subject, for instance in imperatives such as

(13) b. Sleep now!

or infinitives such as

(13) c. Try to sleep!

(iii) **Necessity at the level of valency** means that a governing word requires a particular complement to be present. It was pointed out in Section 3 that words differ with respect to the



number of complements thus required. Although it is usual in valency theory to determine the valency of a verb on the basis of active declarative main clauses (and thus to take into account structural necessity), strictly speaking, a verb such as *produce* requires that a minimum of one complement and a verb such as *put* that a minimum of two complements be present:

- (2) b. Two schools of painting of international renown were produced this century.
- (3) l. The paper and kindling were put by the fire.

## 6.2 Obligatory and optional complements

With respect to necessity at the level of valency, a distinction can be made between obligatory complements and optional complements.

**Obligatory complements** are those complements needed to form a grammatical sentence with the governing word (in a particular sense). Thus the underlined elements are obligatory complements because they cannot be deleted without either making the sentence ungrammatical or changing the meaning of the headword.<sup>6</sup>

- (13) a. I slept all afternoon under the mulberry tree.
- (12) It overlooks Porthmeor Beach.
- (14) Mondrian appears to address conventions of seventeenth century Dutch painting

**Optional complements** are complements which, though they demonstrate the characteristics of complements as outlined in Section 3.1, do not have to be present for the sentence in which the governing verb occurs to be grammatical. Hence, the complements in italics in (15/16 a/b) are not a prerequisite for a grammatical sentence with the verb in the same sense, as (15c) and (16c) demonstrate.

- (15) a. He wrote *to Winifred Nicholson*: 'St Ives is on the edge of Europe and the first English rebuff to those coming from distant parts'.
- b. In 1956 Patrick Heron wrote *of the Tate Show*: 'I was instantly elated by the size, energy, originality, economy and inventive daring of many of the paintings.'
- c. In 1969 he wrote: 'Space in colour. To me, this is still the most profound experience that painting has to offer.'
- (16) a. Nicholson painted *this work* the same year that *Circle* was published.
- b. Wallis repeatedly painted *this house*.
- c. Wallis painted, as he said, simply to keep himself company.

Following an observation made by Allerton (1975 and 1982), different types of optionality can be distinguished. While (15c) and (16c) do not presume a specific context:

- (7) c. She wishes she hadn't told me.

or

- (17) a. Does Hannah know?

6. A possible exception is the occurrence of a word in a use which has been termed general use in this dictionary (Z pattern). It must be noted, however, that according to this definition of obligatory complements the complements that realize subjects of active clauses are not automatically seen as obligatory complements since they do not have to be realized in passive clauses.

are only possible in contexts where it is clear who or what is being talked about, such as

- (17) b. But where is he now? Does Hannah know?

Hence complements such as the *wh*- and *that*-clauses in

- (17) c. But you know how folks are here in Zennor.  
d. Did you know they were here?

can be described as **contextually optional complements** to indicate that they are only optional if their referent can be identified from the context.

In the complement inventory, obligatory complements are marked as *obl* and contextually optional complements are marked *cont*. In the examples in the dictionary, sentences in which a contextually optional complement is not realised are marked as *only if clear from context*. The note *used in instructions* after an example means that this pattern only occurs in instructions, otherwise a further complement, usually [N] has to be added. Such complements, marked *imp* in the complement inventory, can be seen as special cases of contextually optional complements.

### 6.3 Quantitative valency

The valency of a verb is generally described in terms of the number of its obligatory and optional complements.<sup>7</sup> Such classifications are, however, usually based on the analysis of active declarative sentences. Since the subject of an active declarative clause is obligatory for structural reasons, but need not be obligatory from a valency standpoint, such statements can be considered misleading. In this dictionary, the following statements are made with respect to the quantitative valency of verbs:

1. possibility of zero uses
2. minimum number of elements required in an active declarative clause and maximum valency in an active declarative clause
3. minimum number of elements required in a passive declarative clause and maximum valency in a passive declarative clause

Correspondingly, the letter codes used in verb pattern numbers refer to an active declarative clause:

- Z zero use (without any complements)  
M monovalent (one complement)  
D divalent (two complements)  
T trivalent (three complements)  
Q tetra- or quadrivalent (four complements)

Since in the case of adjective and noun valency, statements about quantitative valency are dependent to an even greater degree on the theoretical model used and since the insights gained by such quantitative statements are very limited, no quantitative statements are made for these word classes. It has to be pointed out, however, that even with verbs the distinction is by no means as straightforward as it may seem. For instance, while it may be relatively uncontroversial to analyse the uses of *preserve* and *protect* in

7. This view differs in an important respect from other approaches to complementation such as that taken in *The Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* by Quirk/Greenbaum/Leech/Svartvik (1985), where occurrences such as (16a) and (16c) would be seen as realizing a monotransitive verb *paint* and an intransitive verb *paint*, which are related by a word formation process entailing change of secondary verb class.

- (18) a. The intention is to *preserve* and *protect*.

as zerovalent, this may be different in the case of *accept* in

- (19) a. She refused to *accept*.

where *she* could be analysed as the subject of *accept*. Thus, decisions about quantitative valency very much depend on the design of the analytical framework. Furthermore, of course, it is important to realize that in many such cases corpora still do not provide a sufficiently large basis to overrule native speakers' intuitions as to whether sentences such as

- (18) b. This organization wants to preserve.  
c. This government tends to preserve.

are entirely natural, possible, or only imaginable in unusual contexts.

#### 6.4 Gradience and classificatory problems

It must be emphasized that obligatory complements, contextually optional complements, optional complements and adjuncts are to be seen as prototypes indicating a stronger or looser relationship with the governing word. The boundaries between them are, quite obviously, subject to gradience.

This is particularly apparent in the case of the category ADV, which possesses all the formal properties of adjuncts. While with the verb *put* in sentence (3) there can be no doubt about the complement status of the adverbial since the adverbial is obligatory, this is not the case with verbs of motion such as *walk* or *arrive*, where they are not. Whether adverbials in such cases are to be considered complements or adjuncts largely depends on how strongly one would want to argue that the semantic roles expressed by them form an integral part of a verb's semantic valency.<sup>8</sup>

Whether a complement is classified as obligatory or optional also depends on the underlying semantic analysis. Thus *Ben* in

- (20) a. Chy-an-Keris gave Ben a reasonable studio.

must be classified as an optional complement if (20a) is seen as an occurrence of the same sense of *give* as

- (20) b. The former gasworks site, on which the Gallery stands, gave a perfect opportunity for a highly imaginative, stimulating and interesting design.

but as an obligatory complement if the sense of *give* in (20a) is analysed as being different from any use in a trivalent pattern. Similarly, *in St. Ives* is an obligatory complement of *live* in

- (21) a. Many of the artists continue to live and work in St. Ives.

if the sense of *live* here is taken as 'reside' and distinguished from a sense 'be alive' as in

- (21) b. Will he live?

8. Different degrees of affinity can be revealed by tests such as the following:

- (4) a. I walked along the cliff path last night.  
e. I walked along the cliff path. This happened last night.  
f. \*I walked last night. This happened along the cliff path.



Although a valency analysis can actually help to establish sense distinctions of this kind, many such decisions remain arbitrary. This does not affect the consistency of the description, however, as long as the interrelationship of the semantic analysis and the classification of complements is understood.

## 7 Valency patterns in this dictionary

### 7.1 Coverage of complements and adjuncts

Although the distinction between complements and adjuncts is of great relevance to lexicography in general – because complements are dependent on a governing word and thus form a part of its valency patterns whereas adjuncts are not word-specific in this sense and thus need not be treated systematically in the dictionary – the distinction is not always easy to apply.

First, as was pointed out in Section 6.3, although there are a number of criteria that contribute towards establishing the distinction between obligatory complements, optional complements and adjuncts, there is a considerable amount of gradience between these categories, which, as a consequence, have to be regarded as prototypical categories rather than as representing watertight distinctions. Whilst the prototypical character of the complements is important for theoretical analyses, in lexicography the overriding consideration has to be that of the usefulness to the user. Thus in this dictionary the category *complement* has been interpreted rather generously: in borderline cases a construction is often included as a pattern where this information is considered to be important for the learner, even if a theoretical case for classifying an element as an adjunct might have been made.<sup>9</sup> This applies especially to cases where the corpus provides strong evidence that in the great majority of occurrences a word tends to be accompanied by an element that, if theoretical criteria are applied, might be considered an adjunct. Since this information is important for the user we sometimes felt it right to apply the criteria liberally and to regard such elements as complements for lexicographical purposes, especially certain ADV-patterns (cf. Section 4.4). Furthermore, whether an element is classified as a complement or an adjunct depends on the sense distinctions established, which again depend on the criteria applied in the analysis. This also must be seen as an argument for including borderline cases.

Where patterns were included on the basis of criteria such as frequency, the corresponding complements have been marked as marginal (*marg*) in the complement block.

**Complements** (with the exception of the subject) are systematically indicated in the patterns (in bold type after a pattern number); **adjuncts** are not. The example sentences following the patterns always contain all the complements indicated, but very often they also contain adjuncts, which also have an important communicative function.

9. The many *in*-constructions with adjectives, whose complement status sometimes seems doubtful, are examples of this.

## 7.2 The presentation of the patterns

### 7.2.1 *Valency as a property of senses*

Although valency is a property of particular senses of words in that every sense has its own valency structures, the presentation chosen in this dictionary is based on entries for words and not senses.

Similarly, the valency patterns are not given under each sense, but all patterns occurring with a lexical item are listed in one entry in the pattern block.

The advantage of this arrangement is that each pattern occurs only once for each headword. Breaking the entries up into sense units would have resulted in considerable duplication of patterns and made the looking-up process much more complicated.

The fact that valency is a property of a particular sense is made clear in this dictionary by the letters (A, B, C etc.), which precede the appropriate examples and refer the user to the note block. Where several senses are distinguished, they are treated in separate notes. Cross-references to the corresponding patterns are provided in the notes. Where only one sense is identified, no such letter is given. Greek letters are used in such cases to indicate senses that only occur in a very small number of patterns.

### 7.2.2 *Subjects*

Since subjects in valency theory are classified as complements of the governing verbs<sup>10</sup>, a list of possible subjects is given in the complement inventories of each verb entry. However, for reasons of simplicity they are not specified in the valency patterns, unless there is a special reason for doing so. The following subjects are given in square brackets before the pattern symbol:

[it] + to-INF	<i>It was clever to do that.</i>
[there]	<i>There's bound to be the odd surprise.</i>
[N <sub>pl</sub> ]	plural subject only: <i>They met.</i> not: <i>*She met.</i>

### 7.2.3 *Passives*

Elements that can occur as subjects of passive clauses are indicated by a lower case *p* after the pattern symbol. (Note that this information is not always the result of the analysis of the corpus, although passive examples have often been included.) Symbols such as [to-INF]<sub>p:it</sub> or [to-INF]<sub>p(it)</sub> show the need for or the possibility of extraposition.

### 7.2.4 *Obligatory, optional and contextually optional complements*

Round brackets are occasionally used to indicate the optionality of an element, especially in the phrasal verb section; however, in general the optionality of a complement follows from the fact that two patterns – one containing the optional complement and one without it – are given in the pattern block (for the same sense of the verb). Thus for a verb such as *read* the

10. Valency theory actually differs from many other theories of complementation in attributing no special status to subjects. They are treated as obligatory complements because they are obligatory in active sentences, which are often taken as the basis for determining the valency of a verb. Strictly speaking, from a valency point of view they are not always obligatory because the *by*-phrase, which is the corresponding complement in the passive to the subject of the active, does not always have to be expressed. Cf. Herbst/Roe (1996). See also Allerton (1982).



optionality of the second complement in the + N pattern is obvious from the existence of an M-pattern.

Contextually optional complements are treated in the same way but the examples are marked *only if clear from context* to point out the contextual restrictions on the use of the verb in this pattern.

Thus the distinction between the three types of complement, which is central to valency theory and forms the basis of the classifications in this dictionary, is made clear, since if a complement is shown

- in all patterns of a particular sense, it is obligatory for this sense
- in some, but not all patterns of a particular sense (or in brackets), it is optional
- in some, but not all patterns of a particular sense (or in brackets) and the examples are labelled *only if clear from context*, it is a contextually optional complement.

### 7.2.5 Order of patterns

For the sake of easy reference, the arrangement of the patterns in this dictionary follows the same order for all words of a word class.

The patterns are usually listed in the following order: noun phrase complements, adjective phrase complements, clause complements, prepositional phrase complements, [ADV]. This order is based on general frequency as well as on structural considerations. With verbs, noun phrase complementation generally tends to be more common than clausal complementation, which in turn tends to be more common than prepositional complementation.<sup>11</sup> The order of the patterns does not, however, reflect the frequency of the patterns for the individual headword because for reference purposes it seemed important that the patterns should always be given in the same order.

### 7.3 The idiomatic phrasal verb section

In English, combinations of verbs with adverbial particles such as the following occur quite frequently.

- (3) g. I put down the paper.  
 h. I put on my thick navy-blue coat.  
 m. Forbes put on the kettle.  
 n. She put up the people who had just arrived.

It is one characteristic of these combinations that typically the adverbial particle can either follow or precede the noun phrase complement (with the length of complement being one important stylistic factor to be considered):

- (3) o. I put the paper down.  
 p. I put my thick navy-blue coat on.  
 q. Forbes put the kettle on.  
 r. She put them up.

Such combinations demonstrate various degrees of idiomaticity: *put down* in (3g) can be interpreted as non-idiomatic because *down* has a 'purely locative' meaning, whereas the *on* in (3h) implies a particular location so that the resulting combination has a meaning that is not imme-

11. See also the figures in Johansson/Hofland (1989).



diately transparent; *put on* in (3m) and *put up* in (3n) perhaps being even more remote from the 'original' combined meanings of the verb and the particle. In this dictionary, combinations in which neither the particle nor the verb occur in an idiomatic sense, are subsumed under the pattern + N + ADV. Note that if in a + N + ADV pattern the ADV complement is realized by a particle such as *up* or *down*, it can occur before or after the N element, which is indicated by the symbol ADV<sub>↔</sub>.

Since the other combinations are idiomatic in character, they must be treated as lexical items in their own right. Although this dictionary does not, as a rule, contain idioms, the close relationship between such phrasal verbs and the simple verbs on the basis of which they are formed makes their inclusion seem appropriate. However, since the valency structures of most phrasal verbs are relatively simple, they are not given separate entries but are included in the idiomatic phrasal verb section.<sup>12</sup> A double arrow is used to indicate shiftability of the particle.

## 8 Information on meaning in this dictionary

### 8.1 The semantic and lexical range of the complements

The discrepancy between theoretical approaches and the lexicographical treatment in this dictionary is probably greatest in the presentation of the semantic roles and the lexical ranges of the complements. As has been pointed out above, presentations in terms of abstract features such as '+ Anim' (*Wörterbuch zur Valenz und Distribution deutscher Verben* (1973), case grammar labels such as 'BENEFICIARY' or categories such as "(potential) mental focus" or "major affected" developed by Allerton (1982: 148–149) are neither transparent enough for use in a general dictionary nor do they show sufficient analytical discreteness to provide satisfactory results.

For this reason, this dictionary attempts to provide this type of information by phrasing it in everyday language in ad-hoc categories that in our view best reflect the properties applicable to the word in question.

Sometimes this can be done in rather general terms, in which case words such as *a person*, or *someone or something* are used in the note; sometimes, the information provided is much more specific:

*bid* note C:  
**A person can bid someone do something or to do something**, i.e. command them to do it.

In other cases, the collocational restrictions affecting the complement can be so severe that no general cover label (or none that could easily be phrased or understood) can be found. In such cases, open or closed lists of collocates are given in the notes:

*open* note B:  
**A public place, a shop, a business, an exhibition, an event, a discussion etc. can open or be opened**, i.e. be open to the public or do business.

12. Another reason for a relatively brief treatment of these phrasal verbs is that this area of English complementation has been extensively described in a number of phrasal verb dictionaries. It must be pointed out, however, that such dictionaries are very often based on a very broad definition of the term phrasal verb, sometimes even including those combinations of verb + preposition that would fall under prepositional complementation in a valency analysis.

The list of collocates gives an indication of the words that can be used with *open* in this sense, the phrasing *can open or be opened* (together with the reference to the patterns) indicates the ergative character of *open* in this sense; the paraphrase serves as an indication of a particular sense identified.

One of the main functions of the notes is to distinguish between the lexical ranges of similar patterns: in the case of *exchange*, for example, the note shows that the pattern with *into* is much more restricted in this respect than the pattern with the preposition *for*:

*exchange* note B:

- (i) If **something or someone is exchanged for something or someone else**, they are replaced by it.
- (ii) If **money of one currency is exchanged for or into money of another currency**, it is converted.

In other cases, the contrast between different valency patterns can be described in more general terms:

*bid* note A:

In a competition or an auction, **a person can bid**

- (i) **the amount they are willing to pay**
- (ii) **for, or less commonly, on something they want to have**
- (iii) **against someone else**
- (iv) (in a card game such as bridge) **the score they expect to achieve**

In this way, the notes are intended to provide information about the semantic role expressed by a particular complement and its lexical or collocational range. In instances where this was thought unnecessary because these properties appear predictable from the meaning of the word, the notes will only identify the appropriate senses.

Although decisions about which note format to apply in a particular case are, of course, to a certain extent arbitrary, the guiding principle behind the flexible approach chosen in this dictionary is to cover the semantic and lexical aspects of valency in great detail and highlight those features that seem to be of particular importance in distinguishing the various constructional contexts of the word in question.

## 8.2 The description of word meaning

The sense distinctions given are intended to serve as explanations of the use of the words in the patterns listed. They do not aim to provide a description of word meaning comparable to that of a general dictionary. Establishing senses according to their valency patterns in some cases results in a rather different identification of senses than in conventional dictionaries.

It is important to note that the definitions given in this dictionary do not claim to provide an extensive semantic analysis of the word in question. In particular, for nouns and adjectives, only those senses of the words are included which correspond to valency patterns. Hence, if a sense of a noun or adjective is not contained in the note block, this can be taken to mean that it does not occur in any of the valency patterns identified. If not all the meanings of a word are mentioned in the dictionary, this is usually indicated by the phrase *X can mean 'Y'* in the definition provided.

If a word is used in a sense that occurs in only one pattern of this verb or in a marginally different sense from the ones indicated in the notes, an explanation of its meaning



is sometimes added in a gloss, which appears in brackets after the example (= meaning). This device is also used with idiomatic phrasal verbs.

## 9 Further information about this dictionary

### 9.1 Corpus basis

The Bank of English is the largest corpus of current English at present available to researchers. It comprised over 320 million words when this project was completed. The corpus consists of written and spoken English from a large variety of sources representing different regional varieties (British, American and Australian English) and different text types (newspapers, magazines, contemporary fiction etc.).<sup>13</sup>

Access to this database was important for the project especially since it enabled us to gain valuable insights into which patterns actually occur with a particular word in which sense and which collocations are frequently used in a pattern. Working with the Bank of English showed very clearly how corpus analysis and native speaker intuition complement each other: while the corpus in many cases simply confirmed intuition, it often also provided new insights. Nevertheless, it was necessary to use the corpus critically. The corpus evidence for some adjective and noun valency patterns was rather limited (sometimes only two or three lines could be found for a pattern), which raises important questions about the ideal size of a corpus. Even the unparalleled size of the Bank of English proved insufficient for part of the lexico-grammatical study carried out here, although this reservation applied mainly to the low frequency patterns of low frequency words. In general, of course, it has to be said that the corpus proved to be a most valuable research tool, providing unprecedented empirical evidence.

Despite the availability of the corpus, some information presented in this dictionary relies almost exclusively on native speaker intuition. In particular, this applies to statements concerning the ability of complements to occur as subjects in active and passive clauses, where the research tools available for the analysis of the corpus were inadequate for the retrieval of this information.

### 9.2 Examples

All the examples used in this dictionary are taken directly from the Bank of English, unless they are explicitly marked as invented examples (which, however, applies to less than 1 % of all examples). Although some of the corpus examples had to be shortened or otherwise modified slightly and although taking an example out of its original context in a way changes its nature, we are confident that the examples used can be taken to reflect authentic English as far as this is possible in a dictionary.

As far as the selection of examples is concerned, it has to be borne in mind that the demands made on an example in this dictionary may be different from those in a general learner's dictionary since we were not only looking for a good example illustrating a typical use of the headword, but usually looking for examples illustrating particular patterns. Because, as indicated above, some patterns did not occur very frequently despite the enormous size of the corpus, the choice was limited.

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13. On the design of the Cobuild Bank of English see Sinclair (1987) and Fox (1989).



One obvious difficulty in using an authentic corpus is that some of what is being said or written is negative about, or offensive to, other people, countries etc. or reflects particular attitudes. As far as possible, such examples have not been selected. However, given the limited choice in some instances, we could not ensure that the dictionary contains no examples whatsoever that could not be interpreted as being offensive by some users. We wish to point out, however, that they are included here purely for linguistic reasons and not because any of the people working on this project share or wish to support a particular point of view. Thus, some examples, often taken from newspapers, contain the names of politicians, other public figures or of countries. Since the idea of replacing proper names by more neutral words such as *he*, *she*, *them* or *the Prime Minister* would in many cases have violated the principle of reflecting real language use, such adaptations were made in only a few instances. Similarly, a bias towards male forms is unavoidable given the proportion of female and male forms in the corpus.

### 9.3 Frequency

The corpus also provides a valuable source of statements of frequency. Patterns for which only a few instances could be found in the corpus are labelled *rare*.

In addition, the following frequency labels are provided for

- divalent patterns of verbs (with the exception of + N, which can usually be assumed to be a frequent pattern)
- monovalent patterns of adjectives and nouns:

>30 %	This pattern makes up at least 30 % of all occurrences of the word in the corpus.
very frequent	This pattern is significantly more frequent than other divalent patterns of a verb or monovalent patterns of an adjective or noun.
frequent	This pattern is relatively frequent within the group of divalent verb or monovalent adjective and noun patterns.

It is, of course, regrettable that the frequency information provided does not cover all possible occurrences of a word. However, even with the sophisticated technology now available, it is still not possible for the computer to automatically distinguish between, for example, the divalent pattern *They considered the proposal* and the trivalent pattern *They considered the proposal unsuitable*, which both begin with a noun phrase. For this reason, divalent noun phrase pattern and trivalent complementation of verbs and divalent adjective and noun complementation could not be systematically analysed in terms of frequency. However, this may seem more of a drawback than it actually is. Since trivalent verb patterns are usually far less frequent than divalent ones, the situations in which a frequency label is important for the user would mostly occur with those structures for which frequency indicators are actually given in this dictionary.

### 9.4 Selection of headwords

Obviously, a valency dictionary has rather serious limitations with respect to the number of lexical items covered. This dictionary contains 511 verbs, 274 nouns and 544 adjectives. They were chosen on the basis of the criteria of frequency, complexity of valency structures and potential difficulty for the foreign learner.

Since this dictionary – apart from attempting to be a contribution to descriptive linguistics – aims to help to improve the competence of advanced learners, to serve as a marking dictionary for non-native teachers of English and as a basis for the development of teaching materials,

it seemed important that the lexical items included should reflect the needs of teachers and advanced learners of English. For this reason, for instance, words with very simple complementation patterns – in particular, verbs which only occur in M-patterns, D-patterns with [N], or patterns with [ADV] – have not been included. This is because such words are usually adequately described in general learner's dictionaries, but also because we would not expect them to be challenging for the typical user of this valency dictionary. At the same time, these criteria have resulted in a selection of headwords which contains a large number of complex valency structures, so that we hope that the descriptions provided in this dictionary may serve as the basis for future research in this field.

Frequency seems a suitable criterion because it can be expected that the words that are relatively frequent in the language are also those taught to and used by foreign learners. No absolute frequency limit was imposed, however, because the other two criteria were also considered equally relevant. The adjectives and nouns included were generally less frequent in the corpus than the verbs.

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Dictionary



## A

### ability *noun*

- P1 Over 500 events are planned throughout the country, for people of all ages and *ability*. • Networking is the name of the game of getting on and you should use it to the best of your *ability*.
- P2 + **to-INF** (> 30 %) My memory is such that I used to win prizes in school because of my *ability* to remember names and dates. • There is a need to rebuild the confidence of markets and savers, both at home and abroad, in the *ability* of our country to face up to an emergency situation.
- P3 + **as N** There can be no doubt of his *ability* as a propagandist.
- P4 + **at N/V-ing** The quality of students changed and certainly their *ability* at schoolwork changed. • Jack Bruce's confidence and prolific *ability* at turning out songs intimidated Baker, and he lost confidence in his own writing abilities.
- P5 + **for N/V-ing** Dick Holland's only assets were his *ability* for hard work and his love of the land, Cape York in particular. • The pictures tell the story of Clive Davis's uncanny *ability* for spotting talent.

**A person's ability** is 'their level of skill or suitability to carry out a particular activity'. **A person can have ability**

(i) **for a particular task**

(ii) **at a particular skill.**

### able *adjective*

- P1 **attr**  
A He was an unusually *able* detective.
- P2 **pred**  
A Daniels was loyal, *able*, and represented his last link with the Bryan wing of the party.
- P3 + **to-INF / to** (> 30 %)  
B Teachers also want your child to be *able* to read and write. • I don't seem to be *able* to sort this out. • For the first time he was *able* to sleep at night without fear. • This type of camera will be better *able* to deal with changing light conditions, but still isn't terribly flexible and still has a fixed focus lens. • They're over the other side and we can't see them from here now I thought we might be *able* to.
- P4 + **at N (rare)**  
A Jonathan Beckwith, a geneticist at Harvard Medical School, points to a study concluding shakily, he believes, that girls are innately less *able* at maths.

A **Someone who is able** is very skilful or intelligent and good at doing something. → P1 P2 P4

B **A person who is able to do something** is in a position to do it. → P3

### abrupt *adjective*

- P1 **attr** 'We haven't that,' might be his *abrupt* reply.
- P2 **pred** She had been *abrupt* and distant.
- P3 + **with N** She is said to be merciless with students, and *abrupt* with flatterers.

**If a person is abrupt with another person** they are very unfriendly or rude when talking to them.



**absent** *adjective*

- P1 **attr** Children up to three years old need to remain in more or less the same place and see the *absent* parent on a frequent basis.
- P2 **pred** The press and TV crews were *absent*.  
 • Freedom of speech is *absent* in communist countries.
- P3 **+ from N** When you were *absent* from school today, I thought it was just because you had a cold. • The Security Police discovered I was

*absent* from my house. • True love was *absent* from the chateau. • That reason was not *absent* from his thinking. • Jeanne Moreau has been *absent* from the big screen too long.

*Absent* means 'not present'

**absurd** *adjective*

- P1 **attr** This is an *absurd* idea.
- P2 **pred** The whole thing may seem slightly *absurd*. • 'Don't be *absurd*, Professor,' Rudolph said.
- P3 **[it] + to-INF (frequent)** She always took the view that it was *absurd* to drag currencies together, that it could only be damaging to each individual nation to hook their currencies to each other's. • It is *absurd* to continue to reject a Scottish parliament when four out of five Scots say they want one.
- P4 **[it] + that-CL** It is, of course, patently *absurd* that the taxpayers are about to take on the creditors.
- P5 **[it] + wh-CL** It is *absurd* how the Champions Cup, which should be the crowning of all inter-

national competitions, has been financially demoted.

- P6 **[it] + for N to-INF** It is patently *absurd* for manufacturers to be building cars that can travel at twice or three times the legal speed limit.
- P7 **[it] + of N + to-INF (rare)** It was *absurd* of Mr Lamont to announce that his policy would henceforth be attuned to British interests as though, hitherto, it had not been.

Something that is *absurd* is not worth taking seriously because it is unreasonable and may be amusing.

**abuse** *noun*

- P1 **A** At the London drugs conference, it has been announced that new task forces are to be set up to tackle *abuse* in seven areas of Britain at a cost of over two-million pounds.  
**B** The Society says more resources must be given to local authorities to help protect children in danger of *abuse*.  
**C** A gang of lads are playing football, others are sprawled on the grass chatting. Leaning out of an upstairs window, a group is shouting *abuse*.
- P2 **+ from N**  
**C** On the rare occasions when he has been on the receiving end of *abuse* from business associates, he has not, he says, fought back.

- P3 **+ of N (frequent)**  
**A** *Abuse* of these drugs is believed to be common. • I can't agree with the letter writer who claims bringing back the death penalty would be the ultimate *abuse* of human rights.  
**B** The sexual *abuse* of children has been described as the best kept secret. The secret is often kept by children simply because they are told not to tell.

- A *Abuse* can mean 'wrong or bad use.' → P1 P3  
 B *Abuse* can mean 'evil treatment.' → P1 P3  
 C *Abuse* can mean 'insulting remarks.' → P1 P2

**accept** *verb*

A 'take'			
	Active: 1/2	Passive: 1/2	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II cont	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	
	[to-INF]	D2	
B 'acknowledge'			
	Active: 2/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	T2-3
	[that-CL] <sub>P:it</sub>	D3	
	[wh-CL] <sub>P:it</sub>	D4	
	[N to-INF] <sub>P</sub>	D5	
	[it + pattern of III] <sub>P</sub>		T2-3
III	[as N/V-ing]		T2
	[as ADJ]		T3

C 'approve'			
	Active: 2/3	Passive: 1/3	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	
III	[as N/V-ing]		T2
D 'integrate'			
	Active: 2/3	Passive: 1/3	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	T1.4-5
III	[to-INF]		T1
	[for N]		T4
IV	[ADV]		T5

M A You have been hurt in the past and others want to seek your forgiveness, but you refuse to *accept*. (only if clear from context)

D1 + N<sub>P</sub>

A He *accepted* a cup of tea and a Marie biscuit.  
 • These birds will usually *accept* a standard nest-box, but some will build their own bulky nest from grasses and straw.  
 • The Vietnamese news agency says President Suharto of Indonesia has *accepted* an invitation to visit Hanoi.  
 • Never *accept* gifts from strangers and certainly don't *accept* a lift in a stranger's car.

B Workers at the plant agreed by two to one to *accept* a radical package which includes a two-hour reduction in the average working week.  
 • The election campaign has been so controversial that I doubt very much whether any losing party is going to *accept* defeat.  
 • She was starting to *accept* responsibility for her actions.

C She needed reassurance that she belonged somewhere, to someone; that there were people who would *accept* her totally, and in whom she could trust and believe.  
 • Elliot was infuriated, realizing his parents would never *accept* him for what he was.

D She was one of the first girls at the school to be *accepted* by Oxford University.

D2 + to-INF

A I would be delighted if you *accept* to come with me.

D3 + (that)-CL<sub>P:it</sub> (frequent)

B It is generally *accepted* that as one gets older one's memory fades, concentration levels become lower and one's ability to reason becomes less.  
 • He welcomed the King *accepting* that there should be a constitutional monarchy.

D4 + wh-CL<sub>P:it</sub>

B We should all *accept* how other people live.

• You would just have to *accept* what they told you.  
 • During the year she finds herself with little energy and having to *accept* what appears to be a growing need for dependence.

D5/T1 + N to-INF<sub>P</sub> / + N<sub>P</sub> + to-INF

B Mr Mallaghan is widely *accepted* to have been a good landlord.  
 • Traquair House, near Innerleithen in Peeblesshire, is generally *accepted* to be the oldest inhabited house in Scotland.

D She had passed her highers well, and had been *accepted* to read English at Glasgow University.

T2 + N<sub>P</sub> + as N/V-ing / + [it]<sub>P</sub> + as N-pattern

B Proof of posting will not be *accepted* as proof of delivery.  
 • He *accepted* this as yet another of life's miseries.  
 • Lavender is widely *accepted* as being a sedative.  
 • I would make that decision and *accept* it as my responsibility to justify and educate the public as to the reasons for my decision.

C We have not come to terms with *accepting* people as being gay and lesbian in society.

T3 + N<sub>P</sub> + as ADJ / + [it]<sub>P</sub> + as ADJ-pattern

B He refused to *accept* his judgment as final.  
 • Most people would *accept* it as reasonable that an employer can protect its trade secrets.

T4 + N<sub>P</sub> + for N

D Refugees are *accepted* for resettlement in the West, while economic migrants are liable to repatriation.  
 • The institution to which the patient is to be transferred must first have *accepted* the patient for transfer.

T5 + N<sub>P</sub> + ADV

D The fact that I've been *accepted* to graduate school does not persuade them.  
 • Subsequently, other measures have been adopted to liberalise the economy and persuade the rest of the world



that Vietnam should be *accepted* back into the global economic community.

*accept* means 'to take something that is offered'.

- A **A person or animal<sup>I</sup> can accept a thing or a service offered<sup>II</sup>**, i.e. take it or consent to use it. → M D1 D2  
 B **A person or organisation<sup>I</sup> can accept a fact, plan, proposal, etc.<sup>II</sup>**, i.e. acknowledge that it is true, real, necessary, useful, fair, valid, etc. → D1 D3 D4 D5 T1 T2 T3  
 C **A person<sup>I</sup> can accept another person<sup>II</sup>**, i.e. welcome, like or approve of them as they are. → D1 T2  
 D **A person or organisation<sup>I</sup> can accept a person<sup>II</sup>**  
 (i) **into a group or institution<sup>IV</sup>**, i.e. allow them to become a member of that institution etc.  
 (ii) **for something<sup>III</sup>**, i.e. allow them to take part.  
 → D1 D5 T1 T4 T5

### acceptable adjective

- P1 **attr** He accused Mrs Thatcher of turning the unacceptable face of capitalism into the *acceptable* face of her government.  
 P2 **pred** A small Mercedes is *acceptable*, though only as a second car.  
 P3 **+ to-INF (rare)** This scene would be *acceptable* to show.  
 P4 **[it] + to-INF** It is no longer *acceptable* to show girls as fulfilling stereotypical roles. • At a time when dialogue is producing results across the world between parties who are wholly opposed to each other, it is really not *acceptable* to say that it is not possible for Israelis to sit down with Palestinians.  
 P5 **[it] + that-CL** Can it really be *acceptable* that one party with access to substantial funds should be allowed to get away with this?  
 P6 **+ as N** Over time, photographs have become perfectly *acceptable* as evidence.  
 P7 **+ for N/V-ing** Such activities were considered *acceptable* for a gentleman. • It is noticeable that mature students generally obtain better degree results than younger students, even though in the majority of cases the mature students did not have qualifications normally *acceptable* for entrance when they applied for the course. • Onstad et al. are probably also *acceptable* for estimating concordance rates, although each of them has methodological limitations.  
 P8 **+ to N (frequent)** Certainly there is a pattern of behaviour which must be *acceptable* to everyone. • The political priority now is a deal that's broadly *acceptable* to both Congress and the White House. • Michael Heseltine's name is being touted, but he is not *acceptable* to many in the Tory party.  
 P9 **[it] + for N + to-INF / [it] + for N to-INF** These figures represent a change in attitude: it is now far more *acceptable* for women to bring up their children alone without being married.  
 (i) **Someone or something that has been suggested is acceptable to a person or an institution** if they are willing to accept them.  
 (ii) **Someone or something can be acceptable for a particular purpose, person or requirement**, i.e. satisfy their needs.

### access noun

- P1 He said a problem with on-line communication was not everyone had *access*.  
 P2 **+ by N** Privatisation has encouraged a misguided withholding of new data from *access* by others, contrary to the public interest.  
 P3 **+ for N** *Access* for the disabled was very limited.  
 P4 **+ to N/V-ing (> 30%)** UN observers have so far been denied *access* to the area around Zepce. • The report calls for a web of cycle ways, traffic-free zones, wheel chair *access* to all buses, coaches and trains. • Other American airlines are vigorously opposed to a deal that would give BA *access* to the huge American market. • No one, and certainly not Mr Turner, has had *access* to national information. • So we have a lot of parental involvement but hopefully everybody's got an open *access* to asking questions.  
 P5 **+ for N + to-INF (rare)** This will give virtual free *access* for airlines to fly anywhere and spark a competition war among operators.  
 P6 **+ for N + to N** Oftel's plan is a welcome part of a wider debate on *access* for schools and universities to the information superhighway.



**A person can have access**

- (i) **to a place**, i.e. be able to get there  
 (ii) **to something such as information, documents, etc.**, i.e. be able to see or use them  
 (iii) **to a person**, i.e. be able to speak to them.

**account** *verb*

A 'explain'			
Active: 2/3		Passive: 1/3	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N] [that-CL] <sub>A</sub> [V-ing] <sub>A</sub> [N V-ing] <sub>A</sub>	D	
II obl	[for X] <sub>P</sub>	D	T3
III	[to N]		T3

B 'be responsible'			
Active: 2/2			
I	[N] <sub>A</sub>		
II obl	[for N]	D	
C 'have been classified'			
Active: 3/3		Passive: 2/3	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II obl	[N] <sub>P-1</sub>		T1-2
III obl	[N] <sub>2</sub>		T1
	[ADJ]		T2

**D + for N/V-ing<sub>P</sub> / for N ('s) V-ing<sub>P</sub> / for wh-CL<sub>P</sub>**

**A** Cancer death rates in industrialised countries are rising faster than can be *accounted* for by tobacco smoking. • It is the third time she has been unable to *account* for having a fortune in her hands. • So how do you *account* for their being there? • Perhaps tougher sentencing policy of the courts *account* for more people being sent to prison for longer terms. • Perhaps this *accounts* for why we have so many more men than women in prison.

**+ for N**

**B** Private sponsorships only *accounted* for a third of all arts funding last year. • Developing countries now *account* for a far greater share

of world oil consumption than they did in the 1970s.

**T1 + N<sub>P</sub> + N (rare)**

**C** Finally, monitored by the still-man, a clear innocent-looking liquid bubbles through the coils of copper to be *accounted* single malt whisky.

**T2 + N<sub>P</sub> + ADJ**

**C** Such behaviour is still *accounted* sinful by the church.

**T3 + to N + for N<sub>P</sub>**

**A** She doesn't feel she has to *account* to anybody for her actions.

- A** **Somebody or something<sup>I</sup> can account for something<sup>II</sup>**, i.e. explain it because there is a need for explanation. → D T3  
**B** **Somebody or something<sup>I</sup> can account for a part or amount of something<sup>II</sup>**, i.e. be responsible for it. → D  
**C** **If something<sup>II</sup> is accounted a particular brand or quality<sup>III</sup>**, it is officially classified that way by an institution. → T1 T2

**accurate** *adjective*

- P1 attr** Local radio gives *accurate* information about travel and weather at predictable times.  
**P2 pred** The name he had given was quite *accurate*.  
**P3 [it] + to-INF** It is no longer *accurate* to paint the Lib-Dems as merely a party of protest. • But it is more *accurate* to divide this two thirds into a comfortable third and an insecure third. • Instead of saying that the 1995 Budget involves a relaxation of fiscal policy, it would be more *accurate* to say that it involves less tightening than planned last year.

**P4 + about N/V-ing/wh-CL** It will be impossible to be anything like *accurate* about the time of death. • Realize that your body is temporarily unable to be *accurate* about positioning itself. • Now it's very difficult to be *accurate* about just what is happening.

**P5 + as N** A weight of data on a person gathered over 25 minutes is a lot more *accurate* as a predictor than what you think of someone as they smile at you.

**P6 + in N/V-ing** She had an unusual feminine ability to be meticulously *accurate* in punctua-

- tion and spelling. • Some claim it is much more *accurate* in detecting heart disorders than the angiogram, the usual method of investigating chest pains due to blocked vessels.
- P7 **+ on N** Some of our sense of humility and awe of course came from the awareness that 'the information' would be *accurate* on items we could verify.
- P8 **+ to N** The temperature is *accurate* to within about 0.2 degree C.
- P9 **+ with N** We hope that staff will be *accurate* with the facts and will ensure that the confidentiality of our patients is respected. • I'm very *accurate* with a hammer – it's my job.

Someone or something that is **accurate** is correct, reliable and precise.

### accuse verb

	Active: 1/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II cont.	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D	T
III	[of N/V-ing]		T

- M We recognise this is not a view held by all and that in law everyone has the right to silence. We aren't *accusing*. (only if clear from context)
- D **+ N<sub>P</sub>** And now that the wife has *accused* the husband and they've had a jealous argument, just look how he slams out the door!
- T **+ N<sub>P</sub> + of N/V-ing** You don't have to *accuse* him of anything. • The president *accused* her government of scandalous corruption and incompetence. • We saw the trial of a party of youths *accused* of robbery. • The senior editors *accused* each other of kowtowing to his demands. • You certainly can't *accuse* Good Housekeeping of taking the easy option. • Four leading stockbroking companies are *accused* of wrongfully compensating privileged clients for losses they sustained in share dealing. • They *accused* her of having a canine voice spewing poison like a spotted serpent. • I couldn't tell her the truth but she started getting suspicious and *accused* me of fancying him and leading him on!

A person or a statement etc.<sup>I</sup> can **accuse** a person or a group of people<sup>II</sup> of something which they consider wrong or of having done something they consider wrong<sup>III</sup>, i.e. claim that they have done it.

### achievement noun

- P1 **A** To create a big glossy house that has everything and still feels friendly is a major *achievement*.
- P2 **[it] + that-CL**  
**A** It was a great *achievement* that a month later a global agreement was reached.
- P3 **+ for N**  
**A** The vote was a remarkable *achievement* for his party. • Vietnam has, in the past two years, been selling rice on the international market, an important *achievement* for a country that not so long ago experienced severe shortages of rice.
- P4 **+ in N/V-ing (frequent)**  
**A** Christopher Barnes receives one of this year's APCER prizes for outstanding *achievement* in physics by an undergraduate. • Gerald Ratner's *achievement* in creating Britain's biggest jewellery business is not diminished by the problems he is now having.
- P5 **+ of N/V-ing (frequent)**  
**A** He praised their *achievement* of qualifying for the final of the Cup. • Bell also had the dubious *achievement* of being the only non-Royal at the meeting which announced the split of Prince Andrew and the Duchess of York.
- P6 **[it] + for N + to-INF / [it] + for N to-INF**  
**A** It was an enormous *achievement* for him to recover his concentration. • It is quite an *achievement* for the Government to have induced a loss of confidence in sterling when both the EC and the OECD suggest that the UK is expanding faster than almost any other European country this year.
- B** Settlement activity in the occupied territories is an obstacle to the *achievement* of a just and lasting peace. • Setting up standards for the different phases of a production process and measuring *achievement* of those standards is a time-honored way of controlling quality.



- A An *achievement* is 'something that indicates the completion of something difficult which required great skill or determination'. → P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6  
 B *Achievement* can also refer to the process of achieving. → P5

# act verb

A 'work'	
Active: 1/2 General: 0	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub>
II	[against N] D5
III	[for N] D7
IV	[on/upon N] <sub>P</sub> D9–10
B 'perform'	
Active: 1/2 General: 0	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub>
II	[N] D1
C 'behave'	
Active: 2/2	
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>
II obl	[ADJ] D2
	[as if/as though-CL] D3
	[ADV] D11

D 'function'	
Active: 2/2	
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>
	[V-ing] <sub>A</sub> D6
	[N V-ing] <sub>A</sub> D6
II obl	[as N] D6
	[like N] D8
E 'effect'	
Active: 2/2	
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>
II	[to-INF] D4
III	[on/upon N] D9–10

- M A We know who these criminals are, the police have sophisticated intelligence networks so why don't they *act*? • Rushdie expressed hope that parliament would *act* to end laws which he described as anachronistic and discriminatory.  
 B They're all essentially cabaret singers, and they really can *act*. • It was quite obvious that she wasn't *acting*, and she was screaming in terror. (= pretending)
- D1 + N  
 B I sat down and had a beer with him a few days ago, and he *acted* his old cocky self. • I joined the St John's Players and *acted* the part of David Bliss in Noel Coward's "Hay Fever".  
 • Back in Cape Town, however, I had to pull myself together and *act* the part of a captain. (= pretend to be)
- D2 + ADJ  
 C I managed to *act* smart and smile. • His job was to determine which of the fish *acted* most agitated.
- D3 + as if-CL / as though-CL  
 C We *act* as if saying yes and constantly accommodating others' wishes. • They *act* as though they were promoting energy efficiency when the opposite is true.
- D4 + to-INF  
 E Synergie's Bio-Contour Eye Gel is gentle and fragrance free; it *acts* both immediately and progressively to reduce puffiness, bags and dark shadows, to smooth fine lines and delay ageing.

- D5 + against N  
 A The Kwazulu administration was using the power given to it by the central government to *act* against its political opponents.
- D6 + as N (frequent)  
 D At a time when the majority of the population was illiterate the windows in a church *acted* as a sort of Poor Man's Bible. • The vessel, which will *act* as a medical support ship for British forces in the region, was forced to return to Devonport yesterday. • Going through the fire got rid of evil influences but also *acted* as fumigation to rid the cattle of parasites. • After finding a retired Professor of History who agreed to *act* as my guide and translator, I decided to go to one of the two villages.
- D7 + for N  
 A The lawyer who *acted* for some of the detainees during their interrogation is Mr Peter Cathcart.
- D8 + like N  
 D The abdominal muscles hold the key to a flatter tummy. When well-toned, they *act* like an invisible girdle.
- D9 + on N<sub>P</sub>  
 A Both will believe themselves to be *acting* on rational political beliefs.  
 + on N  
 E These drugs *act* on the hormone adrenaline contained in nerves. • The pituitary not only produces hormones which have a direct effect



on the body but also produces hormones which *act* on other endocrine glands.

D10 + **upon N<sub>p</sub>**

A Acting upon a sound instinct, I persuaded our party out of their beds.

+ **upon N**

E Nisbet treads familiar ground in describing

the physical and chemical controls that *act* upon the environment.

D11 + **ADV (frequent)**

C From that moment on, she *acted* very strangely. • Men are expected to *act* in certain ways, women in other ways, in all sorts of situations.

A *Act* can mean 'do something for a certain purpose'. A **person or organisation<sup>I</sup>** can act:

(i) **for a person or organisation<sup>III</sup>**, i.e. represent their interests

(ii) **against a person or organisation<sup>II</sup>**, i.e. work against them.

→ M D5 D7 D9 D10

B A **person<sup>I</sup>** can act a role or part<sup>II</sup>, i.e. perform as an actor in a play. → M D1 also in phrasal verbs: act out

C A **person, animal, or a mechanism<sup>I</sup>** can act a certain way<sup>II</sup>, i.e. behave that way. → D2 D3 D11

D **Somebody or something<sup>I</sup>** can act as something<sup>II</sup>, i.e. have that function. → D6 D8

E A **substance or measure<sup>I</sup>** that acts on something<sup>III</sup> has a chemical effect on it. → D4 D9 D10

### Idiomatic phrasal verbs

+ **out** ↔ **N<sub>p</sub>** At this stage your child no longer needs to make himself the focus of his imaginative play. Instead, he will *act out* different scenarios with a toy or another person. (= play)

+ **up** Emotional stress can make your skin *act up*. (= behave in an undesirable way) • You've got

to be entertaining. I *act up* a little bit and say the wrong things on purpose. (= behave badly)

• The old woman was preoccupied with the coffee-pot, which was *acting up* again. (= not working properly)

### action noun

P1 If you sit back and take it easy the time for *action* and achievement will be lost. • My questions, Major, have nothing to do, therefore, with your *actions* as a soldier.

P2 + **to INF (frequent)** Mr Clarke promised swift *action* to lock up offenders as young as 12 after heightened concerns over child crime. • A vote to authorize military *action* to enforce the Bosnian no-fly zone had been widely expected today. • So there are powerful reasons for the international community to take *action* to stop the fighting before it spreads.

P3 + **against N (frequent)** The only way out may be for Brazil to experience complete economic collapse before adopting successful anti-inflation austerity programmes as a first, painful spur to effective *action* against inflation.

α After a stream of successful libel *actions* against newspapers, the number of reckless accusations and spiteful 'exposés' has decreased.

• The European Commission has announced that it intends to take legal *action* against those member countries which have imposed an import ban on British beef and cattle.

P4 + **by N** Nevertheless, it must be recognised that a small minority is at all times hostile to any form of *action* by the police, whose task is immensely difficult. • Its proposals for an 18-month programme of concerted *action* by member states will become part of a growth package.

P5 + **from N** There could be still tougher *action* from the bank today.

P6 + **in V-ing** They were probably hinting at his *action* in ordering the release of five hard core Kashmiri separatists.

P7 + **of V-ing** While this *action* of falsifying his time card is inexcusable, your *action* of approving the falsified data is inexplicable.

P8 + **on N** It is awaiting congressional *action* on a proposal that could eliminate the tax deductibility of certain interest payments. • I believe that as a result of this particular visit they're closer to taking *action* on our advice than they would have been had we not come.

β Cold water is tonic in its *action* on the skin.

• Ozone is produced by the *action* of sunlight on oxygen.

*Action* is 'the act of doing something or achieving something'.

α *Action* can mean '(especially the start of) legal proceedings in a court of law'. → P3

β *Action* can be 'the effect of something such as a chemical on a substance'. → P8

**active** *adjective*

- P1 **attr** He is playing a full and *active* role within the organisation.
- P2 **pred** The Research Section of the society is extremely *active*.
- P3 **+ as N** Given NEP politics, this left in positions of potential influence only the few ex-members of other parties still *active* as economists.
- P4 **+ in N/V-ing (frequent)** She was a real estate agent and *active* in charity work. \* By the turn of the century, he was already *active* in Liberal politics. \* The widespread introduction of grazing animals has been *active* in removing the cover, draining wetlands. \* The home is *active* in trying to improve conditions for the native ponies.
- P5 **+ with N** He was *active* with such Jewish organisations as the Leo Baeck Institute and Zion House, of which he was chairman.

A person who is **active in a particular cause or organization** is directly involved in it and works hard for it.

**adamant** *adjective*

- P1 **attr** They have dropped their previously *adamant* demand for the participation of the PLO.
- P2 **pred** He is *adamant*; nothing in this world will move him.
- P3 **+ (that)-CL (> 30 %)** He is *adamant* that we must put less emphasis on nationalism. \* L&C remain *adamant* that inflation will not fall below its present level. \* She is *adamant* that women need something quite different. \* It's a disaster. But he is *adamant* he will return.
- P4 **+ wh-CL (rare)** Everyone was *adamant* where the camp had stood.
- P5 **+ about N/V-ing** He's *adamant* about that. \* We are also *adamant* about not creating more streets or wider streets.
- P6 **+ in N/V-ing** Carmakers remained *adamant* in their refusal to give in to demands. \* Grey was still *adamant* in refusing to publish the documents.
- P7 **+ on N** Murray is *adamant* on this.

If a person is **adamant about something or adamant that something should be the case**, they are not going to change their mind about it.

**add** *verb*

- | A    | MATHEMATICS                                  | Active: 1/3 | Passive: 1/3 | General: 0 |
|------|--|-------------|--------------|------------|
| I    | [N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]                    |             |              |            |
| II   | [N] <sub>P</sub> / [N and N] / [NUM and NUM] |             | D2           | T2         |
| PART | [together]                                   |             |              | T2         |
- M **A** Contrary to Piaget's assumptions, they can *add* and subtract well before the age of 4 or 5. \* She'll start to *add* and subtract using her fingers.
- D1 **+ N<sub>P</sub>**
- B** To make creme mousseline, bring milk to the boil and *add* 3/4 oz butter. \* Only a small part had survived a fire which had gutted the building some 200 years ago, and a simple extension had been *added* about 15 years ago. \* With respect to translations I have occasionally *added* a comment.
- D2 **+ N<sub>P</sub>/N and N/NUM and NUM**
- A** Some are intimidated by the math on a basic proficiency test, yet they can mentally *add* and subtract numbers in a supermarket looking for the best deal. \* At least she can *add* two and two without using a calculator.
- | B   | 'increase an amount'       | Active: 2/3 | Passive: 1/3 | General: 0 |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| I   | [N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]  |             |              |            |
|     | [V-ing] <sub>A</sub>       |             | D6           | T1         |
| II  | [N] <sub>P</sub>           |             | D1           | T1         |
|     | [that-CL] <sub>P(it)</sub> |             | D3           |            |
|     | [wh-CL]                    |             | D4           |            |
|     | [Q/S] <sub>P:it</sub>      |             | D5           |            |
| III | [to N] <sub>P</sub>        |             | D6           | T1         |



D3 + **that-CL**<sub>P:it</sub> (frequent)

**B** But he *added* that in some areas up to a quarter of the crop had been lost because of problems with storage, transport and labour. \* He *added* that the Soviet Union would like to see relations between Vietnam and the United States normalised.

D4 + **wh-CL**

**B** I would like to *add* how much I personally enjoyed it.

D5 **QUOTE**<sub>P:it</sub> / **SENTENCE**<sub>P:it</sub>

**B** "All we're asking for is a little more tolerance," she *added*. \* Very surprised and delighted, I might *add*, but very surprised.

D6 + **to N<sub>P</sub>** (frequent)

**B** After a fortunate succession of good harvests, he *added* to his lands, hired a labourer each year until he had six men and built a new

house covered with tiles. (= increased) \* A bronze of him when young, on a horse, and 6th-century BC Greek helmets *add* to the martial air. (= increase)

T1 + **N<sub>P</sub> + to N**

**B** If you like your food spicy, *add* a teaspoon of chilli sauce to the hot oil before you start stir-frying the noodles. \* A framed set of early-nineteenth-century Valentines *adds* a note of frivolity to the room. \* *Add* the sum to the total loan.

T2 + **together** ↔ **N<sub>pl</sub>/N and N<sub>P</sub> / together** ↔ **NUM and NUM**

**A** We *add* the numbers together and bring them down to a single digit.

- A** A person or machine<sup>I</sup> can add numbers<sup>II</sup> or simply add, i.e. carry out a mathematical operation.  
→ M D2 T2
- B** The meaning of *add* is 'put something with other things to increase the amount or the total number'.  
(i) A person<sup>I</sup> can add an ingredient<sup>II</sup> to what is to be cooked<sup>III</sup>.  
(ii) Somebody or something<sup>I</sup> can add a certain quality<sup>II</sup> to something<sup>III</sup>, i.e. contribute it.  
(iii) A person<sup>I</sup> can add a further statement<sup>II</sup> in a conversation etc.  
→ D1 D3 D4 D5 D6 T1

## Idiomatic phrasal verbs

+ **in** ↔ **N<sub>P</sub>** Once the vegetables start to sizzle *add in* a couple of tablespoons of water and put the lid on.

+ **on** ↔ **N<sub>P</sub>** To the rear is a large dining room, *added on* early this century. \* This is an old Suffolk cottage with lots of bits and pieces *added on* and I have my desk upstairs right up against the window.

+ **on** ↔ **N<sub>P</sub> + to N** What happened is that she kept *adding on* to this story of us having at 20th Century Fox, and she was going to be a film editor and I was going to work with the likes of Elizabeth Taylor. \* An incongruous breakfast room extension has been *added on* to the back.

+ **up** Don't forget that John Major couldn't get a job as a bus conductor because he couldn't *add up*.

\* We believe the sums do not *add up*. (= come to the expected total)

+ **up** ↔ **N<sub>pl</sub>/N and N<sub>P</sub> / up** ↔ **NUM and NUM** When he *added up* the numbers, Terhune found that by the time the cottage was expanded, it would cost no less than other Fairlands properties. (= calculated)

+ **up** + **wh-CL** You *add up* how much the evening has cost. (= calculate)

+ **up** + **to N** These costs are conveniently treated separately from the budget deficit, though they will still *add up* to 100 thousand million dollars annually. (= come to a total) \* Acids cause irritation and degeneration of connective tissue, which eventually *adds up* to rheumatic pain. (= results in)

## adept adjective

P1 **attr** An *adept* and resourceful mind was useful.

P2 **pred** She was reflective, conversationally *adept*, and inquisitive.

P3 + **at N/V-ing** (> 30 %) He was a cross between monk, mystic and garage mechanic, and *adept* at manual labour. \* I had become fairly *adept* at judging the time of day from the angle of the

sun. \* Isn't it enough that they become *adept* at reading and filling in forms? \* Most people seem to be equally *adept* at solving problems. \* Lady Alice was *adept* at steering any conversation along the right lines.

P4 + **in N/V-ing** Salvors also need to be *adept* in the politics of marine accidents. \* He is extremely *adept* in dealing with financial matters.



P5 + on N (rare) If you had an instrument which you were pretty *adept* on – you didn't get to play it!

P6 + with N She must have been very *adept* with

her hands. • If you or someone in your family is *adept* with a needle, think about sewing a memory quilt.

#### A person can be adept

- (i) at or in doing something, i.e. very good at doing it. There is no difference in meaning between *adept at* and *adept in*, although *adept at* is far more frequent.
- (ii) on a musical instrument
- (iii) with their hands or a tool.

#### adequate adjective

P1 attr There is never an *adequate* explanation.

P2 pred Your instructions were most *adequate*.

P3 + to-INF Increasingly it is recognised that traditional UN peace-keeping is not *adequate* to deal with problems such as the crisis in Bosnia.

P4 [it] + to-INF Multilateralism is no longer *adequate* to meet the new threat to world order.

P5 + for N/V-ing (frequent) In the very smallest countries, the market will never be *adequate* for a full range of industry. • Thorne's literary style is not always *adequate* for stitching the physics seamlessly to the history and biographies. • Be-

tween May and September the quality of sunlight is quite *adequate* for water heating and space heating.

P6 + in N/V-ing These are just some of the tributes that have been paid towards Janet Street-Porter, but they are barely *adequate* in summing up the radical and draconian changes for which she has been responsible in her stewardship of youth TV programming.

P7 + to N Are the testing procedures now used *adequate* to the task? • No scientific language is ever *adequate* to reality.

If something is *adequate* for a particular purpose, it is sufficient in quality or amount.

#### adjacent adjective

P1 attr If the rate of pollution is not drastically reduced in Romania, Bulgaria and the *adjacent* areas of the Soviet Union, the Black Sea could become a dead lake in 10 years. • The rented crowds are bussed into the big towns from the *adjacent* countryside.

P2 pred Our rooms were on the same floor, but not *adjacent*.

P3 + to N The University will erect a new building on land *adjacent* to the main campus at Edgbaston. • Culver Street lies *adjacent* to the main shopping areas of the High Street and the Lion Walk pedestrian precinct. • Others mentioned the practice (used more extensively outside Britain) of giving injections into the orbital vein, *adjacent* to the eye.

If something is *adjacent* to something else, or if two things are *adjacent*, they are next to each other.

#### admire verb

	Active: 2/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	T1–2
	[wh-CL] <sub>P</sub>	D2	
III	[for N/V-ing]		T1
IV	[in N]		T2

D1 + N<sub>P</sub> Is there a woman you particularly *admire*? • Davis says that he has always *admired* Paul McCartney's musical talents. • He did not expect goodness and badness to be demarcated any more clearly in life than they were in the

novels he *admired*. • Beauty is still the one characteristic that we *admire* and envy above all others, particularly when we are young. • She *admired* herself in the mirror. • I *admire* your courage in saying no. • And later in a nearby

village we *admired* a display of superbly decorated loaves made for celebrating weddings and feast days. • He went to *admire* the tie in the small mirror that hung above the phone.

• I once heard Alice Hurley *admire* a diamond brooch that Lady Georgina was wearing. (= express her admiration for) • They were also asked to *admire* the dandelions growing on the pitch. (= look at and enjoy)

D2 + **wh-CL<sub>P</sub>** (often: **how**) They're very co-

operative and *admire* how we've enforced our 'no weapons, no drugs' policy. • I *admire* what you're doing and I'll help. • But it's hard not to *admire* what Mitterrand has done.

T1 + **N<sub>P</sub> + for N/V-ing** People deserve to be respected and *admired* for hard work and good work done. • I *admired* him for being so confident.

T2 + **N<sub>P</sub> + in N** What qualities do you most *admire* in others?

*Admire* means 'think highly of' A person<sup>I</sup> can *admire*

(i) something<sup>II</sup> in a person<sup>IV</sup>, i.e. *admire* a quality that person has

(ii) someone or something<sup>II</sup> for something<sup>III</sup>, esp. for a quality they have or for something they have done or are doing.

### admission *noun*

P1 A Open daily 2–6 pm. *Admission* 1.50 (exhibition).

B Basically, he is a simple man. And, by his own *admission*, a lazy one.

P2 + **to-INF**

A He applied to the Supreme Court of Victoria for *admission* to practise as a barrister.

P3 + **that-CL** (frequent)

B Her *admission* that the devil appeared to her in prison was enough to condemn her. • The *admission* that Polly Peck has liquidity problems will do little to encourage the confidence of both creditors and investors.

P4 + **as N** (rare)

A They also point to the many widows who can lose their social life when their husbands die, and they are no longer guaranteed *admission* as guests.

P5 + **for N**

A Faris and Dunham discovered that the rates of hospital *admission* for mental illness were not randomly distributed throughout the city.

P6 + **into N**

A Shortly after his *admission* into hospital he had a massive brain haemorrhage and died on the operating table without regaining consciousness.

P7 + **of N** (frequent)

A A club spokesman said it was hoped the members would approve the *admission* of women.

B It looks like some kind of *admission* of guilt.

P8 + **to N/V-ing**

A Critically ill patients waited as many as five days for *admission* to hospital wards. • Others talked about the competition for *admission* to Harvard or Stanford. • *Admission* to the show is free but there is a 20 p charge to the horticultural marquee.

B His *admission* to links with armed groups cast doubt on this view. • Having escaped severe punishment by the Football Association for his *admission* to taking cocaine, he has the chance to change his life.

P9 + **of N + by N**

B There has as yet been no *admission* of responsibility by the Tamil Tigers. • Today's release is being interpreted as an *admission* of defeat by the Communist Party in Belgrade.

P10 + **of N + to N**

A The excessive resistance to the *admission* of women to the priesthood only makes the institutional argumentation against it more suspect and shaky.

P11 + **to N + as N**

A The Act states that it is unlawful to discriminate against a person by refusing or deliberately omitting to accept an application for his or her *admission* to the establishment as a pupil.

A *Admission* can be used to refer to the permission to enter somewhere. **Admission**

(i) **to a place of interest such as a museum** is 'the right to go there'

(ii) **to a club or institution** is 'the right to go there as a member'.

→ P1 P2 P4 P6 P7 P8 P10 P11

B *Admission* can be 'an act of admitting something', i.e. agreeing that something is true, especially in phrases such as *an admission of guilt, of defeat*. → P1 P3 P7 P8 P9



**admit** *verb*

A 'confess'				
Active: 2/3		Passive: 1/3		
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]			
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	T3	
	[V-ing]	D2		
	[that-CL] <sub>P</sub>	D3	T4	
	[wh-CL]	D4		
	[Q/S]	D5	T5	
	[to N/V-ing]	D7		
III	[to N]		T3-5	
B 'allow to enter'				
Active: 2/4		Passive: 1/4		
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]			
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	T1	Q
III	[as N]		T1	Q
IV	[into N]		T2	
	[to N]		T3	Q

C 'be resolved'			
Active: 2/2			
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>		
II obl	[of N/V-ing]	D6	

D1 + N<sub>P</sub>

**A** Should she force him to *admit* the truth?  
 Greycoat Commercial Estates and associated companies finally *admitted* defeat and sold their land interests to the GLC on 29 March 1984.  
 Apparently, Barker *admitted* his mistake and apologised to Mujtaba afterwards. No-one has *admitted* responsibility for the murder.

**B** Children under six are *admitted* free. He *admitted* each of the delegates himself. Each ticket *admits* two people and is valid until the end of October. I lay in my pallet waiting for sleep, with my window open to *admit* the bright autumn air.

## D2 + V-ing

**A** So far no group has *admitted* carrying out the murder. But if he had something to do with it, why'd he *admit* being here?

D3 + (that)-CL<sub>P</sub> (> 30 %)

**A** I have to *admit* that I have bad handwriting, but that is not a moral fault of mine. Philip *admits* he can't walk past a bookshop without going in. I have to *admit*, sir, there's one thing that worries me.

## D4 wh-CL

**A** Perhaps, he muses, Milligan was terrified to *admit* how much pleasure he was missing out on. I am ashamed to *admit* what a relief this was. Some of the fur traders have been bold enough to *admit* why their industry has been hit.

## D5 QUOTE/SENTENCE

**A** "I must *admit*, when we got to Sydney I really didn't feel very well at all," she said. "I do not know yet," she *admitted*.

## D6 + of N/V-ing

**C** There will be slow growth and greater unem-

ployment for years: our economic problems *admit* of no other solution. If the link really were necessary, it would *admit* of no exceptions. Not only do both works *admit* of being read either exoterically or esoterically: both works express precisely similar attitudes towards eternal life.

## D7 + to N/V-ing

**A** Your father did not *admit* to his blindness and your mother, long after his death, continued to behave as if he had not died. She described herself as an emotional person easily moved to laughter or tears and *admitted* to being rather shy.

T1 + N<sub>P</sub> + as N

**B** The United Nations has voted to *admit* Namibia as its one-hundred and sixtieth member, one month after it gained independence from South Africa.

T2 + N<sub>P</sub> + into N

**B** Even Galiani *admitted* more of social forces into his utility theory than modern theorists would allow. The side arcades which with their tall arches above *admit* as much light into the nave as is possible. You will be *admitted* into the hospital either on the day of the procedure or possibly the night before.

T3 + N<sub>P</sub> + to N

**B** He is also in favour of women being *admitted* to his club, the United Oxford and Cambridge University Club. Wu Man, a brilliant young virtuoso, was among the first group *admitted* to the Beijing Conservatory after the Cultural Revolution. Six people are reported to have been *admitted* to hospital with bullet wounds or injuries from bomb explosions.



	<b>+ N + to N</b>		<b>+ N + as N ↔ to N</b>
	A He may never have <i>admitted</i> this even to himself.		B The Foreign Ministers of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia say they have asked for the three Baltic states to be <i>admitted</i> as observers to the thirty-five nation human rights meeting taking place in Copenhagen.
T4	<b>+ to N + (that)-CL</b>		
	A We don't <i>admit</i> to ourselves that we're playing games with our children. • I'm talking about the people who <i>admitted</i> to me they were guilty.		
T5	<b>+ to N ↔ QUOTE/SENTENCE</b>		
	A "I absolutely cannot compete with it all, or be natural or cheerful, when they won't treat me like a human being," he <i>admitted</i> to his mother.		
A	<i>Admit</i> can mean 'concede that something is true' or 'confess'. Often the two meanings overlap, but note that:		
	(i) A person <sup>I</sup> <i>admits</i> that something is the case <sup>II</sup> always means 'concede'.		
	(ii) A person <sup>I</sup> <i>admits</i> a crime, a mistake, their guilt or the truth <sup>II</sup> means 'confess'.		
	(iii) A person <sup>I</sup> <i>admits</i> to something <sup>II</sup> or <i>admits</i> doing something <sup>II</sup> can have both meanings.		
	→ D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D7 T3 T4 T5		
B	(i) A person <sup>II</sup> can be <i>admitted</i> to or into a place <sup>IV</sup> , i.e. be allowed to enter.		
	(ii) A person <sup>II</sup> can be <i>admitted</i> to or into a group, institution <sup>IV</sup> , etc., i.e. be allowed to join it.		
	→ D1 T1 T2 T3 Q		
C	A situation <sup>II</sup> can <i>admit</i> of a particular solution, possibility, explanation <sup>II</sup> , i.e. there is this solution etc. for it. → D6		

**adopt** verb

A	... child			B	'take'		
	Active: 1/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0		Active: 2/3	Passive: 1/3	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]			I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II	[N] <sub>P</sub>			II obj	[N] <sub>P</sub>		
		D	T1,3			D	T1
III	[as N]			III	[as N]		
			T1				T1
IV	[into N]			IV	[from N]		
			T3				T2
M	A Janet Dewey and her husband also wanted to <i>adopt</i> , but "no adoption agency in the U. S. would consider us due to our age and religion."				<i>adopted</i> an approach which was already being experimented with on other problem estates.		
D	<b>+ N<sub>P</sub></b>			T1	<b>+ N<sub>P</sub> + as N</b>		
	A So we decided that we would <i>adopt</i> a handicapped child.				A Irene, 68, who <i>adopted</i> Mark as a child, said his huge win had done nothing to heal a bitter rift with the son she last saw a year ago.		
	B I suggest you <i>adopt</i> the same technique.				B After the war and the avalanche of decolonization, the ideals of modernization were <i>adopted</i> almost everywhere as a sort of state religion. • Saints were <i>adopted</i> as patrons of Christian countries and there are patron saints of parishes and cathedrals.		
	• The hard line <i>adopted</i> by France and Germany over the farm subsidy question now seems slightly more flexible. • This was what was meant when people said we would gain credibility for our policies if we were – to <i>adopt</i> another Euro-metaphor – "anchored" to the deutschmark			T2	<b>+ N<sub>P</sub> + from N</b>		
	• It always amused Sarason that their father had insisted on his sons and daughters <i>adopting</i> and legalizing different surnames. • Between 1982 and 1986 48 laws were passed, 269 decrees <i>adopted</i> , and innumerable circulars distributed in the push to implement the decentralization programme. • Towering over all the girls, and most of the boys, Eleanor <i>adopted</i> an unbecoming, hunched-over posture. • Again the Trust				B The use of the word "strike" was <i>adopted</i> from the sailing industry by the unions. • It seems likely that these words have been <i>adopted</i> from another language. • He says he is guided by a motto he <i>adopted</i> from a former teacher.		
				T3	<b>+ N<sub>P</sub> + into N</b>		
					A Her daughter was normal and married a man who was <i>adopted</i> into the family.		

- A **A family<sup>I</sup> can adopt a child<sup>II</sup>**, i.e. bring it up and treat it as if it were their own, a person can be adopted into a group, i.e. be welcomed and integrated. → M D T1 T3
- B **Adopt** can mean 'take'; typically used with objects such as *approach, law, attitude, name*. → D T1 T2

### advantage *noun*

- P1 Halving the pound's external value since the 1960s had failed to gain any competitive *advantage*. • We have huge *advantages* and it's up to us to use them wisely. • Certain club players will derive financial *advantage* from their association with the game.
- P2 **[it] + to-INF** Even outdoors, it is an *advantage* to provide a way of watering the roots, especially during very dry summers. • And from that point of view it's an *advantage* to choose a subject who isn't world-famous. • It will be to your *advantage* to tackle chores that have been left for weeks.
- P3 **+ that-CL** The Internet has the *advantage* that it is cheap for subscribers to use.
- P4 **+ for N** There might be a competitive *advantage* for the company that promises to keep people and retrain them for changing circumstances.
- P5 **+ in N/V-ing** Attendance at nurseries can give children *advantages* both in social adjustment to primary school and in scholastic achievement. • But the company may have an *advantage* in being in the footwear business, as a supplier to Marks & Spencer and owner of the Lotus brand. • That was full-time college for a year. There were a lot of *advantages* in going to that course.
- P6 **+ of N/V-ing/of N V-ing (> 30%)** His rival had the *advantage* of attending a school in the same city. • Traders discovered the *advantage* of letting others carry their goods, while they themselves acted as middlemen in the direct exchange with Europe. • If you're successful in this it pays your costs for the rest of the year, and you have the *advantage* of your horses being worth more money. • The morning after, both may have strong feelings, not of pleasure, but of embarrassment, shame, guilt, and fear because he took *advantage* of her. (= seduced) • You have the *advantage* of me there, Lescombe. I'm afraid I haven't read it, though I hear it is one of the most boring books ever published. (= know something I don't)
- P7 **+ over N** In particular, the parliamentary decree gives the Communist Party enormous financial *advantage* over any new rivals. • Other *advantages* over VHS are better sound quality, whether mono or stereo, and up to 3 hours recording in long play mode.
- P8 **+ to N/V-ing** This will not be much of an *advantage* to the consumer if the authorities insist on labelling cosmetics with all of their ingredients. • When a side is running up a big score there is no *advantage* to the bowling side to complete the overs. • There is at least one considerable *advantage* to long hair. It is a pretty reliable Idiot Early Warning Device. • Ald. Byrne said there was no constitutional, political or economic *advantage* to becoming a breakaway state.
- P9 **[it] + for N + to-INF/[it] + for N to-INF** It can be no *advantage* for a writer to be hyped by his publisher as a latter-day Tolstoy just because he has written a long book. • It is not an *advantage* for the continent to be remote from Britain.
- P10 **+ for N + in N/V-ing** Professor Michael Barber of Keele University, a leading expert on schools, pointed to the *advantage* for private schools in selecting pupils by ability. • There's every *advantage* for the country in having strong Liberal Democrat representation.
- P11 **+ for N + over N** • Projections of the outcome based on exit polls indicate a clear *advantage* for him over the candidate of the centre-right, Mr Mario Vargas Llosa. (= lead)

*Advantage* refers to a favourable situation or a benefit. **Something (or someone) can**

- (i) **be an advantage for or to someone benefitting from it**
- (ii) **have an advantage of something that makes it better than an alternative**
- (iii) **be an advantage over something that is a worse alternative.**

→ P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 P8 P9 P10



**advertise** *verb*

	Active: 1 / 3	Passive: 1 / 3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	T1-3
III	[for N] <sub>P</sub>	D2	
	[for N to-INF]	D2	
IV	[as N/ADJ]		T1
V	[for N] <i>PRICE</i>		T2
VI	[for N] <i>PURPOSE</i>		T2
VII	[to N]		T3

M They say it pays to *advertise*.

D1 + **N<sub>P</sub>** I was nearing the freeway exit and felt tired when I saw a sign *advertising* the Holiday Inn. • For further information on products and services *advertised* in this issue tick the relevant name (s) listed below. • Millais was appalled when his painting Bubbles was acquired by Pears and used to *advertise* soap.

D2 + **for N<sub>P</sub> / for N to-INF** The channel has not *advertised* for new ideas but is relying on word-of-mouth to alert potential programme-makers. • I mean this week they were *advertising* for an usher at the magistrates' court in Newark. • Often the group starts with one or two enthusiastic people realising that they have a need to talk to like-minded people; they then *advertise* for others to join them.

T1 + **N<sub>P</sub> + as N/ADJ** Kulta is *advertised* as "the beer from nowhere" and "the coldest beer in the world". • This drug was an advanced antibacterial preparation which, the author shows, was *advertised* as effective for a great number of complaints.

T2 + **N<sub>P</sub> + for N** Use only rigid plastic containers that are *advertised* for use with food. • He *advertised* it for £ 7.

T3 + **N<sub>P</sub> + to N** I dared not switch on the lights, and the torch had to be used with caution. I didn't want to *advertise* my presence to Row-nall's friend. • A marriage within a household was an occasion to reinforce family and kinship relationships and *advertise* its harmony and status to the outside world.

The basic meaning of *advertise* is 'make known publicly'.

- (i) A person or organisation<sup>I</sup> can *advertise* a product, service, event or job<sup>II</sup>.
- (ii) A person or organisation<sup>I</sup> can *advertise* for somebody or something<sup>III</sup>, i.e. try to find them by advertising.
- (iii) A person<sup>I</sup> can *advertise* his or her presence<sup>II</sup> etc. to a person<sup>VII</sup>, i.e. reveal it.

**advice** *noun*

P1 I would ring up Liz to ask her *advice*.

P2 + **to-INF** Some heeded his *advice* to sell, others did not. • She had left the Bjelke-Petersen trial as soon as she recognised Shaw on the jury and had taken her mother's *advice* to stay away.

P3 + **that-CL** Although the lifting of the bans was welcomed, there was disappointment that ministers had ignored veterinary *advice* that British beef was safe. • He moved to Australia six years ago following medical *advice* that he live in a warmer climate. • The Board refused to grant the film a certificate after hearing legal *advice* that it probably contained a serious criminal libel of Mr Rushdie.

P4 + **about N/V-ing/about wh-CL/about wh to-INF** I want your *advice* about the disposal of these things. • To a Mr Mack he gave sound *advice* about improving the subject of his

manuscript. • An investment advisor/manager can give you *advice* about whether you're in the correct tax bracket and how you can decrease your tax liability. • It also allowed me to meet like-minded people and professional photographers who gave me *advice* about where to go and introductions in other places.

P5 + **from N (frequent)** But the *advice* from her colleagues was that her authority had been weakened irrevocably. • I'm acting on *advice* from the other trustees and making a joint claim with my brothers.

P6 + **of N**  
• *Advice* of delivery ensures that a signed receipt of delivery is sent back to you. (= written notification)

P7 + **on N/V-ing/on wh-CL/on wh to-INF (very frequent)** Many now offer check-up services



including *advice* on diet, blood- pressure readings, breast checks and cervical smears. • The trust has produced a free information pack that included *advice* on feeding birds in winter and choosing the most ecologically friendly plants for containers. • Contact the Board's European co-ordinator, Christine Snale, for *advice* on where you are likely to find a job to suit your aims and experience. • Now more than ever Moscow needs expert *advice* on how to get production up and waste down.

P8 + to N (*frequent*) His best *advice* to future civil servants is that they must decide before applying whether they want to be, say, customs officers or revenue officials.

P9 + to N + about N/V-ing/to N + about wh to-INF John Patten, reacting to a tabloid panic about sex education in schools, withdrew explicit *advice* to homosexuals about safe sex as part of a vote- securing tantrum. • The *advice*

to M. E. patients about changing dental fillings is this: Do not rush into having your amalgam fillings removed. • Edwina Currie's *advice* to the impoverished north about how to improve its diet, and thereby its health, was universally reviled.

P10 + to N + on N/V-ing/to N + on wh-CL/to N + on wh to-INF Faced with scientific evidence that *advice* to the public on alcohol consumption pitched the recommended limits too low, Stephen Dorrell had a problem. • This independent agency offers free *advice* to leaseholders on buying freeholds and extending leases. • His supporters were divided in their *advice* to him on whether he should accept the offer of a return to the Cabinet in today's reshuffle. • Its *advice* to motorists on how to avoid confrontation included avoiding eye contact with other drivers.

If someone gives **advice on or about something** they give their opinion to someone on what they should do.  
→ P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P7 P8 P9 P10

## advise verb

A 'recommend'			
	Active: 1/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II	[N] <sub>P</sub> <i>AFFECTED</i>		
	[V-ing] <sub>P</sub>		
	[to-INF]		
	[that-CL]		
	[wh-CL]		
	[wh to-INF]		
III	[Q/S]		
	[N] <sub>P</sub> <i>BEN/REC</i>		
IV	[about N/V-ing]		
	[on N/V-ing/wh-CL/wh to-INF]		
	[as to N/wh-CL]		
V	[against N/V-ing] <sub>P</sub>		
	[otherwise]		
VI	[as N]		

M A During the summer break which runs until September 1, students have a break but staff are still available to *advise* and guide.

D1 + N<sub>P</sub>  
A Mr Dayal who is at present head of the cabinet which *advise*s the Secretary General is relatively little known outside the corridors of the United Nations. • If this is the case, I would *advise* some additional therapy such as counselling or a self-help group. • Advance booking is *ad-*

B 'inform'			
	Active: 2/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II	[N] <sub>P</sub>		
III	[that-CL]		
	[wh-CL]		
	[wh to-INF]		
	[as to N/wh-CL]		
IV	[of N]		

*vised*. • Lovesey wanted to be able to *advise* customers on the basis of practical experience.

B The existing/old codes will cease on April 16, so you have only a few months to convert, revise stationery, *advise* colleagues, customers, friends, etc.

D2 + V-ing<sub>P</sub>

A She *advise*s protecting younger children as much as possible from temporary relationships so as not to trigger feelings of loss.

- D3 **+ that-CL**  
**A** Some aromatherapists *advise* that pregnant women use no essential oils at all.  
**B** Government officials *advised* that no export licence was required.
- D4 **+ wh-CL**  
**A** Mr Matthew Fletcher, Consultant Urologist at Brighton General Hospital, *advises* how men should carry out similar self-examination. • Could you *advise* if anything is lacking in his diet?
- D5 **+ wh to-INF**  
**A** Each year, too, Jekka's knowledge of herbs – medicinal, culinary and cosmetic – has increased, so that she can *advise* how to use them. • Her book, produced by American Express Worldwide Travel Service, points the way to the best suitcase or bag and *advises* what to pack for more than 100 key destinations. • A lighting consultant will *advise* where best to place lights and how much it will cost.
- D6 **QUOTE/SENTENCE**  
**A** "Don't pour it out too quickly," Anthony had *advised*.
- D7 **+ about N/V-ing**  
**A** I will not *advise* about the structure of the birdroom, except to say: build it to last. • This is another good reason why you should buy from a breeder, as he will be able to *advise* about sexing the birds.
- D8 **+ against N/V-ing<sub>p</sub>**  
**A** We strongly *advise* against it. • Dermatologists *advise* against using water that is either too hot or too cold. Lukewarm water is best for your skin.
- D9 **+ as to wh-CL**  
**B** Can you *advise* as to why this should be happening.
- D10 **+ on N/V-ing / on wh-CL/wh-to INF (frequent)**  
**A** Your local tax office can *advise* on foreign tax. • Alec & Val Scaresbrook *advise* on getting the best from a barbecue. • The Select Committee set up by the Government to *advise* on how Nolan's recommendations 'might be clarified and implemented' goes further than Nolan in one respect. • They should be able to *advise* on how to get this type of help.
- D11 **+ otherwise**  
**A** But, most observers of presidential leadership *advise* otherwise.
- T1 **+ N<sub>p</sub> + to-INF**  
**A** To help in the prevention of heart disease we are *advised* to eat fish three or four times a week. • If you find yourself facing allegations, you would be well *advised* to exercise your right of silence until you have discussed the matter with a solicitor. • People are *advised* to stay well clear of the area or face arrest.
- T2 **+ N<sub>p</sub> + (that)-CL**  
**B** He claims the society failed to *advise* him it was not in his interest to pay off some of the capital sum monthly. • But believe me when I *advise* you that it will do you no good whatsoever. • I should *advise* you that my name really is Henry, not Henri.
- T3 **+ N<sub>p</sub> + wh-CL/wh to-INF**  
**A** He's the project manager, *advising* villagers how they may set up their own marketing centres. • The banks will *advise* governments how to protect the environment and resources. • She was *advised* what to do.  
**B** After more than two weeks since polling day, voters have still not been *advised* how many votes the major parties polled.
- T4 **+ N<sub>p</sub> + about N/V-ing / N + about wh-CL/wh to-INF**  
**A** They will be able to *advise* you about the books you can buy. • Your local Catholic priest should be able to *advise* you about getting married in Ireland and contact a priest in the area for you. • I gather that some women in television have been *advised* about what looks 'good', even if it doesn't necessarily coincide with their own style. • What I plan to do in an appropriate fashion, in a prompt fashion, is to put together a group of people and let them *advise* me about how we might best do this. • We are *advised* about how to reduce our vulnerability to crime by limiting our contact with those who choose to commit crime when in public.
- T5 **+ N<sub>p</sub> + against N/V-ing**  
**A** You would have *advised* me against it long ago if I hadn't been too damn proud to ask. • The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has *advised* tourists against visiting Madagascar because of the current state of emergency in the country.
- T6 **+ N<sub>p</sub> + as N (rare)**  
**A** Until recently junior aspirin, and nowadays children's paracetamol, have been *advised* as standard home medicines to relieve fever and pain.
- T7 **+ N<sub>p</sub> + as to N/wh-CL (rare)**  
**A** I have been accepted by St Andrews University in Scotland. You are Scottish and trained there, so who better to *advise* me as to the books I would need, and the equipment?  
**B** Your specialist will be able to *advise* you as to where your nearest local private clinic is situated.



T8 + N<sub>p</sub> + of N

B He said they should *advise* him of the results of the talks by 2.30pm today.

T9 + N<sub>p</sub> + on N/V-ing/N<sub>p</sub> + on wh-CL/wh-to INF/N<sub>p</sub> + upon N (rare)

A He is assisted by a Council, which *advises* him on various issues. • International make-up artist Stephanie Jenkins has been making up faces for more than 10 years. She *advised* our readers on making the most of their looks. • And she told all this to Mrs Booker and asked her to ask Sam to *advise* her on whether or not she ought to tell this to the police. • He's here

T10 + N<sub>p</sub> + otherwise

A We'll proceed with the arrest unless I *advise* you otherwise.

A *advise* generally means 'tell someone in a cooperative spirit how to act or what to do, i.e. give them advice': A person or organisation<sup>I</sup> can *advise*

(i) something or doing something<sup>II</sup>, i.e. recommend it

(ii) someone<sup>III</sup> on or about something<sup>IV</sup>, i.e. give advice on a particular matter. (Note that *on* is used in formal contexts)

(iii) someone<sup>III</sup> against something<sup>V</sup>, i.e. tell them not to do it.

→ M D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D10 D11 T1 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T9 T10

B In official or legal language, *advise* can be used to mean 'inform someone of something'.

→ D1 D3 D9 T2 T3 T7 T8

## affair noun

P1 A Catholic leaders have criticised the government's handling of the *affair*. • Gwynn was well aware of the passions that could be aroused by discussing Irish *affairs*.

B I'm having an *affair* and paradoxically this has improved sex with my husband.

P2 + between N<sub>pl</sub>/N and N

B The children of the late Robert F. Kennedy condemned a television movie about a purported *affair* between their father and Marilyn Monroe as a lie.

## P3 + of N/V-ing

A Iran and Syria have been applying heavy

pressure on the kidnappers in Lebanon to bring an end to the whole *affair* of hostage-taking. •

There was the strange *affair* of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Christmas drinks party. •

For most, it is a grubby *affair* of locating illicit money and exchanging it for illegal narcotics.

## P4 + with N (frequent)

B Francesca's stepmother, Denise, was having an *affair* with her husband's artdealer, Franco Rappetti. • Israelis appear to have developed something of a love *affair* with abroad. They are compulsive tourists.

A An *affair* can be 'a matter or business, usually of some importance'. → P1 P3

B An *affair* can be 'a sexual relationship between two people, at least one of whom is married to someone else'. → P1 P2 P4

## affinity noun

P1 A Your Scorpio lover will penetrate the depths of your being both sexually and emotionally. Great for a torrid affair, but marriage may require more mental *affinity*.

P2 + between N<sub>pl</sub>/N and N

A There's often a natural *affinity* between a country's wines and its cuisine.

B The strong *affinity* between the British aristocracy and Indian nobility was a truly golden thread which still unites them. • There is a nat-

ural *affinity* between the female members of the community, a support structure based on genuine appreciation of and interest in each other.

## P3 + for N (frequent)

B Most young people still have an amazing *affinity* for the most basic, simple games, she says. • You've got to have people who feel quite at home in the sea who are naturally fishermen, who have an *affinity* for the water. • The *affinity* of haemoglobin for carbon monoxide is



	more than 200 times greater than its affinity for oxygen.	P5	<b>+ with N (&gt; 30 %)</b> A Throughout ethics there is an <i>affinity</i> with aesthetics. • A more moderate party now, it clearly has a growing <i>affinity</i> with the social democratic parties which are so strongly represented in the European Parliament. B Durrell's <i>affinity</i> with the landscape and culture of the Mediterranean inspired his work as a poet, novelist and travel-writer.
P4	<b>+ to N</b> A It's the brooding nature of the Bronte literature that so attracts the Japanese – particularly Emily Bronte's <i>Wuthering Heights</i> , with its <i>affinity</i> to the Japanese tradition of love and tragedy. B The people themselves feel little <i>affinity</i> to their wine-growing counterparts across the river.		
A	An <i>affinity</i> can refer to a close relationship or similarity between two people or things. → P1 P2 P4 P5		
B	<i>Affinity</i> can refer to the fact that a person is aware of a close relationship and feels attracted by someone or something. (i) A person can feel an <i>affinity</i> to someone, i.e. be aware of a certain similarity between them. (ii) A person can have or feel an <i>affinity</i> for something or someone, i.e. be attracted to them. (iii) The <i>affinity</i> of a chemical for another is 'the tendency for them to form a compound'. → P2 P3 P4 P5		

**afford** verb

A	MONEY ETC.	B	'make available'
	Active: 2 / 2		Active: 2 / 3    Passive: 1 / 3
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>	I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]
II obl	[N]		[V-ing] <sub>A</sub> T
	[to (-INF)] D1		[N V-ing] <sub>A</sub> T
	[N to-INF] D3		[that-CL] <sub>A</sub> T
		II obl	[N] <sub>P-2</sub> AFFECTED D1 T
		III	[N] <sub>P-1</sub> BEN/REC T
D1	<b>+ N</b> A In a telephone call to his friend and mentor, Mick Ives, Yates said he could not <i>afford</i> the time to go to the Isle of Man. • He was early enough to be able to <i>afford</i> a halt at Crag Lough Wood. • I just could not <i>afford</i> any newspaper publicity in my line of work. • The Institute's warning supports growing concerns that for environmental reasons Australia cannot <i>afford</i> unchecked population growth. • He's got a great future ahead of him. If he carries on the way he's going I can't see a British club being able to <i>afford</i> him. • They can't <i>afford</i> another scandal over lax supervision at the bank. <b>+ N<sub>P</sub></b> B There are few more prestigious addresses than Nob Hill, the highest point in central San Francisco, which <i>affords</i> spectacular views over the city.	D3	<b>+ N to-INF (rare)</b> A We know of Class War members who have lost their jobs through their beliefs but I can't <i>afford</i> that to happen.
D2	<b>+ to-INF / to</b> A The trouble was that he could not <i>afford</i> to buy a house or set himself up in business on his own money. • With the country already in a severe economic crisis, these are dollars that the country cannot <i>afford</i> to lose. • He couldn't <i>af-</i>	T	<b>+ N<sub>P</sub> + N</b> B The Lloyd George government doubted whether renewal of the treaty would <i>afford</i> Britain much control over Japanese policy. • There was no need for windows since the light streamed through the bedroom walls, and some of the cracks <i>afforded</i> us excellent views over the sea and the islands around us. • The Performing Arts Training Centre in East St Louis, Illinois, which <i>afforded</i> her the opportunity to study the dances of Africa and the Caribbean Islands. • In America we seem to cast aside our elderly people, when in more ancient cultures they are considered precious and are <i>afforded</i> a lot of respect.

- A *Afford* can mean 'have the resources to do, be or have something'.
- (i) A person or organisation<sup>I</sup> can afford somebody or something<sup>II</sup>, i.e. have enough money to buy or keep them.
  - (ii) A person or organisation<sup>I</sup> can afford a sum of money, space, time, etc.<sup>II</sup>, i.e. have no difficulty in providing them.
  - (iii) A person or organisation<sup>I</sup> can afford a scandal, a loss, bad publicity, etc.<sup>II</sup>, i.e. not be too much harmed by them.
  - (iv) A person or organisation<sup>I</sup> can afford to do something<sup>II</sup>, i.e. have the money, time or other resources for it.
- D1 D2 D3
- B Somebody<sup>I</sup> or something can afford a person<sup>III</sup> something such as an opportunity<sup>II</sup>, i.e. make it available to them. → D1 T

### afraid adjective

- P1 **pred**  
A She wasn't the only one who was *afraid*.
- P2 **+ to-INF / to (frequent)**  
A A woman like this is *afraid* to take the risks her husband does. • Most people are *afraid* to venture out after dark • Why didn't you tell me this before?" I was *afraid* to, and I was ashamed.  
B Their Vinum range starts at about 10 each (which, I am *afraid* to say, is reasonable) and is available from all good independent wine-merchants.
- P3 **+ (that) -CL (> 30 %)**  
A She was *afraid* that she would disappoint me. • You see, we are *afraid* he may have obtained a weapon.  
B I'm *afraid* that is not the case. • I'm *afraid*
- P4 I can't read French.  
**+ for N**  
A He was afraid – *afraid* for Sam, *afraid* for Sarah, *afraid* for himself. • She was *afraid* for her life.
- P5 **+ of N/V-ing (frequent)**  
A He was *afraid* of her. • You are *afraid* of the new ideas. • She was *afraid* of what questions I was going to ask her. • I was *afraid* of offending him.
- P6 **+ so/not**  
B "Is that Mrs Wilt?" Wilt nodded. "I'm *afraid* so." "What do you mean you are *afraid* so?" "Will you be home in time for dinner tomorrow night?" "I'm *afraid* not."
- P7 **SENTENCE**  
B Regulations, I'm *afraid*.
- A *Afraid* means 'being frightened'. A person can be afraid
- (i) of another person or of something, i.e. fear them
  - (ii) to do something or of doing something, i.e. experience fear at the thought of doing it
  - (iii) that something will happen, i.e. fear that it will happen
  - (iv) for someone or something, i.e. be worried that something may happen to them.
- P1 P2 P3 P4 P5
- B I am afraid that ... or I am afraid to say that ... are often used to apologize for something or to express regret. → P2 P3 P6 P7

### agree verb

A 'be of same opinion'			
	Active: 1/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		M D3.6.10 T2-4
I + II	[N <sub>pl/group</sub> ] <sub>A</sub> / [by N <sub>pl/group</sub> ] [N and N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N and N] M		
II	[with N] <sub>P</sub>	D10	T2-4
III	[that-CL] <sub>P:it</sub> [Q/S]	D3 D6	T2
IV	[about X] <sub>P</sub> [on X] <sub>P</sub> [upon X] <sub>P</sub>	D7 D8 D8	T3 T4

B 'consent'			
	Active: 1/2	Passive: 1/2	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		M
II	[to-INF] <sub>P:it</sub> [to N/V-ing] <sub>P</sub> [with N/V-ing] <sub>P</sub>	D2 D9 D10	
C 'be the same'			
	Active: 1/2		
I+II obl	[N <sub>pl</sub> ] <sub>A</sub> [N and N] <sub>A</sub> ([N] <sub>A</sub> + [with N])	M M	D10



D 'come to conclusion'			
Active: 2/3		Passive: 1/2	General: 0
I + II	[N <sub>pl/group</sub> ] <sub>A</sub> / [by N] M		
	[N and N] <sub>A</sub> /		
	[by N and N] M		
	⟨[N <sub>A</sub> ] + [with N]⟩ T1		
III	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	
IV	[to-INF] <sub>P:it</sub>	D2	T1
	[that-CL] <sub>P:it</sub>	D3	
	[wh-CL] <sub>P:it</sub>	D4	
	[wh to-INF] <sub>P:it</sub>	D5	
V	[about X] <sub>P</sub>	D7	
	[on/upon X] <sub>P</sub>	D8	

M A If poets, whose life is the precise use of words, cannot *agree*, how can the rest of us? • John and Tom do not *agree*.

B "When I introduce the film this evening you must say a few words too," I said, and he *agreed*. (only if clear from context)

C The two versions of the events do not *agree*. (plural subject only)

D1 + N<sub>P</sub>

D We had a brilliant time but a deal was never *agreed* and eventually we parted amicably. • Their repatriation was *agreed* in an accord signed by India and Sri Lanka in 1987.

D2 + to-INF<sub>P:it</sub> (frequent)

B The taxi drivers say they won't stop their protest until the government *agrees* to bring down petrol prices.

D The 13 OPEC countries have today *agreed* to increase the price of oil to 21 dollars a barrel.

D3 + (that)-CL<sub>P:it</sub>

A I *agree* that African history has to be taught in order to counter the Euro-centric view of past events. • Sexena thought the security forces were, slowly, winning the hearts and minds of the Kashmir people. But he *agreed* it would be a long process.

D It was *agreed* that there must be a meeting.

D4 + wh-CL<sub>P:it</sub>

D The two countries have been unable to *agree* which step should come next.

D5 + wh to-INF<sub>P:it</sub>

D The searchers could not *agree* which way to go and split up.

D6 QUOTE/SENTENCE

A "That would be pleasant," Jeanne *agreed*.

D7 + about N/V-ing<sub>P</sub> /

about wh-CL/wh to-INF<sub>P</sub> /

about N V-ing<sub>P</sub>

A Pete and my husband have never *agreed* about these things. • The warring leaders have to *agree* about sharing power in the period leading to a general election.

E food etc.		
Active: 2/2		
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>	
	[V-ing] <sub>A</sub>	D10
II obl	[with N]	D10

D They would spend an hour trying to *agree* about which film they would go to. • The two houses of the United States Congress are continuing their efforts to *agree* about how to cut the federal budget deficit.

D8 + on/upon N/V-ing<sub>P</sub> /

on/upon wh-CL/wh to-INF<sub>P</sub> /

on/upon N V-ing<sub>P</sub>

A All appear to *agree* on this machine being good value for the money.

D A Unita spokesman in London, Emanuel Mundombe, said both sides were waiting for the Portuguese government to *agree* on dates for a meeting. • After two days of talks in Geneva, officials from Britain and Albania have failed to *agree* on establishing diplomatic relations. • They failed to *agree* on whether such elections should be held before or after unification. • Currently, government experts are trying to *agree* on how this should be done. • If the Summit were to fail to *agree* on what action to take, then the world leaders would have to think again, and meet again.

D9 + to N/V-ing<sub>P</sub>

B This government has no intention of *agreeing* to the imposition of a single currency. • The King has *agreed* to meeting the leaders of the democracy campaign.

D10 + with N/V-ing<sub>P</sub>

B However, as Simon Ingram reports from Brussels, while many governments *agree* with the aims there appears to be little backing for the reforms as they stand. • I totally *agree* with what you said previously. • Do you *agree* with teaching your children to read before they go to school?

C However, the bank did not settle the matter that simply. It froze accounts at the Geneva branch, and then asked customers to tell it what they thought was their balance there. When customers' figures *agreed* with the branch's reconstructed records, the bank repaid them.



**+ with N**

**A** I didn't expect you to *agree* with me. • In 1867, William Bingham wrote, "The verb *agrees* with its subject in number and person: as, I write; thou writest; he writes."

**E** In North America, hermit crabs have been taught how to avoid eating food which does not *agree* with them. • Perhaps the cool mountain air didn't *agree* with the sunny Janet.

**T1 + with N + to-INF**

**D** The company's outside directors *agreed* with Mike to support me.

**T2 + with N + that-CL**

**A** Many Conservatives *agree* with the opposition that the poll tax imposes unfair burdens on the poorest sections of society.

**T3 + with N + about wh-CL**

**A** I know everyone there heartily *agreed* with him about how lucky we were to have the opening on a perfect day.

**T4 + with N + on N**

**A** I think Marcus is much more likely to *agree* with you on church matters than he is with me.

**A** *Agree* can mean 'be of the same opinion'.

(i) **People<sup>I+II</sup> can agree on or about a particular topic or issue<sup>IV</sup>.**

(ii) **A person<sup>I</sup> can agree with another person<sup>II</sup> on or about a particular topic or issue<sup>IV</sup>.**

(iii) **A person<sup>I</sup> can agree that something is the case<sup>III</sup>.**

→ M D3 D6 D7 D8 D10 T2 T3 T4

**B** *Agree* can mean 'consent'.

(i) **A person or organisation<sup>I</sup> can agree to or with something suggested<sup>II</sup>.**

(ii) **A person or organisation<sup>I</sup> can agree to do something suggested<sup>II</sup>.**

→ M D2 D9 D10

**C** If two statements or versions of something agree, they are the same; if figures or calculations agree, they show the same result. **Grammatical categories can also agree**, i.e. correspond in number etc.

→ M D10

**D** *Agree* can mean 'come to a common conclusion'.

(i) **People<sup>I+II</sup> can agree some course of action<sup>III</sup>, i.e. decide upon it.**

(ii) **People<sup>I+II</sup> can agree on something<sup>V</sup> as the result of a discussion.**

(iii) **People<sup>I+II</sup> can agree to do something<sup>IV</sup>.**

→ D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D7 D8 T1

**E** If something such as food or the climate<sup>I</sup> does not agree with a person<sup>II</sup>, it causes them problems. (Often used in non-declarative context.) → D10

**agreement noun**

**P1** The East German factions reached an *agreement* and on August 31 the treaty was signed by representatives of both Germanies.

**P2** **+ to-INF** United Biscuits has reached *agreement* to sell its US Salty Snack business to private investors for \$8m cash. • Greece and the Soviet Union have signed an *agreement* to build a pipeline from the Bulgarian border which will supply the major Greek cities with Soviet natural gas.

**P3** **+ that-CL** Mr Zdenek Matejka said there was general *agreement* that the Warsaw Pact's joint military structures and headquarters should be gradually dissolved. • There was a majority *agreement* that there should be negotiations with the EU.

**P4** **+ about N/V-ing/about wh-CL/wh to-INF** There appears to be some *agreement* about the tasks involved. • Currencies both inside and outside the new system will be at risk. And there is not even any *agreement* about what to call

the new currency. • One of the partners is pregnant – it's never happened before. He has to sort out what maternity leave she should get, *agreements* about returning to work, profit sharing etc. • The problem is there is no real *agreement* about where the border should be. • Any specialized terminology presupposes that the things to which you want to give names have been classified, so that there is *agreement* about when to use which term.

**P5** **+ among(st) N<sub>pl/group</sub>** After two hours of deliberation before dawn this morning, the council president failed to find *agreement* among the 15 members.

**P6** **+ between N<sub>pl</sub>/N and N** Today a comprehensive *agreement* was reached between Canadian Airlines and American Airlines that will boost Canadian's assets by over \$ 200 million. • The Cambodian peace talks have produced *agreement* between the warring factions on the United Nations plan for peace in the country.

- P7 **+ by N** *Agreement* by Russia is crucial to the treaty.
- P8 **+ for N/V-ing** The American Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, has arrived back in Washington at the end of his Middle East mission to win *agreement* for a peace conference.  
 • The discussion was constructive and they reached an *agreement* for overcoming the political crisis.
- P9 **+ of N** Negotiation and *agreement* of these standards is clearly the responsibility of our politicians.
- P10 **+ on N/V-ing/on wh-CL/wh to-INF** The European Community will send a mission to Iran early next year for talks on a possible *agreement* on trade and co-operation. • I believe there may be *agreement* on upholding the principle of comprehensiveness while considering the sensitive areas of each country. • Further contacts between Britain and the Irish Republic have failed to produce *agreement* on when the Republic should become involved in talks over future political arrangements for Northern Ireland.  
 • They agreed in broad terms to promote world economic growth, but there was no *agreement* on how to go about it.
- P11 **+ with N** The Mexican Senate has recommended the negotiation of a free trade *agreement* with the United States.
- P12 **+ among(st) N<sub>pl/group</sub> + on N** A statement said there was broad *agreement* among finance ministers and bankers on the overall design of a European Monetary System.
- P13 **+ between N<sub>pl/N</sub> and N + on N/V-ing/ between N<sub>pl/N</sub> and N + on wh-CL/wh to-INF** Portugal is challenging the *agreement* between Australia and Indonesia on petroleum exploration in the Timor Sea. • This morning he'll meet President Václav Havel, and sign the first *agreement* between Britain and Eastern Europe on fighting terrorism, organised crime and drugs. • It's long been thought that *agreement* between the ANC and the government on who is a political prisoner may be one of the most difficult things to achieve.
- P14 **+ by N + to-INF** The King added that Saudi Arabia was keeping its promise to limit its output following last month's *agreement* by OPEC to cut production to support prices.
- P15 **+ by N + that-CL** At the heart of the bargain in New York between nuclear and non-nuclear weapon states was *agreement* by the former that they would exercise the "utmost restraint" in conducting any nuclear tests.
- P16 **+ by N + on N/V-ing** These talks had been facing collapse until last night's eleventh hour *agreement* by EC countries on a 30 per cent cut in farm subsidies.
- P17 **+ of N + with N** Ian Lang, president of the Board of Trade, and the Prime Minister have approved the appointment, and it is believed the only obstacle that remains is *agreement* of a leaving date with Mr Bridgeman's present employer.
- P18 **+ with N + to-INF** The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has signed an *agreement* with Moscow to provide assistance in negotiating the social hazards of transition to a market economy.
- P19 **+ with N + that-CL** I would like to reach *agreement* with you that the content of any announcement will only be distributed to, at most, a very limited group.
- P20 **+ with N + on N/V-ing/ with N + on wh-CL/wh to-INF** She will seek *agreement* with Britain's European partners on a common way forward. • We are on the verge of reaching *agreement* with the Welsh Rugby Union on making the Arms Park our home up to the year 2000. • "We need to come to some *agreement* with Mr Soorley and the schools on how we deal with this problem," he said. • Mr Iliescu wouldn't be drawn on what he would do if he cannot secure *agreement* with the demonstrators on how to bring an end to their three-week-old protest.

(a) *agreement* is 'a situation in which two or more people have the same views on a topic, especially on a future course of action' (b) an *agreement* is 'a formal statement between businesses, countries, etc. on the matters on which they agree'.



**aim** verb

A ... weapon			
	Active: 1/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II	[at N] <sub>P</sub>	D2	T1
	[ADV]		T2
III	[N] <sub>P</sub>		T1–2

M A He raised his revolver, *aimed* and fired, and the shot hit me.

D1 + to-INF<sub>P</sub> (> 30 %)

B Thus the grammar schools *aimed* to give their pupils a grounding in the high academic abstractions of the classics, modern languages, mathematics, pure science and the humanities. • You should always *aim* to stay in control. • The project *aims* to research the true growth of black dance in Leicester and create a new audience for black dance. • This book *aims* to help you to find your own way if you are a painter. • If other industrialised countries agree, the Government *aims* to set a target of not increasing carbon dioxide emissions above current levels over a 15- year period.

D2 + at N/V-ing<sub>P</sub>

A Both he and Tosca believe that the rifles *aimed* at him are not loaded • For two years BR has been experimenting at sites in Nottinghamshire and elsewhere with video cameras *aimed* at level crossings; these have often caught motorists taking "horrific" chances.

B That's precisely what Labour should *aim* at: the replacement of a market mechanism with planning mechanisms. • If you're *aiming* at sounding nasty and oppressive, you have to expunge every strand of niceness from your music.

A Someone or something<sup>I</sup> can aim at someone or something<sup>II</sup>, i.e. direct a camera or a weapon towards them. → M D2 T1 T2

B A person or an institution<sup>I</sup> can aim

(i) at achieving something<sup>II</sup>

(ii) for something they want to have<sup>II</sup>

(iii) to do something<sup>II</sup>, i.e. set themselves that objective.

→ D1 D2 D3 T1

B ... objective			
	Active: 2/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II	[N] <sub>P</sub>		T1
III	[to-INF] <sub>P</sub>	D1	
	[at N/V-ing] <sub>P</sub>	D2	T1
	[for N] <sub>P</sub>	D3	

D3 + for N<sub>P</sub>

B *Aim* for an average weight loss of 1–2 lbs (0.5–1 kg) each week. • *Aim* for clarity and precision; remove words that obscure your directions. • We are *aiming* for our own proper sports fishing boat and then we will see some catches. • He *aimed* for the bridge.

T1 + N<sub>P</sub> + at N/V-ing

A She *aimed* a kick at the snarling ball of dogs. • What had happened was that the telescope's high-gain dish antennas weren't correctly *aimed* at the satellite.

B It's not *aimed* at one particular party, but rather at politicians as a breed. • He said Wednesday's troop movements were *aimed* at demonstrating the preparedness of the armed forces to face any enemy attack. • Representatives of the Mozambique government and the Renamo rebel movement yesterday began a new round of peace talks *aimed* at ending the country's thirteen-year civil war. • The government is expected to take action today *aimed* at tackling domestic violence.

T2 + N + ADV

A He examined his rifle, wiped the snow off it and sighted down the barrel into the gully, lifted it and *aimed* it toward the town for a few seconds.

**akin** adjective

P1 **pred** For them all living things were closely *akin*.

P2 + to N/V-ing/to N V-ing His radicalism was unnervingly *akin* to European socialism. • They could not help feeling something *akin* to relief. • That fiercely independent individualism was

something *akin* to what I was feeling now. • The pleasure of reading Whitehead is quite different from that of reading Locke or Mill, for he opens perspectives that enlarge the imagination and are closely *akin* to those of poetry. • It was soul destroying work, *akin* to digging a hole and then



filling it in again. • Excluding the main players is *akin* to someone building a giant shopping

centre and seeking a major tenant as the anchor retailer.

*Akin* means 'similar'.

### alert adjective

- P1 **attr** But police still hope the distinctive tattoos he wears will give him away to an *alert* observer.  
 P2 **pred** NATO troops in forward positions were already *alert*.  
 P3 **+ to-INF** Nevertheless he was always *alert* to make the latest technical advances available to his pilots.  
 P4 **+ for N** In her young womanhood she had been vigorous, *alert* for new excitement.  
 P5 **+ in N/V-ing** All the bureaucrats and aides and special-assistants-to rose early and had to have

P6

their rest so that they'd be *alert* in the management of their country's affairs. • He was particularly *alert* in identifying able and committed doctors in Africa, Asia, South America and Eastern Europe on his travels there.

**+ to N (frequent)** Investment bankers will remain *alert* to opportunities to keep the boom in big mergers. • They are *alert* to the police cars almost before they appear.

*Alert* means 'paying particular attention'.

- (i) A person who is *alert to a fact or situation* is fully aware of it.  
 (ii) A person who is *alert for something or alert to do something* is ready to deal with anything that might happen.

### alien adjective

- P1 **attr** What emerges from this report is that, for all the window dressing of recent years, accountability is still an *alien* concept to the Royal Family.  
 P2 **pred** The country seemed *alien*, faded, muted, the silence hostile, overwhelming.  
 P3 **+ to N (frequent)** The word was *alien* to her and she looked doubtful. • The style of my mu-

sic would be *alien* to them. • To throw artificial baits is *alien* to most anglers. • The whole idea of preservation of knowledge is *alien* to scientific method. • Mr Major believes that a referendum would be *alien* to the British parliamentary tradition.

If something is *alien to a person, a country, an idea, a principle etc.* one would not expect it to be widely used or even to be acceptable or compatible with established principles, customs etc.

### all right/alright adjective

- P1 **attr (rare)** Was that an *all right* time to go?  
 P2 **pred** I'll be *all right*.  
 P3 **+ to-INF** Is he *all right* to drive? • She's *all right* to talk to.  
 P4 **[it] + to-INF (frequent)** It was *all right* to gossip about them in the dark in a quiet bar or in an office between witting officers. • If she were to wait a moment, he would ask the manager if it was *all right* to let her in.  
 P5 **[it] + (that)-CL** It's *all right* that you haven't got money.  
 P6 **+ about N** They were *all right* about it.  
 P7 **+ as N** It might be *all right* as a backdrop to Beatles footage, but who actually wants to go there?

P8

**+ by N** Anything he does is *all right* by me.

P9

**+ for N/V-ing (frequent)** Well, that's *all right* for you • Lowering the age to 12 may be *all right* for Holland but not necessarily for us. • Ponies are *all right* for trotting briskly along country lanes, but it doesn't equal sitting on the back of a wagon with a shire plodding one speed up hill and down dale ahead of you.

• She'd done *all right* for herself. (= got what she wanted)

P10

**+ with N (frequent)** That is *all right* with me. • If it's still *all right* with you, we'll get to it before it gets too dark

P11

**[it] + for N to-INF** How come it's *all right* for her to make sexist remarks then? • It was *all*

*right* for her to give it to me, wasn't it? • It is *all right* for interests to exist, but not for them to combine.

- P12 **[it] + with N + that-CL** She wanted to check with me to make sure that it was *all right* with

*All right* is an informal expression used to mean 'satisfactory' or 'acceptable'.

me that all these people were coming over on Saturday.

## allow verb

A 'permit'			
Active: 2/3		Passive: 1/3	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N] [V-ing] <sub>A</sub>		T1-2
II	[N] <sub>P-2</sub> <i>EFFECTED</i> [to-INF] [N to-INF]	D1	T2-4 T1
III	[N] <sub>P-1</sub> <i>BEN/REC</i> [to N]	D9	T1-2 T4-5
IV	[for N/V-ing]		T3
V	[ADV] <sub>⇔</sub>		T5
B 'enable'			
Active: 3/3			
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub> [V-ing] <sub>A</sub> [that-CL] <sub>A</sub>		T1 T1
II obl	[N-INF]	D2.9	
III imp	[N]	D9	
C 'admit'			
Active: 2/2			
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>		
II obl	[that-CL] [Q/S]	D3 D4	

D plan ...			
Active: 2/2			
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>		
II obl	[for N/V-ing] [for N to-INF]	D5 D6	
E 'take into account'			
Active: 2/3    Passive: 1/3			
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N] [for N/V-ing] <sub>P</sub> [for N V-ing] <sub>P</sub>		T3 D5 D7
III	[N]		T3
F 'permit'			
Active: 2/2			
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>		
II obl	[of N]	D8	

- D1 **+ N<sub>P</sub>**  
**A** The parliament passed a resolution urging the Algerian government not to *allow* the introduction of what it called an authoritarian political order. • The committee is empowered to *allow* such a request for humanitarian reasons. • No persons over 16 *allowed*. (only if clear from context) • *Allowing* time and taking care of your nerves will lead to recovery.
- D2 **+ to-INF (frequent)**  
**B** Gently pour the butter into the sieve and *allow* to drain through undisturbed. (used in instructions)
- D3 **+ that-CL**  
**C** I certainly would *allow* that things had taken an unfortunate turn.
- D4 **SENTENCE**  
**C** But, he *allowed*, he also exercises twice a week.
- D5 **+ for N/V-ing**  
**D** In Sierra Leone, parliament earlier this week

[Tuesday] approved a new constitution which *allows* for a multiparty system. • The clock tower has gone to *allow* for a central one-way traffic system that neither helps pedestrians nor speeds traffic.

### + for N<sub>P</sub>/V-ing<sub>P</sub>

**E** Even *allowing* for the fact that in several sports the Americans didn't field their strongest teams, no one expected Cuba to do so well.

### D6 + for N to-INF

**D** Originally the scheme *allowed* for pensions to be calculated on the best twenty years of earnings.

### D7 + for N V-ing (rare)

**E** Hugh finds the 35 mm format is better for his high speed flash work, as film stock is cheap and comes in 36 exposures, *allowing* for things going wrong such as flash sync problems.

### D8 + of N

**F** Such complexity can barely be described. It



cannot be analyzed since it *allows* of no prediction. • The facts *allow* of only one explanation.

D9 / T1 + N to-INF / + N + to-INF

A In 1986, I got joint custody of the children, but my wife has never *allowed* me to see them. • You mustn't *allow* a golden opportunity to slip through your fingers.

B Nutrasweet is a low-calorie sweetener that *allows* you to enjoy tasty picnic fare and traditional food and drink with a fraction of the calories.

T2 + N<sub>p</sub> + N

A Perhaps she would *allow* him the pleasure of taking her to lunch afterwards? • Although I know by now that gourd plants are extremely vigorous, I can still make the mistake of not *allowing* them enough room.

T3 + N + for N / N + for V-ing / for N V-ing

A Time should therefore be *allowed* for visiting some of the major scenic attractions as well

as the oldest working whisky distillery in the world, Bushmills.

E Please *allow* 28 days for delivery.

T4 + N + to N

A They have *allowed* no such luxury to anyone else.

T5 + N + ADV<sub>eq</sub> (often: into N)

A Burma had not *allowed* foreign journalists and other observers into the country. • Because Mark was a general my presence was accepted without comment, though normally civilians were not *allowed* near the coast. • If the centre of the tree is very crowded and congested, then take out a few branches to *allow* light into the centre.

A *Allow* can mean 'permit'. A person or organisation in authority<sup>I</sup> can allow

- (i) a person<sup>III</sup> to do or have something<sup>II</sup>
- (ii) things to happen or develop in a certain way<sup>II</sup>
- (iii) a person or animal<sup>III</sup> to enter a place<sup>II</sup>.

→ D1 D9 T1 T2 T3 T4 T5

B *Allow* can mean 'enable': a piece of equipment, for example, can allow somebody or something<sup>II</sup> to act in a certain way<sup>III</sup>. → D2 D9 T1

C A person<sup>I</sup> can allow that something is the case<sup>II</sup>, i.e. admit it. → D3 D4

D Someone or a proposal or plan<sup>I</sup> can allow something<sup>III</sup> or allow for something<sup>II</sup>, i.e. provide it or provide a basis for it. → D5 D6

E Somebody or something<sup>I</sup> can allow for some fact<sup>II</sup>, i.e. take it into account. → D5 D7 T3

F *Allow of* means 'permit'. → D8

## ambition noun

P1 Did you want to go into domestic service or did you have any *ambitions*? • Mrs Thatcher has suggested Mr Heseltine is motivated by personal *ambition*.

P2 + to-INF (frequent) Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, has made no secret of his *ambition* to become the first chancellor of a united Germany. • Cuba's good reputation overseas is essential if the government's *ambition* to boost tourism and relieve the economy is to be realised.

P3 + for N / for N to-INF A few pleasurable hours a week is all you need to achieve your *ambition* for success and extra income. • As an adolescent he himself had rebelled against his father's *ambition* for him to go into the family business.

P4 + of N/V-ing Newcastle, with their awesome attacking strength, will pose a massive threat to Old Trafford *ambitions* of a third successive title. • In 1951 Peggy opened her art-crammed palazzo to the public and finally realised her long time *ambition* of founding a permanent museum. • Mr Chandra Shekar seems to be within grasp of attaining his long-held *ambition* of becoming prime minister.

An *ambition* is 'a particular aim or goal'; people who have ambition tend to set themselves goals they want to achieve.



**ambivalent** *adjective*

- P1 **attr** President Mitterrand has an *ambivalent* attitude towards French society, for he has a clear insight into its inner strengths and an almost arrogant view of France's role in the world, yet he has become increasingly sensitized to its many political and social defects.
- P2 **pred** The evidence is more *ambivalent*. • His parents were dull, inarticulate and *ambivalent*.
- P3 **+ about N/V-ing/about N V-ing/about wh-CL/wh to-INF (frequent)** Anthony Burgess is more than a little *ambivalent* about the British attitude towards high art. • The West has so far been *ambivalent* about giving aid to the Soviet Union. • Kafka was so *ambivalent* about people actually reading his work that he instructed his friend and fellow writer Max Brod to destroy it all on his death. • It sounds to me as

if you're *ambivalent* about whether you really want to move at all. • It was a move typical of a government *ambivalent* about how to respond to foreign pressure.

- P4 **+ in N/V-ing** The government has always been *ambivalent* in its attitude towards the East Malaysian states.
- P5 **+ on N (rare)** Gowing seems very *ambivalent* on this point.
- P6 **+ toward(s) N** As *ambivalent* towards symphony music as these kids may be, Cleveland Orchestra conductor Yuc Yoe Ling knows today's children must be developed into tomorrow's paying audience. • Twins can love, hate or be *ambivalent* towards each other while still in the womb.

**A person who is ambivalent about something** does not know or does not make it clear whether they want or do not want something, or whether they approve of it or do not approve of it.

**amenable** *adjective*

- P1 **attr** Wilson was also a more *amenable* place to live than some of the other houses.
- P2 **pred** This is customer service, so you have to be *amenable*.
- P3 **+ to-INF** That did not make him any more *amenable* to listen to her.
- P4 **+ to N/V-ing (> 30 %)** Before last week he had successfully shaded himself some political character, that of a man more *amenable* to Chancel-

lor Kohl than Margaret Thatcher had been, that of a man more clubbable on the jet-set summit circuit. • He says that from the outset, the French have appeared the most *amenable* to a diplomatic solution. • Psychology is obviously less *amenable* to reductionism than medicine. • Many investors may be *amenable* to looking at longer-term fixed-income securities, equities, or packaged products as an alternative to cds.

*Amenable* means 'flexible' or 'accessible': **A person who is amenable to an idea, a suggestion or a particular course of action** is willing to follow it or do it.

**amuse** *verb*

A ... someone				
Active: 2/3		Passive: 1/3		
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]	Z	D	T1
	[V-ing] <sub>A</sub>		D	
	[to-INF] <sub>A(it)</sub>		D	
	[that-CL] <sub>A(it)</sub>		D	
	[N V-ing] <sub>A</sub>		D	
	[wh-CL] <sub>A:it</sub>		D	
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>		D	T1
III	[with N]			T1

- Z **A** Their antics never fail to *amuse*. (only with fail to)
- D **+ N<sub>P</sub>**  
**A** His stumbling attempts at colloquial Russian *amused* her. • She can't imagine a way

B ... oneself				
Active: 2/3				
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>			
II obl	[REFL PRON]	D		T1-2
III	[V-ing]			T2
IV	[with N]			T1

- to *amuse* a person except to buy them things. • Edward *amused* his father, who totally agreed with him, by insisting that those in charge were idiots.
- B** Out of school, they are often left to *amuse*

themselves by wandering streets or going into pubs at an early age.

**[it] + N + to-INF** It *amused* him to see her furious.

**[it] + N + that-CL** It had *amused* him that the spy should be travelling openly and in comfort as a representative of the Ministry of Food.

T1 **+ N + with N**

A Maria Ivanovna *amused* them with her stories about the director's wife.

B During the last few years I have been *amus-*

*ing* myself with a simple theoretical model of the origin of life.

T2 **+ REFL PRON + V-ing**

B They had *amused* themselves hiding in the maze of corridors, among the tall bookshelves.

A **To amuse someone<sup>II</sup>** means

(i) 'to make them laugh and enjoy themselves'

(ii) 'to entertain them and avoid their becoming bored'.

→ M D T1

B **If you<sup>I</sup> amuse yourself<sup>II</sup>**, you keep yourself busy doing something enjoyable. → D T1 T2

### analogy *noun*

P1 The symptoms of hay fever or eczema provide another useful *analogy*. • An *analogy* is a comparison in which only systematic relations are mapped.

P2 **+ between N<sub>pl</sub>/N and N/**

**between V-ing and V-ing** He conceded that to seek a perfect harmony in the social organism would be to overstress the *analogy* between the individual and society. • The *analogy* between rail and air travel is striking in many ways. • Who can forget his *analogy* between learning a particular bit of mathematics and finding the route from Cambridge Circus to Leicester Square?

P3 **+ for N** Perhaps the best *analogy* for this precise and dependent relationship is to imagine something being suspended from a chain.

P4 **+ of N** When first-century Jews sought to understand Jesus, the *analogy* of the Day of Atonement was employed but with an interesting twist.

P5 **+ to N** But she did dutifully read the Zola novel her daughter recommended, hoping to find a literary *analogy* to Morisot's style. • We should consider this set of concepts as an *analogy* to consciousness in the modern sense.

P6 **+ with N** The *analogy* with India only extended really to the entrepot origins of both. • Yet the *analogy* with business is fundamentally flawed.

An *analogy* is 'a stated similarity between two things that is used as a way of explaining one of them'

(i) *the analogy of* refers to something used as an example to explain something else

(ii) *the or an analogy with* refers 'to the act of comparing one thing with another in order to explain one of them'

(iii) if **one thing is an analogy to or for another** it is used to explain the other.

### anger *noun*

P1 I said a few pretty cruel things to Mike, but gradually most of the *anger* evaporated.

P2 **+ that-CL** They expressed *anger* that Mr Kantor had not at least put off a ruling in the public bidding case until after talks on the matter later this month.

P3 **+ about N/V-ing/about N V-ing** By Tuesday, Mr Major's *anger* about the defection of one right-winger after another had been slowly rising. • Sadness and *anger* about having been sep-

arated from birthparents, which may be present at any time, are normal and natural. • His mother, Pat Kerry, said yesterday she was too happy that her son had been found safe to have any feelings of *anger* about him running away.

P4 **+ against N** Part of the *anger* against the theatre council is over its productivity demand, or suggestion, that dramatists should complete five plays every two years.



- P5 **+ at N/V-ing (frequent)** There has been clear disappointment, even *anger*, at Mr Gorbachov's failure to address the Russian parliament earlier. • He sympathised with Mr Lester's *anger* at the problem. • The citizens of Cracau, a grey suburb of this industrial city on the Elbe, are venting their *anger* at having foreigners in their neighbourhood.
- P6 **+ over N** The insurance giant is trying to calm *anger* over last year's 43 per cent rise in the 543,673 pay packet of chief executive Mick Newman.
- P7 **+ toward(s) N** Did you feel any bitterness or *anger* towards the British government for giving the order? • I can still feel *anger*; towards the rapist of course, but primarily towards the attitudes that my sex has, through the centuries, foisted onto women.
- P8 **+ with N/wh-CL** Voters displayed their *anger* with government policies. • His attack on intellectuals, once the bedrock of his support, reflected his deep *anger* with how they've used his reforms.

#### If a person feels anger

- (i) **at or over a situation or event**
- (ii) **towards a person**, they feel very unhappy and annoyed because of something that they think is wrong.

#### angry adjective

- P1 **attr** An *angry* crowd also set fire to a bus.
- P2 **pred** Was I right to be *angry*? • The woman was *angry* because school officials had disclosed their phone number and address to the recruiters.
- P3 **+ that-CL** But Community officials were *angry* that the issue had given Mrs Thatcher an opportunity to go on the offensive.
- P4 **+ about N/V-ing** They're *angry* about all the construction work, which they say has damaged the virgin landscape. • People now are getting *angry* about having to drive across town and it takes an hour to do, so when five years ago, it took 10, 15 minutes to do so.
- P5 **+ at N/V-ing** I'm not *angry* at you. I pity you. • Campaigners are *angry* at corporation proposals to put a 24-hour news service on Radio 4's long-wave frequency. • I'm *angry* at being left to manage the whole show by myself.
- P6 **+ over N/V-ing** The 26-year-old centre is fed up with reports about him turning professional and *angry* over suggestions that he is putting his off-field activities before rugby. • The pilots are *angry* over working without a contract for two years.
- P7 **+ with N** I got very *angry* with John Major. • At times he's quite *angry* with himself or anybody around him leading up to as if he feels he's going to hurt somebody. • Not only am I astonished, I am *angry* with the way in which this government treats Parliament.
- P8 **+ at N + for N/V-ing** She, sensing their fear, *angry* at them for the restrictions that they were helping to impose, acted crazy. • A lot of people feel *angry* at their children for leaving them. • He was *angry* at women for what they'd done to him. • I have plenty of friends who are *angry* at their partners for not doing their share of child-care, with the baby providing a Pandora's Box of new possibilities for quarrels.
- P9 **+ with N + for N/V-ing** I may be *angry* with particular men for particular reasons, but I'm not *angry* with men in general. • But I can't deny that I get *angry* with her for putting me in that dilemma. • The move came after Mr Bush and his Secretary of State, James Baker, showed themselves to be very *angry* with Israel for allowing the killings of the Palestinians to take place.

#### A person can be angry

- (i) **about, at, over or with something**
- (ii) **at, over or with somebody**. There is little difference in meaning between these prepositions, but there is a tendency for *angry at* to be used for a spontaneous show of anger.

#### anguish noun

- P1 Two salesmen reduced college lecturer Tony Phillips to tears of *anguish*.
- P2 **+ that-CL** He listened while she poured out her heart about her *anguish* that her father had treated her mother so brutally.
- P3 **+ about N/V-ing** A rather ignominious way to exit from the Uefa Cup quarter-finals, prompting all the usual *anguish* about the state of English football. • Fred recalls his *anguish* about being on the receiving end of such abuse. "I



- was constantly getting beaten up by the other kids.”
- P4 + **at N/V-ing** He spoke last night of his *anguish* at the collapse of the case. • Friends believe the couple’s *anguish* at not being able to have any more children has contributed to their marital woes.
- P5 + **of N/V-ing (frequent)** Lucy Stowe’s *anguish* of unrequited love is described so magnificently that this is undoubtedly one of the greatest nov-

els in our literature. • Bel had forgotten the nine months of carrying her son’s weight beneath her heart and the *anguish* of giving birth.

- P6 + **over N/V-ing** Right-to-lifers believe this closes an important loophole for women in mental *anguish* over the prospect of having a baby. • There are no big decisions, no risk of self-recrimination, no *anguish* over making a mistake.

*Anguish* is used to describe ‘a feeling of great distress’.

- (i) **A person can experience anguish about, at or over an event or situation that has happened or might happen and that causes them distress.**
- (ii) **The anguish of something** refers to an experience that has caused distress.

**announce** *verb*

	Active: 2/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	<b>[N]<sub>A</sub> / [by N]</b>		
II obl	<b>[N]<sub>P</sub></b>	D1	T1
	<b>[that-CL]<sub>P(it)</sub></b>	D2	T2
	<b>[wh-CL]<sub>P(it)</sub></b>	D3	T3
	<b>[wh to-INF]<sub>P(it)</sub></b>	D4	
	<b>[Q/S]<sub>P</sub></b>	D6	T4
III	<b>[to N]</b>	T1–4	

Further uses
<b>[for N]</b> D5

- D1 + **N<sub>P</sub>** The award was *announced* in Oslo by the Norwegian Nobel committee. • Dealers said a cut of half a per cent in the official discount rate was due to be *announced* in the next hour. • The government has *announced* a package of measures to help the British film industry. • Was that you? he asked without *announcing* himself. • The Scottish Rugby Union will *announce* its decision this morning. • She hadn’t written to *announce* her arrival. • Who will have the honour of *announcing* your guests. • What you experienced this past night was like first raindrops which *announce* a coming storm.
- D2 + **(that)-CL<sub>P(it)</sub> (frequent)** Apparently in response to a longstanding demand of the opposition party, the authorities have *announced* that both the referendum and the elections will be supervised by members of the judiciary. • The London police force has *announced* that it is to dismiss seven of its officers who beat up a man, kicking him until he was unconscious. • Douglas Hurd *announces* in the Commons that Britain and Syria are restarting diplomatic relations. • Today the charity *announced* it had withdrawn a call for continuous sanctions while the charity commission conducts an inquiry into whether its legal.
- D3 + **wh-CL<sub>P(it)</sub>** Speculation will be rife until later in the autumn, when the BBC will an-

nounce who is to be awarded the contract to produce the show. • They wanted the government to *announce* how many political prisoners are being held at present. • He plans to *announce* if he is running at the end of this month.

- D4 + **wh to-INF<sub>P(it)</sub>** On Thursday, World Cup USA will *announce* how to purchase previously allocated tickets that were returned.
- D5 + **for N**  
• I have to decide whether it is good or better for the people of my state or not good at all for me to *announce* for the presidency. (= announce my candidacy)
- D6 **QUOTE<sub>P</sub> / SENTENCE<sub>P</sub>** “A signal has just come in from Danish Intelligence,” Monica *announced* as Tweed returned to his office. • “Well, I didn’t think so,” she *announced*.
- T1 + **N<sub>P</sub> + to N** We were ready to *announce* the deal to the world at large.
- T2 + **to N + (that)-CL<sub>P(it)</sub>** Or you could *announce* to your family that you’ve recently found you’re allergic to this type of food.
- T3 + **to N + wh-CL<sub>P(it)</sub>** The worst part about being a bargain addict is that odd need to *announce* to the world how cheap you are.
- T4 + **to N ↔ QUOTE<sub>P</sub> / SENTENCE<sub>P</sub>** But then, at a moment’s notice, and very often, he will *announce* to any likely candidate for escape: “We’re off!”

*Announce* means 'make known to the public or to a particular group':

- (i) If a **person or institution<sup>I</sup>** **announces a plan or an intention<sup>II</sup>** **to a person or a group<sup>III</sup>**, they inform them of it, treating it as important news.
- (ii) If, on a formal occasion such as reception, a **person<sup>I</sup>** **announces another person<sup>II</sup>**, they tell everyone present that this person is just entering the room.
- D1 D2 D3 D4 D6 T1 T2 T3 T4

### annoy verb

	Active: 2/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]	D	T
	[V-ing] <sub>A</sub>	D	
	[to-INF] <sub>A(it)</sub>	D	
	[that-CL] <sub>A(it)</sub>	D	
	[N V-ing] <sub>A</sub>	D	
	[wh-CL] <sub>A</sub>	D	
	[for N to-INF] <sub>A</sub>	D	
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D	
III	[with N]		T

- Z Everybody said I only did it to *annoy*.
- D + **N<sub>P</sub>** The question *annoyed* her, but she hid her irritation from him. • I disagreed, if only to *annoy* Alan. • Zerk liked to *annoy* me by mimicking what he thought I would recognise as black dialect.
- [**it**] + **N + to-INF** It *annoyed* me to learn later they subsequently allowed students to do three of the four. • It *annoyed* him to come home and find strangers in his room.

[**it**] + **N + that-CL** I've travelled extensively in Europe and it really *annoys* me that there are more restrictions in this country than anywhere else.

+ **N + with N** I trust my nephew didn't *annoy* you with his pose. • She *annoyed* him with her gloominess.

Someone or something<sup>I</sup> can *annoy* a person<sup>II</sup>, i.e. make them fairly angry.

### answer noun

- P1 **A** "Larner! Larner! Are you down there?" No *answer*.
- B** My fellow Americans, we did not get into this mess overnight and we're not going to get out of it overnight. I do not have all the *answers* but I know we have to change direction.
- P2 + **as to wh-CL**
- A** The public don't want to wait fourteen days for an *answer* as to whether they can get a mortgage on a house.
- P3 + **from N**
- A** By next weekend the *answer* from Abu Dhabi should have arrived.
- P4 + **to N**
- A** The *answers* to these questions are notoriously elusive, but the questions are impossible to avoid.

**B** The Government believes the "red routes", designed to keep traffic flowing, could be the *answer* to inner city congestion. • Here, at number 8, in a housing estate cul-de-sac next to the village post office, is Witcombe's *answer* to Hollywood – the Peakviewing Transatlantic film company.

+ **from N + to N**

**A** I would like an *answer* from Mr Branson to all these questions.

**A** An *answer* can be 'a response to a question.' → P1 P2 P3 P4 P5

**B** An *answer* can be 'a response to a problem or a challenge.' → P1 P4



## answer verb

'respond'				
Active: 1/3		Passive: 1/2	General: 0	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]			
II	[N] <sub>P-2</sub> <i>AFFECTED</i>		D1	T1.4-5
III	[N] <sub>1</sub> <i>BEN/REC</i>		D1	T1-3
IV	[that-CL] <sub>P:it</sub>		D2	T2
	[Q/S] <sub>P</sub>		D4	T3
V	[wh-CL]		D3	
VI	[for N]		D5	T6
VII	[to N] <sub>P</sub>		D6	T4.6
VIII	[with N]		D7	T5

α 'match'		
Active: 2/2		
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>	
II obl	[N]	D1
	[to N]	D6

M Before he could *answer*, Rose got into her car, banged the door and was away. (only if clear from context) \* We knock on the door. And knock, and knock. Nobody *answers*. (only if clear from context) \* He *answered* on the second ring, agreed to accept the charges, and said, "What now?" (only if clear from context)

D1 + N<sub>P</sub> After his speech, Mr Gorbachev *answered* a series of questions submitted by parliamentary deputies. \* A small book dealing with the history of insurance plaques will, I hope, *answer* all your questions. \* Leigh was at home and, in spite of the late hour, she *answered* her phone on the first ring. \* Three weeks later, *answering* a knock at my door, who should I find standing there but AE, and under his arm a great parcel of books. \* Robert *answers* an ad in the local paper for a 'broadminded teacher of the Muslim faith'. \* The man is set to appear at Highbury Magistrates Court to *answer* the charges. \* Obviously the trip had to *answer* a purpose. \* Although several incoming rockets did hit the city they were *answered* in proportion by outgoing government heavy artillery. \* Correspondents say Mr Kang was under pressure to apologise in order to *answer* criticism from the opposition about the handling of the campaign. \* With the consistent capital growth achieved by these homes, you have a package which *answers* many families' requirements for investment and lifestyle.

+ N Gwen juttied her chin forward, her nose in the air, and did not bother to *answer* Sister Esme.

+ N

α Somebody *answering* his description had taken the late night Townsend-Thorenson Ferry from Felixstowe to Rotterdam on the Wednesday.

D2 + (that)-CL<sub>P:it</sub> I *answered* that I hadn't actually tried to do this. \* A captain had ordered him to sing the national anthem. He *answered* he did

not know how to sing, and offered to recite the words.

D3 + wh-CL (rare) To *answer* why this should be, Dr Atkinson comes up with a formula. \* Let her *answer* how she yearns for them.

D4 QUOTE<sub>P</sub>/SENTENCE<sub>P</sub> "My dad worked with him," Bright *answered*.

D5 + for N That woman is going to *answer* for the wreckage of a boy's life. \* David French says the present legal system has a lot to *answer* for.

D6 + to N<sub>P</sub> Those responsible must now *answer* to the courts. \* The bird, which *answers* to the name of Bernie, has good red tail feathers, red breast feathers and is in wonderful condition.

+ to N

α The hitchhiker was on the Portmarnock-Balgriffin road, and he *answered* to Rory's description.

D7 + with N If it uses weapons of mass destruction, we will *answer* with such weapons of mass destruction as we possess.

T1 + N + N Can you *answer* me one question, John?

T2 + N + that-CL I found it necessary to *answer* her that we had lived well and that she had never been denied anything she wanted.

T3 + N ↔ QUOTE/SENTENCE "Well, I certainly can't say you reneged on that promise, even if you are a bit smug about it," Fancy *answered* him, amused and benevolent.

T4 + N + to N I've taught my children never to *answer* the door to anyone.

T5 + N + with N *Answering* her curse with a much more damaging one of his own, he reached into his pocket and threw his money over the table. \* She quickly found the best way to communicate with him was to ask questions he could *answer* with a nod. \* These are questions scientists hope to *answer* with new fossil evidence.

T6 + to N + for N It is surely better that government is free to take decisions where they can.



They must then *answer* to their electors for the consequences.

The basic meaning of *answer* is 'respond to'. Depending on the context, this response need not necessarily be of a verbal kind. Note especially the following uses:

- (i) A person<sup>I</sup> can answer the door<sup>II</sup> to another person<sup>VII</sup>.
- (ii) A person<sup>I</sup> has to answer to someone or to an official body<sup>VII</sup> for something they have done<sup>VI</sup>, i.e. justify what they have done.
- (iii) A person<sup>I</sup> can answer some comment or action directed towards them<sup>II</sup> with a response which is not necessarily verbal<sup>VIII</sup>.
- α Someone or something<sup>I</sup> that answers a description<sup>II</sup> matches it. → D1 D6

#### Idiomatic phrasal verbs

- + **back** (→ **N**) Don't *answer back*. (= give a rude answer) • I was not allowed to argue, cry, or *answer him back*. (= give a rude answer)

#### **anxiety** *noun*

- P1 It has been very difficult. I've not been in despair but there has been enormous *anxiety*.
- P2 + **to-INF** His Tesman in *Hedda Gabler* was a pitifully sweet-natured character, quietly desperate in his *anxiety* to please.
- P3 + **that-CL** We are never free of mother's *anxiety* that men will trick and desert us.
- P4 + **about N/V-ing/about wh-CL/wh to-INF** (*frequent*) There is far less *anxiety* about sex than at other schools. • His excessive *anxiety* about being disturbed annoyed Gertrude. • One problem was their *anxiety* about whether they'd be allowed to fly over the countries between Iraq and Britain. • There are a great many women who suffer a great deal of *anxiety* about how to make ends meet on very low incomes.
- P5 + **at N/V-ing** He does not think offenders should face tougher regimes in prison and he expresses deep *anxiety* at the growing overcrowding. • Children in this phase show no special *anxiety* at being separated from their parent, and no fear of strangers.
- P6 + **for N** The longest school holiday represents for many parents the climax of year-long *anxiety* for their children's safety.
- P7 + **over N/V-ing/over wh-CL/wh to-INF** There is widespread *anxiety* over soaring costs and the spectre of unemployment, says *The Times*. • One of the most frightening things about failure is our *anxiety* over being judged by others. • If, miraculously, the proposal is defeated, we will still be left with *anxiety* over where and when the next terrorist attack will occur. • With unemployment comes insecurity and *anxiety* over how to meet the rising cost of living in a free market.

*Anxiety* is 'a feeling of nervousness or worry, or a desire to do something because of such a feeling'. A **person** can feel *anxiety*

- (i) to do something that they fear they may find difficult
- (ii) that something may happen
- (iii) about, at, or over something that causes them to worry
- (iv) for something that seems to be in danger.

#### **anxious** *adjective*

- P1 **attr**  
A The parents are both *anxious* people.
- P2 **pred**  
A You feel not only *anxious* but vaguely guilty.
- P3 + **to-INF** (> 30 %)  
B Last night's dinner speeches in Bonn underlined the fact that Germany is genuinely *anxious* to help President Gorbachev, although senior government sources have for some time been worried about the political durability of the Soviet leader. • She was genuinely *anxious* not to hurt Harold. • They are *anxious* to be on friendly terms with Your Excellency.
- P4 + **(that)-CL**  
A In his resignation letter, he said he was

*anxious* that Mrs Thatcher's attitude to Europe would make it more difficult for Britain to maintain its influence in the Community. • The authorities are plainly *anxious* that the incident will heighten racial tension and perhaps lead to intercommunal violence in Haifa, which has a sizable Arab minority.

**B** Sir Geoffrey had been *anxious* Britain should not be left behind on monetary union.

P5 **+ about N/V-ing / about wh-CL/wh to-INF**

**A** He should be *anxious* about his trial. • Your girlfriend is *anxious* about sexuality. • When did you start to feel *anxious* about looking older?

• The British, by contrast, are *anxious* about how the Delors plan may unfold. • I was rather *anxious* about where to moor.

P6 **+ at N/V-ing**

**A** I am deeply *anxious* at any cuts which might threaten damage to programme services, espe-

cially at a time when audiences are at a record level. • There was irony in feeling *anxious* at having helped students to manage competently on their own when this is exactly what they will need to do for the rest of their professional careers.

P7 **+ for N/for N to-INF**

**A** THE TIMES describes the arrival of British hostages at Heathrow airport, saying that they were elated to be home and free, but also intensely *anxious* for the menfolk they had to leave behind.

**B** He was *anxious* for a deal, and we gave him the best we could. • The Duke of Edinburgh in particular had been *anxious* for his daughter's work to receive some sort of public recognition.

P8 **+ over N**

**A** Jennifer was getting *anxious* over the possibility of getting anxious.

**A** **A person can be anxious**

(i) **about something or someone** that worries them or makes them nervous

(ii) **for somebody**, i.e. they are worried for that person's sake

(iii) **that something is the case**, i.e. fear it.

→ P1 P2 P4 P5 P6 P7 P8

**B** **If a person is anxious for something, anxious to do something or anxious that something should happen** they very much want that to happen. → P3 P4 P7

## apparent adjective

P1 **attr** The clock will change time for no *apparent* reason.

P2 **pred** The source of the trouble was all too *apparent*.

P3 **[it] + that-CL (frequent)** Over the years, it has become *apparent* that sedatives are of limited use in the long term because of the side-effects and also because of the problems of addiction. • It is now *apparent* that this was a serious leak.

P4 **+ from N** Two main features are immediately *apparent* from Table 4.1.

P5 **+ in N** A similar trend is *apparent* in the post-tax distribution of income. • The same defects were *apparent* in the management of the economy.

P6 **+ to N** When a person is exposed on an infrequent basis to some substance, and has an immediate reaction to that substance, then the cause and effect of the allergy is *apparent* to all.

P7 **[it] + from N + that-CL** The MTA said it was *apparent* from the survey findings that companies were less optimistic than four months earlier about general business prospects for the next year.

P8 **[it] + to N + that-CL** It is *apparent* to me, and must be *apparent* to anyone who can count, read and think, that human inability to limit reproduction is the most fundamental threat to our survival as a species.

**Something that is apparent to a person** is clear and obvious.

## appeal noun

P1 **A** In a striking public *appeal*, he called on all Croatian defence forces to stick to the ceasefire.

**B** Five law lords rejected his *appeal*.

**C** This makes *Two Sides* a fascinating, original and consistently entertaining album. Part of its

*appeal* comes from being recorded in real time on valve equipment.

P2 **+ to-INF**

**A** UN officials have rejected European *appeals* to send forces into neighboring Bosnia.



- B** Australian Senator Noel Crichton-Browne yesterday lost an *appeal* to overturn a decision expelling him from the Liberal Party.
- P3 **+ that-CL**  
**A** The ruling National Salvation Front has made an *appeal* that the anniversary be celebrated in an atmosphere of respect.  
**B** St Helens's *appeal* that their game with Warrington on February 5 should go ahead was upheld.
- P4 **+ against N/V-ing (frequent)**  
**A** Gaitskell's "fight and fight and fight again" or Bevan's *appeal* against "going naked into the conference chamber" have little relevance for this conference.  
**B** The Law Lords rejected his *appeal* against an earlier court ruling that he hand over his notes, identifying the source of his information.  
 When Dr Masari's first *appeal* against being returned to Yemen was upheld, the Home Secretary was directed to consider his asylum case fully.
- P5 **+ by N**  
**A** The one-week strike was suspended earlier this week, following an *appeal* by Mr Walesa.  
**B** The courts in Britain referred the matter to the European Court, after an *appeal* by a number of Spanish firms.
- P6 **+ for N/for N to-INF (frequent)**  
**A** Christian and Islamic leaders in Ethiopia have issued a joint *appeal* for an immediate end to the wars in the north of the country. Det. Supt. Jeff Thomas yesterday issued an *appeal* for information and offered to speak in confidence to the child's mother.  
**B** The lawyers say the recordings are illegal, and they are filing an *appeal* for the case against the general to be dropped.  
**C** I daresay it might have momentary *appeal* for the nouveau riche.
- P7 **+ from N**  
**A** *Appeals* from the prime minister, from other party leaders, from the Supreme Court, all have gone unheeded.
- P8 **+ to N (frequent)**  
**A** The *Daily Mail* describes Mrs Thatcher's reaction as a desperate *appeal* to the Irish Republic.  
**B** The Minister made a decision which has subsequently been overturned by a judge in the Federal Court and is currently the subject of an *appeal* to the full Federal Court.  
**C** Their intention was to regenerate the theatre's *appeal* to young audiences.
- P9 **+ by N + to-INF**  
**A** Mr Dempsey said Mr Connolly had refused an *appeal* by another staff member to talk further about the problem with Mr Williams.
- B** The *appeal* by Mr Wells to have Sheppard's sentence of six years jail with parole after two years extended was dismissed.
- P10 **+ by N + that-CL**  
**A** Reaction is awaited from the South African government to the *appeal* by Mr Nelson Mandela that three white men on hunger strike should be released from prison.  
**B** The French constitutional council yesterday rejected an *appeal* by conservative opponents of Maastricht that the referendum could not be held under the country's laws.
- P11 **+ by N + against N**  
**B** The meeting will consider an *appeal* by Severn against a decision last week by the Panel.
- P12 **+ by N + for N**  
**A** The warning follows yesterday's *appeal* by the United Nations for more money to maintain the repatriation effort.
- P13 **+ by N + to N**  
**A** Soccer grounds in Scotland may find themselves in booze exclusion zones next season after an *appeal* by police to councils.  
**B** James Free, 41, and Hernando Williams, 40, exhausted their legal appeals yesterday, including a last-ditch *appeal* by Williams to the US Court.
- P14 **+ to N + to-INF**  
**A** Pope John Paul stepped into the increasingly bitter debate with an *appeal* to voters to reflect on the "unbreakable" bond of marriage.  
**B** Lawyers for Virginia Death Row inmate Roger Coleman plan to make a last-ditch *appeal* to the Supreme Court to stop his execution.
- P15 **+ to N + for N**  
**A** Ukraine admitted yesterday it was unable to deal with the social and environmental consequences of the world's worst nuclear accident and launched a new *appeal* to the West for help.
- P16 **+ by N + to N + to-INF**  
**A** As our Moscow correspondent, Kevin Connolly, now reports, the day began with an *appeal* by the Congress to miners planning a one-day strike to call off their threatened industrial action.
- P17 **+ by N + to N + for N to-INF**  
**A** The move follows an *appeal* by President Bush to Prime Minister Shamir for his government to receive the UN group.



- A An *appeal* can be 'a strong request, usually to the public or to a person in public life'. There can be an **appeal**  
 (i) **to someone for something needed**  
 (ii) **to someone for something to be done**  
 (iii) **that something be done.**  
 → P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 P8 P9 P10 P12 P13 P14 P15 P16 P17
- B An **appeal to a court of law or a tribunal against something such as the original verdict** is 'legal action taken in order to have the case reconsidered'. → P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P8 P9 P10 P11 P13 P14
- C **Something or someone that has appeal for someone or that is a source of appeal to someone** attracts them. → P1 P6 P8

### appear verb

A	'emerge'	
	Active: 1 / 2	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub>	M1 D6.7
II	[to N]	D6
III	[ADV]	D7
B	'seem'	
	Active: 1 / 2	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub>	D1-5.8T1-3
	[it + pattern of II]	D1-2
	[V-ing] <sub>A</sub>	D3 T3
	[N V-ing] <sub>A</sub>	D3 T3
	[to(-INF)] <sub>A</sub>	D3 T3
	[for N to-INF] <sub>A</sub>	D3 T3

II	[N]	D1
	[ADJ]	D2
	[to (-INF)]	D3 T3
I + II	[there] + [to-INF]	M2
	[(that)-CL] <sub>A:it</sub>	M2 D9
III	[as N]	D4 T1
	[as ADJ]	T2
	[like N]	D5
IV	[so/not]	D8
V	[to N]	T1-3
IV	[from N]	D9

- M1 A Grace, who was supposed to join her outside the stable yard, had not *appeared*.
- M2 **[there] + to-INF (often be)**  
 B At present, there *appears* to be little prospect of their resumption in the near future.
- M3 **[it] + (that)-CL**  
 B A BBC correspondent in Abidjan said it *appears* that few people have bothered to vote.
- D1 **+ N/[it] + N-pattern**  
 B Yesterday, addressing the Congress in Moscow, Mr Ivashco made every effort to *appear* a moderate, suggesting his main preoccupation now will be to try to stop a mass exodus of Party members.
- D2 **+ ADJ/[it] + ADJ-pattern**  
 B He *appeared* even more relaxed than usual.  
 \* At present it *appears* impossible to prevent this.
- D3 **+ to-INF (> 30 %)/to**  
 B Mr de Maiziere's remarks after the meeting *appear* to suggest that the two sides made little if any progress towards agreement. \* Such treatment *appears* to be effective only in conditions arising as a result of a definite vitamin deficiency. \* He quite fancies me! – at least he *appears* to.
- D4 **+ as N**  
 B Mr Gorbachev *appeared* as a decent man

in a decent suit. \* In spring, the skunk cabbages, *Lysichiton* species, *appear* as white or yellow, typically arum flowers, sitting like big lords-and-ladies on the moist ground.

● Blood is always interchangeable with wine in sacrificial rites and both *appear* as chief ingredients in sacrifice. (= are used) \* A graduate of the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, she has played major roles with the RSC at Stratford and the Barbican and recently *appeared* as Beatrice in *The House of Elliot*. (= played the part of)

- D5 **+ like N**  
 B The past year has seen the collapse of Communism in most of Eastern Europe and what now *appears* like the end of Stalinism in Albania.

- D6 **+ to N**  
 A When she stared at the blank spaces in her bedroom, maps of the counties she knew *appeared* to her.

- D7 **+ ADV (frequent)**  
 A Martello decided to *appear* at the palazzo without further notice. \* This year, troops first *appeared* on the streets of Dhaka at the end of October in the wake of communal disturbances.  
 \* The first machines *appeared* during the 19th century.

• A host of new and exciting artists will be *appearing* at a special gospel night out being held at Community Music, Farringdon Road, London. (= performing) • And for the first time outside the Soviet Union, the Kirov Opera from Leningrad and Moscow's Bolshoi Opera are *appearing* at a festival together. (= performing)

My mother was *appearing* in a drama as the young heroine who had been 'done wrong' by the squire's son. I played the unfortunate result. (= performing) • The statement was read on the state-controlled radio and television and *appeared* in the Communist Party newspaper. (= was printed) • Two men have *appeared* in court in London charged with conspiracy to murder the former chairman of the Whitbread brewery. (= have been brought before)

D8 + **so/not**

B It would *appear* so.

D9 [it] + **from N + (that)-CL**

B Yet it would *appear* from Mr Yeltsin's ac-

count that one element of Mr Gorbachov's strategy leans heavily on the Ryzhkov plan. • It *appears* from anecdotal information that the problem is not isolated to Brisbane but is endemic throughout the Australian states and territories.

T1 + **as N + to N (rare)**

B This point may *appear* as a deprivation to some in the light of the real needs of feminine nature; it is easy to see that for most women such duties weigh heavily upon them. • Sometimes the much-publicised adventures of the Royals *appear* as a soap opera to people.

T2 + **as ADJ + to N (rare)**

B Even a little knowledge of science must have *appeared* as miraculous to peoples unused to any form of technology.

T3 + **to N + to-INF**

B Now dressed in what *appeared* to Jarvis to be a kimono, he came out into the corridor.

A **A person, animal or thing<sup>I</sup> can appear**, i.e. become visible either by moving to a place or by coming into existence. → M1 D6 D7

B **Somebody or something<sup>I</sup> can appear to be a certain way<sup>II</sup>**, i.e. seem to be that way.  
→ M2 M3 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D8 D9 T1 T2 T3

## apply verb

A regulations ...			
Active: 1/2			
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>		
II	[to N]	D4	
	[ADV]	D5	
B ... job			
Active: 1/3    Passive: 1/3    General: 0			
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II	[to-INF]	D2	
	[for N] <sub>P</sub>	D3	T5
III	[to N] <sub>P</sub>	D4	T5

M **A** South West region bylaws *apply*. • All usual competition rules *apply*.

**B** In fact, Austria has already *applied*; Sweden has said it wishes to join, and there are signs that Norway is moving in the same direction (only if clear from context)

D1 + **N<sub>P</sub>**

**C** It appears to violate existing GATT regulations, but the rules for *applying* the regulations are vague and the Netherlands has so far escaped censure. • Charles Schumer said the US should *apply* pressure on its allies. • For a lasting look, smooth foundation on sparingly; to conceal blemishes *apply* concealer with a small

C 'use'			
Active: 2/3    Passive: 1/3			
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	T1-4
III	[as N]		T1
IV	[to N]	D4	T2
V	[with N]		T3
VI	[ADV]		T4

brush, then *apply* powder. • *Apply* fertilizer in late winter or early spring. • He *applied* a blood pressure cuff. • In her haste she had failed to *apply* the handbrake. • We tested 25 instant tan products. All dried quickly, were easy to *apply* and gave even, long-lasting colour.

D2 + **to-INF**

**B** When I *applied* to do those subjects, I still wanted to become an architect. • The Foreign Office expects twice the number of East Europeans to *apply* to travel to Britain this year.

D3 + **for N<sub>P</sub> (frequent)**

**B** I *applied* for a job there once. • You could *apply* for a personal chair. • If they were born



	in this country and they had dual nationality they should by right have to <i>apply</i> for a visa to go back to America. • Local authorities are now authorised to check immigration details on people <i>applying</i> for council houses. • Earlier this month Parliament approved a law under which children born in France to immigrants will have to <i>apply</i> for citizenship instead of receiving it automatically at the age of 18.		
D4	<p><b>+ to N (very frequent)</b></p> <p>A The preceding paragraph <i>applies</i> even to a person who is not engaged in carrying on a trade or business in the customary sense, such as a clergyman. • They say that while there may be a crisis on over fishing in the North Sea, this does not <i>apply</i> to the Atlantic. • I admit this description does not entirely <i>apply</i> to Nietzsche.</p> <p><b>+ to N<sub>p</sub></b></p> <p>B She <i>applied</i> to a lot of universities but this was the particular course she wanted. • She had also <i>applied</i> to the Foreign Office and, to her surprise, was accepted.</p> <p>C When blended, add the eucalyptus oil. <i>Apply</i> directly to sunburned skin. (only if clear from context)</p>		<p>T1 <b>+ N<sub>p</sub> + as N</b></p> <p>C As a commercial insecticide it usually consists of a liquid concentrate of nicotine sulphate, which is diluted with water and <i>applied</i> as a spray.</p> <p>T2 <b>+ N<sub>p</sub> + to N</b></p> <p>C Mechanical testing equipment does not <i>apply</i> force to the muscle as is done in the manual test. • <i>Applying</i> a dye of the opposite colour to red will neutralise it to brown or grey. • He also <i>applied</i> his brilliant mind to television and cinema audiences. • Are you really going to be able to <i>apply</i> the lessons that you learn from these experiments to the real world? • You can <i>apply</i> this method to practically any problem related to the care and keeping of a demented person. • Not until five hundred years later, in the middle of the nineteenth century, were explosives first <i>applied</i> to mining, to tunneling, to road building, and to excavating harbors.</p> <p>T3 <b>+ N<sub>p</sub> + with N</b></p> <p>C The wax was <i>applied</i> with and taken off with a very smooth soft cloth.</p> <p>T4 <b>+ N<sub>p</sub> + ADV</b></p> <p>C It is ludicrous that scientists from other fields should suggest that their rules for evidence should be <i>applied</i> in healing. • Cancer Research Fund cautions that a great deal more work is necessary before these latest findings can be <i>applied</i> clinically. • He <i>applied</i> pressure on the exposed tissue.</p> <p>T5 <b>+ for N<sub>p</sub> ↔ to N<sub>p</sub></b></p> <p>B You have to <i>apply</i> in writing to Dyfed County Council for a permit. • And if you are away from home for three months or less you can <i>apply</i> to a doctor for acceptance as a temporary patient. • When <i>applying</i> to the Home Office for anything at all, keep a firm grip on your passport until the Home Office asks for it.</p>
D5	<p><b>+ ADV</b></p> <p>A Similar measures should <i>apply</i> on land as at sea. • This information may not <i>apply</i> in Scotland, which has a different legal system. • For years boat owners using Italian marinas have had to comply with the same set of stringent regulations that <i>apply</i> in every port from the smallest fishing harbour to the tanker terminal. • Her daughter Anna once suggested she was being hypocritical. I think this <i>applied</i> with Mother as well as with Father. • Even small fish need regular feed to keep them interested. The same can <i>apply</i> with other baits. • Where the former <i>applied</i>, economic frontiers might be extended by migrants, with or without coercion, whereas intrinsic development would be more likely to involve an intensification of economic activity within a given geographical area.</p>		

- A (i) A rule or regulation<sup>I</sup> can apply to a certain case, situation or person<sup>II</sup>, i.e. be valid in that case.  
 (ii) Something said or decided in one context<sup>I</sup> can apply with another case, situation or person<sup>II</sup>, i.e. also be valid there.  
 → M D4 D5
- B A person or institution<sup>I</sup> can apply to another person or institution<sup>III</sup> for something that is in their power to grant such as a job, financial support, etc.<sup>II</sup> → M D2 D3 D4 T5
- C *Apply* can also mean 'use something to produce a particular effect or result'
- (i) One<sup>I</sup> can apply a substance<sup>II</sup> to something<sup>IV</sup>, i.e. put it on it.  
 (ii) One<sup>I</sup> can apply a method, idea etc.<sup>II</sup> to some problem<sup>IV</sup>.  
 (iii) A person<sup>I</sup> can apply an instrument such as the brakes<sup>II</sup>.  
 → D1 D4 T1 T2 T3 T4



**appoint** *verb*

A ... post etc.			
Active: 1/3		Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II cont	[N] <sub>P-1</sub>	D	T1-4
III	[N] <sub>2</sub>		T1
	[as N]		T3
IV	[to-INF]		T2
V	[to N]		T4

- M A (invented example) Have you appointed yet?  
(only if clear from context)
- D + N<sub>P</sub>  
A More British universities should *appoint* science workers in residence. • Winston Churchill was *appointed* on May 10th 1940 after the resignation of Neville Chamberlain. (only if clear from context)  
B They *appoint* a place for the young people to see one another and be introduced.
- T1 + N<sub>P</sub> + N  
A An opposition leader in Zaire has confirmed that he has decided to decline an offer by President Mobutu to *appoint* him Prime Minister.
- T2 + N<sub>P</sub> + to-INF  
A A new Chief Executive, Francis Yuen, was *appointed* to run the Exchange in a more pro-

B ... time etc.		
Active: 2/2		Passive: 1/2
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]	
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D

- fessional and less entrepreneurial style. • He must *appoint* a local bank to look after his share certificates.
- T3 + N<sub>P</sub> + as N  
A The Nigerian Bar Association has criticised President Babangida for *appointing* a military man as vice-president in a cabinet reshuffle last week.
- T4 + N<sub>P</sub> + to N  
A Peel, who was unsympathetic to the Ten Hours movement, distrusted Ashley's evangelical earnestness, and declined to *appoint* him to a senior post in the administration of 1841-6. • Both sides agreed to *appoint* their own men to the working group.

- A *Appoint* can mean 'choose for a job, esp. for an official position'. A person or authority<sup>I</sup> can
- (i) **appoint a person<sup>II</sup> minister, chairman, ambassador, etc.** <sup>III</sup> or **appoint them<sup>II</sup> as minister etc.** <sup>III</sup>. Note that you can say **he appointed a new minister, etc.** without any restrictions, but **he appointed Mary, him, the man, etc.** only if it is clear from context what they are being appointed as.
- (ii) **appoint a person<sup>II</sup> to a post or group<sup>V</sup>**
- (iii) **A person<sup>II</sup> can be appointed to do something<sup>IV</sup>**, i.e. receive an official order to carry out the task.
- M D T1 T2 T3 T4
- B A person<sup>I</sup> who *appoints* a time or a place<sup>II</sup> fixes it for a meeting, event, etc. → D

**appointment** *noun*

- P1 A He said his department's random survey was designed to test the length of time patients had to wait for non-urgent *appointments*.  
B Professor Makgoba, who studied at Oxford, has been a controversial figure since his *appointment* a year ago. • The Conservatorium of Music has been without a full-time director since mid- 1993, but a new *appointment* is likely after interviews in Brisbane tomorrow.
- P2 + to-INF  
A I had been granted an *appointment* to see the Federal Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, but a cancelled flight from Berlin wrecked the arrangement.
- P3 + as N  
B The improbable is a speciality of Dave Bassett, whose *appointment* as manager has coincided with a significant improvement in the team's previously disappointing home form.
- P4 + of N  
B He welcomed the *appointment* of Christopher Butler, head of the investment promotion unit in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
- P5 + to N  
B Her period of service as Instructress at the

West Indies School of Public Health in Jamaica in 1945–50 was quickly followed by *appointments* to posts of local and regional responsibility in the Nursing and Public Health fields.

P6 **+ with N**

**A** As she waits for an *appointment* with a psychologist in two weeks, she is preparing to sue the Midlands clinic for a refund of her £ 2,200 fee and damages.

P7 **+ of N + to N**

**B** Of course, the most visible *appointment* of a

woman to the judiciary was that of Sandra Day O'Connor to the Supreme Court.

P8 **+ of N + as N**

**B** The company also announced the *appointment* of Gavin James as finance director to replace the late Carl Hadley. • The recent *appointment* of a conservative army general, Hau Pei-tsun, as Prime Minister provoked further worries among opposition groups.

**A** If a person makes an *appointment*

(i) **with someone**

(ii) **to see someone** they arrange to meet them at a particular time, usually for business reasons or, for example, because they need to see a doctor.

→ P1 P2 P6

**B** An *appointment* can be 'the choosing of someone for a job or an official position.'

→ P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P7 P8

### apprehensive adjective

P1 **attr** Brian gave Michael an *apprehensive* look.

P2 **pred** When we started planning the course we felt a bit *apprehensive*.

P3 **+ that-CL** Kevin Feeney told the judge: 'My clients are *apprehensive* that the court is being used to choose the timing of the ban.'

P4 **+ about N/V-ing/about wh-CL (frequent)** I had my first baby at the end of February and, like most new mums, I was very *apprehensive* about the birth and how I would cope. • People are still terribly *apprehensive* about the future. •

P5

Isn't she just the slightest bit *apprehensive* about moving back in together? • I've never been married. I'm naturally *apprehensive* about how our proposed marriage will work out.

**+ of N/V-ing** He was *apprehensive* of large dogs, lightning, and groups of jeering older boys, but not of solitude, distance, or running out of money. • I am really rather *apprehensive* of going on this 'package holiday'. • It seems unlikely that you will be at all *apprehensive* of speaking your mind.

*Apprehensive* means 'slightly worried about something that might happen.' : **A person can be apprehensive**

(i) **about or of someone or something**

(ii) **that something will happen.**

### appropriate adjective

P1 **attr** Is not the public entitled to be assured that a full and independent investigation will be made into this and the *appropriate* action taken?

P2 **pred** I don't know whether they are *appropriate*. • I think his resignation is *appropriate*.

P3 **[it] + to-INF** I do not think it is *appropriate* to discuss this here or now.

P4 **[it] + that-CL** It seemed somehow *appropriate* that the 'sensational departure' of Sir Geoffrey Howe – one of Mrs Thatcher's less charismatic lieutenants – should be greeted by the markets with studied indifference.

P5 **+ as N** It seemed more *appropriate* as a branch office for an insurance company than the executive office of a fast-rising corporation.

P6 **+ for N/V-ing (frequent)** What is *appropriate* for the patient is *appropriate* for the staff. • 'The best results are obtained when there is excess water present, which is why the process is particularly *appropriate* for oil spills' he says. • A civilized, international dress is worthy and *appropriate* for our nation and we will wear it. • Women's skirts were made more *appropriate* for bicycling.

P7 **+ to N/V-ing (frequent)** He is also taught procedures, rituals and pastimes *appropriate* to his position in the local social situation • Under the aegis of co-founder and director, Declan Donnellan, they've taken to using minimalist sets, songs, and occasionally slapstick where they



consider it *appropriate* to the spirit of Shakespeare. • Neither conspiracy nor the broadcast's accepting and reproducing agendas established elsewhere seem *appropriate* to defining this process.

- P8 **+ for N to-INF** This was not *appropriate* for government to fund, yet just about every government body thought it should be done.

- P9 **[it] + for N to-INF** We do not think it *appropriate* for the New Forest to have a National Park Authority under the 1949 Act. • It was no longer *appropriate* for a Prime Minister to sit in the House of Lords.

**Something that is appropriate for a particular purpose or to a particular situation or an event is suitable or acceptable in that respect.**

### approval *noun*

- P1 Last night, Britain's House of Commons gave its initial *approval* to the treaty.
- P2 **+ by N** At this conference loud voices can already be heard warning against military action in the Gulf without explicit *approval* by the United Nations.
- P3 **+ for N** The Federal Government has given provisional *approval* for four new private schools on the Sunshine Coast.

- P4 **+ from N** Pending *approval* from UK and US authorities, United will take over Pan Am's service between London and five US cities.
- P5 **+ of N** The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, has made a last-minute appeal for *approval* of a constitutional amendment to keep the province of Quebec in Canada. • In both Italy and Spain, parliamentary *approval* of the Maastricht treaty went through on the nod.

#### Approval

- (i) **for something such as a plan**
- (ii) **of something such as a change or proposal** is support from someone in authority.

### approve *verb*

A 'think good'		
Active: 1/2		General: 0
I obl	[N] <sub>A</sub>	
II	[Q/S]	D2
	[of N] <sub>P</sub>	D3
	[of V-ing/of N V-ing]	D3

B ... plan			
Active: 2/3		Passive: 1/3	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	T1-2
III	[as N]		T1
	[as ADJ]		T1
IV	[for N]		T2

- M **A** Much to his wife's relief, he thoroughly *approved*. (only if clear from context)

- D1 **+ N**  
**B** The United States Senate has *approved* a plan to cut the federal budget deficit by more than two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand million dollars over the next five years.

- D2 **QUOTE/SENTENCE** (*rare*)

**A** "That's good," he *approved*.

- D3 **+ of N<sub>P</sub>/V-ing / of N V-ing**

**A** I need people to *approve* of my work, otherwise I wouldn't want to do it. • You've never *approved* of Henry, have you? • Curiously, ad-

vocates of road pricing in inner cities don't always *approve* of charging for the use of motorways. • My mother didn't *approve* of us marrying.

- T1 **+ N<sub>P</sub> + as N/ADJ**

**B** Clinton was formally nominated and *approved* as his party's candidate. • THE MIRROR details the case of two children badly burned by chemicals on a British beach *approved* as safe and clean.

- T2 **+ N<sub>P</sub> + for N**

**B** All of the bags are *approved* for food storage.



- A **A person<sup>I</sup> can approve of somebody or something<sup>II</sup>**, i.e. say or think that they are good, acceptable, sensible etc. → M D2 D3
- B **A political or other official institution<sup>I</sup> can approve**  
 (i) **a bill, a law, a plan, a loan, etc.<sup>II</sup>**, i.e. endorse it  
 (ii) **a medication or other product<sup>II</sup>**, i.e. accept as safe.  
 → D1 T1 T2

### apt adjective

- P1 **attr**  
 A He says while that might have been an *apt* description a decade ago, it is totally wrong now.
- P2 **pred**  
 A She smiled. 'Very charming. Very *apt*.'
- P3 **+ to-INF (> 30 %)**  
 B An administrator is *apt* to be unadventurous  
 American children are *apt* to be more spoiled than neglected.  
 Blondes were *apt* to be portrayed as "light-headed".  
 Februaries in Princeton are *apt* to be unpleasant.

- P4 **[it] + that-CL**  
 A It is particularly *apt* that he should be remembered by this award.
- P5 **+ for N/V-ing**  
 A The ceremonial feathered hat worn by Hong Kong's governor is particularly *apt* for Mr Patten.  
 After all, Rothman's definition is *apt* for virtually anything that is not perfectly true.  
 This sort of set theory is *apt* for describing things that vary continuously.

- A *Apt* can mean 'suitable'. → P1 P2 P4 P5  
 B *Apt* can mean 'likely' → P3

### argue verb

A 'dispute'			
	Active: 1/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II	[about X] <sub>P</sub>	D4	T3
	[over N] <sub>P</sub>	D9	
	[on N]		T3
III	[with N]	D10	T3
B 'discuss'			
	Active: 2/2	Passive: 1/2	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	
III	[about X] <sub>P</sub>	D4	
	[over N] <sub>P</sub>	D9	
IV	[on N]	D8	
C 'claim'			
	Active: 2/2	Passive: 1/2	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D1	
	[that-CL] <sub>P(it)</sub>	D2	
	[Q/S] <sub>P(it)</sub>	D3	

- M A Adolescents need to know that it is normal for people to *argue*, even, perhaps especially, if they love one another.
- D1 **+ N<sub>P</sub>**  
 B The parties do not even *argue* the case in front of each other.

D 'propose'			
	Active: 2/2	Passive: 1/2	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II	[against N/V-ing] <sub>P</sub>	D5	
	[against N V-ing]	D5	
	[against]	D5	
III	[for N/V-ing] <sub>P</sub>	D6	
	[for N to-INF]	D6	
	[for N V-ing]	D6	
IV	[in favour (of X)]	D7	
Further uses			
	[into N/V-ing]		T1
	[out of N/V-ing]		T2

- C I was amazed to read your leading article *arguing* the merits of a Scottish Super League.
- D2 **+ (that)-CL<sub>P(it)</sub> (> 30 %)**  
 C The French linguist Gustave Guillaume *argued* that the psychological mechanisms underlying our use of language were common to all

languages. • Many farmers *argue* that the level of grants for planting woodland is too low. • Many councils *argue* they are autonomous. • It has been *argued* that there is a general sequence of types of mobility that a society passes through as it evolves economically.

D3 **QUOTE/SENTENCE<sub>P(II)</sub>**

C While they are on the ground, it is *argued*, they pose no change. • "But when the housing market picks up, these new landlords will sell and the number of properties available to rent will again decline," *argues* Richard Best.

D4 **+ about N/V-ing<sub>P</sub> / about wh-CL<sub>P</sub> / about wh to-INF<sub>P</sub>**

A They talked and *argued* about the money for about an hour and a half. • The girls began to *argue* about what kind of make-up they liked the best. • We often *argue* about how many bass notes should be in a certain song. • They were still *arguing* about whether to stay out for lunch.

B Although experts *argue* about the importance of different risk factors for heart disease the consensus is that risk factors have an accumulative effect. • Men *argue* about not believing in God and the mere act of doing so makes them believers. • There is delay while different organisations *argue* how to deal with it.

D5 **+ against N/V-ing<sub>P</sub> / against N V-ing / against**

D As food shortages continue in the Soviet Union, THE TIMES carries an article by a Moscow-based journalist who *argues* against Western food aid to the country. • We have constantly *argued* against and highlighted their mismanagement. • It is hard to *argue* against having a good time. • Many members of Congress have *argued* against renewing China's trading status. • But Peter Temple-Morris *argued* against Major getting involved in the French referendum.

D6 **+ for N/V-ing<sub>P</sub> / for N to-INF / for N V-ing**

D The Free Democrats on the other hand are *arguing* for a grand coalition for the sake of national stability. • It is easy to *argue* for funding scientific projects that generate commercial

returns. • A professor of Islamic and Middle Eastern studies *argues* for Israel to make concessions on the creation of a Palestinian homeland.

• Alan Smithers, of Manchester University, who has *argued* for the course being broadly adopted by the Dearing review, said the present AS level had been a patent failure.

D7 **+ in favour of N/V-ing / in favour of N V-ing / in favour**

D With the inevitable knock-on effect in the rest of the European Community, it is likely to make even harder the task of those *arguing* in favour of rapid monetary integration. • Some leaders of the Democratic Platform are already keen to leave the Party, but most have *argued* in favour of staying on. • They are a rapidly developing technology which *argues* in favour of government moving quickly to take advantage of the opportunities they offer. • Professor Littlechild said that to claw back profits from the previous price control period would be a breach of faith with investors, though some had *argued* in favour because of high profits over the past five years.

D8 **+ on N**

B I wouldn't *argue* on that. • The utmost confusion is caused when people *argue* on different statistical data.

D9 **+ over N<sub>P</sub>**

A We had been *arguing* a lot over little things. B The summit's close was delayed for five hours while ministers *argued* over and eventually accepted the tougher wording.

D10 **+ with N**

A Sometimes he *argued* with her because he was a man, a peasant, and couldn't swallow taking orders from a woman.

T1 **+ N<sub>P</sub> + into N/V-ing**

• I tried to *argue* him into having more respect. (= persuade)

T2 **+ N<sub>P</sub> + out of N/V-ing**

• I did all I could to *argue* them out of this. (= dissuade)

T3 **+ with N + about/on N**

A I beg you, do not *argue* with me on this.

- A A person<sup>I</sup> can argue with another person<sup>III</sup> about or over a topic or issue<sup>II</sup>, i.e. speak about it, often angrily. → M D4 D9 D10 T3
- B People, often specialists,<sup>I</sup> can argue
- (i) about or over a topic or issue<sup>III</sup> or, in formal usage, argue it<sup>II</sup>, i.e. discuss it.
- (ii) on a particular basis<sup>IV</sup>, i.e. base their argument on it.
- D1 D4 D8 D9 also in phrasal verbs: argue out
- C A person, esp. a specialist, or a publication<sup>I</sup> can argue that something is the case<sup>II</sup>, i.e. support this idea giving reasons. → D1 D2 D3
- D A person, organisation, piece of writing, etc.<sup>I</sup> can argue for<sup>III</sup> or against something<sup>II</sup>, i.e. give reasons for supporting or rejecting it. → D5 D6 D7



## Idiomatic phrasal verbs

- + out** ↔ **N** The case for and against Western governments writing off the huge debts of eastern European countries is *argued out* in the pages of THE TIMES. (= discussed in detail)

**argument** *noun*

- P1 **A** The supporters of hunting do not rely on rational *argument*, but on the moral superiority that country dwellers like to assert over town dwellers. • Base your *argument* on a clear delineation of your own values and priorities.

**B** After hours of *argument*, half of them were persuaded to travel but about fifty others preferred to wait for another flight.

- P2 **+ that-CL**

**A** The judge was not persuaded by the Minister's *argument* that some of the information on which he acted was secret.

- P3 **+ about N/V-ing / about wh-CL**

**B** The *Guardian* says that instead of an *argument* about sanctions, the talks concentrated on the way ahead for South Africa. • If you accept the *argument* about using the minimum wage to attack inequalities, why stop at men and full-timers? • Leave aside the substance of the *argument* about how well the Government is really doing. Instead, note the political message.

- P4 **+ against N/V-ing**

**A** He tries to make mincemeat of my *arguments* against psychedelic drugs. • The *argument* against introducing a code of standards has usually been that any set of standards which reflected present reality would be so low as to be unacceptable.

- P5 **+ between Npl/N and N**

**B** A more successful instance involving use of the Court can be found in the September 1992 settlement of a long-standing territorial *argument* between Honduras and El Salvador.

- P6 **+ for N/V-ing**

**A** Jeremy Paxman is dubious about the *argument* for animal "rights". • Gibbs said: "We believe there is a long-term *argument* for shifting capital away from the banking activities."

- P7 **+ in favour of N/V-ing**

**A** The *arguments* in favour of dialogue with the Soviet Union applied to the need to maintain contacts of this kind with South Africa. • Are you persuaded by my *arguments* in favor of encouraging grade skipping by gifted children?

- P8 **+ of N**

**A** Mr Justice Turner yesterday rejected *arguments* of public safety when he refused to lift

an injunction that bars Coventry council from suspending flights of calves to Amsterdam and France.

**B** The bomb's proponents might use the *argument* of graduated deterrence, but the antis feared that the combination of so much super-power tension and so many nuclear weapons on each side could provoke Armageddon willy-nilly.

- P9 **+ on N/wh-CL**

**A** Mrs Thatcher correctly identified the very nub of the *argument* on a European currency. •

The Queensland Government, meanwhile, has yet to put forward a convincing *argument* on why it wants to retain monopolistic control of its WCB dinosaur.

**B** While I don't want to get into an *argument* on abortion, I have difficulty following Wolf's new philosophy. • There is still some arcane *argument* on exactly when the next century begins.

- P10 **+ over N/V-ing / over wh-CL/wh to-INF**

**B** She was reported to have plunged a knife into her husband during a fierce *argument* over his affair with a neighbour. • Caste is at the centre of the liveliest current political issue, the *argument* over reserving jobs and college places for particular castes. • There is some *argument* over just how good the outlook is for a company that prefers to attend to business rather than talk to analysts and journalists. • The *argument* over whether to move the churches caused a falling out between artist and priest and between the priest and the bishop.

- P11 **+ with N**

**B** But I mean, like, if I get in an *argument* with my mam, I won't stand there and argue with her any more.



- A** An *argument* can be 'a set of statements put forward by somebody to support a particular opinion or course of action'. **A person can put forward an argument**
- (i) **against something of which they disapprove**
  - (ii) **for or in favour of something they support**
  - (iii) **on a subject on which they express their views.**
- P1 P2 P4 P6 P7 P8 P9
- B** If two or more people have an argument, they disagree. **They can have an argument**
- (i) **about or on a particular topic**
  - (ii) **over something that is the source of very strong disagreement**
  - (iii) **over something which one person has and the other one wants.**
- P1 P3 P5 P8 P9 P10 P11

### arrange verb

<b>A</b> 'position'			
Active: 2/3		Passive: 1/3	General: 0
I	<b>[N]<sub>A</sub> / [by N]</b>		
II obl	<b>[N]<sub>P</sub></b>	D1	T3
III marg	<b>[ADV]</b>		T3
<b>B</b> 'organise'			
Active: 2/3		Passive: 1/3	
I	<b>[N]<sub>A</sub> / [by N]</b>		
II obl	<b>[N]<sub>P</sub></b>	D1	T1-2
	<b>[to-INF]<sub>P:it</sub></b>	D2	T5
	<b>[that-CL]<sub>P:it</sub></b>	D3	T4
	<b>[wh-CL]<sub>P:it</sub></b>	D4	
	<b>[wh to-INF]<sub>P:it</sub></b>	D5	
	<b>[for N]<sub>P</sub></b>	D6	T6
	<b>[for N to-INF]</b>	D6	T6

III	<b>[for N]</b>	T1
IV	<b>[with N]</b>	T2,4-6
II + IV	<b>[it + with N + to-INF]<sub>P</sub></b>	T5

- D1** + **N<sub>P</sub>**  
**A** Throughout the house an abundance of flowers, picked from the garden and exquisitely *arranged* by the housekeeper Angela Atkinson, inject colour and natural exuberance. • *Arrange* chicken, peppers, and lemon slices on a platter. Serve with lots and lots of steaming-hot rice.  
**B** In Washington, the State Department says it is considering calling for United Nations involvement to *arrange* a ceasefire. • Peter *arranged* a taxi to Victoria for me to catch a train to Gatwick and the last flight to Edinburgh.
- D2** + **to-INF<sub>P:it</sub>** (*frequent*)  
**B** We *arranged* to meet in two days time.
- D3** + **that-CL<sub>P:it</sub>**  
**B** We've *arranged* that I'll call and collect them after dinner.
- D4** + **wh-CL<sub>P:it</sub>**  
**B** Asked if it was normal for a client to transfer almost \$12m to the bank without *arranging* how the money should be handled, Mr Gonzalez de la Lastra said: 'I think this came as a complete surprise.'
- D5** + **wh to-INF<sub>P:it</sub>**  
**B** We went in and said that we had *arranged* how to tell Milton.

- D6** + **for N<sub>P</sub> / for N to-INF** (*frequent*)  
**B** To fully prepare you for the beauty of the rain forest we have also *arranged* for a briefing in London at Kew Gardens and at London Zoo.  
 • Should we *arrange* for their supper? • It is now time for the evening meal, and we have *arranged* for you to be driven to the family steak house. • I'd *arranged* for a car to pick me up from a working dinner.
- T1** + **N<sub>P</sub> + for N**  
**B** I try to *arrange* meetings for you and Steve.  
 • He had *arranged* a special dinner party for us.
- T2** + **N<sub>P</sub> + with N**  
**B** I *arranged* lunch with Sandy Grossman, one of CBS Sports' top directors. • It will be necessary to *arrange* payment with your Investment Executive to avoid any late settlement penalties.
- T3** + **N<sub>P</sub> + ADV**  
**A** Beyond lay a barren hillside of jagged rocks, *arranged* in piles by past avalanches.
- T4** + **with N + that-CL<sub>P:it</sub>**  
**B** Try to *arrange* with this new acquaintance that either you'll pick each other up to go the next meeting, or that you'll definitely see each other there next time.

T5 + (it) + with N → to-INF<sub>P</sub>

B Livy, could you *arrange* it with the bank to give you a little time off. • To prevent the usual embarrassment during intervals, I would like to *arrange* with management to hire a portalo.

T6 + with N + for N / with N + for N to-INF

B We'll *arrange* with the appropriate authorities for immediate arrest. • Walter Greenwood *arranged* with the Salford people for him to speak there.

A *Arrange* can mean 'put something together in a certain way'.(i) A person<sup>I</sup> can *arrange* flowers or other things that serve decorative purposes<sup>II</sup>.(ii) A person or natural force<sup>I</sup> can *arrange* things<sup>II</sup>, i.e. position them in a certain way.

→ D1 T3

B A person<sup>I</sup> can *arrange* an event or something needed<sup>II</sup>, i.e. organise it or plan it in advance.

→ D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 T1 T2 T4 T5 T6

**arrangement** *noun*

P1 Go ahead but make certain all *arrangements* are precise and mutually agreed from the start. • Baby-sitting *arrangements* can be made on 24 hours' notice.

P2 + to-INF We made *arrangements* to bury her and gave her a little graveside ceremony.

P3 + for N/V-ing / for N to-INF He wound up the meeting by telling us of the *arrangements* for our arrival at the Bank, when announcements were to be made, and so forth. • Every advanced country – except Britain – locates its governmental *arrangements* for supporting basic science alongside governmental responsibility for

education. • But *arrangements* are being made for new cars to be sold by the students, direct to the public.

P4 + of N

α The striking *arrangement* of the figures of Christ and the apostles in French sculptor Jean Depre's *Pieta* came in a dream. • He sent his bride-to-be a beautiful *arrangement* of flowers. • This extraordinary young mezzo-soprano made her second visit to the Wigmore Hall on Saturday to sing Schoenberg's *arrangement* of Mahler's *Das Lied von der Erde*.

A person can make arrangements

(i) with someone for something

(ii) to do something, i.e. do what is necessary so that what they intend can take place.

→ P1 P2 P3

α *Arrangement* can be used, especially in an artistic context, to refer to the way objects or figures are placed in relation to one another; it is also used to refer to a musical adaptation of a poem or an original piece of music. → P4

**arrive** *verb*

A person etc. ...

Active: 1 / 2 General: 0

I [N]<sub>A</sub>

II marg [ADV]

D2

B event etc. ...

Active: 1 / 1

I obl [N]<sub>A</sub>

C ... conclusion etc.

Active: 2 / 2 Passive: 1 / 2

I [N]<sub>A</sub> / [by N]II obl [at N]<sub>P</sub>

D1

M A The guests began to *arrive*. (only if clear from context)

B Finally the great day *arrived*. • A vigorous recovery will only *arrive* if consumer spending revives sharply, and there is no sign of this happening yet.

D1 + at N<sub>P</sub>

C How they *arrived* at the formula is a matter for debate.

D2 + ADV (usually: + at N or + in N) (&gt; 30 %)

A Before dawn three truckloads of sailors *arrived* at the Navy hangar, in good spirits. • Monica's ancestors *arrived* in New Mexico in 1594 with the first colonists. • Some of the papers have *arrived* here.

• It's more or less as if we'd *arrived* at the end of a detective story with myself in the role of novelist. (= reached)



*Arrive* generally means 'come to a particular place'.

- A A person, vehicle, or something sent, such as a parcel or letter<sup>I</sup>, can arrive somewhere<sup>II</sup>. → M D2  
 B Something expected like an event, a date, a development, etc.<sup>I</sup> can arrive, i.e. finally happen or come about. → M  
 C A person<sup>I</sup> can arrive at a conclusion, decision, a finding, etc.<sup>II</sup>, i.e. come to it. → D1

### arrogant adjective

- P1 **attr** I think he's a very *arrogant* man. • What counts is the *arrogant* gesture, the complete disregard of the opinion of others, the singlehanded defiance of the world.  
 P2 **pred** In any group, Colin stood out, *arrogant* and commanding, ready to make enemies. • Lysenko's attitude was *arrogant*, verging on contempt.  
 P3 **+ to-INF** Mr Hurd was *arrogant* to suggest yesterday that a ratification of the treaty by Parliament would be democratically sufficient.  
 P4 **[it] + to-INF** But isn't it *arrogant* to assume that future generations can be forced to subordinate their judgement about what needs to be changed to decisions which we ourselves take now.  
 P5 **+ about N/V-ing / about wh-CL/wh to-INF** We were a young management, *arrogant* about our abilities to beat the competition. • When I played it was a great opportunity for county players to put themselves in the shop window, although even then some of the touring sides felt a little bit *arrogant* about playing us. • I often wonder whether Outrage is simply ignorant or grossly *arrogant* about how to conduct a serious political campaign.  
 P6 **+ in N/V-ing** I was perhaps *arrogant* in thinking I could push it through more quickly.  
 P7 **+ to N (rare)** It doesn't mean at all being *arrogant* to the weak.  
 P8 **+ toward(s) N** He was *arrogant* towards his present (and to his mind socially and economically inferior) family, and he was obsessed with cleanliness.  
 P9 **+ with N** He is also *arrogant* with visitors who might do his state some good.  
 P10 **[it] + of N + to-INF** It would be terribly *arrogant* of me to believe I was the solution to anything.

*Arrogant* refers to proud and unpleasant behaviour. A person can be *arrogant*

- (i) **about a particular matter**  
 (ii) **to or towards another person on a particular occasion**  
 (iii) **with another person in general.**

### article noun

- P1 **A** Look out for informative *articles* in the newspapers and magazines, including the health magazines. • Some of these experts have corrected points in the *article* and others have added comments and suggestions, some of which have been incorporated into the text.  
**B** East Germany was re-divided into five Länder, or states. On October 3rd 1990 these were absorbed into the Federal Republic of Germany under *article* 23 of the constitution.  
**C** Half the book would consist of describing his trips to the drugstore to buy hair curlers and other *articles* for Connie.  
 P2 **+ about N/V-ing**  
**A** In the last few months, you have published several *articles* about the book trade. • After reading the *article* about keeping cats off aviaries without spending a lot of money (March 27 issue) I would like readers to share some of my ideas.  
 P3 **+ by N**  
**A** The *Mail on Sunday* takes up the same theme in an *article* by the leading Labour politician, Roy Hattersley.  
 P4 **+ of N**  
**A** Applicants should write a letter introducing themselves along with an original *article* of about 600 words which they think could appear in the Science and Technology section.  
**B** The Bank's *articles* of association require an official guarantee for its loans.  
**C** He wore a white turban and white slippers and white cotton gloves; each *article* of clothing was spattered with dark red stains. • A padded chair covered with green velvet was the only *article* of furniture in the room.



## P5 + on N/V-ing (frequent)

A He is the author of several *articles* on West Indian literature and an authority on Naipaul's work. • In his *article* on paying for care of the elderly, Clifford German mentions a number of ways in which the Chancellor could ease the problem.

## P6 + by N + about N

A *Newsweek* carried an anguished *article* by Rosemary L. Bray about the Clarence Thomas controversy.

## P7 + by N ↔ on N

A Many thanks for the liberating *article* by Rebecca Gardiner on 'Diet addiction'.

- A An *article* can be 'a (usually short) piece of writing in a newspaper, magazine or scholarly journal.' → P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7  
 B A legal agreement, constitution, etc. is made up of a number of *articles*, i.e. separate sections. → P1 P4  
 C An *article* of clothing, furniture, etc. is 'one single item of that kind.' → P1 P4

## ashamed adjective

P1 **attr** (rare) His *ashamed* mother fled from Coalisland.

P2 **pred** He knew that he had used her and that he should have felt *ashamed*.

P3 + **to-INF** (frequent) Distinguished scientists were no longer *ashamed* to be seen in our company. • I am *ashamed* to say I was nervous, ridden by old guilts.

P4 + **that-CL** He was suddenly *ashamed* that he should have nothing to offer in return. • Aren't your parents *ashamed* that you're writing this stuff? • He felt *ashamed* he had not offered to serve in the French army as many other settlers had done.

P5 + **about N/V-ing** In all probability you will also have to deal with feelings of discomfort that come from feeling guilty or *ashamed* about sex. • She felt *ashamed* about being a failure.

P6 + **at N/V-ing / at wh-CL** I am also *ashamed* at Mr Major's immediate and un-questioning support for US action. • I felt strangely *ashamed* at not being more upset. • Now when I think of

them, I am filled with self-loathing and *ashamed* at how proud I was.

P7 + **for N/V-ing** I felt *ashamed* for him and for myself. • She was slightly *ashamed* for showing him so much love and so little disapproval.

P8 + **of N/V-ing** (> 30%) There is nothing to be *ashamed* of. • It wasn't that she was *ashamed* of the place. • You ought to be *ashamed* of yourself. • He is shy and *ashamed* of his own educated dialect. • I'm not *ashamed* of having wanted you. • I was *ashamed* of having spent my life reading books.

P9 + **of REFL PRON + for N/V-ing** Her publishers, Faber & Faber, should be *ashamed* of themselves for the hopeless start they have given her. • She was a little *ashamed* of herself for resenting Hal's relationship with his own daughter, a common problem for many stepmothers.

## A person can be ashamed

- (i) **about, at, for or of a particular matter**  
 (ii) **of, for or at a person or themselves**, i.e. feel guilty for this reason.

## ask verb

A 'inquire'				
	Active: 1/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]			
II	[N] <sub>P-2</sub>	AFFECTED	D1	T1
III	[N] <sub>P-1</sub>	BEN/REC	D1	T1.3-5
IV	[wh-CL]		D4	T3
	[wh to-INF]		D5	T3
V	[Q/S] <sub>P</sub>		D6	T4
VI	[about N/V-ing] <sub>P</sub>		D7	T5
VII	[after N] <sub>P</sub>		D8	

B 'request'				
	Active: 2/3	Passive: 1/3	General: 0	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]			
II	[N] <sub>P-2</sub>		D1	T1.7
III	[N] <sub>P-1</sub>			T1-2.6
	[of N]			T7
IV	[to-INF]		D2	T2
V	[that-CL]		D3	
VI	[for N] <sub>P</sub>		D9	T6

C 'invite'			
	Active: 3/3	Passive: 2/3	General: 0
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>		T6.8
III	[for N]		T6
IV	[to N]		T8

- M A I don't know, I was just *asking*. (only if clear from context)
- D1 + N<sub>P</sub>  
A I've no idea. You must *ask* my wife. (only if clear from context)  
B She *asked* permission to leave the house. • She *asked* advice about finding a flat.  
• The book *asks* the question: who started the Second World War? (= raises)
- D2 + to-INF  
B The church leaders mediating in the talks have *asked* to see President Momoh.
- D3 + that-CL  
B The US says it will *ask* that the Security Council meet in special session next Thursday.
- D4 + wh-CL (frequent)  
A Helen wrote home and *asked* if she could come for Christmas.
- D5 + wh to-INF  
A Don't be afraid to *ask* how to operate those new machines.
- D6 QUOTE<sub>P</sub> / SENTENCE<sub>P</sub>  
A Mary Ann *asked*: "If they came from the mainland, would they have to arrive by airplane?"
- D7 + about N/V-ing<sub>P</sub>  
A Wilson last week visited property owner Leslie Fink, *asking* about the availability of office space. • She *asked* about obtaining a rule book.
- D8 + after N<sub>P</sub>  
A Steve came to *ask* after Martin.
- D9 + for N<sub>P</sub> (frequent)  
B He was reported to have *asked* for an extra one thousand million dollars.  
• He's *asking* for you hourly. (= requesting to

see) • If you feel that the major roles you have in life do not *ask* for this kind of behaviour, then you may want to change. (= demand)

- T1 + N<sub>P</sub> + N<sub>P</sub>  
A Come and *ask* me that question in two or three days' time and perhaps I'll have some sort of answer for you.  
B Can I *ask* you a favour?
- T2 + N<sub>P</sub> + to-INF  
B Should she *ask* him to come with her? • The Australian Health Minister, Mr Peter Staples, has said he will *ask* the government to ban all tobacco sponsorship in sport.
- T3 + N<sub>P</sub> + wh-CL / N<sub>P</sub> + wh to-INF  
A When she *asked* him how he was feeling he could not bring himself to speak. • She called up the vet to *ask* him what to do with the animals.
- T4 + N<sub>P</sub> ↔ QUOTE / N<sub>P</sub> ↔ SENTENCE  
A "Which car are we going in?" he *asked* Alexander.
- T5 + N<sub>P</sub> + about N  
A I *asked* Khieu Samphan about the social and economic programme that he would like to see implemented.
- T6 + N<sub>P</sub> + for N  
B Eleanor *asked* Frank for some money.  
C I *asked* her for dinner the following evening.
- T7 + N<sub>P</sub> + of N  
B She was there, after all, to *ask* a favour of Mimi.  
• That's *asking* a lot of a seven year old. (= expecting)
- T8 + N<sub>P</sub> + to N  
C Leeds *asked* me to the trial.

A Ask can mean 'inquire'. → M D1 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 T1 T3 T4 T5

B Ask can mean 'request'. → D1 D2 D3 D9 T1 T2 T6 T7

C Ask can mean 'invite'. → T6 T8 also in phrasal verbs: ask in; ask out; ask over; ask round

#### Idiomatic phrasal verbs

- + in ↔ N<sub>P</sub> / In <sub>P</sub> ↔ N + for N She did not *ask* them in. (= invite them to come in) • I steered the conversation so that we were deep in chat when we pulled up outside my door, making it seem the most natural thing in the world to *ask* her in for a drink. (= invite)
- + out ↔ N<sub>P</sub> / out ↔ N<sub>P</sub> + for N / out ↔ N<sub>P</sub> + to N If

friends *ask* me out there's going to be no chance of me studying. (= invite me to go out with them)  
• It's fine to *ask* men out for dinner. (= invite)  
• Why don't you *ask* her out to dinner? (= invite)

- + over ↔ N<sub>P</sub> (+ for N) I wanted to *ask* him over but really, how could I? (= invite) • It seemed churlish not to *ask* him over for dinner. (= invite)



**+ round** ↔ **N<sub>p</sub> (+ for N)** He had even *asked* her *round* on a sort of date. (= invited) • He won't tell you what the business is on the telephone, but *asks* you *round* for a drink. (= invites) • *Ask* your friends *round* for a soiree. (= invite)

**+ round** ↔ **N<sub>p</sub> + to N** I just rang to *ask* you *round* tomorrow afternoon to a little tea-party. (= invite)

### assume verb

A 'suppose'		Active: 2/3		Passive: 1/3		General: 0	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]						
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>				D1	T1-2	
	[that-CL] <sub>P:it</sub>				D2		
	[S] <sub>P:it</sub>				D3		
	[so/not/otherwise]				D4		
	[it + pattern of III]					T1	
III	[ADJ]					T1	
	[to-INF]					T2	

**D1 + N<sub>p</sub>**  
**A** Don't *assume* anything. • You shouldn't mind, *assuming* a fair interest rate, keeping the account at that bank.  
**B** The Front *assumed* power in Romania during the revolution. • Apologists for Haig have argued that the Somme offensive was a virtual fait accompli when he *assumed* command. • The plan calls for the UN to *assume* civil and military control over the disputed territory twenty-four weeks before a referendum on its future. • Quite obviously Viertel hadn't been aware that Fritz had *assumed* another surname. • Light coloured inlays will usually *assume* a very light tan/orange shade which is in deep contrast to the now dark surrounding wood. • Newman had deliberately *assumed* a friendly, apparently frank, attitude with Laila over breakfast. • South of the river mouth the road *assumed* a new significance and sought its way to the coast again behind the headland.

**D2 + (that)-CL<sub>P:it</sub> (> 30 %)**  
**A** I always *assumed* that peace officers were to enforce the spirit of the law and not the letter of the law. • It is simply that science, in order to function, must *assume* that physical laws are not dependent on the time and the context in which they are tested. • He *assumed* that native speakers could distinguish between grammatical and non-grammatical sentences independently of meaning. • This premise *assumes* that a photographer can create and fix a particular meaning and reading within an image. • It's also *assumed* that the new Prime Minister will first want to pay his planned call on British troops in the Gulf. • I *assumed* he wanted me to comment, so I said I knew nothing about all this.

B ... power etc.		Active: 2/2		Passive: 1/2	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]				
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>				D1

**D3 SENTENCE<sub>P:it</sub>**  
**A** Philip Larkin, one has to *assume*, was joking when he said that sexual intercourse began in 1963. • I mean, for example, the day that the Times spells light L I T E would be a long way off, one would *assume*.

**D4 + so/not/otherwise**  
**A** 'Has the vehicle's engine ever been upgraded?' 'He didn't say so. I *assume* not.' • I think it would be very silly of us to *assume* otherwise. • They were disgustingly, obscenely wealthy. Or at least we *assumed* so at the time.

**T1 + N + ADJ/it + ADJ-pattern<sub>p</sub>**  
**A** Bail is extremely difficult to obtain and the accused is *assumed* guilty until proven innocent, contrary to the normal principle of justice. • Rich in mystery, the formidable mist-covered mountains of Papua New Guinea were *assumed* inaccessible and uninhabited. • We blithely *assume* it is impossible to return the compliment.

**T2 + N<sub>p</sub> + to-INF**  
**A** The other stewards or people that I knew to be stewards or *assumed* to be stewards were I would say probably less experienced. • Everyone knew that Betty was *assumed* to be practically engaged, certainly promised tacitly, to one of the Lavery boys. • The CME is *assumed* to control not simply advertising and selling, but also product policy, pricing, distribution, and so on. • Who shapes and controls this model of the world that we *assume* to be true? • One could *assume* the prototype for humanity to be female rather than male.



- A Assume can mean 'suppose or expect something to be the case'. → D1 D2 D3 D4 T1 T2  
 B Assume can mean 'take over' or 'gain'. In this meaning it is typically used in phrases such as **assume control**, **assume responsibility**, **assume power**. → D1

## attack verb

A ... someone etc.				B ... problem etc.			
Active: 1/3		Passive: 1/3		Active: 2/3		Passive: 1/3	
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]			I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]		
II	[N] <sub>P</sub>		D1	II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>		D1 T2.4
III	[with N]		D2 T5	III	[by N/V-ing]		T2
IV	[as N/Q]		T1	IV	[through N]		T4
V	[for N/V-ing]		T3				
M	A Before this meeting, Lloyd George and Bonar Law did their best to get me to say that the Germans would not <i>attack</i> . • They <i>attack</i> every night.				direct action to reduce ILEA's costs. • Goss himself, during the election campaign, offered to <i>attack</i> the graffiti problem by banning children from even possessing spray cans.		
D1	+ N <sub>P</sub> A It is not just ruthless competitors who may employ such methods, but also individuals who may have moral reasons for <i>attacking</i> the company. • There are pictures of buildings set on fire, policemen being <i>attacked</i> , people lying injured on the ground, and burnt out cars. • Labour MPs and housing groups have <i>attacked</i> the proposals, saying what's needed is more settled accommodation. • He's already <i>attacked</i> me • They also <i>attacked</i> an electricity sub station on the edge of the capital. B That's not a very positive way to <i>attack</i> a problem. • Two readers have written to <i>attack</i> the issue of apostrophes and their misuse as "plural indicators".			T3	+ N + for N/V-ing A Bork was <i>attacked</i> for his disrespect of Supreme Court precedent. • And for this he's being <i>attacked</i> from both sides. • Some ministers have criticised Labour for refusing to welcome the invitation, but the letter <i>attacks</i> the government for not cooperating with Labour in abolishing the tax now.		
				T4	+ N + through N B Authorities should convene a summit as soon as possible to explore ways to <i>attack</i> the problem through education and extra government funding. • More could be done to <i>attack</i> pollution through 'green' taxes.		
D2	+ with N A We've achieved that and we're really going to <i>attack</i> with everything we've got this week.			T5	+ N + with N A Many have been stoned or beaten, or <i>attacked</i> with machetes.		
T1	+ N + as N/QUOTE A His work has been <i>attacked</i> as American propaganda. • The Tobacco Manufacturers' Association <i>attacked</i> the proposals as 'unjustified and unnecessary'.						
T2	+ N + by N (rare)/N + by V-ing B Nick's response was characteristically robust: to propose that we drastically cut down the safety net and <i>attack</i> the London problem by						
A	(i) A person or a group of people such as an army <sup>I</sup> can <i>attack</i> another person, a group or a country <sup>II</sup> with a particular weapon <sup>III</sup> , i.e. use force against them. (ii) A person or something written by a person such as an article <sup>I</sup> can <i>attack</i> a person, a particular approach or point of view, etc. <sup>II</sup> , i.e. criticize them. → M D1 D2 T1 T3 T5						
B	A person <sup>I</sup> or an institution can <i>attack</i> a problem or issue <sup>II</sup> , i.e. make a serious attempt to tackle it. → D1 T2 T4						

**attempt** *noun*

- P1 If you have not given it sufficient food, it will not have the energy to fly and may injure itself in the *attempt*.
- P2 **+ to-INF (> 30 %)** At the same time there was an *attempt* to hold economic expansion within the urban areas. \* The RSPB says it will oppose any *attempt* to change the law.
- P3 **+ at N/V-ing** Catherine's early *attempts* at literary criticism were met with great surprise from her father. \* I went to buy tissues for my streaming nose but my frantic *attempts* at miming a box of Kleenex yielded only offers of cough drops and table napkins.
- P4 **+ on N** "This is the third time I have survived an *attempt* on my life," says Mr Cahill. \* Some believe this may dissuade him from an *attempt* on the Presidency. \* She never met Ransome, but has other memories, clearly recalling Donald Campbell's final, fatal *attempt* on the water speed record on Coniston.
- P5 **+ by N + to-INF** *Attempts* by police and Government to improve enforcement are often met by howls of protest from civil libertarians. \* Labour will vote against any *attempts* by Kenneth Clarke to scrap or reduce capital gains or inheritance tax in the Budget.
- P6 **+ by N ↔ on N** Relations between the Vatican and Bulgaria reached their lowest point after the *attempt* by a Turkish terrorist, Ali Agca, on the life of the Pope, in 1981. \* The highlight of the evening was an *attempt* on his own 3,000m record by Nouredine Morceli.

**A person can make an attempt**

- (i) **at something or at doing something**, i.e. try to do it.
- (ii) **on something they hope to achieve, such as a world record**
- (iii) **on someone's life**, i.e. try to kill them.

**attempt** *verb*

	Active: 2/2	Passive: 1/2	General: 0
I	<b>[N]<sub>A</sub> / [by N]</b>		
II	<b>[N]<sub>P</sub></b>	D1	
	<b>[to(-INF)]</b>	D2	

- D1 **+ N<sub>P</sub>** Meanwhile, the Russian President, Mr Boris Yeltsin, has warned the military against *attempting* a coup. \* He *attempted* a smile and failed. \* The book *attempts* satirical scenes.
- D2 **+ to-INF / to** He *attempted* again to focus his eyes, but could not. \* An animal rights group recently *attempted* to challenge the navy's proposed slaughter of the goats on Catalina Island where the military has a weapons installation. \* Though your photograph *attempted* to portray the still-under-construction house as unflatteringly as possible, the magnificence of the undertaking could not be concealed. \* Over 350 million people in the world speak English, and much of the rest of the world is *attempting* to.

*Attempt* means 'try'.

- (i) **A person or organisation<sup>I</sup> can attempt something or attempt to do something<sup>II</sup>.**
- (ii) If you say that a *plan*, a *strategy*, a *book*, or a *film* *attempts something or to do something*, you mean that it is used to achieve this effect.

**attend** *verb*

A	'be present'		
	Active: 1/2	Passive: 1/2	General: 0
I	<b>[N]<sub>A</sub> / [by N]</b>		
II	<b>[N]<sub>P</sub></b>	D1	
B	'help'		
	Active: 2/2	Passive: 1/2	
I	<b>[N]<sub>A</sub> / [by N]</b>		
II obl	<b>[N]</b>	D1	
	<b>[to N]<sub>P</sub></b>	D2	

C	... problem etc.		
	Active: 2/2		
I obl	<b>[N]<sub>A</sub></b>		
II obl	<b>[to N]</b>	D2	



M **A** Many former volunteers from the past 35 years will also be *attending*. (only if clear from context)

D1 **+ N<sub>p</sub>**

**A** A number of members were unable to *attend* the meeting. • This morning Mrs Thatcher has been *attending* a church service in Hamilton. • She may *attend* the village school next to their house. • Ganesh Sittapalam is a mathematical genius who will *attend* Surrey University for one day a week, along with other maths students who are almost twice his age. • She gained this equilibrium by *attending* a psychotherapy group, having dismissed drug therapy.

**+ N**

**B** No matter how beautiful a liner's interior, no matter how trim her lines or how smart her appearance, she is not alive until she has passen-

gers aboard, a staff to *attend* them and food from her kitchens to feed them.

• Someone had arrived, Dena thought, as she lay in her bath. It could not be Andrew McClintock, more fuss and attention would have *attended* his arrival. (= accompanied)

D2 **+ to N<sub>p</sub>**

**B** A lot of people were lying on the ground and were being *attended* to by emergency service personnel. • The good coachman *attended* to our ponies while we had lunch.

**+ to N**

**C** It is better to spot any problem early and *attend* to it to avoid any accidents. • When he is not smoking he *attends* to his fingernails with an elegantly handled file. • Looking up from the table, Michael watched her listen. She sat quite still, as if every part of her *attended* to the notes.

**A** *Attend* can mean 'go to'. A person<sup>I</sup> can attend

(i) an event such as a meeting, a church service, a formal meal, etc.<sup>II</sup>, i.e. take part in it.

(ii) school, a course or some other regular event<sup>II</sup>, i.e. go there regularly.

→ M D1

**B** A person, esp. a doctor, shop assistant, servant, etc.<sup>I</sup>, can attend or attend to a person or an animal<sup>II</sup>, i.e. take care of their needs. → D1 D2

**C** A person<sup>I</sup> can attend

(i) to something such as a problem or a task<sup>II</sup>, i.e. see to it.

(ii) to something of interest<sup>II</sup>, i.e. pay attention to it.

→ D2

### attentive adjective

P1 **attr** The people of Fairacre listened in *attentive* silence. • Customers are guaranteed a friendly welcome, a well-chosen selection of wines and *attentive* service at all time.

P2 **pred** Lodge was congratulatory and Alexander was *attentive* and Wilkie was just sufficiently flirtatious.

P3 **+ in N/V-ing (rare)** Sir Denis was famously *attentive* in staying up to help 'the boss' unwind.

P4 **+ of N (rare)** Soderlund's father was very *attentive* of his son.

P5 **+ to N** He is so *attentive* to ladies they are all charmed. • The police will be very *attentive* to Prague and Moscow. • A sober realism – *attentive* to facts – is the foundation of effective action. • Who keeps you *attentive* to this central action? • More than ever in our nuclear age, grand strategy must be *attentive* to the ever-changing realities of deterrence.

**A person can be attentive**

(i) to another person, their needs or interests, i.e. take great care that that person should feel at ease.

(ii) to something, i.e. observe it very closely.

### attitude noun

P1 We need primarily to change our *attitudes* by increasing our awareness of the most up-to-date facts about sexuality. • We must adopt a professional *attitude*.

P2 **+ that-CL** During the last couple of hundred or 300 years or so we seem to have developed an

*attitude* that art is for man alone. • The American *attitude* that you can grow out of a problem is, I guess, badly at fault.

P3 **+ about N/V-ing** People have a funny *attitude* about the mountains. • I eventually took a philosophical *attitude* about coming here.



- P4 **+ of N/V-ing** The entire American South was bound together by an *attitude* of isolation, ignorance, racism and violence. \* This *attitude* of refusing to compromise with the electorate is all too reminiscent of the early 1980s.
- P5 **+ on N** Our *attitude* on Europe has moved towards being more sceptical.
- P6 **+ to N/V-ing (frequent)** Although Britain finally joined the ERM in October, its *attitude* to Europe was again questioned at the European

Community summit in Rome. \* The Financial Times also examines the American *attitude* to resolving the crisis.

- P7 **+ toward(s) N/V-ing** It was then she slammed British TV bosses for their *attitude* towards women and said she was labelled in the bimbo mould. \* The post-Communist administration has taken a somewhat cautious *attitude* towards restructuring the economy.

**An attitude to or towards something or someone** is 'a particular way of thinking or feeling that a person has about them.'

### attract verb

A ... someone				
Active: 2/3		Passive: 1/3		
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]			
	[V-ing] <sub>A</sub>	D	T1.3-4	
	[that-CL] <sub>A(it)</sub>	D		
	[that-CL] <sub>A</sub>		T1.3-4	
	[to-INF] <sub>A(it)</sub>	D		
	[to-INF]		T1.3-4	
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D	T1.3-4	
III	[to-INF]		T1	
	[to N/V-ing]		T3	
	[ADV] <sub>↔</sub>		T4	

- D **+ N<sub>P</sub>**  
**A** London doesn't *attract* her. \* The exhibition *attracted* about 20,000 people over four days. \* The games are expected to *attract* six thousand athletes from more than one hundred countries. \* When he was 25 years old he bought this modest restaurant in Amiens, where for the last 4 years he has been successful in *attracting* a faithful clientele.  
**B** His activities *attracted* considerable attention in London and Calcutta. \* The economic and political problems facing the President *attract* wide coverage.
- T1 **+ N<sub>P</sub> + to-INF**  
**A** But the motives that *attract* people to work within a social service are as variable as the jobs themselves and generalization is not very useful.

B ... attention etc.				
Active: 2/3		Passive: 1/3		
I	[N] <sub>A</sub> / [by N]			
	[V-ing] <sub>A</sub>	D	T2	
	[N V-ing] <sub>A</sub>	D	T2	
	[that-CL] <sub>A(it)</sub>	D		
	[that-CL] <sub>A</sub>		T2	
	[wh-CL] <sub>A(it)</sub>	D		
II obl	[N] <sub>P</sub>	D	T2	
III	[from N]		T2	

- T2 **+ N<sub>P</sub> + from N**  
**B** The team – part of Bournville Village Services – has also continued to *attract* business from new clients. \* It may also *attract* interest from new producers of oil in central Asia.
- T3 **+ N<sub>P</sub> + to N/V-ing**  
**A** I asked Bob to explain to me what initially *attracted* him to Carol and what, in his opinion, had kept them together. \* Holloway explained what *attracted* him to turning this unwieldy work into an opera. \* Tax incentives would be used to *attract* firms to the regions.
- T4 **+ N<sub>P</sub> + ADV<sub>↔</sub>**  
**A** In the series of elections in the republics the Alliance has been trying to *attract* voters away from the various nationalist parties.

- A *Attract* generally means 'draw towards by having qualities that appeal'.
- (i) An event<sup>I</sup> can attract a person<sup>II</sup>.
  - (ii) A person or animal<sup>II</sup> can be attracted to, away from, etc. a place<sup>III</sup>.
  - (iii) A person<sup>II</sup> can be attracted to another person<sup>III</sup>.
  - (iv) A person<sup>II</sup> can be attracted to doing something<sup>III</sup>.
- D T1 T3 T4
- B In figurative use *attract* is typically used with such words as *attention, criticism, support, investment*.  
 → D T2

**audible** *adjective*

- P1 **attr** 'I love you, Paul,' she told him in a barely *audible* voice.
- P2 **pred** Perhaps the pot-pot-pot of the helicopter was not *audible*. • The broadcasts are only barely *audible* in the capital.
- P3 **+ to N** But residents find themselves bothered by a new sound, a hum in the air, *audible* to people living on the west side of Hueytown. • This school of dolphins spoke with voices perfectly *audible* to human ears.

**A sound or something producing a sound can be audible to a person or an animal or to the ear, i.e. be heard.**

**authority** *noun*

- P1 **A** But as our Moscow correspondent, Bridget Kendall, reports from Moscow, the move is bound to increase fears of the military asserting its *authority*.  
**B** No less an *authority* than Billy Packer has called your tour de force in Caracas the miracle of the television year.
- P2 **+ to-INF (frequent)**  
**A** The bureau does have the *authority* to charge a fair fee for that service. • He said he had no intention of negotiating and had no *authority* to do so.
- P3 **+ for N/V-ing**  
**A** The conference voted to transfer *authority* for the running of the country to the new Prime Minister. • One report says the NLD delegated *authority* for organising marches to their local committees.
- B** The New England code, furthermore, claimed the Bible as its *authority* for these stern measures.
- P4 **+ from N**  
**A** He said employers could only make payroll deductions for union fees with *authority* from individual employees.
- P5 **+ on N (frequent)**  
**B** Professor Jack Spence, of Leicester University, is a leading *authority* on the politics of South Africa.
- P6 **+ over N**  
**A** For sixty years our mother had provided gentle but unyielding *authority* over his schedule. • The FAA doesn't have *authority* over foreign airports, but said it is negotiating to win approval for the requirement.

**A Authority over something or the authority to do something** is 'the ability or power to control or determine events'. → P1 P2 P3 P6

**B A person or book that is an authority on a particular subject** is considered to be a source of expert and detailed information. → P1 P3 P4 P5

**available** *adjective*

- P1 **attr** Get me on the next *available* flight to Glasgow.
- P2 **pred (only after noun)** There's bed and breakfast *available*. • Note how the units can be adapted to take full advantage of the space *available*.
- P3 **+ to-INF** Official sources were not *available* to comment.
- P4 **+ as N** Some of the above-mentioned plants are *available* as seedlings.
- P5 **+ at N: QUANT** Shares are *available* at 25 pence each.
- P6 **+ for N/V-ing (frequent)** You'll find the many 'theme holidays' now *available* for children to be an excellent idea. • During the same season on September 14 Queen's Park Rangers had only three players *available* for the trip to Norwich. • Series tickets are also *available* for \$44. • The wines are *available* for free tasting. • If alternative launch systems had been *available* for launching unmanned satellites, there would have been no strong pressure to keep the Shuttle on schedule and no strong reason to fly the Shuttle in bad weather.
- P7 **+ from N (frequent)** All guides are *available* from good bookshops. • Created exclusively for Boots cookshops by Danish designer Ole Palsby, it comes in two sizes – £24.99 for a three-cup size and £34.99 for an eight-cup version. *Available* from larger branches of Boots.
- P8 **+ to N** Finance ministers of the industrial and developing countries today continue talks in Washington about stepping up the amount of cash *available* to the International Monetary